

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

OPT

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE

2020

ISSUED JANUARY 2020



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PHOTO ON COVER

Rimas, 7, plays with her doll, at home in Jabalia on 21 August 2019. © Photo by Ahmed Mashharawi/NRC

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Children in Gaza, June 2018

© Photo by WFP/Wissam Nassar

Foreword by the Humanitarian Coordinator

For this, the final year of the 2018-2020 cycle, humanitarian partners are appealing for a total of \$348 million for the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). This is similar to the \$350 million requested in 2019, but significantly lower than the \$550 million sought in the 2018 appeal. The decrease does not reflect a reduction in the scope of need, but rather an acknowledgement of continued underfunding for humanitarian operations throughout the oPt: by end-November, only approximately 60 per cent of the sum requested for the 2019 HRP was secured, which, in real terms, represents a reduction in funding. This is despite the World Bank's projection that economy in the oPt "is expected to slip into a recession in 2020 and 2021," a fact likely to increase the scope of humanitarian hardship.¹

Some 2.4 million people have been identified as in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2020, or one in every two Palestinians in the oPt: the full range of these needs is set out in detail in the accompanying Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). Of these, 1.5 million of the most vulnerable will be targeted, a slight increase from 1.4 million in 2019. However, this means that nearly one million vulnerable people, mainly in the Gaza Strip, will not receive any assistance through the 2020 HRP, even if the HRP is fully funded.

Gaza has registered some improvements in

2019, as detailed in the Context of the Crisis section below. Despite this, the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate, internal Palestinian divisions remain entrenched and recurrent escalations of violence threaten to ignite a wider conflict. The "Great March of Return" demonstrations continue, adding to the casualty caseload and to the pressure on the already overstretched health system. In addition to the continuing high rates of food insecurity, poverty, and unemployment, there are increasing signs of a deterioration in the social fabric in Gaza.

This includes the thousands of families who face legal action or eviction due to their inability to pay rent and other expenses, as well as reports of widespread drug addiction, a rise in suicides and a growing "brain drain", as the young and educated try to leave Gaza. The situation of children is particularly worrying, as demonstrated by the rise in child labour and child marriage, and the 250,000 children suffering from severe or moderate mental health disorders. Failure to assist these vulnerable groups will further aggravate negative coping strategies and undermine resilience.

While the situation in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, is less severe, settlement expansion, settler violence, access restrictions, demolitions and evictions have increased during 2019, intensifying the coercive environment on vulnerable Palestinian communities and

undermining hopes for a two-state solution. Throughout the oPt, humanitarian organizations are also facing an increasingly difficult operational context, posing ever greater challenges to our ability to operate due to restrictions, political considerations, and attacks designed to delegitimize humanitarian action.

This adverse political and resource climate will require member states to increase their funding rates to enable us to provide basic services for the most vulnerable and protect the rights of Palestinians under occupation. An increase in humanitarian funding must be complemented by support for operational space in the face of increasing threats, and by political engagement to address the violations of international law that are at the heart of the protection crisis in the oPt. The 2020 HRP will maintain the centrality of protection at all levels of humanitarian action, as a shared system-wide responsibility, to enable Palestinians to cope with, and overcome, the effects of the protracted crisis while more sustainable solutions are sought.

Response Plan Overview

PEOPLE IN NEED

2.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.5M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

348M

OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

83
1

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

2

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL.

3

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



Palestinian demonstration on the beach near the fence, protesting against the naval blockade, September 2018. © Photo by Ashraf Amra

Needs and Planned Response

PEOPLE IN NEED

2.4M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.5M

WOMEN

49.8%

CHILDREN

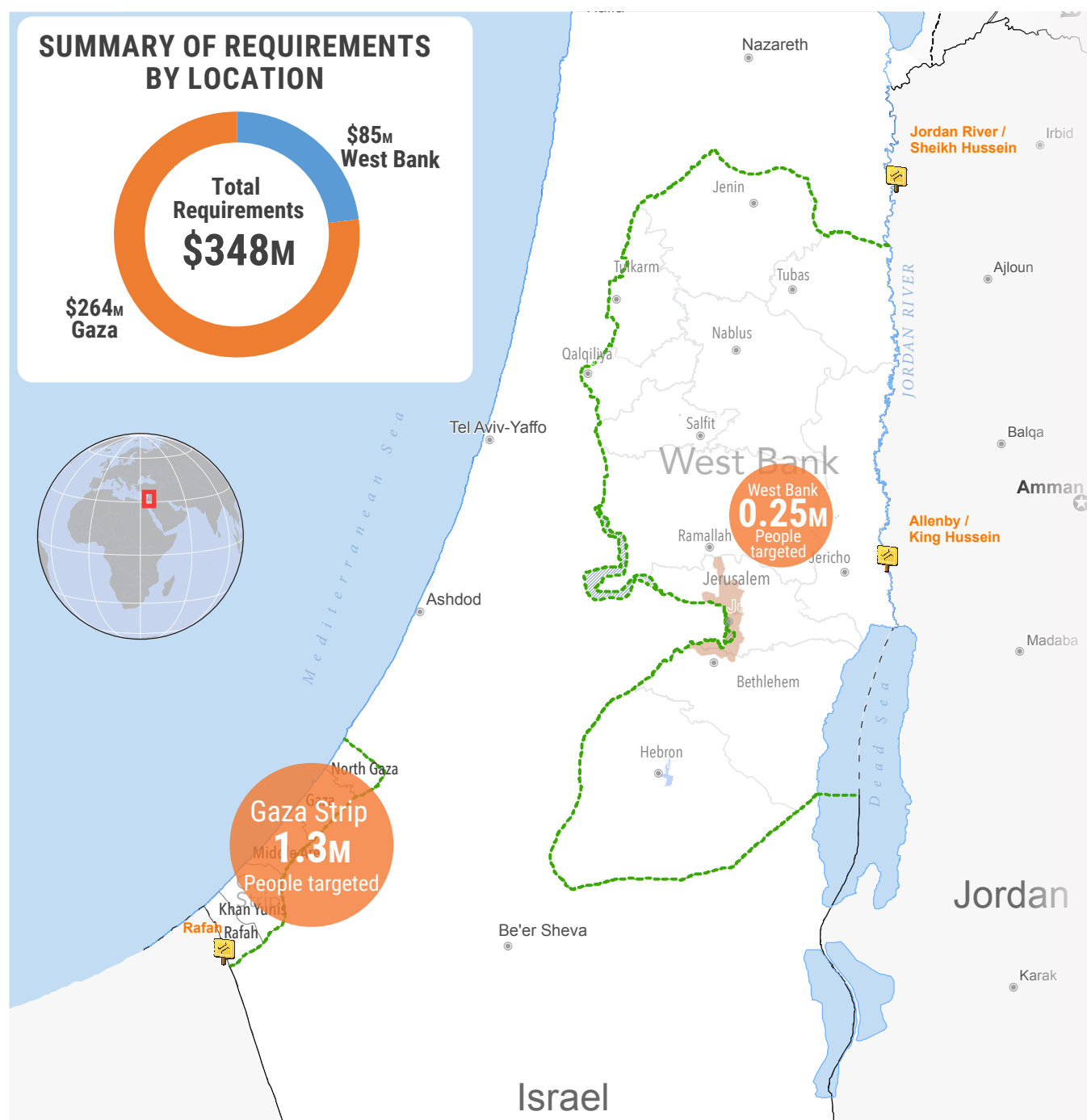
48.2%

WITH DISABILITY

5.8%

Overview map

More on pages 22-23



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HRP Key Figures

Humanitarian Response by Targeted Groups

More on pages 17-18

POPULATION GROUP	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED
People living under poverty line	1.17 m	640 k
Children	1.17 m	707 k
Refugees	1.1 m	1.1 m
Children Under 5 in Gaza	262 k	87 k
Female Head-of-Household	208 k	45 k
Small-scale farmers, herders and fisherfolk in Gaza	150 k	67 k
People living with disabilities	140 k	65 k
Elderly	92 k	83 k
Pregnant and Lactating Women in Gaza	53 k	26 k
Bedouin & Herders in Area C	37 k	37 k
IDPs in Gaza	8.5 k	8.5 k

Humanitarian Response by Gender

More on pages 24-25

GENDER	IN NEED	TARGETED	% TARGETED
Boys	599k	345 k	22%
Girls	567k	362 k	23%
Men	616k	462 k	29%
Women	638k	420 k	26%

Humanitarian Response for Persons with Disability

More on pages 24-25

GENDER	IN NEED	TARGETED	% TARGETED
Persons with disabilities	140 k	65.2 k	4%






Humanitarian Response by Age

More on pages 24-25

AGE	IN NEED	TARGETED	% TARGETED
Children (0 - <18)	1.17 m	678 k	44%
Adults (18 - 64)	1.16 m	767 k	50%
Elders (>64)	92 k	80 k	5%

Financial Requirements by Sector and Multi-Sector

More on pages 38

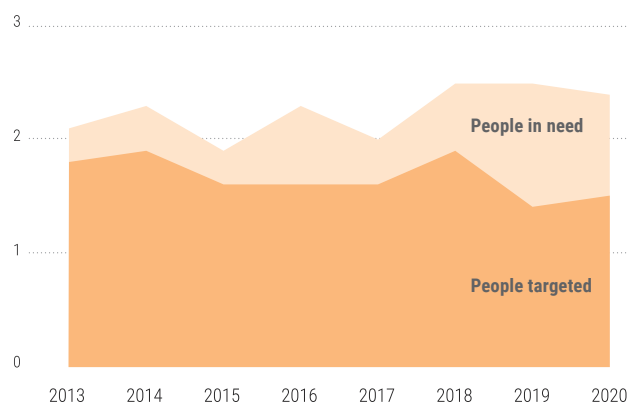
SECTOR / MULTI-SECTOR RESPONSE	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Coordination and Support Services	\$9.8 million 
Education	\$15.3 million 
Food Security	\$214 million 
Health and Nutrition	\$36 million 
Protection	\$33.7 million 
Shelter/NFIs	\$10.2 million 
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	\$29.1 million 

* The Protection funding requirement includes all the AoR requirements which form part of the Protection Cluster [insert the AoRs were specifically identified for that response]

Historic Trends

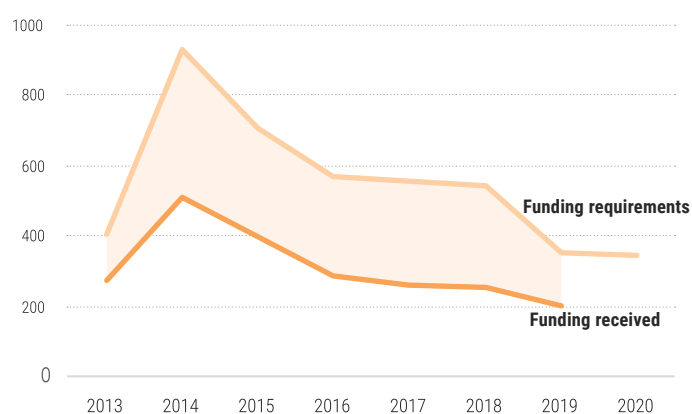
Humanitarian Response (2013 - 2020)

In millions of people



Financial Requirements (2013 - 2020)

In millions of US\$



YEAR OF APPEAL	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	FUNDING RECEIVED	% FUNDED
2013	2.1m	1.8m	400.8m	270.0m	67.4%
2014	2.3m	1.9m	931.1m	506.4m	54.4%
2015	1.9m	1.6m	706.1m	399.5m	56.6%
2016	2.3m	1.6m	570.7m	284.4m	49.8%
2017	2.0m	1.6m	551.9m	258.9m	46.9%
2018	2.5m	1.9m	539.7m	250.3m	46.4%
2019	2.5m	1.4m	350.6m	202.2m	62%
2020	2.4m	1.5m	348m	N/A	N/A



Palestinian demonstration on the beach near the fence, March 2019. © Photo by Emad Badwan

Context of the Crisis

A protracted protection crisis continues in the oPt, driven by Israel's occupation, including the blockade on the Gaza Strip; insufficient respect for international law; the internal divide between the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Hamas; and recurrent escalations of hostilities between Israeli military forces and Palestinian armed groups. In Gaza, the humanitarian situation remains dire, as evidenced by high rates of unemployment, poverty and food insecurity, while sporadic outbreaks of violence are threatening to ignite a wider confrontation. In the West Bank, the rate of demolitions of Palestinian-owned structures and settler violence remain high, and many Palestinians, particularly in Area C, East Jerusalem, and Hebron city (H2), continue to face the risk of forcible transfer. Across the oPt, some 2.4 million Palestinians will need some form of humanitarian assistance in 2020, the majority in Gaza. For the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO),

Gaza Strip

The Gaza economy experienced a slight improvement in 2019, growing by 1.8 per cent, following a steep recession of almost seven per cent in 2018.² Qatar has continued to fund the supply of fuel for

the Gaza Power Plant, which has more than doubled the average daily availability of electricity, improving the supply of piped and tankered desalinated water and water and wastewater treatment. Over 16,000 jobs have been created by UNDP, UNRWA and other UN Agencies, while the extension of the permitted fishing zone to 15 nautical miles along the coast in the southern area, and an increase in the exit of Palestinians via the Israeli-controlled Erez, are also positive steps.

Despite these developments, the overall situation in Gaza remains fragile. The Great March of Return (GMR) demonstrations continue, adding to the already high casualty toll and to the long-term health, disability and psychosocial caseload. Concerns about Israel's excessive use of force during the demonstrations, along with the instrumentalization of Palestinian children by Hamas remain.³ Unemployment in Gaza increased from 43 per cent in 2018 to almost 47 per cent in the second quarter of 2019, with youth unemployment at 64 per cent.⁴ Some 46 per cent of the population live below the US\$5.5 poverty line and an estimated 62 per cent of households are severely or moderately food insecure. There is also evidence of increased resorting to negative and harmful coping mechanisms on the part of vulnerable groups, particularly children, as shown in the

rise in the school dropout rate, child labour and child marriage, and about 270,000 children suffering from severe, moderate or mild forms of mental disorders.

West Bank

Although the humanitarian situation in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, is less acute, growth in 2019 “is expected to slow to the lowest level over the last five years (1.2 percent), down from 3.1 percent in 2018.”⁵ Economic development is undermined by Israel’s direct military occupation, administrative and physical constraint, and by limitations on Palestinian access to land and natural resources especially in Area C, which makes over 60 per cent of the West Bank. Israeli settlement expansion continues, including in East Jerusalem,⁶ imperiling the realization of a viable two-state solution, which is compounded by more frequent declarations by Israeli political figures of formally applying Israeli sovereignty over significant parts of the West Bank.

In East Jerusalem and Area C, a restrictive and discriminatory planning regime make it virtually impossible for Palestinians to develop adequate housing and infrastructure: To end-October, the Israeli authorities demolished or seized 481 Palestinian-owned structures, displacing 620 people, on the grounds of lack of permits,

compared to 345 structures, displacing 315 people, in the equivalent period in 2018.⁷ Demolition and threat of demolition of homes, schools and livelihoods; denial of service infrastructure; access restrictions on farming and grazing land; poor law enforcement on violent settlers; and revocation of residency rights, among others, create a coercive environment, which generates pressure on Palestinians to leave their communities. The trend in the increase of settler violence incidents in 2019 vis-a-vis preceding years also continued, with 231 incidents carried out by Israeli settlers resulting in Palestinian casualties (two fatalities and 74 injuries) or in property damage up to end September 2019, which, as a monthly average, represents a 12 and 100 per cent increase, compared with 2018 and 2017 respectively.

Multi-Year Strategy

An estimated 2.4 million people in the oPt are in need of humanitarian assistance. In the final year of the 2018-2020 Humanitarian Response Strategy, humanitarian partners will aim to assist 1.5 million of the most vulnerable Palestinians with a financial requirement of \$348 million. Humanitarian assistance addresses need and vulnerability primarily arising from the policies and practices of the occupation, including the blockade of Gaza. Those targeted for assistance are those most in need of protection, access to essential services, and interventions that will allow them to cope with prolonged occupation and repeated shocks. The strategy aims to protect the rights and to stabilize the situation of the protected population until longer-term development and political solutions are found. Humanitarian actors will remain committed to ensuring principled humanitarian action in the current restrictive operational context. Humanitarian partners will continue to urge relevant authorities to uphold their responsibilities and dedicate resources for humanitarian protection and assistance. The 2020 HRP will maintain the centrality of protection at all levels of humanitarian action, as a shared system-wide responsibility. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the oPt is not decreasing substantially year by year – only more sustainable development and political solutions will achieve a substantial reduction in the humanitarian caseload. There remain, however, significant challenges to longer-term solutions; for example, development is hindered by occupation-related constraints in Area C, such as the discriminatory permit and planning regime, and the repeated destruction of infrastructure in Gaza. The particular nature of the crisis in the oPt requires the strict preservation of humanitarian space within which humanitarian action can take place, finely balanced against ongoing mutually influencing streams of action in the development and political spheres.

Geographical scope

The strategy is focused on areas of the oPt where the effects of the occupation including the blockade take the greatest toll on Palestinians, i.e. Gaza, Area C, H2 of Hebron and East Jerusalem. East Jerusalem and Area C are also areas where the Palestinian Authority (PA) has least access and authority. In the case of UNRWA, its mandate extends across the whole of the oPt, including in Areas A and B.

Making protection central to the strategy

Recognising that the situation in the oPt is effectively a chronic protection crisis, protection concerns continue to be the primary

drivers of humanitarian need and inform every cluster's response plan. Cluster responses continue to be guided by the need to ensure that there is full respect for the rights of Palestinians in accordance with international law. Protection is mainstreamed throughout interventions in the HRP through protection-focused or protection-sensitive programming and advocacy efforts that call for respect for IHL and IHRL and accountability for violations.

Prioritized approach

Some 1.5 million people will be targeted in 2020, a slight increase from 1.4 million in 2019. Given that donors have limited resources to respond to all HRP interventions, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has made efforts to further streamline the 2020 HRP to prioritise activities in the plan that will target the maximum number of vulnerable people that can realistically be accomplished in this highly-constrained context. To this end clusters undertook a revalidation process whereby only projects included in last year's plan that continue to remain necessary to respond to the ongoing and projected needs outlined in the 2020 HNO would be rolled-over into the 2020 plan. Projects included in last year's plan that remain necessary were considered for this year's plan. Only where new or deepening needs were identified, have new projects been added. Acceptance of projects in the HRP involves a robust vetting of projects by the clusters, to ensure that only critical humanitarian activities are included, and thus it should be noted that all HRP interventions are considered important and should be funded. As a result, the total number of people targeted and the total requirements for 2020 have remained the same as in the previous year. This approach knowingly and unwillingly leaves many Palestinians without the humanitarian assistance and protection they critically need, a gap the humanitarian community stands ready and able to fill should operational conditions improve and funding increase. However, it is the maximum that humanitarian actors can realistically be expected to achieve in the prevailing environment.

Coordination with actors outside the plan




HRP interventions are coordinated with national efforts to avoid duplication and encourage complementarity. In addition, there are other important humanitarian and development actors operating outside the remit of the HRP, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Gulf and Islamic charities, NGOs, and the regular programmes of UNRWA.

MULTI-YEAR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Response by Strategic Objective

The goal of humanitarian assistance in the oPt is to protect the rights of Palestinians under occupation, provide access to basic services for those who are acutely vulnerable, and support the ability of households to cope with prolonged stresses to prevent a further deterioration in their situation until more sustainable solutions are found. The 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) will mark the

third and final year of the 2018-2020 multiyear humanitarian response strategy. The strategy and its Strategic Objectives remain valid for 2020. During 2020, humanitarian partners will continue to address the needs jointly identified by the humanitarian community in the 2020 HNO.

#	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
S01	The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), while duty-bearers are increasingly held to account.	1.9 million	366 k	 31.8 million
S02	The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL.	1.8 million	975.3 k	 86.5 million
S04	The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome the protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued.	1.7 million	1.4 million	 229.7 million

Total targets by SOs are based on highest number of list of outcome level indicators listed per SO given that some beneficiaries are targeted more than one intervention.

Part 2

Strategic Response Priorities

Nurse, during treatment to one of the injured in the Great March of Return at the UNRWA clinic in Al-Bureij © Photo by Hussein Jaber



Strategic Response Priorities

Humanitarian consequences prioritized for response

Prioritized Critical Problems related to Protection of Civilians and Displacement



*In 2018 the Protection cluster refined its targeting methodology resulting in a significant decrease of total people targeted in 2018 compared to 2019 and 2020.

Seventy-nine percent of 2.4 million have been identified as being affected in some way by the humanitarian consequences related to Protection and forced displacement. The 2020 HNO findings identified that violations of IHL and IHRL are at the heart of the oPt crisis and are the main driver of the humanitarian needs in oPt.

The aim of this strategic objective is to enhance protection by promoting and advocating for the respect for IHL and IHRL, demanding accountability, and mitigating the impact of violations. All Palestinians in the oPt are affected by the protection crisis in some way, however direct interventions will focus on those identified as especially vulnerable and in need of specific protection measures. Accordingly, protection and humanitarian assistance interventions will be focused on populations most affected, particularly those residing in Area C, East Jerusalem, and the H2 area of Hebron in the West Bank, and in the Gaza Strip.

While the primary responsibility for respect of IHL lies with Israel as the occupying power, this objective also addresses duty-bearers under IHRL which includes Israel, Palestinian authorities, third states and non-state actors. Mainstreaming protection through the work of all the clusters is also a key component of this objective, ensuring that assistance is targeted and delivered to the acutely vulnerable, with respect for their safety and dignity.

In 2020, humanitarian partners will invest in strengthening advocacy for the rights of Palestinians under IHL and IHRL to be respected,

including by improving longer-term monitoring of trends and data collection to support advocacy, and by enhancing coordination within and amongst the Clusters and with national counterparts, including government actors. Strengthening legal frameworks to bring them in line with international treaty obligations is also better addressed through a multi-year approach.

