

# 2015 Humanitarian Response Plan

## end of year monitoring update

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The major drivers of humanitarian vulnerability in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) remained unchanged in 2015. The situation was characterized by a protracted occupation, now approaching its 50th year, the systematic denial of Palestinian rights, and continuing conflict, punctuated by frequent outbreaks of violence. OPT-wide, high food insecurity (27 per cent), poverty (25 per cent), and labour force unemployment rates (25 per cent) indicate the fragility of the economic situation. An estimated 2.3 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in the oPt, including 1.2 million refugees mostly in the Gaza Strip, and Area C and East Jerusalem of the West Bank. Overall, the context remains that of a protracted protection crisis driven by lack of respect for international law, and a lack of accountability for violations.

### RESPONSE PRIORITIES

- 1 Enhance protection by promoting respect for IHL and IHRL, pursuing accountability, and preventing and mitigating the impact of violations.
- 2 Respond to immediate needs following shocks and increase the resilience of those at risk of forcible displacement.
- 3 Respond to food insecurity and promote resilient livelihoods.
- 4 Ensure people in areas with limited services and restricted access have access to essential services.
- 5 Enhance the capacity of national stakeholders to provide timely coordination of, and effective preparedness for, response to emergencies.
- 6 Ensure transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to (re-) displacement in Gaza, working towards a durable solution.

### 2015 funding analysis

Overall, funding has been good, with a more even distribution of funding across clusters than in recent years. Despite funding gaps, clusters were able to reach many of those targeted however, in most cases this has been with fewer types of interventions than planned.

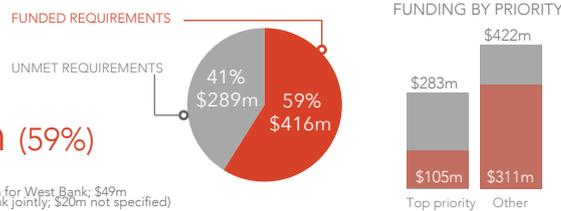
## 705 million

REQUESTED (US\$)

**\$289m (41%)** UNMET

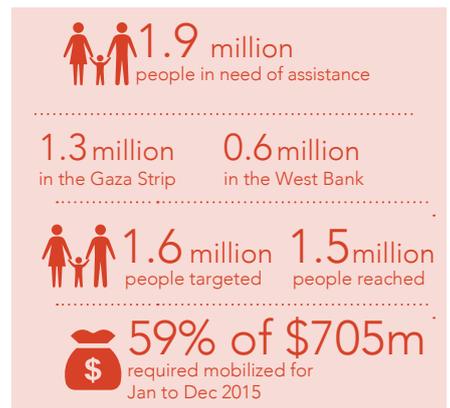
**\$416m (59%)** FUNDED

(\$268m for Gaza; \$79m for West Bank; \$49m for Gaza and West Bank jointly; \$20m not specified)



#### FUNDED PROJECTS AND FUNDING RATES

Funding rate	Funding rate			
	0% no funding	1-25%	26 - 50%	51 - 75%
113 projects	16	24	12	42



### KEY FIGURES (as of Dec 2015)



### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS TO DEC 2015

Cluster	Requirements	% of Funding* <small>*\$26m cluster not yet specified</small>	Est. people in need	Est. people targeted	Est. people reached
Education	\$20m	44%	0.76m people	86%	0.51m
Health and Nutrition	\$21m	49%	1.6m people	100%	0.89m
Coordination	\$23m	67%			n/a
WASH	\$39m	51%	1.4m people	43%	0.30m
Protection	\$52m	65%	1.65m people	88%	1.04m
Shelter and NFI	\$225m	47%	1.2m people	54%	0.65m
Food Security	\$324m	60%	1.9m people	84%	1.46m

## FOOD SECURITY

50 Projects  
19 Projects funded  
17 Appealing agencies/organizations  
12 Appealing agencies received funding

\$324m funding requirements

Funding received:

Top priority: \$7m

Other: \$183m

## SHELTER & NFIs

30 Projects  
13 Projects funded  
16 Appealing agencies/organizations  
5 Appealing agencies received funding

\$225m funding requirements

Funding received:

Top priority: \$56m

Other: \$49m

\*Additional funding currently in process for 5 further projects including 4 additional cluster partners.

## WASH

33 Projects  
14 Projects funded  
17 Appealing agencies/organizations  
8 Appealing agencies received funding

\$20m funding requirements

Funding received:

Top priority: \$6m

Other: \$14m

### Key achievements

- 1.4m people received food assistance in kind or through vouchers.
- 980 dunums of land were rehabilitated for agricultural use.
- 23,000 people received cash-assistance to counter the high unemployment rate.

