

2015 Strategic Response Plan OPT

12 February 2015

SUMMARY

KEY HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

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

Full HNO: <https://ochaopt.egnyte.com/dl/7uaVlit0MG>

Strategic objectives

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

Parameters of the response

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

'The SRP does not however, address all the humanitarian needs of the refugees. UNRWA thus issues its own Emergency Appeal, which covers a broader scope of humanitarian needs of refugees both in terms of programmatic scope and budget requirements. The programmes and associated budget are separate from the Agency's regular requirements, which support the core UNRWA services. The need for a separate Emergency Appeal is widely accepted and recognized by the HCT. The SRP costs are \$705 million of which UNRWA's ask is \$359 million. However, UNRWA's own appeal requests a total of \$414 million (which includes the \$359 million in the SRP) to ensure the humanitarian needs of Palestine refugees are adequately accounted for. In spite of significant increases in Gaza to cover IDP needs, UNRWA's ask as a share of the total HFC remains almost unchanged from previous years.

http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/srp_2015.pdf

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