Interventions under this objective will include, for example, monitoring and documentation of IHL and IHRL violations and conflict-related violence, particularly aimed at increasing accountability and informing advocacy with the purpose of preventing further violations; rights-based advocacy with duty bearers, including third states; a protective presence for communities at risk of settler violence and displacement; legal aid services; inclusive multi-sectoral responses to gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, including economic empowerment; child protection services, including individual case management; mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) for adults and youth; and explosive remnant of war (ERW) risk mitigation and education responses, documenting and reporting of education-related violations; and advocacy on the right to health.

Seventy-five per cent of 2.4 million have been identified as being affected in some way by the humanitarian consequences related to limited access to essential services. The 2020 HNO findings demonstrated that many Palestinians are highly vulnerable and need improved access to basic services, including education, health, WASH

Specific Objectives: Targets and Response

#	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NUMBER TARGETED	TIMEFRAME
SO 1.1	Protection response mechanisms are in place to prevent and mitigate the effects of the occupation and conflict-related violence	366k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
SO 1.2	Ensure the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of essential lifesaving health services to vulnerable communities in Gaza and West Bank/EJ, including through health system strengthening, preparedness and community resilience building	131.6k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
SO 1.3	Most vulnerable schools are supported in responding to potential emergencies through preventive measures, remedial programs and school-based psychosocial services	169.3k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
SO 1.4	Strengthen health coordination, information and health protection, with an emphasis on advocacy for the right to health, to improve the effectiveness of lifesaving health response for most vulnerable people	61.1k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
SO 1.5	Displaced populations are provided support that mitigates immediate harm and ensures adequate and safe temporary shelter solutions	12.9k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020

Prioritized Critical Problems related to Access to Essential Services



and adequate shelter. In Gaza, the blockade, recurrent outbreaks of hostilities and the internal Palestinian political divide have continued to contribute to a serious deterioration in the access of the population to basic services. In the West Bank, strict movement and access restrictions, coupled with extreme limitations on planning and development, have prevented people living in affected areas, particularly Area C, East Jerusalem and Hebron H2, from accessing essential services.

Where the occupying power and other duty bearers fail to provide for the basic needs of the population in the occupied territory, and such failures create vulnerabilities that surpass minimum standards, threatening life and dignity, it is incumbent on humanitarian actors to provide assistance to meet basic needs. The 2018 HNO findings demonstrated that many Palestinians are highly vulnerable and need improved access to basic services, including education, health, nutrition, WASH and adequate shelter.

In 2020 humanitarian partners will utilize interventions that address both immediate needs, as well as the underlying drivers of those needs. For example, partners in WASH and health will provide assistance to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable people for clean water, appropriate sanitation and adequate health care and nutrition. However, they are also able to place greater emphasis on programs that work to change negative sanitation and health and nutrition behaviors that increase vulnerability, which take a multi-year period to address.

Interventions under this objective will include, for example, provision of adequate lifesaving maternal and neonatal health care and nutrition services in Gaza; provision of emergency education supplies to vulnerable, unserved or underserved students and teachers; and provision of shelter repairs and shelter assistance to people internally displaced by the 2014 conflict in Gaza and by demolitions in the West Bank.

Seventy-one per cent of 2.4 million people have been identified as been affected in some way by humanitarian consequences related to erosion of resilience. The 2020 HNO identified the multiple ways in which the erosion of resilience of Palestinians takes place. As a result of the prolonged nature of the occupation, including the blockade on Gaza now in its thirteenth year, and three outbreaks of hostilities in Gaza, the resilience of Palestinians living under occupation is threatened. People vulnerable to rights violations struggle to cope with prolonged stresses to their livelihoods. These prolonged stresses have also left Palestinians less able to cope with sudden shocks, such as spikes in conflict in Gaza, demolitions in the West Bank, and natural or environmental hazards, such as winter storms, the longer-term effects of climate change, and the environmental impacts of inadequate water and sanitation services and electricity.

Over the next three years, humanitarian partners will prioritize programming that addresses these long-term stresses more effectively.

Specific Objectives: Targets and Response

#	STRATEGIC CLUSTER OBJECTIVES	NUMBER TARGETED	TIMEFRAME
SO 2.1	Ensure equitable, affordable and sustainable access to safe and sufficient WASH services with dignity for the unserved, underserved and most vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank	975.3k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
SO 2.2	Ensure the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of essential lifesaving health services to vulnerable communities in Gaza and West Bank/EJ, including through health system strengthening, preparedness and community resilience building	726.6k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
SO 2.3	Increase equitable and safe access to inclusive, quality educational services for vulnerable children	358.4k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
SO 2.4	Vulnerable households exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns are supported to meet basic needs and enhance their coping capacity	35k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020

Prioritized Critical Problems related to Critical Problems relating to resilience and recovery

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	TREND (2018-2020)	WOMEN	CHILDREN	WITH DISABILITY
1.7m	1.4m¹¹		49.2%	47.9%	5.8%
		2018 2019 2020			

In 2020 humanitarian partners will be able to promote humanitarian projects that improve coping abilities and reduce shocks and environmental hazards. For example, increasing support to communities' livelihoods is expected to improve the general food security situation and have a positive impact on their overall nutrition and health status, while investing in solar energy sources to support humanitarian projects in WASH and health could improve the sustainability of the impact of those humanitarian interventions. In parallel, humanitarian actors will continue to leverage opportunities for enhanced coordination and advocacy with national and

development actors on projects that could address some of the root causes of vulnerability, for example, desalination projects in Gaza.

Interventions under this objective will thus include, for example, provision and rehabilitation of productive assets for farmers, herders, breeders, and fisher folk; provision of winterization assistance to vulnerable households at risk of exposure or affected by natural or manmade hazards; developing the capacity of emergency response at primary and secondary healthcare in Gaza; and supporting schools in emergency preparedness and contingency-planning exercises.

Specific Objectives: Targets and Response

#	STRATEGIC CLUSTER OBJECTIVES	NUMBER TARGETED	TIMEFRAME
S0 3.1	Increase capacity to respond to natural or manmade hazards in a timely, efficient and effective manner	22.9k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
S0 3.2	Ensure the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of essential lifesaving health services to vulnerable communities in Gaza and West Bank/EJ, including through health system strengthening, preparedness and community resilience building	131.6k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
S0 3.3	Strengthen WASH preparedness and response capacity to the unserved, underserved and most vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank, to reduce threats and to cope with emergencies and shocks	151k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
S0 3.4	Most vulnerable schools are supported in responding to emergencies through preventive measures, remedial programs and school-based psychosocial services	169.3k	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
S0 3.5	Livelihoods of vulnerable households are protected, and their resilience, food security and productive capacity restored/enhanced	1.4m	Jan 2020-Dec 2020
S0 3.6	Households suffering from limited access to food and to income opportunities are able to meet their basic food needs		Jan 2020-Dec 2020

Response Monitoring

In the final year of the multi-year strategy, the oPt 2020 monitoring framework consists of annual strategic objectives and related outcome indicators to which are linked the cluster objectives and related outcome indicators, and the single-year cluster activities and output indicators, underpinned by mandatory monitoring by partners at the project level.

Monitoring progress towards the HCT's three strategic objectives

Response monitoring is an integral part of the humanitarian response. This year, the oPt HCT will continue with the framework designed last year, with alterations to some indicators. The design of the response monitoring framework ensures that each cluster's activity addresses at least one of the three country level strategic objectives in order to ensure better coherence between cluster plans and the HCT's overarching goals for the strategy. Most cluster activities identify output level indicators that track contribution to the achievement of one strategic objective or more. Progress towards strategic objectives will be measured through a small number of outcome level indicators, designed in consultation with clusters and key agencies, who will support monitoring under the overall responsibility of the HCT. Financial inputs will be monitored by OCHA through the online Financial Tracking Service (FTS) platform, to which all partners participating in the HRP are obliged to report. The information derived from both the funding coverage and the achievements against targets by strategic objective provides a comprehensive analysis on the extent to which the humanitarian community in the oPt is meeting the goals set out in the 2020 HRP. In terms of monitoring and reporting, the achievements against Strategic Objectives are monitored twice a year and published through the HRP Periodic Mid-Year

Monitoring Report (PMR) and the End-of-Year Report. Aligned with the prioritization of activities for 2020 HRP, clusters also updated/re-validated outcome indicators under cluster objectives and output indicators under cluster activities.

Cluster response monitoring frameworks

Each cluster has agreed upon a cluster monitoring framework comprised of a small number of cluster activities to which progress towards will be measured through a number of output level indicators set by each cluster. Cluster activities are monitored by the ICCG. Indicators in the projects included as part of each cluster portfolio in turn contribute to these cluster level outputs. These projects are monitored by the individual organizations members of the clusters.

HPC Tools

The indicators under the Strategic Objectives, Cluster Objectives and Cluster activities continue to be monitored by the ICCG with disaggregated data by gender, age and geographical area. The monitored data will be tracked through the Response Planning Module (RPM), which will visualize the data through HPC tools viewer that will be available to the public. HPC tools are the information services provided by OCHA which enables the humanitarian community to manage the structured information around the HPC: needs indicators, strategic and cluster plan frameworks, response indicators, caseloads, activities and projects, and financial data.

The Projects Module connects projects to the overall strategic framework, and allows the disaggregation of projects by location, vulnerable geographic areas and by activity type. This has played a critical role in supporting the development of a well-targeted plan. The

Humanitarian Programme Cycle Timeline

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Humanitarian Needs Overview							●	—	—	—	—	●
Humanitarian Response Plan									●	—	—	●
Periodic Monitoring Report	●						●					●

intuitive nature of the HPC suite of modules allows the humanitarian community to conduct a quick, but thorough, analysis of the projects vis-à-vis monitoring and reporting to inform the upper level strategic planning process.

IASC Gender with Age Marker

Throughout the HPC, gender mainstreaming remains a priority for the oPt humanitarian community. The HCT is committed to delivering a response that is sensitive and appropriate to the distinct needs and vulnerabilities of persons of different genders and ages. The full scale roll-out of the IASC Gender and Age Marker (GAM) in the 2020 planning cycle, replacing the IASC Gender Marker, reaffirms the HCT's commitment to gender mainstreaming as a means for ensuring the highest quality humanitarian programming in line with international standards. Moving on to implementation and monitoring of humanitarian activities at the beginning of 2020, the oPt HCT will ensure that the humanitarian response is adequately tailored and adapted to address the specific needs of different population groups. The GAM strengthens the original IASC Gender Marker by including age and, most significantly, by adding a monitoring component.

In addition to measuring programme effectiveness, it is a valuable teaching and self-monitoring tool, allowing organizations to learn by developing programmes that respond to all aspects of diversity. In 2020, the Humanitarian Gender Group (HGG), co-chaired by UN Women and OCHA, will continue to strengthen its role throughout the HPC, by ensuring gender and age mainstreaming in the cluster-specific needs analysis, response planning, implementation and monitoring. In cooperation with the HGG, UN Women and OCHA will continue to organize training sessions on GAM as well as GAM clinics targeting different humanitarian actors including cluster members and women's organizations. For 2020, a total of 90 per cent of HRP projects were self-evaluated to be given either a 4M or 4T gender marker score, indicating a high level commitment by partners to contributing significantly to gender equality, including across age groups, through their humanitarian interventions. The scoring was automatically generated by the GAM tool, based on questionnaires that partners answered. With the support from cluster gender focal points, the humanitarian community will continue to strive for a high percentage of 4M or 4T GAM scoring during the implementation and evaluation phases.

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	%
1 (M): The project does not intentionally contribute to gender equality.	5	2.6%
2 (M): The project addresses age differences, but does not intentionally contribute to gender equality.	2	1.0%
3 (M): The project will contribute to gender equality, but without full attention to age groups.	10	5.2%
4 (M): The project will significantly contribute to gender equality, including across age groups.	163	84.9%
4 (T): The project is principally about promoting gender equality, including across age groups.	10	5.2%
N/A: The project does not have any contact with or direct influence on the affected population, and the programming actions are not linked.	2	1.1%
Grand Total	192	100%

Accountability to Affected Populations

Community engagement is recognized at the country level as a priority for humanitarian response in the oPt, both in terms of the integration of community engagement throughout the programme cycle, particularly at the project level, but also in terms of maintaining continuous engagement with communities on a day-to-day basis. A wide range of methodologies for community engagement are utilized by oPt humanitarian partners to provide communities with information, collect feedback and ensure their participation in the decision-making processes. These community engagement methodologies include surveys, focus groups, face-to-face interviews with affected populations, as well as through information product and outreach.

Structured analysis and discussions at the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) levels on cluster achievements on community engagement have been taking place in 2019, particularly in the Gaza context, with the objective of carrying the work forward throughout the 2018-2020 HPC, to further systematize the inter-cluster approach to community engagement in the oPt, including through monitoring of such planned engagements in the oPt. A Community Engagement Working Group was reactivated in Gaza in 2019, which will support the cluster coordinators in monitoring the implementation of community engagement throughout the 2020 HRP as well as during times of crisis. A similar format is planned to be activated in the West Bank to ensure a holistic approach for the whole of oPt.

For the 2020 project cycle, the national (Gaza and West Bank) ICCG has incorporated structured community engagement components, with more detailed questions, in the project development (through the project sheets), in order to better analyse the scope of planned

FEEDBACK MECHANISMS

	# OF PROJECT WITH SOME FORM OF CWC IN DIFFERENT STAGES	% OF TOTAL PROJECTS
Generic Email	64	33 %
Project Hotline	70	36 %
Complaint Box	107	56 %
Satisfaction Survey	96	50 %
Others	38	20 %

Community engagement (CE) activities, at the project needs assessment, project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation phases. Currently, 186 of the 192 projects in the HRP has planned communications with affected populations in at least one stage of the project cycle. Most of those that did not plan any engagement with affected populations are projects under coordination cluster. 145 projects have planned at all stages of the programme cycle. Focus groups and interviews are the most common forms of engagement with community. 187 projects have also indicated that it plans to consider different population groups in these engagements with communities. In addition, 183 of the 191 projects have planned for some form of a built-in feedback and complaints mechanism, with complaint box and satisfaction survey being the most popular form of feedback mechanisms. With regard to the monitoring phase, the Monitoring Framework for the 2020 HRP has mandatory CE indicators for all clusters for the first time in order to reflect the level of community engagement that took place at the programming cycle. In 2020-2021, there is a plan to design and conduct a perceptual survey to collect and analyze views of the affected population on the humanitarian aid that has been provided over the past three years across the oPt. In 2019, OCHA oPt has agreed to undergo a desk and field review to reflect PSEA (protection against sexual exploitation and abuse) at the office level vis-a-vis beneficiaries/ affected communities. The key focus will be put on the possible ways of integration mainstreaming of PSEA into OCHA work as well as clarifying which tools, applications and processes are put in place. PSEA falls under the umbrella of Accountability towards Affected Population (AAP) alongside Communication with Communities and PSEA Network-spearheaded system is expected to be operational by the end of 2020.

ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE PROGRAMME CYCLE

	# OF PROJECT WITH SOME FORM OF CWC IN DIFFERENT STAGES	% OF TOTAL PROJECTS	TYPE OF CWC			
			Survey	Focus groups	Interviews	Information product and outreach
Project needs assessment	175	91%	88	125	110	44
Project design	166	86%	46	126	116	43
Implementation (delivering assistance)	159	83%	50	97	108	71
Monitoring and evaluation	176	92%	104	123	125	58

Part II

2020 Humanitarian Response Plan and Requirements

SUMMARY OF NEEDS, TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS

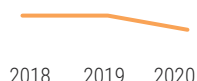
PEOPLE IN NEED

2.4m

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.5m

TREND



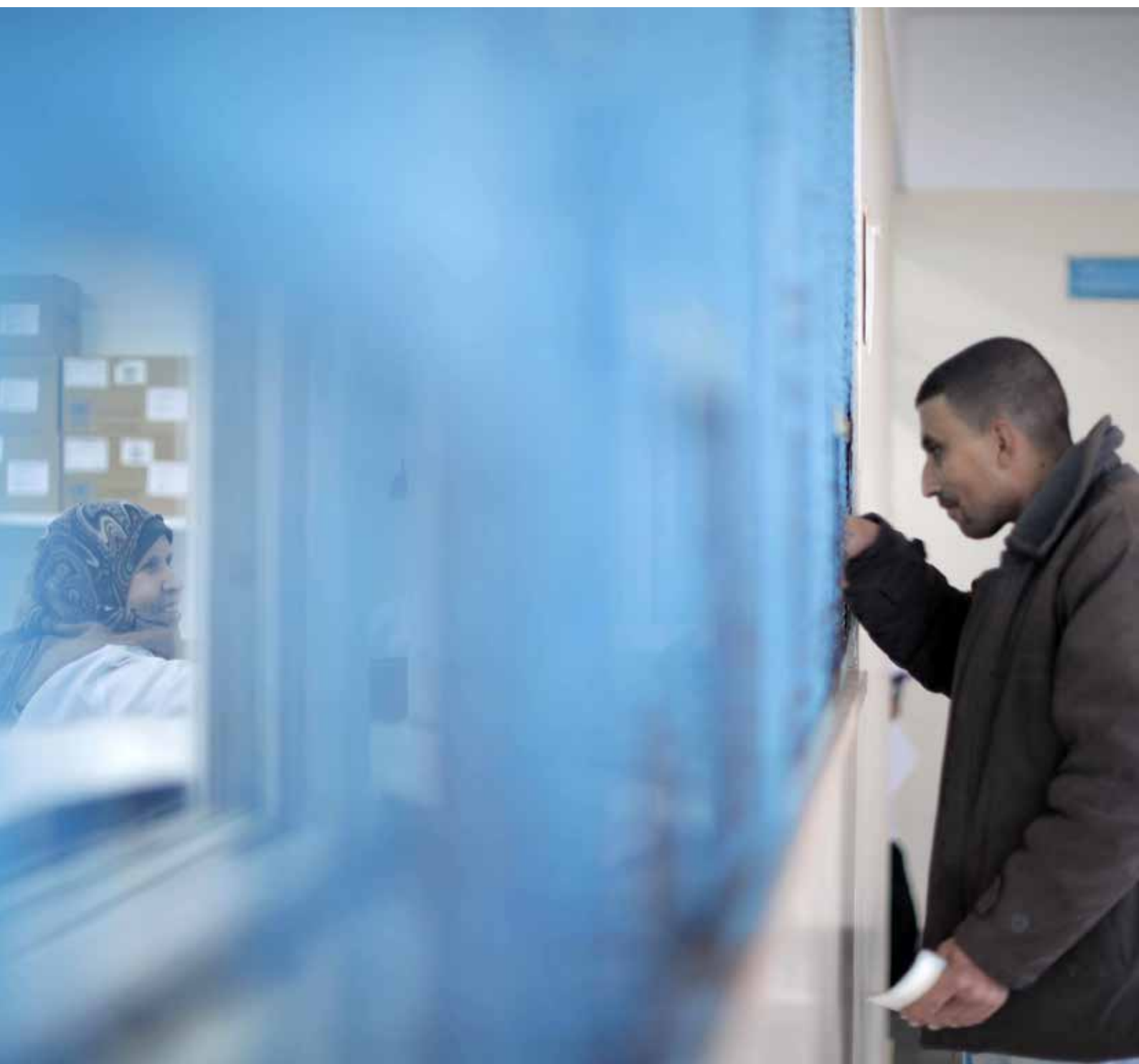
CHILDREN %

49.8%

CHILDREN
WITH DISABILITY

5.8%

Medication dispensing to a Palestinian refugee at UNRWA Al-Rimal clinic © Photo by Hussein Jaber



1.1

Indicators and targets

Strategic Objective 1

ADDRESSING CRITICAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS AND DISPLACEMENT

#	CLUSTER OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
SO 1.1	Protection response mechanisms are in place to prevent and mitigate the effects of the occupation and conflict related violence	# of people requiring protection interventions (GBV, Child Protection, MHPSS, Legal Aid)	1.9 million	366 k	Protection Cluster	Twice a year
SO 1.2		# of children affected by conflict related violence benefiting from structured psychosocial services and child protection interventions		30.1	Protection Cluster	Twice a year
SO 1.3		# of children affected by conflict related violence benefiting from specialized individual case management		5.3k	Protection Cluster	Twice a year
SO 1.4		# of child protection workers trained on guidelines on mental health and psychosocial support	498.7k	500	Protection Cluster	Twice a year
SO 1.5		# of vulnerable men and women affected by conflict related violence benefiting from structured psychosocial services		13.4k	Protection Cluster	Twice a year
SO 1.6 and links to SO 2	Ensure the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of essential lifesaving health services to vulnerable communities in Gaza and West Bank/EJ, including through health system strengthening, preparedness and community resilience building	# patients with access to MHPSS services		87.9k	Protection Cluster	Twice a year
SO 1.7 and links to SO 2		# of people directly benefitting from awareness session and mental health promotion activities	25k	25k	Protection Cluster	Twice a year
SO 1.8 and links to SO 2	Strengthen health coordination, information and health protection, with an emphasis on advocacy for the right to health, to improve the effectiveness of lifesaving health response for most vulnerable people	# of patients, companions, and healthcare staff benefitted from advocacy messages on access, monitoring and protection interventions	104.7k	60.3k	Health and Nutrition Cluster	Twice a year
SO 1.9 and links to SO 2	Displaced populations are provided support that mitigates immediate harm and ensures adequate and safe temporary shelter solutions	# of assisted households living in adequate temporary shelter	158.8k	16.2k	Shelter and NFIs Cluster	Twice a year
		# of households received timely post-demolition shelter response	540	250	Shelter and NFIs Cluster	Twice a year
SO 1.10	Most vulnerable schools are supported in responding to potential emergencies through preventive measures, remedial programs and school-based psychosocial services	# of children and education personnel affected by violations and attacks on education facilities supported through education emergencies interventions	113k	13.4k	Education Cluster	Twice a year