### Challenges

- The lack of funding for livelihoods assistance left at least 150,000 herders, farmers, and breeders in the oPt increasingly dependent on food assistance.
- Cash assistance in the Gaza Strip was largely unfunded, leaving around 50,000 people with no support to cope with the scarce employment opportunities in Gaza.
- Stringent Israeli policies in the West Bank related to demolition of physical assets and confiscation of humanitarian aid impedes proper delivery of assistance and promotes negative coping strategies.

### Key achievements

- 95% of demolished residential shelters in West Bank and East Jerusalem received a response within recommended timeframes.
- 98,917 damaged or vulnerable shelters were repaired or strengthened to withstand harsh weather conditions and prevent displacement.
- 99% of eligible IDP families in Gaza were provided with transitional shelter solutions such as temporary shelter, monthly cash support, or improved housing conditions.
- 14,944 host and hosted families were supported with shelter-related NFI or improvements to privacy, space and household equipment.
- Strengthened contingency planning and preparedness improved the timeliness and effectiveness of emergency shelter response to winter storms.

### Challenges

- 198 residential shelters were demolished in Area C and East Jerusalem including 66 donor-funded structures, displacing 801 individuals, including 421 children.
- Demolition response was more difficult due to increasing confiscation of materials, re-demolitions and instability in the West Bank in the last quarter of 2015.
- 87 communities located in Area C remain in inadequate and bad shelters due to lack of funds and are at potential risk of displacement.
- Lack or delays to funding for transitional shelter cash assistance resulted in irregular payments, leaving many IDP families at risk of eviction or re-displacement.
- Lack of progress towards durable solutions in 2015 means 13,000 families remain displaced and in need of shelter assistance at the end of 2015.

### Key achievements

#### In the West Bank:

- 7.8 km of water networks constructed.
- 35,176 people benefited from 90 days of subsidized, safe drinkable water via coupons.
- Installation of 4 water storage and distribution structures benefitting 4,500 people.
- 244 families connected to the water network.
- Distribution of about 94,000 m3 of water, and monitoring of its quality.

#### In Gaza:

- 80,000 people in Rafah, Khan Younis and Middle Areas have improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation through water and sewage network repairs; and 16,000 people in Rafah and Khan Younis have improved sanitation through installation of sewage treatment systems (50% children).
- 20 water desalination plants upgraded and prepared for emergency response.
- 5,156 families benefited from water trucking and 3,360 families received drinking water tanks.
- 5,876 families received awareness sessions and home visits on water handling practices, and 8,956 families received hygiene kits

### Challenges

- In 2015, out of 38 relevant demolition incidents, WASH response could be provided only in 16 cases (42%) while one is pending. Many WASH responses following demolition of structures in Area C were constrained by factors such as the restrictive environment making response not feasible or difficult; or because the intervention needed was not in the responder's scope.
- 23 WASH items remain on the dual list affecting several 2015 HRP projects.

## PROTECTION

45 Projects  
26 Projects funded  
31 Appealing agencies/organizations  
15 Appealing agencies received funding

\$52m funding requirements  
Funding received:  
Top priority: \$9.1m  
Other: \$5.3m

## HEALTH & NUTRITION

21 Projects  
11 Projects funded  
16 Appealing agencies/organizations  
9 Appealing agencies received funding

\$21m funding requirements  
Funding received:  
Top priority: \$3m  
Other: \$14m

## EDUCATION

24 Projects  
9 Projects funded  
16 Appealing agencies/organizations  
7 Appealing agencies received funding

\$20m funding requirements  
Funding received:  
Top priority: \$1m  
Other: \$8m

### Key achievements

- 364,070 children accessed Child Protection interventions (exceeding the target of 300,000).
- 10,240 vulnerable individuals in the West Bank received free legal counselling (exceeding the target of 5,000).
- 65,881 adults received psychosocial support across Gaza and the West Bank.
- 28 Family Centres were equipped for emergency preparedness in 2015.
- 639 risk assessments for ERWs were conducted (100% response rate to requests for assessments by UN/humanitarian staff).

### Challenges

- The increased caseload as a result of the violence in the West Bank in the last quarter of 2015 overwhelmed protection partners. Legal partners received additional funds from the Humanitarian Pooled Fund, but protective presence and psychosocial partners struggled to meet increased needs. This problem is likely to persist in 2016.
- Protective presence partners faced lack of access to some parts of the West Bank (especially H2) during the final quarter.
- Partners conducting monitoring and documentation of violations reported an increasing reluctance by witness and victims to be interviewed for fear of reprisals.
- UNMAS briefly halted clearance of deep buried aircraft bombs in October, affecting 20,800 people in the vicinity of these explosive remnants of war, while waiting to secure necessary equipment and security. The project is active again in 2016.
- GBV partners provided legal assistance to 367 victims and survivors (half the targeted population), indicating further work is needed on awareness raising, outreach and tailored services.