Strategic Objective 2

ADDRESSING CRITICAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

#	CLUSTER OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
SO 2.1	Ensure equitable, affordable and sustainable access to safe and sufficient WASH services with dignity for the unserved, underserved and most vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank	# of vulnerable people with access to safe drinking and domestic water services and benefiting from improved access to sanitation and hygiene services	1.87m	975.3k	WASH Cluster	Twice a year
SO 2.2	Vulnerable households exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns are supported to meet basic needs and enhance their coping capacity	# of assisted families reported improvement in living conditions		16k	Shelter and NFIs Cluster	Twice a year
		# of assisted household living in upgraded units in accordance with minimum standards	158k	19.3k	Shelter and NFIs Cluster	Twice a year
SO 2.3	Increase equitable and safe access to inclusive, quality educational services for vulnerable children	# of vulnerable students and teachers with improved access to school	391k	358.4k	Health and Nutrition Cluster	Twice a year
SO 2.4	Ensure the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of essential lifesaving health services to vulnerable communities in Gaza and West Bank/EJ, including through health system strengthening, preparedness and community resilience building	# of women in reproductive age, pregnant and lactating women receiving quality maternal and nutrition services	117.6k	103.9k	Health and Nutrition Cluster	Twice a year
		# of < 5 children receiving targeted health and nutrition interventions	324.1k	92.5k	Health and Nutrition Cluster	Twice a year
		# of cases received frontline prehospital care	158k	131.5k	Health and Nutrition Cluster	Twice a year
		# of cases received appropriate care in the emergency department using a standard validated triage tool and vital signs monitoring	98.k	98.k	Health and Nutrition Cluster	Twice a year
		# of people who have access to L2 PHC services	162.6k	127.9k	Health and Nutrition Cluster	Twice a year

Strategic Objective 3

ADDRESSING CRITICAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

#	CLUSTER OBJECTIVES	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGETED	SOURCE	FREQUENCY
SO 3.1	Increase capacity to respond to natural or manmade hazards in a timely, efficient and effective manner	# of individuals and IDPs that shelter agencies are able to support immediately at the onset of an emergency	600K	22.9 k	Shelter and NFIs Cluster	Twice a year
SO 3.2	Ensure the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of essential lifesaving health services to vulnerable communities in Gaza and West Bank/EJ, including through health system strengthening, preparedness and community resilience building	# of affected benefitted from prepositioned supplies	42.9k	17.4k	Shelter and NFIs Cluster	Twice a year
SO 3.3	Strengthen WASH preparedness and response capacity to the unserved, underserved and most vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank, to reduce threats and to cope with emergencies and shocks	# of people in need with increased WASH capacity during emergencies and shocks	150.9k	234.8k	WASH Cluster	Twice a year
SO 3.4	Most vulnerable schools are supported in responding to emergencies through preventive measures, remedial programs and school-based psychosocial services	# of students supported following education-related violations, escalations in conflict or natural disasters	280.3k	169.3k	Education Cluster	Twice a year
SO 3.5	Livelihoods of vulnerable households are protected, and their resilience, food security and productive capacity restored/enhanced					
SO 3.6	Households suffering from limited access to food and to income opportunities are able to meet their basic food needs	# of people who report improved coping strategies	1.7m	1.5m	Food Security Sector	Twice a year
SO 3.7	FSS activities, including advocacy and awareness, are planned and implemented in a coordinated manner, and partnership with key national ministries is strengthened					

Operational Capacity and Access

Humanitarian partners have a well-established operational and protection presence across the oPt. In 2020, a total of 83 partners – international and national – have projects included in the HRP.

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

In 2020, a total of 83 partners – international and national – have project included in the HRP. OCHA convenes and facilitates the work of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) at national and sub-national levels in Gaza and West Bank. Deriving from critical needs that oblige a collective humanitarian response at the local level, the oPt national ICCG has developed two inter-cluster platforms to coordinate humanitarian response at the operational level. These sub-national platforms sit in the West Bank, of which East Jerusalem is a part, and in the Gaza Strip. This national/sub-national structure promotes the implementation of operational decisions within the scope of the HRP and national cluster standards.

The establishment of the West Bank ICCG was proposed and discussed by the oPt ICCG in June 2017; endorsed by the Cluster Lead Agencies in November 2017; and approved by the HC and HCT

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS FOR 2020 HRP	2020 HRP REQUIREMENTS OF UN/ INGO PROJECTS PARTNERING WITH NNGOS
UN	\$234 million (67%)	\$177.6 million (51%)
INGO	\$93.4 million (27%)	
NNGO	\$20.1 million (6%)	

Response Reach by Sector under previous HRP

SECTOR	REQUIREMENTS (\$)	GRAPHIC	PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED
Education	15 million		0.5 million	0.4 million	0.15 million
Food Security	206 million		1.7 million	1.4 million	1.4 million
Health and Nutrition	31 million		1.2 million	0.8 million	0.7 million
Protection	36 million		2 million	0.4 million	1.7 million
Shelter NFIs	14.3 million		0.3 million	0.08 million	0,005 million
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	29,1million		1.9 million	1.1 million	0,06 million

OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

83m

TREND (2018-2020)

2018 2019 2020

in January 2018. The West Bank ICCG will continue to provide a geographically-focused platform for clusters/sectors to work together to jointly deliver an effective and efficient humanitarian response. This is done so by reaching a shared understanding of needs, informed by a robust protection and gender and analysis, and agreeing on joined-up operational plans to meet those needs.

The participation of the National NGOs (NNGOs) through directly implementing projects to the HRP appear to be relatively unchanged compared to 2019 (6.6 per cent of the requirements in 2019 vs. 5.8 per cent of the requirements in 2020). The NNGO participation through partnerships with UN agencies or INGO has significantly increased from 51 per cent of requirements in 2019 to 54.2 per cent of requirements in 2020. In line with the Grand Bargain commitments, these positive statistics will continue to be pursued for the HRP projects, to ensure and strengthen the engagement with national NGOs through partnerships with UN and INGOs.

SECTOR	NUMBER OF PARTNERS
Education	23
Food Security	23
Health and Nutrition	26
Protection	34
Shelter and NFIs	12
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	21

Part 3

Cluster 2020 strategies and 2020 response plans and requirements

Overview of Sectorial Response

Sector	Requirements (US\$)		Operational Partners	Number of Projects	People in Need	People Targeted	
Education	15.3m	■	23	21	0.4m	390k	■
Food Security	214m	■	23	37	1.7m	1.5m	■
Health and Nutrition	36m	■	26	37	1.3m	774k	■
Protection	33.7m	■	34	40	1.9m	366k	■
Shelter and NFIs	10.2m	■	12	17	0.3m	71k	■
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	29.1m	■	21	30	1.8m	975k	■

UNRWA distributing food parcels to food insecure Palestine Refugees. Gaza, 11 December 2018. © Photo by OCHA



3.1

Protection



PEOPLE IN NEED

1.9m

PEOPLE TARGETED

366k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$33.7M

PARTNERS

29

PROJECTS

43

Objectives

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

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

The Protection Cluster Objectives are directly linked to the following Strategic Objective:

The Protection Cluster objective 1 (*Increased respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and accountability for violations*) and Cluster Objective 2 (*Protection response mechanisms are in place to prevent and mitigate the effects of the occupation and conflict related violence*) directly links to Strategic Objective 1 (*The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), while duty-bearers are increasingly held to account*) whereby the cluster will undertake interventions that will monitor and document of IHL and IHRL violations and conflict-related violence; provide protective presence and accompaniment of individuals (including children) in communities exposed to settler violence and ISF presence, and at risk of forcible transfer. Additionally, the cluster interventions including legal aid, child protection and GBV multi-sectorial will improve protection of affected communities and individuals, mitigate the impact of protection risks while ensuring that their rights are respected and promoted.

Response

Monitoring and documentation will focus on IHL and IHRL violations and conflict-related violence. In Gaza there will be a particular focus on the ARA and in the West Bank, on monitoring forcible transfer risk in East Jerusalem, H2 and Area C. Partners are committed to strengthening monitoring of protection issues for human rights defenders as an emerging area of concern. Partners will undertake monitoring and analysis of settlement related activities (beyond incidents of settler violence) including retroactive legalization of outposts, land take-over through declaration of state land, expropriation for nature reserves etc. with a view to understanding the links between these practices and their effect on Palestinians. Child Protection Working Group will continue to monitor grave violations against children (defined by UN Security Council Resolution 1612). Initiatives that support accountability and respect of HRL and IHL are central to the Protection Cluster response.

Legal counselling and representation will prioritize victims seeking accountability for IHL and IHRL violations, including violations of the right to life and physical integrity by Israeli security forces and settlers, those at risk of demolitions, forced evictions and displacement, those at risk of revocation of residency rights, IDPs in Gaza including widows facing housing, land and property issues (HLP), people affected by access restrictions in Gaza and the West Bank, children arrested and detained and survivors of GBV. Legal work on HLP issues will be coordinated closely with other sectors providing response such as shelter and WASH. The LTF will strengthen its gender analysis and programming to ensure equal access to legal support and awareness raising for men and women.

The cluster will provide protective presence and accompaniment of individuals (including children) in the West Bank in communities exposed to settler violence and presence of Israeli forces especially in H2, in communities at risk of mass demolitions, and to farming communities during the annual olive harvest.

The provision of structured psychosocial support (PSS) services and child protection services including specialized individual case management will be carried out in close coordination with the other clusters. Child protection activities include age and gender sensitive counselling, family support and child/ parent interaction programs, life-skills programs, youth-led protection initiatives and programs

aimed at supporting children who have been separated from their caregivers. Child protection actors will provide individual case management services to the most vulnerable children including those who are displaced/living in insecure shelter situations, are impacted by demolitions, have suffered life-changing injuries or lost one or both parents as a result of conflict in Gaza. Partners in the West Bank will continue to strengthen their ability to undertake rapid assessments in communities affected by critical incidents such as mass demolitions, settler violence or killings and injuries of children by the ISF. Greater emphasis will be given to mainstreaming disability in child protection responses in both WB and Gaza.

In order to address the specific needs of survivors of GBV within the humanitarian context, the cluster will support awareness raising activities, enhance the provision of multi-sectoral services including psychosocial support, economic empowerment, legal aid and support access to emergency medical care with particular attention to ensuring referral to safe and confidential specialized services. GBV actors will focus on most vulnerable groups, especially women and girls with disability, work closely with other clusters, in particular the Child Protection Working Group, and continue to use health services as the best entry point for detection, treatment and referral of GBV cases. Efforts will continue on strengthening data collection and analysis of GBV trends in Gaza and the WB and understanding barriers to accessing services, which will inform awareness and advocacy efforts, and programming. This work will complement the work of development actors to improve the quality and reach of services that respond to GBV.

The cluster will continue its activities focused on Gaza to determine the extent of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) contamination and risk assessment (survey), recovery and removal of ERW (clearance), providing information to mitigate the risks posed by ERW exposure (risk education and conflict preparedness and protection (CPP)) including targeted interventions for children. In Gaza humanitarians will coordinate with local authorities (Gaza EOD police) and provide specialized support especially with respect to risk surveys and complex clearance operations. In the West Bank there will be continued support to the Palestinian Mine Action Centre (PMAC) in the delivery of Explosive Ordnance Risk Education, clearance activities, and assistance to the victims of explosive remnants of war. ERW actors will work closely with other clusters and development actors to enable reconstruction, rehabilitation and recovery of livelihoods.

People targeted and geographical Scope

In 2020 the Protection Cluster will target 366,000 Palestinians identified as affected by conflict-related violations and protection risks, including conflict-related violence; risk of forcible transfer; collective punishment and restrictions on freedom of movement; grave violations against children; gender based-violence, settler violence; and attacks on human rights defenders and organizations. In the Gaza Strip, the most vulnerable are adolescent children and families affected by the use of force and who sustained egregious physical injuries by Israeli Security Forces in the context of the

"Great March of Return"; those who live in close proximity to or work in the ARAs; those affected by freedom of movement restrictions, including medical patients; vulnerable female-headed households, including widows, women whose husband or child was injured or killed in the context of the GMR and divorced women in need of legal support and court representation to obtain their entitlements; and the most vulnerable households and groups displaced or at risk of displacement, with a focus on IDPs, families at risk of eviction and female-headed households; GBV survivors, as well as women, children and persons with disabilities at risk of GBV who lack information and inclusive access to appropriate services; adults, adolescents and children in need of case management and protection services; individuals, particularly children and adolescents in the ARA and near military training sites, who face risks related to ERW and the use of tear gas; and vulnerable refugees from the region, who lack documentation and face challenges in accessing humanitarian assistance. In the West Bank, the most vulnerable are people living in Area C, Hebron (H2), and East Jerusalem. This includes female-headed households, women and girls with disability, Palestinians at risk of forcible transfer, particularly in communities vulnerable to a coercive environment, including those at risk of forced eviction, demolition and destruction of property, and those targeted for relocation or for revocation of residency rights by the Israeli authorities; communities affected by settler violence and harassment and settlement-related restrictions on movement and access to land; people, especially children, who are particularly vulnerable to violence, arrest and detention and violations by Israeli security forces; and refugee camps most affected by violence in the context of Israeli security operations. Throughout the oPt, children who are at risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms or being the victims of harmful practices are particularly targeted for protection interventions, notably children dropping out of schools, children involved in labour, children vulnerable to child marriage, and exposed to both severe physical violence and psychological violence in households⁸.

Criteria used to prioritize interventions

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

Excluded activities, groups and/or areas of response; likely impact/consequences; and actions needed by other actors

The Protection Cluster recognizes the central role of national duty bearers as well as development actors in reducing humanitarian needs over the time, particularly for the interventions below excluded from the 2020 HRP.

- Interventions addressing current MHPSS gaps in terms of timely and coordinated response in the oPt are particularly needed. A particular concern is the increasing need for the detection, referral of cases involving children and caregivers in need of specialised mental health support vis-à-vis psychological first aid (PFA).
- Interventions to strengthen the national GBV system in the oPt. Their exclusion compromises the quality of services, which can lead to higher distress for GBV survivors, and in the worst case can lead to death (suicide or killings). Development interventions will be required to establish and sustain the national GBV referral system and provide medium and long-term support and economic enablement to GBV survivors.
- Trainings for duty-bearers and humanitarian actors on IHL/IHRL violations, housing, land and property (HLP) rights and tenure security, with specific focus on women's entitlements. The expected impacts include reduced mainstreaming of protection principles and reduced sustainability of humanitarian interventions. A particular concern is the absence of capacity on women's entitlements in the context of tenure security, with an impact on access to justice, economic independence, and reduced sustainability of humanitarian interventions in the context of HLP rights.

Inter-sectoral linkages

To enhance protection outcomes and impact, the Protection Cluster will provide technical support and guidance to other clusters/sectors to mainstream protection in their interventions. This will contribute to inter-cluster operations that address protection vulnerabilities, including food insecurity, gender-based violence, displacement and disabilities. Specific protection mainstreaming activities planned in 2019 include GBV awareness, detection and referral training for frontline humanitarian staff and capacity building on ensuring accountability to affected communities. Inter-cluster/sector linkages include: support to the Education Cluster on child protection mechanisms in schools, including ERW risk education and Conflict Preparedness and Protection (CPP); cross sectoral emergency case management interventions to reach seriously injured children in hospitals, and highly vulnerable and at-risk children through schools; collaboration and joint programming with the Education Cluster to address issues such as children dropping out of school, early marriage and child labour and ensure that legal aid responses are

available to support schools vulnerable to conflict related violations; support to Shelter, WASH and NFI operations via the provision of legal counselling and representation; ensuring security of tenure for IDPs and other vulnerable groups; linkages with the Health Cluster to strengthen gender sensitivity and support to GBV survivors, as well as ERW victim assistance. Finally, ERW risk assessment and removal interventions will be coordinated in support of humanitarian interventions across sectors. The Protection Cluster will continue to support the HCT to strengthen the centrality of protection and the integration of human rights and accountability in all aspects of the HCT's policies and operations. Similarly, it will continue to support and work in close coordination with the HCT Advocacy Working Group.

Mainstreaming: protection, gender, and Community Engagement

In 2020, Protection Cluster projects will contribute towards gender equality and gender sensitive programming by identifying and analysing the different needs and circumstances of women, girls, boys and men, the elderly, and persons with disabilities (PwDs) within affected groups and sub-groups, through participatory methods for sex, age and geographically-disaggregated data collection. Priority responses and target indicators will then be built, with the direct involvement of beneficiaries through effective community engagement. All Protection Cluster projects will involve rights-holders in the needs assessment, design of activities and feedback mechanisms. To ensure accountability, beneficiaries will also be actively engaged in the regular monitoring of results to assess the reach and quality of the responses, and identify any potential unintended negative impact for review. "Do no harm" will be a cross-cutting guiding principle in the cluster's response.

Cost of response

The 2020 HRP uses the project-based costing approach. Therefore, the total requirements for the Protection cluster have been derived from tallying up all projects accepted into the 2020 HRP under the Protection cluster.

Monitoring

PROTECTION CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1: Increased respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and accountability for violations Relates to Strategic Objective # 1

OUTCOME INDICATOR		IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
# of high level statements (Humanitarian Coordinators / Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) / Strategic Communications Branch) including protection concerns and /or reference to violations of IHL and IHRL		N/A	7	9
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Monitoring and documentation of violations and related trends, focused on IHL and IHRL violations and conflict-related violence	# of reports and factsheets on IHL and IHRL violations, conflict-related violence and relevant trends	N/A	N/A	290
Monitoring and documentation of Grave Violations Against Children	# of reports on grave violations against children issued to allow trends analysis	N/A	N/A	4
Advocacy initiatives that aim to address protection concerns, prevent violations or enhance accountability for violations of IHL and IHRL by all duty bearers	# of local briefings and/or field visits	N/A	N/A	340
	# of press releases	N/A	N/A	100
Awareness raising and consultations on protective mechanisms with communities exposed to settler violence	# of consultation sessions with communities exposed to settler violence	N/A	N/A	150
West Bank protective presence and accompaniment of individuals	# of communities receiving regular protective presence	N/A	N/A	230

PROTECTION CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2: Protection response mechanisms are in place to prevent and mitigate the effects of the occupation and conflict related violence Relates to Strategic Objective # 1

OUTCOME INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	
# of people in need receiving protection prevention and mitigation services (GBV, Child Protection, MHPSS, Legal Aid)	1,900,000	N/A	366,000(GS: 234240; WB: 131760)	
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
CHILD PROTECTION: Provision of emergency child protection responses, including case management, psychosocial support and programmes aimed at supporting vulnerable children and families who have been affected by conflict related violence and violations	# of children affected by conflict related violence benefiting from structured psychosocial services and child protection interventions	N/A	N/A	50,696 Male: 25,290 Female: 25,406 Children: 50,696 Gaza: 41,226 West Bank: 9,470
	# of children affected by conflict related violence benefiting from specialised individual case management	N/A	N/A	5,464 Male: 3683 Female: 1,781, Children: 5,464, Gaza: 3,683 West Bank: 1,316
CHILD PROTECTION AND MHPSS: Child Protection workers are trained on the guidelines on mental health and psychosocial support	# of child protection workers trained on guidelines on mental health and psychosocial support	N/A	N/A	953 Gaza: 428, West Bank: 530
MHPSS: Provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS) for adults and youth	# of vulnerable men and women affected by conflict related violence benefiting from structured psychosocial services	N/A	N/A	20340 Male: 1,440, Female: 18,900 Adults: 20,340, Gaza: 13,736 West Bank: 6,604
CHILD PROTECTION: Provision of legal aid (legal counselling and representation) to children affected by grave violations or ill treatment who require legal assistance	# of children affected by grave violations or ill treatment who require legal assistance	N/A	N/A	1,660 Male: 1,160 Female: 500, Children: 1,660 West Bank: 1,660
MINE ACTION: Conflict preparedness and protection (Emergency preparedness training)	# of beneficiaries trained	N/A	N/A	77,000 Gaza: 77,000 Men: 11,000, Women: 12,000 Children: 54,000
MINE ACTION: Community based explosive remnants of war (ERW) risk education sessions	# of beneficiaries who received ERW risk education sessions	N/A	N/A	93,445 Male: 45,700, Female: 47,745 Children: 63,540, Gaza: 93,445
MINE ACTION: ERW clearance (explosive ordnance (EOD) task)	# of EOD responses	N/A	N/A	100 Gaza: 100
MINE ACTION: ERW risk assessment support to Reconstruction / humanitarian project	# of reconstruction projects supported	N/A	N/A	80 Gaza: 80
	# of humanitarian/ reconstruction workers trained on ERW awareness	N/A	N/A	900 Gaza: 900
LEGAL AID GAZA: Legal aid to secure freedom of movement for patients in need of medical care outside Gaza	# of individuals receiving legal assistance	N/A	N/A	1020 Male: 612,Female: 408 children: 40, Gaza: 1020
LEGAL AID GAZA: Legal aid to most vulnerable HH/groups displaced or at risk of displacement (Housing, Land, Property rights)	# of individuals receiving legal representation	N/A	N/A	500 Male: 300, Female: 200, Adults: 500, Gaza: 500