### Key achievements

- 250,000 patients received health care from mobile clinics in the West Bank and Gaza; 10,000 people received mental health services from mobile clinics.
- 80 vulnerable communities in oPt improved their emergency preparedness.
- 100,000 women received reproductive health services.
- 150,000 children received nutrition services.
- More than 70 victims of violence were referred to the Protection Cluster for further follow up.

### Challenges

- The urgent health needs which emerged following the last Gaza crisis strained the health sector.
- Lack of funding to top priority projects, mainly mobile clinics in Area C of the West Bank, delayed or reduced services in 43 vulnerable communities for six months.
- Shortages of essential drugs and disposables posed a huge challenge to the Ministry of Health and has had a negative impact on the delivery of health services; contributed to the deterioration in health of cancer, cardiology and ophthalmic patients; and increased the need for patient referrals abroad.

### Key achievements

- 492,184 children (280,020 males; 212,164 females) benefited from psychosocial support and remedial education in the most vulnerable areas in the West Bank and Gaza.
- 14,947 adults (13,470 males; 1,477 females, including teachers, other school personnel and parents) have increased awareness and capacity to support children affected by conflict.
- 492,184 children (280,020 males; 212,164 females) benefited from the provision of school bags, stationary and education supplies and furniture.
- The education cluster was integrated under Palestine's national development coordination platform for the education sector.
- Continuous awareness raising on issues related to education under attack to the international community through various cluster activities.

### Challenges

- Delay in the start of most projects – most funding was received in the second quarter of 2015.
- Deteriorating security situation in the West Bank, especially during the last quarter of 2015, increased the vulnerability of 48,258 children in Area C and 68,277 in East Jerusalem and increased protection needs (for psychosocial support, legal support and protected access to and from school).
- Psychosocial needs for children and school personnel in the oPt is increasing, however, lack of funding and trained school staff and counsellors meant that thousands of children were left without such support, affecting their everyday lives and school achievement. 282,000 children across the West Bank and Gaza need psychosocial support.
- Access restrictions (particularly in Gaza which is under an Israeli blockade) on personnel and materials (especially construction materials) caused delays and increased the cost of projects.

# Progress towards 2015 Strategic Objectives

## Strategic Objective 1: Enhanced protection by promoting respect for IHL and IHRL, pursuing of accountability, and preventing and mitigating the impact of violations

Indicator	Cluster	Baseline	Target	Result (1 Jan- 31 Dec)
# of farmers, fishers, herders whose livelihoods are affected by protection threats (settler violence, threatened access to land and resources) are enabled to access their livelihoods through legal assistance, legal awareness and related advocacy	Food Security		2,799(1,836 females; 963 males) and beneficiaries of 38 campaigns	0
% of households subject to demolition and eviction orders in the West Bank including East Jerusalem that are able to remain in their homes due to the provision of legal representation.	Protection	95%	90%	97.6% <sup>1</sup>
# of individuals in Gaza who receive legal assistance to access legal remedies in Israel or losses of life, injuries and property destruction or damage sustained during Operation "ProtectiveEdge".	Protection	1,900	100% of key cases where there is available evidence to suggest that a violation of IHL and/or IHRL has occurred	2,976
# of ERW-related casualties in Gaza among boys, girls, women and men is minimal.	Protection	48	As close to 0 as possible	67 (50 male, 17 female) includes 35 children

## Strategic Objective 2: Respond to immediate needs following shocks and increase the resilience of those at risk of forcible displacement

Indicator	Cluster	Baseline	Target	Result (1 Jan to 31 Dec)
# of Palestinian households who suffer from lack of economic access to food as a result of shock are able to meet their basic food needs.	Food Security	Not established	39,033 (13,900 females; 19,733 males)	5,986 (3,093 females; 2,983 males)
# of affected population reporting improvement in their livelihoods in a timely manner.	Food Security	Not established	22,121	900 (720 females; 120 males)
# of girls and boys directly affected by occupation or conflict-related violence, including grave violations against children, have strengthened coping mechanisms and resilience through the provision of child protection interventions and psychosocial support.	Protection	45,300	200,000 children accessing psychosocial support ; 300,000 children accessing child protection interventions	191,197 children accessing psychosocial support; 364,070 children accessing child protection interventions.
% of families that are subject to demolitions or destruction due to natural disasters or conflict receive immediate Shelter/NFIs assistance	Shelter	0%	70%	61%
% of vulnerable shelters are improved to withstand severe weather conditions through material provision and technical guidance and quality control	Shelter	0%	80%	75%* *Based on number of units included in the HRP
% of WASH demolition incidents receiving a response.	OCHA/ WASH	50%	100%	50%

### Strategic Objective 3: Respond to food insecurity and promote resilient livelihoods

Indicator	Cluster	Baseline	Target	Result (1 Jan to 31 Dec)
% of children benefiting from vouchering system	Food Security	0	100%	47%
% of food insecurity amongst the Palestinian Population <sup>2</sup>	Food Security	21% in West Bank, 73% in Gaza Strip	Stable or decrease	16% in West Bank, 47% in Gaza Strip
The resilience index of farmers, herders, fishers and urban/peri urban households is improved	Food Security	-0.0421	The resilience index is maintained/ improved	0.0652

### Strategic Objective 4: Ensure that 1.6 million people (men, women, boys, girls, refugees, no-refugees) have access to essential services in areas where access is restricted

Indicator	Cluster	Baseline	Target	Result (1 Jan to 31 Dec)
# of children (girls and boys) who benefit from targeted humanitarian interventions for improved access to protective, inclusive, child friendly quality education	Education	899,091 people (871,596 girls and boys and 27,495 female and male teachers)	610,812	499,147 people (289,493 male, 209,654 female)
# of children with improved safe access to educational facilities.	Education	8,767	3,536	7,984 people (3997 male, 3987 female)
% of affected population (farmers and herders) have increased access to agriculture services (vet, extension) and resources (water, land, fodder)	Food Security	n/a <sup>3</sup>	To be established from 2014 data during the 2015 programme cycle	n/a
# of vulnerable people in West Bank and Gaza (women and men) accessing quality and affordable essential health by type of service(including nutrition, maternal and child health , reproductive health, mental health, rehabilitation services for people with disabilities)	Health	1.6 million (730,280 women, 490,062 children, 370,570 men)	1.6 million (730,280 children 490,062 women, 370,570 men)	891130 (403,998 women, 146,089 men, 341,083 children).
% of households at risk of displacement are not displaced from their shelters due to preventative humanitarian action such as shelter assistance.	Shelter	38,000	20,000	100%
# of people suffering people from water scarcity in Area C	WASH	150,000	45,000 targeted	36,730 (82% of those targeted)

## Strategic Objective 5: Enhancing the capacity of national stakeholders to provide timely coordination of and effective preparedness for coordinated response to emergencies

Indicator	Cluster	Baseline	Target	Result (1 Jan to 31 Dec)
Existence of a national preparedness planning strategy and implementation plan for the education sector, including humanitarian partners	Education	Not existing	In place & implemented.	MoEHE has joint protection and advocacy strategy.  Sector-wide contingency plan and a specific plan for MoEHE is planned for 2016.
Food security sector disaster risk reduction (DRR) plan prepared at national level	Food Security	Not existing	In place and implemented.	To be finalised and updated
Relevant national bodies maintain and test contingency and preparedness plans (shelter)	Shelter	In place	Maintained and tested	Achieved
Adoption/approval of a final national action plan for the implementation of the UNDAC recommendations.	OCHA	Not existing	In place	Not complete, but main points in progress.
# of identified vulnerable communities in West Bank and Gaza have demonstrated better preparedness to cope with health impacts of current and future crisis	Health	120	100	80
Water sector disaster risk reduction work plans jointly agreed and implemented in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.	WASH	Not existing	In place & implemented	100% of plans in place as envisaged and implemented

## Strategic Objective 6: Ensure transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to (re) displacement in Gaza, working towards a durable solution

Indicator	Cluster	Baseline	Target	Result (1 Jan to 31 Dec)
% of IDPs who are able to meet their food security needs	Food Security	To be established from 2014 data during the 2015 programme cycle	Stable or improved	n/a
# of displaced people are able to find transitional shelter solutions incorporated with WASH services	Shelter	0	700	100%
% of hosted families able to continue to access shelter through monthly cash support or improvements to hosting conditions.	Shelter	20%	100%	99%
# of urban planning profiles of heavily damaged localities developed.	Shelter	0	4	1
# of municipality-level committees representing IDPs engage in visioning the future for their localities or neighbourhoods as part of an early recovery process aimed at ensuring building back a better built-environment with increased public amenity and enhanced absorption capacity.	Shelter	0	10	8

1. This statistic only identifies cases where the file is still open with ICLA implementing partners. In the future this will also include demolitions that occur within 6 months of case closure. This aims to highlight the limits of legal interventions, since very often cases are closed due to the fact that legal interventions have been exhausted.
2. Based on data of population considered food insecure plus those considered vulnerable to food insecurity in Gaza Strip
3. Baseline data currently does not exist given that this is a new indicator for the sector plan and as such the sector has not collected this information yet. Baseline information will be collected during the 2015 programme cycle to inform the next year.