LEGAL AID GAZA: Legal representation for individual victims of IHL/IHRL violations – accountability	# of cases filed/complaints submitted to authorities	N/A	N/A	275
	# of beneficiaries receiving legal awareness sessions.	N/A	N/A	175
LEGAL AID GAZA: Awareness raising on accessing legal aid in context of IHL/IHRL violations, freedom of movement and displacement.	# of beneficiaries receiving legal awareness sessions	N/A	N/A	1,540 Male: 924, Female: 616 Adults: 1,540, Gaza: 1,540
LEGAL AID WEST BANK: Provision of legal assistance and case-specific counselling to Palestinians affected or at risk of displacement	# of individuals receiving legal assistance on HLP	N/A	N/A	14,875 Men: 8,000, Female: 6,875 Adults: 14,875, West Bank: 14,875
	# of individuals receiving counselling on residency	N/A	N/A	3,488 Male: 1,675 Female: 1,813 Adults: 3,488 West Bank: 3,488
LEGAL AID WEST BANK: Awareness raising on accessing legal aid in context of IHL/IHRL violations and displacement	# of beneficiaries receiving legal awareness sessions	N/A	N/A	3,128 Male: 1,400, Female: 1,728, Adults: 3,128 West Bank: 3,128
LEGAL AID ALL OPT: Public interest litigation to challenge and change policies and practices causing displacement, restrictions of freedom of movement, IHL and IHRL violations, accountability	# of public interest cases challenging unjust HLP, legal identity and residency issues	N/A	N/A	142
LEGAL AID WEST BANK: Strengthening stakeholders' capacities to create sustainable structures and responses to the various sector problems and challenges.	# of legal professionals receiving training on HLP rights, residency	N/A	N/A	958
	# of technical services provided to the Palestinian Authority and other key stakeholders to strengthen their capacity and improve the quality of their legal interventions	N/A	N/A	354
LEGAL AID ALL OPT: Legal assistance for Human Rights Defenders	# of legal assistance cases in support of Human Rights Defenders and organisations	N/A	N/A	50
GBV: Mental health and psychosocial services for GBV survivors	# of GBV survivors (women, girls, men and boys) receiving MHPSS services	N/A	N/A	15,700 Male: 800 Female: 14,900, Children: 2,700, Adults: 12,230, Elderly: 770, Gaza: 9,100, West Bank: 6,600
GBV: Emergency health care	# of GBV survivors (women, girls, men and boys) receiving emergency health care	N/A	N/A	3,500 Female: 3,500, Children: 438 Adults: 2,979, Elderly: 83 Gaza: 2,530, West Bank: 970
GBV: Legal aid (individual counselling and representation)	# of GBV survivors (women, girls, men and boys) receiving legal aid	N/A	N/A	2,000 Male: 132, Female: 1,868 Children: 287, Adults: 1,655 Elderly: 58, Gaza: 1,860 West Bank: 140
GBV: Economic enablement	# of GBV survivors (women, girls, men and boys) receiving economic enablement training or support	N/A	N/A	600 Female: 600, Elderly: 20, Adults: 580, Gaza: 450, WB: 150
	# of GBV survivors (women, girls, men and boys) receiving cash assistance	N/A	N/A	260 Female: 260 Adults: 250 Elderly: 10 Gaza: 260
GBV: Shelter or other temporary protection	# of GBV survivors (women, girls, men and boys) receiving shelter services	N/A	N/A	12 Female: 12, Adults: 12, Gaza: 12
GBV: Dignity kits	# of GBV survivors (women, girls, men and boys) receiving dignity kits	N/A	N/A	4,000 Female: 4,000, Children: 775, Adults: 3,034, Elderly: 191, Gaza: 1,873, West Bank: 2,127
GBV: Support referrals	# of updated GBV service directories	N/A	N/A	875,
	# of cases externally referred	N/A	N/A	2
GBV: Awareness raising for persons at risk of GBV	# of persons (women, girls, men and boys) participating in GBV awareness raising sessions	N/A	N/A	15,000 Male: 1,682, Female: 13,318, Children: 2,704, Adults: 11,585, Elderly: 711, Gaza: 12,662, West Bank: 2,338
GBV: Awareness raising for GBV service providers	# of front line GBV staff (women and men) who received training in detection, treatment and referral	N/A	N/A	750, Male: 232, Female: 518, Adults: 750, Gaza: 406, West Bank: 344
GBV: Awareness raising for humanitarian actors (non-GBV specialist)	# of humanitarian staff (non-GBV specialists) who have received training in initial detection and referral	N/A	N/A	750, Male: 188, Female: 562, Adults: 750, Gaza: 375, West Bank: 375

3.2

Food Security



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.7m	1.5m	\$214M	23	40

Objectives

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

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

- Protecting vulnerable household livelihoods by restoring their productive capacity, through the rehabilitation and provision of basic assets; the facilitation of access of essential inputs and services to advance the quality and sustainability of local production; the promotion of income-generating activities; and the introduction of more efficient and sustainable technologies (e.g.: renewable energy).
- Addressing the essential needs of households with limited access to nutritious and adequate food, while reinforcing the economy and food production by sourcing food locally and through other ad-hoc cash transfer mechanisms.
- Assisting needy and vulnerable households through cash transfers, including cash-for-work, food voucher, and unconditional/unrestricted cash assistance.
- Improving coordination among FSS partners, including line ministries at central and local level, and across other sectors as required; enhancing information gathering and sharing for preparedness, advocacy and improved implementation.

The FSS Objectives are directly linked to the following Strategic Objectives:

- The FSS Objective 1 (Livelihoods of vulnerable households are protected, and their resilience, food security and productive capacity restored/enhanced) directly links to Strategic Objective 3 (The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome the protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued) whereby the cluster will undertake interventions that rehabilitate and provide productive assets and inputs, for farmers, herders, breeders, and fishers,

including promotion of technical capacities and small scale production units, and using the BBB (Build-Back Better) approach for increased resilience; Support to non-agricultural livelihoods; and, promote local production.

- The FSS Objective 2 (Households suffering from limited access to food and to income opportunities are able to meet their basic food needs) directly links with Strategic Objective 3 (The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome the protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued.), whereby the cluster will undertake interventions that aim to promote local production; and, provide cash-based support.
- The FSS Objective 3 (FSS activities, including advocacy and awareness, are planned and implemented in a coordinated manner, and partnership with key national ministries is strengthened) indirectly links with Strategic Objective 1 and 3 (The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), while duty-bearers are increasingly held to account; and the capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome the protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued) whereby the cluster will provide awareness sessions (non-agricultural technical trainings) as well as other sector coordination related activities in partnership with key national ministries.

Response

Given the limitations imposed by the occupation and related violations of IHL, the response to food insecurity in the oPt has to diversify its interventions in order to maximise the impact on affected households of food consumers and producers. The lack of political progress suggests that the driving factors of food insecurity are likely to persist. Therefore, responses will focus on supporting the eroded coping capacities of affected households with particular attention to gender based vulnerabilities. FSS partners will work on protecting and promoting the livelihoods of rural male and female farmers, herders, breeders, fishers and urban and peri-urban producers in order to

decrease their aid dependence and promote resilience, increasing their capacity to cope and adapt to human-made and natural shocks. Response to demolitions in Area C of the West Bank and preservation of livelihood assets are key activities to be carried out in coordination with local institutions.

As an immediate response to food insecurity and to also help preserve a viable environment for livelihood support interventions, food commodities and cash transfers such as food vouchers, cash-for-work and conditional and unconditional cash assistance will be provided for food-insecure people. The use of vouchers ensure that food insecure households have access to nutritious locally produced foods, protect local food systems and support the Palestinian economy. Conditional cash assistance will enable food insecure households to protect household and community assets, necessary to generate income and preserve resilience.

The FSS will also continue to focus on enhancing emergency preparedness in close collaboration with relevant national authorities. This includes the improvement and standardisation of tools to analyse, prioritize and target responses to food security vulnerabilities. Current FSS assessment framework and tools allow appraisal of beneficiaries' backgrounds, profiles, age and sex and identification of the most vulnerable individuals and communities such as widows/widowers, female-headed households, single male-headed households, people living with disabilities, the elderly, and refugees, especially those living inside camps. Such refined analysis can help mitigate factors that constrain resilience, and exacerbate vulnerability to food insecurity resulting from unemployment patterns, especially among women and young men, as well as the low economic participation of women.

Finally, the FSS response also supports advocacy initiatives focused on highlighting the impact of settler violence and demolitions of livelihoods assets on food insecurity, as well as on the rights to access natural resources and maintain assets. To the extent possible, FSS responses will make use of local capacities through involvement of concerned communities and with a view to restore assets with a direct social protection value, e.g. cash-for-work schemes, and indirectly.

The FSS will work in cooperation with line ministries, to jointly agree on modalities for building local capacities to shape a coordinated and inclusive environment, ensuring consistency among humanitarian responses and with related development interventions. This will be accompanied by continuous assessment of the opportunities to transfer coordination responsibilities to ministerial bodies, at the central and decentralised levels.

The sector supports capacity development of partners, including the PA in cross-cutting issues and food security data collection and needs analysis. This includes use of qualitative programming components such as protection in food security, Accountability to Affected Populations and gender mainstreaming, supported by delivering trainings for FSS partner staff.

People targeted and geographical scope

In 2020, the FSS will target 1.5 million of the 1.7 million Palestinians identified as food insecure and in need of assistance, as estimated by the SEFSec survey 2018 (PCBS). This FSS targeted figure has been estimated on the basis of partners' planned interventions, and includes approximately 1,360,000 people in Gaza Strip; 140,000 in the West Bank; 1,010,000 refugees in Gaza and 46,000 in West Bank; 350,000 non-refugee in Gaza Strip and 94,000 in the West Bank. Some 130,000 people are the target for humanitarian agriculture-based livelihood assistance. Households in the West Bank affected by the demolition or confiscation of productive assets are also targeted.

While having a broad geographical range, FSS partners will work on protecting and promote the livelihoods of rural male and female farmers, herders, breeders, fishers and urban and peri urban producers in order to decrease their dependence on direct food assistance and promote resilience, increasing their capacity to cope and adapt to man-made and natural shocks. Response to demolitions in Area C of the West Bank and preservation of livelihood assets are key activities in this regard. In Gaza, more focus on the ARA by land and sea.

Criteria used to prioritize interventions

The FSS works in cooperation with line ministries and implementing partners, to jointly agree modalities for building local capacities to shape a coordinated and inclusive environment, ensuring consistency among humanitarian responses and with related development interventions when possible. The endorsement of the projects to be included into the HRP 2020 passed through the endorsement of a vetting panel, with representative line ministries, UN lead agencies, and representatives from PNGO, AIDA, OCHA, and the FSS gender and protection focal points. In consideration of the protracted nature of the humanitarian situation/crisis in Palestine, no significant changes were appreciated compared with the previous year. It was therefore decided by the HCT to proceed with a revalidation and update process of the needs overview and the country objectives. Within this approach, FSS partners had the opportunities to re-validate and update projects that have been vetted during the 2019 cycle and were still eligible for submission for the new HPC. A few new projects have been included too, in order to address emergent issues that were not properly addressed by the previous response plan.

Most urgent priorities and related modality of response, especially in the area of livelihoods support, were updated and projects were reviewed accordingly. HRP projects were therefore vetted against a short-list of top-priority responses under the protection of livelihood component, in agreement with the line ministries and with the endorsement of FSS partners. Interventions will target beneficiaries with the highest level of vulnerability and unmet needs. Major implemented partners will respond to food security needs by providing direct access to food to the severely food insecure people who are below the deep poverty line and haven't the capacity to meet their essential needs. These partners will identify their specific target through the adoption of the Proxy Means Test Formula (PMTF) and similar instruments.

Excluded activities, groups and/or areas of response; likely impact/consequences; and actions needed by other actors

The core of the FSS response remains focused on supporting food insecure people, as well as working to increase the number of self-reliance households by supporting their livelihood.

Within the 2020 plan, certain agricultural support activities have been excluded and replaced by other types, as part of the prioritization process aiming at identifying the most urgent interventions needed.

Under the current circumstances of chronic crisis, assistance based on providing direct access to food and support to households' livelihood represent a significant improvement and stabiliser of needy people's condition of life. Failing to fulfill these tasks will determine a deterioration of the food security status of the beneficiaries, as documented by WFP following the suspension of their CBT support due to lack of funding in Gaza Strip (Jan 2018), and in West Bank (Jan 2019).

New activities

Additional projects included into the FSS response plan aim at addressing emerging issues that were not covered or not adequately represented in the previous year. This includes:

Gaza Strip: support of fishers; reduction of vulnerabilities of GMR-affected households,

West Bank: protecting and support agricultural livelihood of vulnerable Farmers in the Governorate of Qalqilya and other vulnerable communities in Area C; improving food security for vulnerable small scale breeders and mixed farming households living in Area C.

Overall: expanded food assistance to cover severe food insecurity level identified by the SEFSec survey 2018.

Inter-sectoral linkages

Overall inter-sectoral response is ensured through the inter-cluster architecture in place, where beneficiaries are supported comprehensively through specialised actions. The FSS will work with relevant partners, in particular, with the Health and Nutrition Cluster regarding nutrition; with Protection and Shelter cluster partners on the demolition response in the West Bank, and on IDPs in Gaza Strip; with the Protection Cluster on interventions to support farmers in the Gaza Strip ARAs; with the inter-sectorial cash-based programming working group.

Mainstreaming: protection, gender, and community engagement

In 2020 food security interventions will strengthen protection mainstreaming, with the aim of decreasing threats, reducing vulnerability and enhancing the involvement of the affected people. Partners will improve food security status at the household level, thereby reducing the use of negative and often irreversible coping strategies, by also adopting approaches aimed not-harming beneficiaries through implementation modalities.

Particularly vulnerable communities in Area C struggling to access basic services such as water and sanitation, and health, because of violations of IHL and IHRL, will be supported with livelihoods support interventions, income opportunities and direct access to food.

FSS partners will support farmers and fisherfolk in the Gaza ARAs, in response to the coercion and deprivation to which they are exposed. Partners will advocate on issues that drive food insecurity, such as settler violence against farmers in the West Bank and the dual-use restrictions for importing materials into the Gaza Strip, in order to promote increased accountability of respective duty bearers and assist them in fulfilling their obligations. FSS partners will contribute to gender equality and gender sensitive programming by prioritizing identification of and response to gender-based vulnerabilities, in order to support the eroded coping capacities of gender-sensitive groups like female-headed households. Community engagement will be maintained and further enhanced through continuous consultations at community and household levels. This includes assessments, focus group discussions, monitoring tools, complaints mechanisms, and offering concrete linkages with and involvement of the beneficiaries, who become active actors in planning tailored activities. The active participation of local NGOs is a key element to keeping strong linkages with affected people, which requires increased financial support

Cost of response

The 2020 HRP uses the project-based costing approach. Therefore, the total requirements for the FSS cluster have been derived from tallying up all projects accepted into the 2020 HRP under the FSS cluster.

Monitoring

FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1: Livelihoods of vulnerable households are protected, and their resilience, food security and productive capacity restored/enhanced

Relates to Strategic Objective # 3

OUTCOME INDICATOR		IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Prevalence of severe and moderate HHs food insecurity in the overall population		Total: 1,668,077 Female: 819,352 Male: 848,725 Children: 582,426 Adult: 835,521 Elderly: 82,686	N/A	Stable or Improve
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Rehabilitation and provision of productive assets and inputs, for farmers, herders, breeders, and fishers, including promotion of technical capacities and small scale production units, and using the BBB (Build-Back Better) approach for increased resilience	# of farmers, herders, breeders, fishers receiving inputs and services (Individuals, based on HH average size: West Bank 4.6, and Gaza Strip 5.7 unless specific data are available.)	356,000 Female: 173,000 Male: 183,000 Children: 157,000 Adult: 179,000 Elderly: 20,000	N/A	130,551 Female: 70290 Male: 60,261 Children: 58,683 Adult: 65,392 Elderly: 6,471 West Bank: 73,137 Gaza: 57,414
	# of dunums made productive or with improved production capacity (full and partial land rehabilitation, piping and irrigation system, seeds and seedlings distribution, etc.)	22,420	N/A	28,529
	# of greenhouses rehabilitated	3,122	N/A	985
	km of agricultural roads rehabilitated	484	N/A	134
	# of water wells rehabilitated or equipped with PV system	139	N/A	144
	km of water carrier lines rehabilitated or provided	183	N/A	67
	m³ of water storage rehabilitated or provided	187,000	N/A	117,690
	# of livestock and poultry farms/sheds rehabilitated, equipped	3,100	N/A	2,503
	kW of renewable power supply systems	8,000	N/A	2,958
	m² of home garden rehabilitated or established	60,000	N/A	0
	# of boats rehabilitated or equipped	340	N/A	400
Support to non-agricultural livelihoods	# of beneficiaries supported through non-agricultural livelihoods	N/A	N/A	285
Promotion of local production	Tonnes of food locally produced and procured	N/A	N/A	9,435

FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2: Households suffering from limited access to food and to income opportunities are able to meet their basic food needs

Relates to Strategic Objective # 3

OUTCOME INDICATOR		IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Providing direct access to food	# of beneficiaries receiving food in-kind	Total: 1,668,077 Female: 819,352 Male: 848,725 Children: 582,426 Adult: 1,085,651 Elderly: 582,426	N/A	1,072,000 Female: 531,509 Male: 540,492 Children: 481,864 Adult: 536,000 Elderly: 53,139 West Bank: 37,000 Gaza: 1,035,830
	# of beneficiaries receiving food vouchers		N/A	352,780 Female: 175,558 Male: 177,222 Children: 158,589 Adult: 151,390 Elderly: 15,000 West Bank: 50,000 Gaza: 302,780
Cash-based support	# of individuals benefiting from Cash for Work	N/A	N/A	94,379 Female: 46,359 Male: 48,020 Children: 42,427 Adult: 47,273 Elderly: 4,678 West Bank: 5,021 Gaza: 89,358
	# of individuals benefiting from other conditional cash support	N/A	N/A	2,557 Female: 1256 Male: 1,301 Children: 1,149 Adult: 1,281 Elderly: 127 West Bank: 384 Gaza: 2,173
	# of individuals benefiting from other unconditional cash support	N/A	N/A	48,984 Female: 24,061 Male: 24,923 Children: 22,000 Adult: 24,536 Elderly: 2,428 West Bank: 26,530 Gaza: 22,454

FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3: FSS activities, including advocacy and awareness, are planned and implemented in a coordinated manner, and partnership with key national ministries is strengthened

Relates to Strategic Objective # 1, 3

ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Awareness sessions (non-agricultural technical trainings)	# of people reached by non-technical awareness sessions	N/A	N/A	10,818 Female: 5,011 Male: 5,807 Children: 4,863 Adult: 5,419 Elderly: 536 West Bank: 700 Gaza: 10,118
Improved responsibilities sharing with ministries	# of HRP 2020 projects entered into the Information Management System		40	40

3.3

Health and Nutrition



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.3m	800k	\$36M	26	40

Objectives

As the health situation in the oPt deteriorates, the Health Cluster aims to scale-up the response to acute health needs by ensuring access to critical and lifesaving health services, through health service delivery and operationally-focused coordination mechanisms, while strengthening health preparedness at the facility and community level. Recognizing that resources are shrinking as humanitarian need is increasing, the Health Cluster will focus on:

1. Ensuring that acutely vulnerable groups in the oPt have access to essential and lifesaving health services. This includes responding to the need for conflict-related trauma, from the point of injury to rehabilitation; maternal and child health; and non-communicable disease patients to the most vulnerable across all levels of healthcare, at the facility or through community outreach teams. In addition, the Cluster will develop a minimum package of essential health services for communities that require access to primary healthcare, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, and coordinate the access of mobile clinics to the most hard-to-reach communities in the West Bank.
2. The protracted conflict, alongside sudden shocks, is overwhelming an already overburdened health system. The Health Cluster will contribute to preparedness measures in health facilities and communities across the oPt in order to strengthen disaster risk reduction.
3. Strengthen health coordination, information and health protection, with an emphasis on advocacy for the right to health, to improve the effectiveness and accountability of lifesaving health response for most vulnerable people.

The Health and Nutrition Cluster Objectives are directly linked to the following Strategic Objectives:

- The Health and Nutrition Cluster Objective 1 (Ensure the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of essential lifesaving health services to vulnerable communities in Gaza and West Bank/EJ, including through health system strengthening, preparedness and community resilience building) directly links to Strategic Objective 2 (The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons

under International Humanitarian Law) whereby the cluster will undertake interventions that provide scaling-up life and limb-saving health services to patients suffering from conflict-related injuries through the provision of trauma care services across the trauma pathway in Gaza; provision of access to healthcare for the most vulnerable children under the age of 5, and pregnant and lactating women through life sustaining interventions at the facility and community level and Minimal Initial Service Package (MISP); response to the needs of the most vulnerable people by ensuring that they have access to essential primary healthcare in the West Bank and access to essential secondary level in Gaza; enhancing preparedness within the health sector to better deal with sudden onset events, such as heightened conflict and disease outbreak, through stockpiling, life-saving training, and enhanced coordination and communication in the oPt.

- The Health and Nutrition Cluster Objective 2 (Strengthen health coordination, information and health protection, with an emphasis on advocacy for the right to health, to improve the effectiveness of lifesaving health response for most vulnerable people) directly links with Strategic Objective 1 (The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), while duty-bearers are increasingly held to account), whereby the cluster will document, monitor and advocate for universal health coverage and right to health of the affected people, including access to specialized health services requiring permits and prohibition of attacks on health (in coordination with Protection Cluster; and strengthen health sector coordination and health information systems to improve the effectiveness of life-saving health response for people in need, with an emphasis on enhancing protection and increasing access for health across the oPt.

Response

The Health Cluster plans to address the identified basic needs of the most vulnerable populations, enhance lifesaving activities and mitigate the risk of life threatening health conditions through delivery of essential primary health care and nutrition services. This includes strengthening and enabling the already existing service systems of the Ministry of Health (MoH) and of UNRWA. The Cluster will also

provide services for particularly vulnerable groups that may otherwise not be available, such as isolated communities in Ares C, H2 and seam zone that do not have access to primary healthcare services and rely on Health Cluster partners to provide this essential services through mobile health clinics.

Children under the age of 5 are highly vulnerable to health risks that could lead to unfavorable health outcomes. To mitigate these risks, the Health Cluster is scaling-up its response to manage major childhood illnesses such as acute respiratory infections and diarrhea as well as causes of neonatal morbidity and mortality. This includes integrated essential new-born care, integrated community case management of childhood illnesses and malnutrition. Child protection concerns will be mainstreamed by use of routine health services to identify child abuse and exploitation. In addition, identification and gender-sensitive case management procedures will be embedded into routine health services for mother, infants, children and adolescents.

Sexual and reproductive health services will be upgraded and quality of care will be enhanced. This is essential given the recent increase in maternal mortality in 2019 compared to previous years. The Health Cluster response will ensure that people have access to healthcare and family planning that prevents excessive maternal and new-born morbidity and mortality. All health facilities should have trained staff, sufficient supplies and equipment for clinical management of rape survivors based on national protocols.

The Health Cluster will increase its response to trauma care in 2020. As the number of people affected by conflict-related trauma are on the rise, it is expected that those in need of care at all levels, including prehospital, hospital and rehabilitation services will increase. The Cluster will focus on the prevention for trauma, but also the response, working all levels including, community based first aid, triage, frontline professional emergency care, surgical and trauma care and specialised services and rehabilitation and social integration.

Meanwhile, mental health and psychosocial problems are common among adults, adolescents and children in the oPt. The Cluster will provide mental health and psychosocial support from social considerations in basic services, to strengthening community and family support, focussed non-specialised supports and finally, more specialised services. Furthermore, psychosocial first aid needs to be accessible to all those exposed to traumatic events, including the health workers exposed at the frontline, often delivering care in unsafe settings.

In order to address the needs of neglected non-communicable diseases, the Health Cluster will predominantly focus on neglected diseases in the Gaza, Strip, ensuring that the most vulnerable NCD patients have access to preventative programme, diagnosis and essential therapies for acute complications.

The Cluster will also undertake advocacy to promote protection of the right to health for Palestinians in the oPt through evidence-based advocacy with duty-bearers concerning their legal obligations under International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, especially regarding barriers to access to health services, through research, training, reports and direct advocacy with international and national actors.

In addition to the routine monitoring for health projects, the Health Cluster in 2020 will expand its activities in HeRAMS, early warning alert and response, surveillance system of attacks on healthcare, and monitoring the shortages of medicines in hospitals and primary healthcare clinics. These systems will allow for access to timely and accurate data that will help address the most acute gaps and mobilise resources effectively. Finally, the Health Cluster recognizes the shrinking humanitarian space, particularly in movement restrictions, and increasing attacks on the humanitarian community for local health service providers. The Health Cluster will target capacity-building of local NGOs and national health institutions in order to help overcome the operational barriers to delivering life-saving care.

People targeted and geographical Scope

In 2020, the Health Cluster will target 800,000 Palestinians, identified as most vulnerable and at high risk of morbidity and mortality, including women of reproductive age; children, including neonates; the elderly; people with disabilities (PwD); and non-communicable disease (NCD) patients (including mental health patients) that face the risk of death or a severe deterioration in their health status. Interventions will be focused on key geographical areas, including: the whole of Gaza (particularly the ARA) and within the West Bank, Area C, H2 of Hebron, the "Seam Zone", communities living behind the Barrier in East Jerusalem, and acutely vulnerable people in East Jerusalem who cannot access health services.

Criteria used to prioritize interventions

The following Health and Nutrition Cluster activities have been prioritized for 2020 in the West Bank and Gaza Strip:

- Life-saving health interventions for trauma patients and access to essential health services for the most vulnerable. Activities include:
 - Scale-up life and limb-saving health services to patients suffering from conflict-related injuries through the provision of trauma care services across the trauma and emergency pathway.
 - Manage acute cases in need of urgent and timely care, including neglected non-communicable disease patients
 - Respond to the most vulnerable by ensuring access to essential primary healthcare in the West Bank and secondary level in Gaza.
- Life-sustaining health interventions for the most vulnerable: children under five; pregnant and lactating women (PLW); people with disabilities, and advocating for universal access to health and highlighting violations. Activities include:
 - The provision of essential services for the most vulnerable groups, such as the life-saving health interventions for neonates and women of reproductive age, sexual and reproductive health services, management of various forms of undernutrition.
 - Document, monitor and advocate for universal health coverage and the right to health, including access to specialized health services requiring permits, and prohibition of attacks on health.

- Strengthen health sector coordination and health information systems to improve life-saving health response for people in need, with an emphasis on enhancing protection and increasing access to health.
- upscaling mental health and psychosocial support services including integration within hospitals and primary healthcare clinics and communities.
- Strengthening the health system through the provision of humanitarian interventions, preparedness and resilience building. Activities include:
 - Enhancing preparedness to better deal with sudden onset events, such as heightened conflict and disease outbreak, through stockpiling, life-saving training, and enhanced coordination and communication.

Inter-sectoral Linkages

In order to enhance health outcomes and impact, the health Cluster will provide technical support and guidance to other clusters and aim to identify key areas for joint programming. In particular, the Health Cluster will work closely with the Protection Cluster to advocate for the protection of the health sector against violent attacks and ensure centrality of protection in health humanitarian response; including advocating at a higher level through the HCT and the Advocacy Working Group.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support remains a critical issue. In 2020, the Health Cluster will work with the Protection Cluster and Education Cluster to ensure the effective implementation and coordination of MHPSS activities in the oPt. This includes establishing clear referral procedures and ensuring the quality of care at all levels, from the community to the facility level.

An integrated response to GBV will also be coordinated with the Protection Cluster, as GBV encompasses protection, psychosocial and medical elements, with the Health Cluster focusing more on the medical aspects at the facility level to ensure appropriate GBV detection and referral.

Finally, the Health Cluster will work on WASH in health facilities and ensure access to essential water in health facilities, as well as integrated hygiene education into health promotion materials.

Excluded activities, groups and/or areas of response; likely impact/consequences; and actions needed by other actors

The Health Cluster has re-focused its interventions on key life-saving or life-sustaining activities so that only the most acutely vulnerable are supported. People with disabilities (PWDs) have been identified as a vulnerable group; however, only interventions that support PWDs with no alternative access to healthcare, or who are suffering from a conflict-related injury, will be prioritized in the HRP. Additionally, although drugs and disposables continue to deplete in Gaza, impacting non-communicable disease patients, the Cluster has prioritized the elderly (60+) as at highest risk of mortality, in addition to patients with diseases for which treatment interruption may cause rapid deterioration and death, such as insulin dependent diabetic patients, patients with severe hypertension and those in need of

dialysis.

At the same time, local authorities are encouraged to take on responsibility for excluded groups, with some success already. In the West Bank, the cluster has handed over some key vulnerable communities to the Palestinian Ministry of Health to be served through their local mobile health clinics. However, as access challenges remain, the Cluster still considers advocacy a key priority in 2019 for all communities served by MoH or NGO mobile health clinics.

New activities

The incident of people suffering from a complex trauma, as a result of conflict, has substantially increased over the past few years in the Gaza Strip. There was a staggering number of gunshot wounds in the Gaza Strip. From the total 32,512 injured, there were 7,824 gunshot wounds, accounting for 24% of the total casualty caseload and well over 40% of the caseload managed by hospitals. Yet, high incidence of violent injury requires sophisticated and well-resourced response mechanisms.

The impact of trauma is not only a burden on the health sector, and affects not only the victim, but also the family and surrounding community. Trauma is a burden on the larger society and takes an economic toll. In fact, the economic burden of injury is high, in terms of both direct medical costs and indirect costs of premature death and disability. This burden is magnified when those who are injured cannot return to work or when a family member must care for the injured person. Within a place like Gaza, where unemployment reached 54% in the first quarter of 2018, poverty has soared to 53% and food security to 68%, the burden of trauma cannot be overstated.

As a result, the Health Cluster has stepped up its efforts to provide specialised care to help prevent permanent disability and restore lives. Specialised care includes the provision of microbiology, osteomyelitis and limb reconstruction; in addition to rehabilitation such as mental health and psychosocial support and physiotherapy.

In addition, the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) has experienced significant outbreaks. Despite declaring high immunisation coverage rates, there are several risk factors that increase the risk of outbreaks, such as the lack of safe water and sanitation and inadequate hygiene practices. As a response the Health Cluster will scale up detection, verification and response mechanisms to outbreaks.

Mainstreaming: protection, gender, and Community Engagement

In 2020, the Health Cluster will promote the protection of patients, health staff and health facilities in accordance with IHL and IHRL, by developing improved tools for monitoring violations of health-related rights and promoting joint advocacy initiatives. The Health Cluster will prioritize disability mainstreaming, through field monitoring and disaggregation of data on the number of PWDs served through each project, and promotion of the safety and dignity of affected people during service delivery.

Partners will contribute to gender equality and gender-responsive programming by addressing gender-specific vulnerabilities faced by men, women, girls and boys. Rapid and standard assessments will

collect, analyse, and disaggregate data by gender and by age group. Gender will also be mainstreamed by working with other clusters to ensure that the clinical management of GBV is improved, and that sanitation facilities within health facilities meet the specific needs of women and PWDS.

Community engagement and accountability to affected populations will be enhanced by involving communities and their representatives at all stages of project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Target right-holders will be consulted during assessment and will be actively involved in formulating projects. Channels of communication for feedback, complaints and information sharing will be established so that assistance is delivered in adherence to the principles of "do no harm". Moreover, the Health Cluster will prioritize

the capacity development of local institutional and national partners.

To reduce its environmental footprint and better manage scarce resources, health partners will use solar panels, where possible, to overcome electricity shortages in essential health facilities. Environmental concerns will also be addressed, including the proper disposal of biological waste and environmental health control in health facilities.

Cost of response

The 2020 HRP uses the project-based costing approach. Therefore, the total requirements for the Health and Nutrition cluster have been derived from tallying up all projects accepted into the 2020 HRP under the Health and Nutrition cluster.

Monitoring

HEALTH AND NUTRITION CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of essential lifesaving health services to vulnerable communities in Gaza and West Bank/EJ, including through health system strengthening, preparedness and community resilience building

Relates to Strategic Objective # 2

OUTCOME INDICATOR	IN NEED			BASELINE	TARGET		
	GAZA	WB	TOTAL		GAZA	WB	TOTAL
# of most vulnerable people in West Bank and Gaza accessing quality life-saving health interventions by type of service, including nutrition, maternal and child health, reproductive health, mental health, health care for elderly, and rehabilitation services for people with disabilities (PWD)	899,723 Male: 402,832 Female: 496,891	282,425 Male: 144,601 Female: 137,824	1,182,148 Male: 547,433 Female: 634,715	TBC	543,840	182,768	726,608

ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED			BASELINE	TARGET		
		GAZA	WB	TOTAL		GAZA	WB	TOTAL
Provide emergency and trauma care at all levels of the pathway, through life- and limb-saving training, triage and injury protocols, deployment of emergency medical teams, timely data and multidisciplinary rehabilitation	# of cases received frontline prehospital care	113,000 Male: 63,696 Female: 49,304	45,500 Male: 23,205 Female: 22,295	158,000 Male: 86,736 Female: 71,264		111,813	19,750	131,563
	# of cases received appropriate care in the emergency department using a standard validated triage tool and vital signs monitoring	98,000 Male: 49,676 Female: 48,324		98,000 Male: 49,676 Female: 48,324		98,000		98,000
	# of acute surgical interventions conducted	2,000 Male: 1,869 Female: 131		2,000 Male: 1,869 Female: 131		2,000		2,000
	# of patients treated for limb reconstruction	1,700 Male: 1,589 Female: 111		1,700 Male: 1,589 Female: 111		1,605		1,605
	# of patients treated for post-operative care	5,000 Male: 4,673 Female: 327		5,000 Male: 4,673 Female: 327		1,370		1,370
	# of health staff trained on essential life-saving interventions	11,150 Male: 5,687 Female: 5,463		11,150 Male: 5,687 Female: 5,463		612		612
Provision of L-2 PHC health care services using mobile clinics, including consultations, supply of drugs/equipment/ disposables, Integration of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and prevention and referral of GBV; and rehabilitation services for PwD and community awareness raising on disabilities and other cross cutting issues.	# of people who have access to L2 PHC services		162,663 Male: 83,283 Female: 79,380	162,663 Male: 83,268 Female: 79,365			127,973	127,973
	# of children under 5 receiving health and nutrition services through mobile clinics		35,135 Male: 17,990 Female: 17,145	35,135 Male: 17,990 Female: 17,145			15,938	15,938
	# of women received SRH services		42,071	42,071			22,426	22,426
	# of health workers trained on different SRH topics		350 Male: 175 Female: 175	350 Male: 175 Female: 175			350	350
	# of people directly benefitting from awareness sessions and health / nutrition education		16,266 Male: 8,329 Female: 7,937	16,266 Male: 8,329 Female: 7,937			16,266	16,266

Provision of essential medical supplies (medicines, disposables, blood components, ...) for acutely vulnerable NCD patients and preventative activities at the community level	# of NCD patients benefitted from access to medicines (cancer, diabetic >60 and <18, hypertensive >60, or/and patients with kidney failure)	90,646 Male: 37,954 Female: 52,692	6,506 Male: 3,331 Female: 3,175	97,152 Male: 41,285 Female: 55,867	90,646	4,256	94,902
	# of healthcare workers providing NCD treatment trained on NCD management	200 Male: 100 Female: 100	410 Male: 205 Female: 205	610 Male: 305 Female: 305	100	47	147
	# of people directly benefiting from NCD awareness sessions and health education	9,000	650	9,650	5,660		5,660
Ensure that people have access to healthcare and nutrition that prevent excessive maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality by ensuring that clean and safe delivery, essential newborn care and emergency obstetric and newborn care services are available at all times through provision of essential supplies, training, community awareness and establishing a clear referral mechanism for obstetric and newborn emergencies by working at the community, primary healthcare and hospital level	# of neonates born by CS, with low weight, or preterm new-born receiving quality health care services in NICUs	15,000 Male: 7,665 Female: 7,335		15,000 Male: 7,665 Female: 7,335	15,000		15,000
	# of < 5 children receiving targeted health and nutrition interventions	246,643 Male: 126,025 Female: 120,618	42,365 Male: 21,606 Female: 20,759	324,143 Male: 165,705 Female: 158,438	71,744	20,761	92,505
	# of women in reproductive age, pregnant and lactating women receiving quality maternal and nutrition services	89,984 Male: 0 Female: 89,984	27,665	117,649	76,300	27,665	103,965
	# of healthcare workers trained on neonate interventions and SRH topic and management of Malnutrition	200 Male: 100 Female: 100	50 Male: 25 Female: 25	250 Male: 125 Female: 125	200	50	250
	# of people directly benefitting from awareness sessions and health education	9,000 Male: 900 Female: 8,100	2,770	11,770 Male: 900 Female: 8,100	9,000	2,770	11,770
Ensure the provision of essential elective surgery in Gaza through deployment of EMTs, provision of medical supplies and appropriate and timely referrals	# of patients benefitted from provision of elective surgery	4,500 Male: 2,281 Female: 2,219		4,500 Male: 2,281 Female: 2,219	4,500		4,500
Provision of multidisciplinary management of neglected people with disabilities	# of PWDs with access to multidisciplinary rehabilitation	10,000 Male: 5,661 Female: 4,339	8,133 Male: 4,164 Female: 3,969	18,133 Male: 9,825 Female: 8,308	2,200	750	2,950
	# of Health workers trained of inclusive health services	150	50 Male: 25 Female: 25	150 Male: 25 Female: 25	117	12	129
	# of people directly benefiting from disability care awareness sessions and health education	1,000	813	1,813	1,000		1,000
Establish a multi-level support in MHPSS by engaging communities to include marginalised people, increased self-help and social support, provide psychological first aid to those exposed to traumatic events, integrate MH into all health facilities, ensure clinical mental healthcare is evidence based, and provide essential psychotropic medicines.	# of trained health providers and community workers on MHPSS, including mhGAP	1,250 Male: 625 Female: 625	310 Male: 155 Female: 155	1,560 Male: 780 Female: 780	288	277	565
	# patients with access to MHPSS services	187,800 Male: 84,036 Female: 103,764	62,266 Male: 31,860 Female: 30,366	250,026 Male: 115,896 Female: 134,130	53,625	34,295	87,920
	# of people directly benefitting from awareness session and mental health promotion activities	18,780 Male: 8,404 Female: 10,376	6,223 Male: 3,186 Female: 3,037	25,003 Male: 11,590 Female: 13,413	18,780	6,223	25,003

Enhance preparedness within the health sector to better deal with sudden onset events, such as heightened conflict and disease outbreak, through stockpiling, life-saving training, and enhanced coordination and communication in the oPt	# of people with access to healthcare information to prevent communicable diseases	100,000 Male: 50,690 Female: 49,310	150,000 Male: 76,800 Female: 73,200	250,000 Male: 127,490 Female: 122,510	100,000	150,000	250,000
	# of people from the West Bank community to benefit from provision of first aid kits and first aid training		73,000 Male: 37,376 Female: 35,624	73,000 Male: 37,376 Female: 35,624		20,219	20,219
	# of affected benefitted from prepositioned supplies	31,000 Male: 19,137 Female: 11,863	11,996 Male: 6,142 Female: 5,854	42,996 Male: 25,279 Female: 17,717	17,400		17,400
	# of health facilities which have a disaster plan including management of mass casualties, reviewed and rehearsed on a regular basis	5	0	5			
	# of health workers received training on emergency preparedness	250 Male: 125 Female: 125	230 Male: 115 Female: 115	480 Male: 240 Female: 240	192	230	422

HEALTH AND NUTRITION CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2: Strengthen health coordination, information and health protection, with an emphasis on advocacy for the right to health, to improve the effectiveness of lifesaving health response for most vulnerable people

Relates to Strategic Objective # 1

OUTCOME INDICATOR	IN NEED			BASELINE	TARGET		
	GAZA	WB	TOTAL		GAZA	WB	TOTAL
# of patients and carers living in identified vulnerable communities' patients accessing health facilities in West Bank and Gaza have better preparedness to cope with impact of current and future crisis	Total: 20,534 Male: 10,704 Female: 9,830	Total: 95,378 Male: 48,833 Female: 46,545	Total: 115,912 Male: 59,537 Female: 56,375	TBC	Total: 18,931	Total: 42,189	61,120

ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED			BASELINE	TARGET		
		GAZA	WB	TOTAL		GAZA	WB	TOTAL
Document, monitor and advocate for universal health coverage and right to health of the affected people, including access to specialized health services requiring permits and prohibition of attacks on health	# of patients and companions benefitting from advocacy messages on access as part of the right to health	19,764 Male: 10,019 Female: 9,745	90,425 Male: 46,117 Female: 44,308	104,764 Male: 53,539 Female: 51,225		18,161	42,189	60,350
	# of healthcare staff benefitted from monitoring and protection interventions	770 Male: 685 Female: 85	4,953 Male: 2,972 Female: 1,981	5,723 Male: 3,657 Female: 2,066		770	3,035	3,805
Strengthen health sector coordination and health information systems to improve the effectiveness of life-saving health response for people in need, with an emphasis on enhancing protection and increasing access for health across the oPt	# of Health Cluster partners trained on key priority themes (such as protection, gender, disability)			96				96
	# of health facilities reporting to the Health Cluster HeRAMS	130		130		85		85
	# of partners contributing to the PARP "partners activity reporting platform".			96				52
	# of local NGOs included in the HRP with self-led projects			10				10

3.4

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
1.87m	975k	\$29.12M	19	31

Objectives

The aim of the WASH Cluster is to ensure equitable access to basic WASH services for the unserved, underserved, and most vulnerable Palestinians under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank by responding to critical needs, strengthening coping capacities, and paving the way for more sustainable solutions by increasing national WASH sector governance and coordination capacity to manage recurrent crises. Targeted communities are located in the Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, Area C, and H2/Hebron areas of the West Bank.

To achieve the WASH strategy, the cluster will provide the targeted communities and key institutions such as schools, early childhood development centers and healthcare facilities with access to safe drinking and domestic water services, adequate sanitation facilities and improvement of community networks, promoting more sustainable solutions to reduce aid dependency. Sanitation services will be promoted jointly with hygiene awareness promotion campaigns to increase their impact. In addition, WASH partners will provide capacity enhancement for WASH service providers to maintain existing levels of essential services, through traditional or alternative energy sources to run critical WASH facilities. In the West Bank, partners will also respond to demolition incidents. The WASH cluster will continue building the capacity of service providers to maintain existing levels of essential services; supply essential items for ongoing maintenance and operation; support their ability to arising emergencies and identify solutions to mitigate them. It is foreseen to continue building capacity for the humanitarian WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels with dedicated information management and coordination support. Capacities will be also further strengthened exploring the creation of a platform for communication, learning and knowledge exchange between partners and establishing linkages between emergency and development actions through interventions that build resilience in affected communities.

The WASH Cluster Objectives are directly linked to the following Strategic Objectives:

- The WASH Cluster Objective 1 (Ensure equitable, affordable and sustainable access to safe and sufficient WASH services with dignity for the unserved, underserved and most vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank) directly links to Strategic Objective 2 (The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through

the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL.) whereby the cluster will undertake interventions that provide access to safe drinking and domestic water services as well and safe drinking and other water services in key institutions.

The WASH Cluster Objective 2 (Strengthen WASH preparedness and response capacity to the unserved, underserved and most vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank, to reduce threats and to cope with emergencies and shocks) directly links with Strategic Objective 3 (The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome the protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued.), whereby the cluster will undertake interventions that aim to enhance Preparedness measures for people in need with increased WASH capacity during emergencies and shocks against the risks of floods

The WASH Cluster Objective 3 (Strengthen national WASH governance system in accountability, advocacy, evidence-based planning, and inter/intra-sectoral coordination) indirectly links with Strategic Objective 2 and 3 (The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL; and the capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome the protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued) whereby the cluster will undertake interventions that aim to enhance national capacities in coordinating and effectively delivering services that are under the previous two objectives.

Response

The cluster plan seeks to address the basic WASH needs of vulnerable communities and households in the Gaza Strip, Area C, East Jerusalem and H2/Hebron areas in the West Bank through a combination of minimal level of service provision activities involving targeted repairs / improvements to networks, and institutional or household facilities, alongside enabling mechanisms such as the distribution of water vouchers for targeted vulnerable people, and the capacitation of service providers for adequate response. In addition, resources are being sought to allow for more durable solutions following larger-scale WASH demolitions, which have frequently

exceeded the emergency WASH support ensured by the ECHO-consortium.

In 2020 the Cluster will prioritize the following work: further upstream and provide policy, regulatory and sector strategy support, in line with the 2014 Water Law to strengthen national and sub-national WASH related institutions and systems; foster increased donor engagement, to strengthen the humanitarian and development continuum and ensure that the HRP is included in the National WASH budget, strategy and action plans; ensure a stronger alignment with other Clusters and Cluster partners (cross-sectoral especially with WASH/ Health/ Education); and, engage with the electricity sector and systems, including through advocacy with key stakeholders, to alleviate the WASH-energy nexus.

Cluster partners work in strong partnership with PWA/CMWU with regards to infrastructural projects to ensure complementarity with development plans. Indeed, at the national level, given that a number of development interventions are a pre-requisite for sustainably serving the humanitarian constituency, continued efforts to support the PWA in better integrating humanitarian and development WASH interventions in a context where such distinctions are difficult to uphold. To this end, projects included in this year's HRP will be explicitly incorporated within the PWAs strategy 2017-2022 covering those areas outside the administration of the PA.

Given the nature of the underlying causes of humanitarian need, continued and concerted advocacy around WASH issues is needed. This is of particular importance in East Jerusalem given the nature of WASH vulnerabilities. To this end, the WASH cluster will continue to engage with the OCHA-led Advocacy Task Force, and the EWASH Advocacy Task Force around critical issues.

People targeted and geographical scope

In 2020, the WASH Cluster will target 1.126 million Palestinians; 865k in Gaza and 261k in the West Bank. In Gaza, the focus is to reach vulnerable people who are exposed to one or more of the following situations: affected by the blockade and poor WASH services; lacking access to safe drinking and domestic water; at risk of winter flooding; exposed to environmental health risks; with focus on the people with disabilities, particularly those injured impacted by Great March of Return (GRM). In the West Bank, targets are communities with the least access to services (unserved and underserved communities); Area C, affected by poor service provisions; communities affected by demolitions and settler violence. In general, the WASH Cluster activities will prioritize humanitarian response for vulnerable populations with disabilities, the elderly, widows, children, female-headed households, people under the poverty line and refugees/IDPs.

In terms of geographic scope, the focus in the Gaza Strip on emergency WASH interventions is in the proximity to the Access Restricted Areas (ARAs), flood-prone areas, areas with limited access to WASH services and those exposed to public/environmental health risks i.e. the Gaza shoreline. In the West Bank, the WASH Cluster will focus in Area C, including areas affected by the Barrier; Israeli restrictions; settlements; demolition orders; areas of Areas A and B, East Jerusalem, and H2 in Hebron.

Criteria used to prioritize interventions

The following WASH activities have been prioritized for 2020 in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in consultation with the WASH partners:

- Life-saving WASH interventions and maintaining essential WASH services in the most vulnerable communities, directly exposed to waterborne diseases. These activities will be implemented through WASH service provisions to the people with limited access to safe water; operational interventions for service providers to maintain existing levels of essential WASH services; response to demolitions, other man-made and natural disasters as well as household water treatment and safe storage.
- WASH response to the needs of people under public health risk and deteriorated WASH living conditions through the provision of WASH services in health facilities, schools and other key institutions; provision of WASH services to the underserved; hygiene promotion/awareness and sanitation facilities.
- To strengthen national WASH governance systems in terms of accountability, advocacy, evidence-based planning; to reduce threats and cope with emergencies/ shocks. These activities will focus on strengthening the capacity-building of WASH service providers; improve operation and maintenance; strengthen governance of the sector and knowledge management. Strengthening coordination, advocacy, emergency preparedness and enhancing gender and protection.

Inter-sectoral linkages

The WASH Cluster will prioritize the collection of information about WASH services in key institutions such as schools and health facilities and family centers. This gap will be addressed by involving the Health, Education and Protection clusters. In addition, the WASH Cluster will continue working with the Food Security Sector and the Shelter and NFI Cluster to jointly provide comprehensive packages of humanitarian assistance in a coordinated effort.

Excluded activities, groups and/or areas of response; likely impact/ consequences; and actions needed by other actors

The scope of works supporting access to clean water and adequate sanitation has been slightly reduced. In particular, support to the development of water and wastewater infrastructure in Gaza, while increasing the operation and maintenance activities.

New activities

The WASH Cluster hasn't identified new activities for 2020. Nevertheless, in the Gaza Strip more emphasis has been provided to target Operation and Maintenance of critical WASH facilities.

Mainstreaming: protection, gender, and Community Engagement

Gender and protection mainstreaming are key aspects to maximize the positive impacts of WASH interventions. The partners will use a gender sensitive quantitative data analysis, act as the core part of the project's M&E system to track changes and progresses of technical implementation, and beneficiaries' (women, men, girls, boys, and elderly, with and without disabilities) acceptance, knowledge and practices.

Most projects identify different sub-groups of the population to ensure participation in the planning and design of project activities, and how the KAP survey will assess and evaluate the impacts on women, men and children. Similarly, accountability to affected populations has been operationalized through community level assessments, dialogue and surveys at different stages in the project cycle. Nonetheless, more can be done to strengthen these aspects and exchange practices and learning between cluster members, towards improving the quality and effectiveness of the cluster response.

In 2020, the WASH Cluster will facilitate the recovery of targeted right holders and increase their own capacity for protection. This will be achieved by enhancing community resilience through increased access to natural resources and livelihood opportunities. The highest priority will be given to communities most affected by the Gaza blockade, Israeli restrictions in Area C, the Barrier, Israeli military zones, Israeli settlements, and conflict. All WASH activities will include advocacy components that promote IHL and IHRL.

WASH partners will contribute to gender equality and gender-sensitive/responsive programming by collecting sex and age disaggregated data, conducting a gendered analysis, and designing

interventions that address gender needs, integrate gender considerations and include meaningful participation of different vulnerable populations (e.g. widows, persons with disabilities, adolescent girls, farmers, Female Headed Households). The Cluster will promote knowledge and use of the WASH gender toolkit.

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

Cost of response

The 2020 HRP uses the project-based costing approach. Therefore, the total requirements for the WASH cluster have been derived from tallying up all projects accepted into the 2020 HRP under the WASH cluster.

Monitoring

WASH CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure equitable, affordable and sustainable access to safe and sufficient WASH services with dignity for the unserved, underserved and most vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank

Relates to Strategic Objective # 2

OUTCOME INDICATOR		IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
# of people have benefited from improved access to safe drinking and domestic water services		1112173 Female: 548857 Male: 563315 Children: 576773 Adult: 504704 Elderly: 30696	36,871	428374 Female: 211403 Male: 216971 Children: 222155 Adult: 194396 Elderly: 11823
# of people have benefited from improved access to sanitation and hygiene services		1552231 Female: 766026 Male: 786205 Children: 804987 Adult: 704402 Elderly: 42842	N/A	480869 Female: 237309 Male: 243560 Children: 249379 Adult: 218218 Elderly: 13272
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Ensure basic WASH services for conflict-affected, un- or under-served and vulnerable populations and institutions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.	# of people have benefited from improved access to safe drinking and domestic water services	1112173 Female: 548857 Male: 563315 Children: 576773 Adult: 504704 Elderly: 30696	35,923	428374 Female: 211403 Male: 216971 Children: 222155 Adult: 194396 Elderly: 11823
	# of people in humanitarian situation who benefitted from improved access to sanitation.	1,552,231 Female: 766026 Male: 786205 Children: 804987 Adult: 704402 Elderly: 42842	13,642	480869 Female: 237309 Male: 243560 Children: 249379 Adult: 218218 Elderly: 13272
	# of people in humanitarian situation who benefitted from hygiene promotion activities	492,772 Female: 243,183 Male: 249,589 Children: 255552 Adult: 223,620 Elderly: 13,601	33,052	64,115 Female: 31,641 Male: 32,474 Children: 33,250 Adult: 29,095 Elderly: 1,770
	# of people who received hygiene materials/kits	375,185 Female: 185,154 Male: 190,031 Children: 194,571 Adult: 170,259 Elderly: 10,355	12,676	60,617 Female: 29,914 Male: 30,703 Children: 31,436 Adult: 27,508 Elderly: 1,673
	# of key institutions (health, schools and Early Childhood Development facilities) with improved access to WASH services	255	N/A	218 ¹
	Ensure an appropriate WASH response to demolitions in the West Bank.	% of demolition incidents receiving a WASH response	N/A	8%

WASH CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2: Strengthen WASH preparedness and response capacity to the unserved, underserved and most vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank, to reduce threats and to cope with emergencies and shocks

Relates to Strategic Objective # 2, 3

OUTCOME INDICATOR		IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
# of people protected from flooding		234,810 Female: 115879 Male: 118931 Children: 121772 Adult: 106557 Elderly: 6481	N/A	150,939 Female: 74488 Male: 76451 Children: 78277 Adult: 68496 Elderly: 4166
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Provision of capacity building interventions for service providers to maintain existing levels of essential WASH services	# of WASH facilities benefitting from essential maintenance and operational items	N/A	N/A	220
Updating WASH emergency preparedness and response plans	# of WASH emergency preparedness and response plans at all levels (partners, municipalities, etc.)	N/A	N/A	2
Provision of WASH interventions to mitigate and respond to flooding in the Gaza Strip	# of WASH interventions to mitigate and respond to flooding	N/A	N/A	31

¹ # of people benefited from interventions in key institutions (health, schools and Early Childhood Development facilities) with improved access to WASH services = 447,666

3.5

Education



PEOPLE IN NEED

416k

PEOPLE TARGETED

390k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$15.7M

PARTNERS

18

PROJECTS

27

Objectives

The aim of the cluster is to ensure that the most vulnerable male and female students and teachers (including with disability status) have safe access to inclusive and quality education, while supporting schools to be prepared and to respond to education-related violations. The cluster will achieve this aim by working in close partnership with the Ministry of Education and (MoE) and UNRWA to prepare and respond to crises including attacks on schools, risks facing children on the way to school, school demolitions and other threats to education and protection.

The Education Cluster Objectives are directly linked to the following Strategic Objectives:

- **The Education Cluster objective 1** (*Increase equitable safe access to inclusive, quality educational services for vulnerable children*) directly links to **Strategic objective 1** (*The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), while duty-bearers are increasingly held to account*) and **Strategic objective 2** (whereby the cluster will undertake interventions that provide protective presence and accompaniment of individuals (including children) in communities exposed to settler violence and ISF presence, and exposed to frequent education and protection related violations; training of education staff in collecting data, documenting and reporting of education-related violations; and advocacy on the right to education, as well as by undertaking interventions that will provide emergency education supplies to vulnerable, unserved or underserved students and teachers.
- **The Education Cluster objective 2** (Most vulnerable schools are supported in responding to potential emergencies through preventive measures, remedial programs and school-based psychosocial services) directly links with **Strategic objective 3** (The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome the protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued), whereby the cluster will undertake interventions that aim to support schools in emergency preparedness and contingency-planning exercises.

Response

Through service delivery, advocacy and capacity development, the cluster plan seeks to mitigate the effects of, ensure preparedness and provide an immediate response to emergencies such as localized

natural disasters, resurgence of conflict, forced displacement and attacks on schools. Cluster partners work in strong partnership with stakeholders, and with high levels of participation and consultation to ensure accountability to the affected population. Advocacy efforts will focus on addressing the increasing trend of education-related violations, where there is little or no accountability for perpetrators of violations. Mitigation, preparedness and response measures for affected schools in West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza will include provision of teaching and learning materials, safe spaces or alternative facilities, pre-positioning of key education materials, protected access to schools, reintegration of students into school system through strengthened remedial/catch-up education to children who are missing schools during the conflict or deterioration in security, psycho-social programs for teachers and students including students with special needs, rehabilitation of existing and provision of semi-permanent classrooms constructions. Cross-sectoral linkages will be made with the Protection Cluster on strengthening data collection and reporting of grave violations; supporting awareness raising of legal rights and sources of legal aid as well as the school-based PSS. To promote transitions to sustainable paths to recovery and resilience, partners will work on capacity strengthening of the MOE and schools for emergency preparedness, contingency planning and DRR.

Through its core funding UNRWA provides primary education to over 300,000 refugee students in 354 UNRWA schools. Cluster partners including UNRWA will provide refugee students with additional services not covered through core funding such as services for refugee children with learning difficulties or other special needs, school supplies for poorest families and remedial support and extracurricular activities for children suffering from psychosocial stress.

People targeted and geographical scope

In 2020, the Education Cluster will target 390 K people out of 416 K identified as in need of education assistance, with due consideration of locality, sex, gender, age and disability status. The overall target is slightly higher than in 2019 (34K) and in commensurate to the slight increase in Education 2020 requirements compared to 2019. This is due to a number of projects, partners increasing their targets to respond to the needs of more children in H2 and children who are out of school and at risk of drop out in Gaza.

In Gaza, students affected by double and triple shifts; children out of schools; children with disabilities and children from the most vulnerable and poorest households will be targeted, with due

consideration of gender concerns. In the West Bank, specific focus will be given to students and teachers who are subject to education-related violations, such as school demolitions, confiscation of school equipment, harassment or violence on their way to school, and students who are under house arrest, injured or ex-detainees. Special attention will be paid to children in need of PSS and remedial education, as a consequence of education-related violations.

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

Criteria used to prioritize interventions

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

In the West Bank, the Education Cluster and the MoE have developed a list of the most vulnerable schools, based on criteria that include obstacles and other conflict-related risks children face on the way to school, including gender-based risks; Israeli violations and attacks on schools; and proximity to Israeli settlements. In addition, the Education Cluster has prioritized supporting children out of school or at risk of dropout or children out of school as a direct result of conflict (ex-detainees, at home arrest, injured or disabled, etc.).

Inter-sectoral Linkages

The 2020 Education response is built around different inter-sectoral linkages, including an awareness of gender advocacy and responsiveness. Schools are identified across clusters as hubs for multi-sectoral interventions, so that partners can support children with a more holistic response. The linkage with the Protection Cluster includes working within schools to provide child protection referrals and school-based psychosocial support to students, teachers and parents. Legal aid and protection advocacy are also done through inter-cluster coordination.

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

Excluded activities, groups and/or areas of response; likely impact/consequences; and actions needed by other actors

The MoE is the primary Education service provider in Gaza, Area C and Hebron. Due to the Government financial crisis the MoE might not be able to continue its support in 2020 to Education in Emergencies activities in Gaza, Area C and H2 such as school rehabilitation, children transportation programs and PSS support. This might create a gap in the EiE response where the Education Cluster will advocate with humanitarian donors to fill in the gap through funding the expansion of cluster partners interventions in the most vulnerable and affected schools and communities.

On the other hand, the education cluster didn't exclude activities or target groups compared to last year, as most of the exclusion took place in last year HRP in the School Vulnerability analysis.

To ensure that the needs of the excluded schools and children in 2019 HRP are met, the Cluster will continue working on the below mitigating measures:

- Close information sharing, advocacy and coordination with donors to ensure that the interventions needed to respond to emerging Humanitarian Needs are sufficiently funded.
- Regular follow up and information exchange with the Protection Cluster and the Legal Taskforce on legal interventions related to education issues.
- Work closely with the WASH Cluster on responding to WASH in school needs.

New activities

In Gaza, and due to the deteriorating economic situation compounded with the ongoing demonstration on the fence, the Education Cluster decided to focus more on out of school children and children at risk of drop out. The cluster has accepted new projects that offers solutions for the reintegration of out of school children in the education system or offering them alternative opportunities.

In the West Bank, the education cluster decided to focus more on children protection concerns in H2 area in response to the increased violations and attacks in the area. New projects offering solutions to safe access to education in H2, Psychosocial support and schools emergency preparedness were accepted.

Mainstreaming: protection, gender, and Community Engagement

The emergency education strategy in oPt is driven by protection-sensitive activities, which underpin the 2020 Education Sector Response. In addition to school-based psychosocial support, a protective presence for students and teachers, and legal aid and advocacy around protecting schools from attacks, the Education Cluster will work with the Protection Cluster to link schools with protection service providers to address protection needs in the most vulnerable schools.

Gender equality and gender-responsive programming is promoted through conducting gender analysis with due care to the different needs and protection concerns in health, protection and education of females and males. Projects will address gender discrimination in terms of access to education, as well as the different risks that boys and girls face on their way to, from and inside, school. Partners

will ensure equal participation of boys and girls in student clubs, and ensure that school WASH facilities are gender segregated.

Community engagement will be enhanced by the establishment of school-based safety committees, through existing community structures, in some targeted schools; to identify priorities, map existing resources within the community, prepare school-based contingency plans, and coordinate activities in the school. Parent Teacher Associations will also be involved in key education advocacy, in addition to collecting feedback from community members to enhance accountability to affected populations with due consideration of gender equity. Student groups will also ensure that students'

voices are integral to the design and implementation of emergency education activities. Education Cluster will encourage partners to establish feedback and complaint mechanisms, where students and beneficiaries can raise their concerns and share recommendations.

Cost of response

The 2020 HRP uses the project-based costing approach. Therefore, the total requirements for the Education cluster have been derived from tallying up all projects accepted into the 2020 HRP under the Education cluster.

Monitoring

EDUCATION CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1: Increase equitable and safe access to inclusive, quality educational services for vulnerable children

Relates to Strategic Objective # 2

OUTCOME INDICATOR		IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of vulnerable female and male students and teachers with improved access to safe and inclusive education equipped with adequate supplies in vulnerable areas of West Bank and Gaza		391,075	284,200	358,485
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Ensuring safe access to schools for children in the most vulnerable areas through protective presence and protective transportation	# of male and female students and teachers in vulnerable communities benefiting from protective presence and accompaniment to and from school	8,226 Male: 5,142 Female: 3,084 Children: 8,170 Adults: 56	N/A	6,900 Male: 4,278 Female: 2,622
	# of boys and girls in vulnerable communities benefiting from safe transportation	1,093 Male: 577 Female: 516 Children: 1,093	693 Male: 356 Female: 337 Children: 693	0
Provision of and train teacher in utilizing emergency, inclusive education supplies (including stationary, student kits, teaching supplies, uniforms, solar systems or fuel etc.) for vulnerable and unserved students and teachers	# of male and female students and teachers benefiting from the provision of emergency material support, additional learning inclusive child-free spaces and teaching/learning supplies	391,075 Male: 195,502 Female: 195,573 Children: 380,341 Adults: 10,734	284,200 Male: 146,507 Female: 137,693 Children: 284,200 Adults: 0	347,237 Male: 179,632 Female: 167,605
Provide essential and basic emergency rehabilitation to schools including the possible provision of caravans, when appropriate - to ensure that school environments are appropriate, inclusive and safe for students, be they female or male.	# of students and teachers benefiting from emergency school rehabilitation	83,118 Male: 39,884 Female: 43,234 Children: 80,240 Adults: 2,878	17,343 Male: 6,452 Female: 10,891 Children: 16,839 Adults: 504	4,070 Male: 2,021 Female: 2,049
Supporting school age children with disabilities with assistive devices, appropriate transportation, specialised learning materials, or adaptations to school infrastructure and building capacity of school staff to accommodate for their needs, as well as appropriate referrals in collaboration with relevant clusters.	# of children with disabilities benefiting from the adapted education services and assistive devices	6414 Male: 3,207 Female: 3,207	2,387 Male: 1,311 Female: 1,076 Children: 2,387	1,425 Male: 720 Female: 705
Strengthening documentation, reporting, advocacy and communication (including dialogue with national and international authorities, and media outreach) on education-related violations	# of advocacy initiatives, including events and briefings conducted on education related violations	N/A	N/A	12

EDUCATION CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2: Most vulnerable schools are supported in responding to emergencies through preventive measures, remedial programs and school-based psychosocial services

Relates to Strategic Objective # 3

OUTCOME INDICATOR		IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Number of students supported following education-related violations, escalations in conflict or natural disasters		280,360	137,974	169,335
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Support the most vulnerable Schools in West Bank and Gaza in responding to emergencies through structured preparedness packages and post emergency responses, including awareness.	% of vulnerable schools who adequately prepared to respond to emergencies	304	231	83
	# of children affected by violations and attacks supported with education emergencies responses.	Total: 113,083 Male: 64,459 Female: 48,624		Total: 13,484 Male: 6,826 Female: 6,658
Provision of capacity building trainings and awareness raising on emergency preparedness and response for teachers, students, and community members.	# of children, teachers, and community members trained on emergency preparedness.	Total: 116,852 Male: 59,459 Female: 57,393	N/A	Total: 25,203 Male: 16,615 Female: 8,588
Provision of school-based psychosocial support to school staff and students affected by the education-related violations	# of students, parents and school staff benefiting from school-based psychosocial support services	280,360 Male: 145,514 Female: 134,846 Children: 270,837 Adults: 9,523	137,974 Male: 75,142 Female: 62,832 Children: 137,974 Adults: 0	136,378 Male: 72,835 Female: 63,543
Provision of remedial education to vulnerable school aged children (for example, drop out children, students suffering from home arrest, injury or ex-detainees, Children with Disability, IDPs children, children at risk of dropout)	# of students benefiting from remedial education services	24,789 Male: 12,568 Female: 12,221 Children: 24,789	N/A	19,749 Male: 10,407 Female: 9,342
	# of out of school children supported by education services to reintegrate in the education system.			Total: 1,610 Male: 955 Female: 655
Develop a mechanism of reporting and responding to education related incidents	# of reports generated by Education cluster on violations against education.			6

3.5

Shelter and Non-Food Items



PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS
0.3m	71k	\$10.2M	9	32

The aim of the Shelter Cluster is to ensure that displaced Palestinians, and vulnerable households at risk of displacement or exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns, obtain timely and adequate shelter and NFI solutions. The Cluster will achieve this by supporting displaced populations, particularly those affected by demolitions and forced eviction in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, to access adequate and safe temporary shelter. In Gaza, partners will provide temporary shelter assistance to families still displaced from the 2014 conflict to cover their basic needs and for families evicted, or at risk of eviction, as a result of the severe socioeconomic deterioration. Finally, partners will support, with repair and rehabilitation assistance, the most vulnerable households across the oPt exposed to harsh weather or protection concerns. Where possible, they will prioritize durable climate protection that reduces the need for recurrent winterization assistance. Across the opt, the cluster will also work to increase capacity to respond to natural or manmade hazards, through the stockpiling and prepositioning of NFIs; community capacity-building to empower affected people to cope with sudden and protracted shocks and stresses; and improving the capacity of households to host IDPs.

The Shelter Cluster Objectives are directly linked to the following Strategic Objectives:

- The Shelter Cluster Objective 1 (Displaced populations are provided support that mitigates immediate harm and ensures adequate and safe temporary shelter solutions) directly links to Strategic Objective 1 (The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), while duty-bearers are increasingly held to account.) whereby the cluster will undertake interventions that provide added safety from possible attacks as well as post-demolitions interventions that will contribute to mitigating effects of displacement.
- The Shelter Cluster Objective 2 (Vulnerable households exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns are supported to meet basic needs and enhance their coping capacity) directly links with Strategic Objective 2 (Basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL), whereby the cluster will undertake interventions that will contribute to protection against weather

conditions for vulnerable groups and shelter adaptation needs for those affected by the conflict.

- The Shelter Cluster Objective 3 (shelter cluster members are prepared to respond to the needs of IDPs and affected people at time of emergency) indirectly links with Strategic Objective 2 and 3 (Capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with, and overcome, the protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued.) whereby the cluster will undertake interventions will enhance the response capabilities at the onset of emergencies, including in a urban displacement scenario.

Response

Support the displaced people and the people suffer from protection concerns is the key priority in the cluster responses. The cluster partners will use different modalities in providing assistance, while the numbers of the IDPs dropped due to progress in the reconstruction. The dire economic conditions in Gaza overshadow the people who are not able to cover their basic needs including the rental costs; the partners will provide cash to cover the rental expenses for few months, while this option is not an optimum solution the cluster will keep addressing the needs for this group to achieve solutions that are more durable. In addition, the cluster will ensure a timely and adequate responses for all the eligible demolition cases in the West Bank and East Jerusalem by providing either material or cash assistance based on the risks evaluation and legal advice.

The cluster will use a combination of cash and materials assistance to address shelter repair and upgrading needs of 4,630 households across Palestine including WASH facilities and shelter adaption interventions to improve PWDs access. Household resilience and self-recovery will be promoted through community-based training sessions to households at risk as well as distribution of vouchers or NFIs to households in need of protection against displacement or response to weather extremes. Stockpiles will be maintained in accordance with an updated Contingency Plan and preparedness measures including improved capacity of household to host IDPs in urban displacement in case of conflict escalations or natural disaster.

The cluster response also addresses the shortage in the housing stocks and the increasing number of the substandard and unhygienic shelters also the barriers to reconstruction that would extend

displacement through targeted support for Housing, Land and Property (HLP) concerns and seeks to overcome inadequate security of tenure, particularly for elderly, divorced and widowed female-headed households and People living with Disabilities (PWDs).

The cluster response plan includes coordination and engagement with government and PRCS, partnership with local NGOs and civil society, as well as integration with other Clusters in order to ensure coordinated and sustainable interventions. Cross sector coordination will be key with the Protection cluster on demolition prevention, risks analysis and response, the WASH cluster on ensuring coordinated WASH support to shelter interventions to improve access to hygienic facilities. In addition, strong linkages with development actors and government will be crucial to coordinating and monitoring the response in Gaza. In-depth analysis is also underway to strengthen response to gender and protection needs in collaboration with UN Women and protection cluster.

The coordination work of the cluster related to emergency response and contingency stockpiles will also be supported by partners aligned with but not included in the HRP, particularly ICRC, PRCS, Palestinian Civil Defence (PCD), UNRWA, the Ministry of Social Affairs and some INGOs, to respond to the needs of the people at possible forcible transfer and large scale displacement for 600,000 people. In addition, the cluster recognises community-based organizations and municipalities who play a vital role in responding to shocks and will work to map and strengthen community-based mechanisms.

In Gaza, the cluster will work with all actors to cover the needs of the people displaced or affected by conflicts by providing different NFIs kits, cash reintegration packages, temporary cash shelter solutions and to add the destroyed and severely damaged houses to the reconstruction list. In the West Bank, the cluster will continue to coordinate closely with UNRWA to provide emergency response to refugees affected by demolitions.

People targeted and geographical scope

The cluster and partners review the response modalities to adapt the changes in the economic and political work environment to identify the appropriate responses that provide the maximum benefits for the people. In 2020, the cluster will target 5,200 people displaced or at risk of displacement or eviction by the provision of cash, materials, or NFI assistance, including all eligible vulnerable families affected by demolitions or settler violence in the West Bank, and East Jerusalem. In total, 3,862 households (19,310 people) will be targeted to rehabilitate and upgrade poor and substandard shelters including WASH facilities. 3,450 vulnerable households (17,180 people) at risk of exposure or affected by natural or manmade hazards in Gaza and area C will be supported with winterization/ summarization interventions and protective materials, 30 households (146 people) with members have disability will receive shelter adaptation assistance to facilitate the access and movement to different house facilities. Stockpiles or prepositioning targets aim to have NFIs in place for up to 600,000 people at risk of flooding or displacement during winter storms or conflict in Gaza, while partners in the West Bank will target emergency response to harsh weather or protection

threats for up to 1,215 people. In Gaza, specific focus is given to areas potentially at risk of flooding, and potential host communities with poor shelters in need for rehabilitation. In the West Bank, interventions are focused on areas affected by demolitions, Bedouin and herding communities in Area C, communities at high risk of forcible transfer or settler violence, and in East Jerusalem and H2.

Criteria used to prioritize interventions

For 2020, the cluster will guide partners to adopt a multidimensional prioritization approach based on adequate assessment and analysis for protection, socio-economic conditions, shelter vulnerability, services availability, displacement and the targeted geographical areas for proposed interventions. The cluster gives priority to those projects targeting particularly vulnerable groups, such as herding and marginalized communities located entirely in Area C, with poor shelters and in need of immediate protection. Also prioritizing the vulnerable households in areas prone to flooding and have concerns from shelter inadequacy to withstand severe weather conditions and part of the IDPs that rely mainly on the TSCA to pay the rental costs and families evicted from their homes due to their inability to pay the rental costs, PWDs and widowed, separated or abandoned female-headed households. In addition, the cluster prioritizes projects that aim to reduce the number of people in need and decrease recurrent assistance by providing more durable and sustainable materials.

Inter-sectoral Linkages

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

Excluded activities, groups and/or areas of response; likely impact/ consequences; and actions needed by other actors

- Rental subsidies to IDPs from the 2014 conflict: targeting this year is limited to the most vulnerable currently re-displaced or at risk of re-displacement, or living in very substandard conditions due to their lack of affordability of rental fees.
- Compensation for, or repair of, partially damaged shelters: out of about 56,000 partially-damaged households from the 2014 conflict, this activity is completely removed from the plan, nearly

all the affected houses repaired by themselves or through funded interventions.

- Rehabilitation of substandard shelters to minimum standards: activities are limited to the repair of the most essential and core items at household level, including the elements related to physical protection from rain, settler violence, overcrowding and GBV, limited thermal insulation, provision of NFI's, maintenance of kitchen and bathroom facilities, and adaptation for PWDs (if any).
- Designated Emergency Shelters (DES): it was agreed that further investment in physical upgrade of the collective centres is not recommended, so this activity removed from 2020 plan.

New activities:

The partners will provide assistance to a new vulnerable group as a result of the deteriorated economic situation. The targeted families suffer from frequent eviction from rental accommodation and adopt negative coping mechanisms. The last updated figure for this group provided by the MoSD is 9350 families. normally the rental cash subsidy is the temporary solution for few months.

Mainstreaming: protection, gender, and Community Engagement

Gender needs analysis and protection mainstreaming are key drivers to maximize positive impact; partners will address gender needs of different groups through active beneficiaries' engagement at different phases, disaggregated beneficiary data and monitoring indicators in activity tracking data collection tools (4Ws). Local ownership is enhanced through interventions which enable and empower communities, foster positive coping mechanisms and encourage self-reliance by building on local skills and increasing the capacity of individuals and communities to withstand and mitigate multiple risks within the protracted crisis.

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

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

Gender equality and gender-responsive programming will be advanced through gender analysis; partners will address the gender needs based on the new GAM system for of men, women, boys and girls through active beneficiary engagement with all affected groups (not only community leaders) and disaggregated beneficiary data and monitoring indicators and analysis. In 2019, the Cluster team and focal point participated in a training about the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) training, the tip sheet provides guidance on how to approach and target different groups to strengthen gender integration in shelter projects.

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

Cost of response

The 2020 HRP uses the project-based costing approach. Therefore, the total requirements for the Shelter/NFIs cluster have been derived from tallying up all projects accepted into the 2020 HRP under the Shelter/NFIs cluster.

Monitoring

SHELTER AND NFIS CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 1: Displaced populations are provided support that mitigates immediate harm and ensures adequate and safe temporary shelter solutions Relates to Strategic Objective # 1,2, 3

OUTCOME INDICATOR		IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
% of households received timely post-demolition shelter response (for eligible cases)			100%	100%
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Providing assistance to displaced people through cash, rental subsidy or material.	# of people received support through Temporary Shelter Assistance	8,500 Male: 4150 Female: 4350 Children: 3,366 Gaza: 7700 WB/Area C: 800	N/A	555 Male: 272 Female: 283 Children: 220 WB/Area C: 555
Provision of shelter assistance to households affected by demolitions	# of people received timely post-demolition shelter assistance	540 Male: 260 Female: 280 Children: 214 WB: 540		250 Male: 123 Female: 127 Children: 98 WB: 250
families under protection concerns (settler violence) or at risk of displacement provided with protective shelter materials	# of people assisted with shelter protective materials	10560 Male: 5,340 Female: 5,220 Children: 4180 Gaza: 8,700 West Bank: 1860 (Area C: 1860)		1,570 Male: 769 Female: 801 Children: 622 Gaza: 1,120 West Bank: 450 (
Provision of temporary shelter assistance to evicted Families or at risk of eviction.	# of people evicted or at risk of eviction supported with temporary shelter assistance	52,394 Male: 26,100 Female: 26,294 Children: 20,860 Gaza: 41,600 West Bank: 10794 (area C: 9,282, EJ: 1512)		2,382 Male: 1,167 Female: 1,215 Children: 943 Gaza: 1,887 West Bank: 495

SHELTER AND NFIS CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2: Vulnerable households exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns are supported to meet basic needs and enhance their coping capacity

Relates to Strategic Objective # 2

OUTCOME INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
% of assisted HH living in upgraded unit in accordance with minimum standards	100%	N/A	80%
% of assisted families reported improvement in living conditions	100%	N/A	80%
# of households / individuals drop in emergency caseload due to provision of durable climate protection SO 3	8,780	N/A	2,778
# to add new indicator from RPM			
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGET
Shelter rehabilitation and repair through providing cash or material assistance and technical training (The increased number of the PWD as a result of the weekly demonstrations in need to facilitate their access to the shelter. The number and priorities to be identified by the health and protection clusters)	# of PWDs have improved access to shelter facilities	2,492 Male:1250 Female:1242 Children: 998 Gaza:1990 West Bank:502	146 Male:72 Female:74 Children: 58 Gaza:40 West Bank: 106 (East Jerusalem: 35 Area C:53 H2/Hebron: 18)
Shelter rehabilitation and repair through providing cash or material assistance and technical training (upgrade the shelters below the agreed minimum standards)	# of vulnerable people supported with rehabilitation of substandard shelter	158,876 Male:78600 Female:80,276 Children:62726 Gaza: 136,600 West Bank: 22,376 (East Jerusalem 2,640 Area C: 14336 H2/Hebron:5400)	16,205 Male:7,944 Female:8,261 Children:6729 Gaza:6,726 West Bank: 9479 (East Jerusalem:450 Area C: 8757 H2/Hebron: 272)
Shelter rehabilitation and repair through providing cash or material assistance and technical training (The integration of WASH facilities as an essential component to have adequate and healthy living conditions. The partners to work closely with WASH cluster).	# of people have improved access to hygienic facilities.	32,760 Male:16,230 Female:16,530 Children:12,973 Gaza: 31,310 West Bank: 1450	2,961 Male:1,451 Female:1,510 Children:1,173 Gaza:2,211 West Bank: 750
Provision of winterization/summerization assistance or shelter/household Non-Food Items (NFIs) to vulnerable households at risk of exposure or affected by natural or manmade hazards (e.g. winter storms, flooding)	# of people exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns are supported with shelter assistance.	68,984 Male:34,220 Female:34,764 Children: 27,320 Gaza:61,792 West Bank: 7,192 (Area C:7192)	15,610 Male: 7,649 Female: 7,961 Children: 6,182 Gaza: 12,811 West Bank: 2,799

SHELTER AND NFIS CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3: Capacity to respond to natural or manmade hazards in a timely, efficient and effective manner is increased

Relates to Strategic Objective # 3

OUTCOME INDICATOR		IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
# of individuals able to be supported with shelter NFIs (cash/in-kind) at the onset of an emergency		600,000	N/A	22,146
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
The preparedness and CPs updated regularly to estimate the number of IDPs. The prepositioning and the existing plans are necessary to have timely response at the onset of emergencies.	# of individuals and IDPs that shelter agencies are able to support immediately at the onset of an emergency.	600,000		22,146 Male: 10,852 Female: 11,294 Children: 8,770 Gaza: 20,931 West Bank: 1,215
Trainings and awareness sessions for the local communities to reduce the impact on the people and to find qualified bodies to participate in the risks management (For the uncertainties of when the emergencies will emerge.).	# of Local CBOs and community committees have increased awareness and capacity to respond to emergencies	100		85 Gaza:80 West Bank:5
	# of municipalities and National bodies have improved capacity to emergency response	15		7 Gaza: 7
Preparing different preferred options to accommodate the IDPs including the urban displacement.	# of households with improved capacity to host IDPs	39,200 Male: 19700 Female:19500 Children:15,520 Gaza: 39,200		740 HH 4,440 people Male: 2,175 Female: 2,265 Children: 1,758 Gaza: 4,440

3.7

Coordination and support services



REQUIREMENTS (US \$)

\$9.8m

PARTNERS

9k

PROJECTS

11

Objectives

The aim of the Coordination and Support Services (CSS) sector is to provide coordination for the implementation of a principled, timely, effective and efficient multi-year humanitarian strategy and operational response in the oPt, within the geographical scope identified as the area of operations for the 2018-2020 HRP. The CCS sector will achieve this aim through a multi-pronged approach, capitalizing on the roles of each of the partners and their responsibilities within the humanitarian architecture in the oPt. First, CSS partners will ensure an effective coordination system is in place, in compliance with Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) policies and guidance, that is responsive and effective in meeting the needs of humanitarian partners. Second, partners will ensure improved, inter-sectoral and inter-agency vulnerability and needs analysis, response planning and monitoring. Third, CSS partners will ensure the promotion of humanitarian principles, as well as the neutrality of staff, installations and premises. Fourth, the CSS sector will support the inter-agency Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Network and the development of a country-level inter-agency PSEA Action Plan in accordance with the IASC's commitments to prevent and respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Finally, the coordination architecture will continue to prioritize the centrality of protection throughout all its areas of work, and will seek to enhance local NGO participation, gender mainstreaming and community engagement.

Response

The following CSS activities have been prioritized for 2020: facilitation of timely and effective humanitarian response through the system-wide leadership, coordination and advocacy of the HCT, the ICCG and individual clusters; strengthened joint and cluster-specific needs assessments; improved joint data collection, joint analysis and information management; joint periodic monitoring of the response and impact evaluation over a multi-year timeframe; preparedness activities; targeted advocacy, including through the HCT Advocacy Working Group (AWG); targeted briefings for a variety of stakeholders on the humanitarian situation in the oPt; neutrality activities for staff, installations and premises of UNRWA; and the effective and timely allocation of pooled humanitarian financial resources in accordance with HCT priorities.

Priority response interventions

The following CSS activities have been prioritized for 2020:

- Activities that will include support national and international organizations' response activities to be coordinated with humanitarian coordination fora throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC). Particularly, by increasing the participation of national NGOs in coordination fora, the role and capacity of national NGOs will be expanded. Humanitarian financing, including the oPt Humanitarian Fund and CERF, will be strategically used to address particular needs according to HCT priorities, while allocations are awarded to address the most urgent needs in a manner that maximizes value for money. Provision of key services and assistance is coordinated, based on the needs jointly identified by inter-sectoral humanitarian needs assessments. The strategic humanitarian response at all levels and sectors will be updated annually, and the joint HRP monitoring and evaluation will be conducted twice a year.
- Activities that will include the implementation of core processes and structures for humanitarian action, including secretariat functions in support of humanitarian leaders, the HCT, ICCG, inter-agency PSEA Network and Information Management Working Group. Close partnership with line ministries will be maintained. Inter-cluster coordination will focus on cross-cutting issues, including communicating with communities, gender mainstreaming and protection mainstreaming, to address the 2018-2020 multi-year strategic objectives. Information management will improve situation awareness and influence decision-making and planning response activities.
- Activities that will include building resilience to be better prepared for humanitarian emergencies. This includes updating the inter-agency contingency plan and cluster-specific contingency plans, partner presence and operational capacity mapping. Coordination, advocacy and private diplomacy will be strengthened to mobilize action.

Excluded activities, groups and/or areas of response; likely impact/consequences; and actions needed by other actors

None.

Inter-sectoral linkages

The CSS partners will leverage their roles and responsibilities to ensure that every opportunity is maximized to improve the impact and efficiency of coordination and support services for humanitarian action. Greater efficiencies will be sought by, inter alia, improving the evidence-base for humanitarian needs and interventions, at the ICCG and cluster levels, including by piloting new methodologies to facilitate inter-sector vulnerability analysis and response planning. Humanitarian assistance will furthermore continue to be delivered through partner implementation of project activities that may span more than one cluster area of responsibility, enhancing the coordination between clusters and partners, and strengthening the response in a holistic way through multi-sector and inter-cluster linkages. Enhancing local NGO participation in the humanitarian response will aim to improve the sustainability, impact and cost-effectiveness of interventions. The effectiveness of the multi-year humanitarian strategy will be sought through targeted advocacy and diplomacy, including for multi-year resource mobilization. Finally, enhancing the linkages and synergies with interventions outside the scope of the humanitarian plan (see below) is expected – if met by effective response by counterparts – to also achieve greater efficiencies and impact, and lead to a reduction in the overall levels of vulnerability and the need for humanitarian coordination and support services in the oPt.

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

Mainstreaming: protection, gender, and Community Engagement

The HCT also seeks to enhance gender mainstreaming and accountability to affected populations within humanitarian operations and within the different stages of the HPC. The coordination effort will support implementation of cluster response plans in a manner that responds to needs related to gender based vulnerability and APP. Support will also continue to be provided for strengthening gender in the humanitarian coordination system in collaboration with UN Women. In particular, support to the GBV WG (under protection) and the convening of cluster gender focal points.

In 2019 the ICCG developed key Community Engagement messages in the Gaza context that contain information on humanitarian aid in Gaza and guiding humanitarian principles as well as safety and lifesaving information to the affected people and SEA issues. These messages will enable affected people to help them keep themselves and their families safe, and protect their livelihoods during times of crisis. These messages come in the form of alerts, public awareness advice and link the affected people with the relevant services. An action plan with timeline will be developed on how and when to communicate these messages as part of the preparedness efforts.

A Community Engagement Working Group was re-activated in Gaza in 2019 with clear Terms of References, including clear responsibilities, which developed and discussed in a dedicated workshop for all designated CE Focal Points in early September 2019. This working group, which reports to the Gaza ICCG, will support the cluster coordinators in monitoring the implementation of community engagement throughout the 2020 HRP as well as during times of crisis. A similar format is planned to be activated in the West Bank to ensure a holistic approach for the whole of oPt. For the 2020 project cycle, the national (Gaza and West Bank) ICCG has incorporated structured community engagement components, with more detailed questions, in the project development (through the project sheets), in order to better analyse the scope of planned community engagement activities, at the project needs assessment, project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation phases. Currently, 185 of the 191 projects in the HRP has planned communications with affected populations in at least one stage of the project cycle. Most of those that did not plan any engagement with affected populations are projects under coordination cluster. 144 projects have planned at all stages of the programme cycle.

Accountability is also at the heart of the Humanitarian Fund work. It is especially ascertained through a set of different components forming the accountability framework. Reporting is mandatory for all oPt HF's implementing partners (i.e. interim and final reports). Reporting templates include questions on CE components- i.e. participation of and accountability of the affected population, how they engaged with communities throughout the project and how feedback is addressed.

Monitoring

COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES OBJECTIVE 1: Humanitarian response is implemented through effective coordination mechanisms and supported by the timely allocation of humanitarian pooled funds

Relates to Strategic Objective # 1, 2, 3

OUTCOME INDICATOR		IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
% of people targeted in the HRP that receive humanitarian assistance		100%	58%	60%
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Coordination meetings are held at country and operational levels to ensure a common situation awareness and timely, appropriate and effective humanitarian response	# of coordination meetings held on a regular basis	N/A	N/A	225
	# of cluster or sector-specific humanitarian needs assessments conducted	6	N/A	5
	# of inter-sectoral humanitarian needs assessments conducted	N/A	N/A	4
	# of common decentralised systems/platforms created, maintained and made accessible to the HCT	N/A	9	19
	# of common operational datasets and functional information datasets created/updated	N/A	N/A	12
	# of information products produced to improve situation awareness	N/A	N/A	50
Strategic humanitarian response is updated at all levels and sectors, as needed, before end 2020	Humanitarian Need Overview is updated with new data by end of 2020	1	1	1
Joint monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian response takes place	# of regular joint HRP monitoring and evaluation products completed and disseminated	N/A	2	2
Preparedness measures for humanitarian emergencies are in place	# of updated inter-agency contingency plan (IACP) and cluster-specific contingency plans, including standard operating procedures (SOPs), and seasonalisation plans in place (Gaza)	N/A	2	2
	# of clusters that have mapped their partner's operational presence and response capacity (West Bank)	6	N/A	5
Community Engagement is strengthened	# of ICCG and HCT meetings which discuss and have follow-up action points on key issues and concerns identified in the reports of feedback and complaints mechanisms (use cluster meeting minutes to measure)	N/A	N/A	2
	HRP has been translated, shared in appropriate formats	0	N/A	1
	% of projects funded by OCHA-led pooled funds that include information/feedback/complaints as a central part of activities	50	N/A	60
Partnerships with local NGOs are strengthened	# of local NGOs included in the HRP with self-led projects	N/A	N/A	43
	# of local NGOs included in the HRP in partnership with international organisations (UN or INGO)	N/A	N/A	65
Cross-cutting issues are promoted and included in the humanitarian response	Operationalizing the inter-agency action plan for Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	N/A	N/A	1
	% of HRP projects with strong protection mainstreaming	N/A	N/A	78
	% of HRP projects reflecting a high level of Community Engagement	N/A	N/A	66
	% of HRP projects with 4(M) or 4(T) gender with age marker coding	N/A	N/A	78
Humanitarian pooled fund allocations are awarded according to HCT priorities, and in a manner that maximizes value for money	Average # of days required to process and award a grant via the oPt Humanitarian Fund	N/A	35	35
	% of timely monitoring field visits conducted to projects funded by humanitarian pooled fund allocations, with relevant cluster and inter-sectoral support	N/A	96	90

COORDINATION SUPPORT SERVICES OBJECTIVE 2: Provision of humanitarian assistance is enabled through the promotion of humanitarian principles and the rights of Palestinians living under occupation

Relates to Strategic Objective # 1, 2, 3

OUTCOME INDICATOR		IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
# of public statements (including press releases and tweets) from senior officials (# of high level statements (Diplomatic Missions/Humanitarian Coordinator / Humanitarian Country Team Heads), raising issues of humanitarian concern, including protection concerns and /or reference to violations of IHL and IHRL, following HCT or OCHA briefings		N/A	7	9
ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Joint advocacy events take place as required	# of joint or coordinated advocacy events, including at the HCT level	N/A	N/A	31
Briefings are conducted on humanitarian principles and/or the rights of Palestinians living under occupation	# of briefings conducted on humanitarian principles and/or the protection crisis driving humanitarian needs in the oPt	N/A	N/A	138

Part 4

Annexes

Palestinian Fishermen hold their fish as they arrive to the fish market in Gaza City 20 June 2019 © Photo by FAO/ Alaa Bardeneh



4.3








Participating Organizations



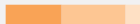



By Organization	Running Requirements	# of Projects
ACT Alliance / Dan Church Aid - Norwegian Church Aid Joint office in Palestine	\$6,365,203	5
ACT Alliance / Lutheran World Federation	\$806,974	1
AFKAR for Educational and Cultural Development	\$139,909	1
AISHA Association for Woman and Child Protection	\$639,336	1
Action Against Hunger	\$12,886,263	8
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	\$4,084,556	6
Agricultural Development Association	\$1,662,643	3
Al Mezan Center for Human Rights	\$196,435	1
Alianza por la Solidaridad	\$293,210	1
Applied Research Institute Jerusalem	\$461,801	1
Arab Agronomist Association	\$615,457	2
Arab Center for Agricultural Development	\$377,740	1
Ard El Insan Palestinian Benevolent Association	\$300,000	1
Asamblea De Cooperacion Por La Paz	\$498,214	1
Atfaluna Society for Deaf Children	\$303,300	1
B'Tselem - the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories	\$236,178	1
Baitona for Community Development	\$247,280	1
CARE International	\$3,992,862	4
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (Caritas Canada)	\$1,500,000	1
Center for Women's Legal Research and Consulting	\$222,132	1
Central Blood Bank Society	\$251,603	1
Community Training Centre and Crisis Management	\$361,852	1
Cooperazione E Sviluppo - CESVI	\$597,026	1
Culture and Free Thought Association	\$217,500	1
Dr. Haider Abdel Shafi Center for Culture and Development	\$192,270	1
EducAid Onlus	\$368,050	1
El-Wafa Rehabilitation Hospital	\$540,550	1
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	\$13,562,828	6
Gaza Community Mental Health Programme	\$260,346	1
Global Communities	\$2,410,650	2
HAMOKED/CNTR DEF.OF INDIVIDUAL	\$200,000	1
Handicap International / Humanity & Inclusion	\$2,463,926	3
Health Work Committees	\$588,400	1
Human Appeal UK	\$575,000	1
Islamic Relief Worldwide	\$984,000	1
Japan International Volunteer Center	\$126,511	1

MA'AN Development Center	\$3,575,602	4
Mabarret Phalastine for Caring Society	\$138,109	1
Medical Aid for Palestinians	\$4,290,825	4
Medico International	\$713,200	1
Medicos del Mundo Spain	\$455,000	1
Mercy Corps	\$2,293,640	3
Médecins du Monde France	\$970,376	1
Médecins du Monde Suisse	\$1,257,059	3
NGO Development Center	\$2,089,288	1
NGOs	\$46,466,050	3
National Center for Community Rehabilitation	\$294,481	1
Norwegian People's Aid	\$550,000	1
Norwegian Refugee Council	\$6,171,611	8
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	\$4,775,000	6
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	\$6,644,997	1
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	\$600,000	1
Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees	\$395,510	1
Palestinian Al Nakheel Association for Progress and Development	\$582,400	1
Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution	\$335,125	2
Palestinian Center for Human Rights	\$102,000	1
Palestinian Consultative Staff for Developing NGOs	\$158,872	1
Palestinian Housing Council	\$316,895	1
Palestinian Hydrology Group	\$920,000	2
Physicians for Human Rights Israel	\$2,246,481	1
Première Urgence Internationale	\$2,751,967	6
Qatar Red Crescent Society	\$2,118,000	2
Red Crescent Society for Gaza Strip (NNGO)	\$146,564	1
Save Youth Future Society	\$1,170,340	2
Save the Children	\$11,388,906	7
Secours Islamique France	\$1,583,325	2
Tamer Institute for Community Education	\$200,000	1
Teacher Creativity Centre	\$258,740	1
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	\$1,816,600	3
UN Women	\$1,001,266	2
Union of Agricultural Work Committees	\$1,936,023	4
Union of Health Work Committees	\$694,762	1
United Nations Children's Fund	\$17,232,401	14
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	\$448,367	1
United Nations Mine Action Service	\$1,260,000	1
United Nations Population Fund	\$4,540,724	6
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	\$135,055,836	7
War Child Holland	\$913,203	2
WeWorld - Gruppo Volontariato Civile Onlus	\$5,086,596	4
Wefaq Society for Women and Child Care	\$146,564	1
Women's Affairs Center	\$195,418	1
World Food Programme	\$48,723,028	3
World Health Organization	\$9,694,028	7
World Vision Jerusalem West Bank Gaza	\$1,046,835	3
Youth Empowerment Center	\$121,630	1

4.4

Planning Figures by Sector

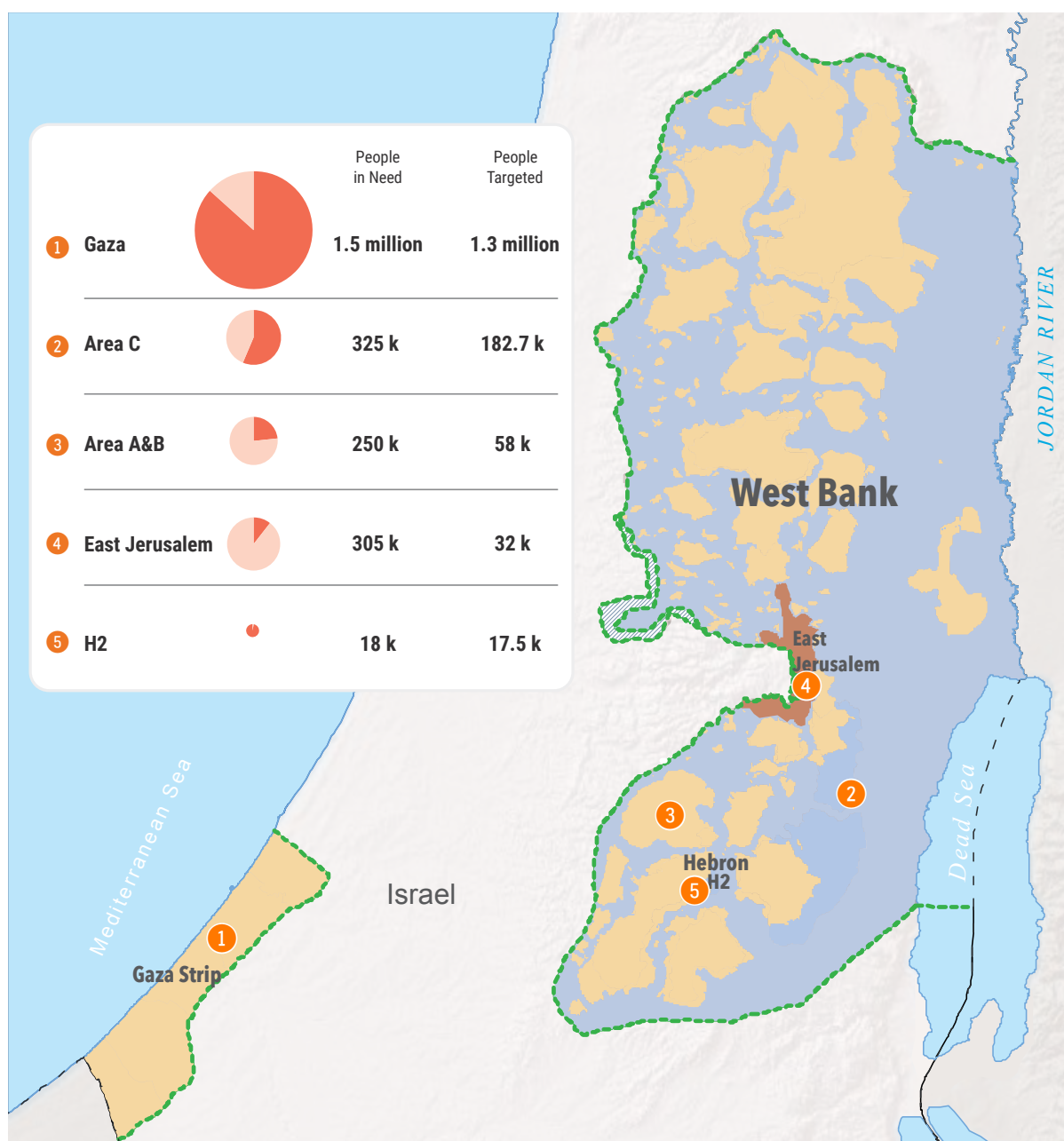
Sector	People in Needs	People Targeted	Requirements (US\$)		Oper. Partners	Number of Projects
Coordination and Support Services	N/A	N/A	9.8 million		9	10
Education	416 k	390 k	15.3 million		23	21
Food Security	1.7 million	1.4 million	214 million		23	37
Health and Nutrition	1.3 million	774 k	36 million		26	37
Protection	1.9 million	366 k	33,7 million		34	40
Shelter and NFIs	307 k	71 k	10.2 million		12	17
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1.8 million	1.1 million	29.1 million		19	31
Total	2.4 million	1.5 million	347.6 million		85	192

By Gender Women/ Men (%)	By Gender Women/ Men (%)	By Age Children/Adults/Elders (%)		With Disability (%)	Graphic
Coordination and Support Services	N/A	N/A		N/A	
Education	49.1 / 50.9	96.2 / 3.8 / 0		4	
Food Security	49.1 / 50.9	44.9 / 50.1 / 5		4.3	
Health and Nutrition	55.3 / 44.7	41.1 / 46.9 / 12		2.3	
Protection	50.3 / 49.7	48.2 / 48.1 / 3.7		5	
Shelter and NFIs	48.2 / 51.8	38.1 / 47.2 / 14.8		2.2	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	49.4 / 50.7	51.9 / 45.4 / 2.8		2.5	

4.4

Planning Figures by Administrative Level

Location	People in Needs	People Targeted	Requirements (US\$)
Gaza	1.5 million	1.3 million	263.4 million
Area C	325 k	182.7 k	53.8 million
Area A&B	250 k	58 k	14.4 million
East Jerusalem	305 k	32 k	8.5 million
H2	18 k	17.5 k	7.9 million



4.6

What if We Fail to Respond?

1. CHILDREN IN GAZA AND WEST BANK WILL BE EXPOSED TO HIGH RISK OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DISTRESS AND MENTAL DISORDERS.

Without suitable and timely child protection interventions, including psychosocial support services, as well as documentation of grave violations, some 311,500 Palestinian children will be exposed to several child protection concerns and risk potentially preventable mental health illness. In Gaza, children continue to be affected by psychosocial distress, mental health disorders and exposure to child protection risks. The continuous exposure to trauma and violence, the limited and/or delayed provision of health and child protection services, as well as the lack child friendly spaces will create a generation of children developing a sense of hopelessness and insecurity about their future. In the West Bank, restrictions on movement by Israeli forces, concerns of use of excessive force, settler violence and expansion of settlements pose an increasing threat to vulnerable children with an impact on their psychosocial well-being and mental health.

2. THE PLIGHT OF 1.7 MILLION FOOD INSECURE PALESTINIANS WILL FURTHER DETERIORATE.

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

3. EDUCATION WILL CONTINUE TO BE AFFETED BY CONFLICT AND OCCUPATION WITHOUT MITIGATION.

Without adequate protective measures and protective presence activities, material support, as well as advocacy, reporting and legal and psychosocial support, approximately 391,000 Palestinian school children and teachers will continue to risk unacceptable attacks on their access to education. In the West Bank children's education is affected for example by military activities, including military incursions onto school grounds, school demolition, student arrest and detention, firing tear gas canisters and sound bombs on schools, loss of school time and delays on checkpoints. In Gaza, school children suffer from a range of humanitarian challenges, including poverty, continuous power outages, overcrowded schooling conditions, limited hours of instruction and limited accessibility, in particular for CWDs.

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

Without funding for transitional solutions, such as cash to rent homes or repair their damaged houses, around 8,100 IDPs in Gaza will continue to live in precarious and risky conditions including unrepaired damaged houses, caravans, tents and makeshift shelters. In the absence of durable solutions, the effects of winter weather will increase the vulnerability of these people, affecting their physical and mental health and wellbeing.

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

Without funding for interventions to provide clean and safe water, up to 1.87 million people in Palestine could be exposed to severe public health risks, including an outbreak of waterborne diseases. In the West Bank, the destruction of essential WASH infrastructure has led to displacement, increased poverty, and also an increased risk of disease and illness. In Gaza, an increasing number of public WASH facilities are affected by the lack of financial resources to operate and maintain them. This situation, in addition to the lack of spare parts, electricity deficit, and blockade to import construction materials, is putting the population of Gaza, especially children, woman and vulnerable groups, at the risk of serious health risks.

6. VULNERABLE PEOPLE WILL BE DENIED BASIC HEALTHCARE.

If we fail to respond, 1.18 million Palestinians identified as most vulnerable and at high risks of morbidity and mortality, including women of reproductive age; children, including neonates; the elderly; people with disabilities (PwD); and noncommunicable disease (NCD) patients (including mental health patients) will face the risk of dead or a severe deterioration in their health status.

4.7

How to Contribute

1. CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

To consult the oPt Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and monitoring reports, and to link up with organizations participating to the plan through the clusters, please visit: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/occupied-palestinian-territory>

2. DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

CERF provides rapid initial funding for lifesaving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises around the world. The OCHA managed CERF receives voluntary contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund. CERF also provides funding to the world's most neglected crises. When a disaster fades from the headlines, or never makes the headlines, it is much harder to raise funds. The need for help, however, is no less significant. Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website: www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

3. DONATING THROUGH THE COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN FUND

The Humanitarian Fund (HF) in the oPt is a country-based pooled fund (CBPF). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), with the support of the Review Board. In addition, an Advisory Board provides general policy and strategy guidance on the overall oPt HF process and priorities. Members of the oPt HF Advisory Board include the donors to the fund and representatives of national and international NGOs and UN agencies. Find out more about the HF in the oPt by visiting the oPt HF website: <http://www.ochaopt.org/content/opthumanitarian-fund> For information on how to make a contribution, please contact Saad Abdel-Haq, HPF manager: abdel-haq@un.org

Gaza Harbor, September 2019. © Photo by OCHA



Acronyms

AAP	Accountability towards Affected Population
AWG	Advocacy Working Group
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund
CSS	Coordination and Support Services Sector
CFW	Cash-for-work
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CMWU	Coastal Municipal Water Utility
CPP	Conflict Preparedness and Protection
CWD	Children with Disabilities
DES	Designated Emergency Shelter
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EIE	Education in Emergencies
EJ	East Jerusalem
EOD	Explosive Ordnance
ER	Early Recovery
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
ERF	Humanitarian Emergency Response Fund
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EU	European Union
EWASH	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FHH	Female Heading Households
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAM	Gender and Age Marker
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDP	Gross domestic product
GiHA	Gender in Humanitarian Action
GMR	Great March of Return
H2	Hebron City
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HGG	Humanitarian Gender Group
HI	Handicap International
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRC	Human Rights Council
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
HF	Humanitarian Fund for the oPt
IACP	Inter-Agency Contingency Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF	Israel Defence Forces
IHL	International humanitarian law
IHRL	International human rights law
INGO	International non-governmental Organisation
MDM France	Médecins du Monde
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial services
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoPAD	Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development
MoPWH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
NCD	Non-communicable disease
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NNGO	National NGO

NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
PA	Palestinian Authority
PADR	Palestinian Association for Development and Reconstruction
PCATI	Public Committee Against Torture in Israel
PCD	Palestinian Civil Defense
PCHR	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
PCWG	Protection Cluster Working Group
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PHC	primary health care
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PMAC	Palestinian Mine Action Center
PMRP	Periodic Mid-Year Monitoring Report
PMRS	Palestinian Medical Relief Society
PMTF	Proxy-Means Test Formula
PNA	Palestinian National Authority
PNGO	Palestinian NGO network
PoC	Protection of Civilians
PRCS	Palestine Red Crescent Society
PRDP	Palestinian Reconstruction and Development Plan
PSEA	Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PU-AMI	Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
PWD	Persons with disability
RCS	Red Crescent Society
RH	Reproductive health
RI	Relief International
RPM	Response Planning Module
SC	Save the Children
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SEFSec	Socio-economic and Food Security Monitoring System
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Analysis Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator's Office
UXO	unexploded ordnance
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH MP	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Monitoring Project
WB	West Bank
WBWD	West Bank Water Department
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

End Notes

1. World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 26 September 2019, p. 4.
2. World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 26 September 2019. p.6.
3. Between 20 and 30 per cent of the 6,800 injuries caused by gunshot in the first year of the GMR will require some form of specialized tertiary treatment. This will necessitate additional resources from an overburdened health system experiencing longstanding challenges, including shortages of medicines and medical disposables: 42 per cent of the items on the essential medicines list were completely out of stock on average in the first half of 2019, partially due to the internal Palestinian divide.
4. World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 26 September 2019, p. 6.
5. World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 26 September 2019, p. 6.
6. According to the most recent briefing on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2334, 'the expansion of illegal Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, continues unabated.' During the period, 11 June to 11 September 2019, "Israeli authorities advanced some 3,000 housing units in the occupied West Bank, including some 400 units in East Jerusalem."
<https://unsco.unmissions.org/briefing-security-council-implementation-scr-2334-delivered-un-special-coordinator-nickolay-mladenov>
7. On 3 May, following the unprecedented rise in demolitions in April, UN officials issued a statement calling for an immediate halt to demolitions in East Jerusalem and respect for international law. <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/un-officials-call-immediate-halt-demolitions-eastjerusalem-and-respect-international-law>.
8. PCBS 2019 "Preliminary Results of the Violence Survey in the Palestinian Society": <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2480.pdf>
9. The estimated total number targeted is based on the highest number identified for SO1 is by considering that each beneficiary has received interventions from all clusters.
10. The estimated total number targeted is based on the highest number identified for SO2 is by considering that each beneficiary has received interventions from all clusters.
11. The estimated total number targeted is based on the highest number identified for SO3 is by considering that each beneficiary has received interventions from all clusters.

