

HPSE22-SHL-183464-1

Emergency Rehabilitation of Shelters for Palestine Refugees in the West Bank



Basic Info

Project Name

Emergency Rehabilitation of Shelters for Palestine Refugees in the West Bank

Start Date

31/12/2021

End Date

30/12/2022

Project Summary

Under this project, UNRWA will seek to provide a safe and dignified standard of living for 200 Palestine refugee households through 'self-help' rehabilitation, whereby funds are provided to beneficiaries to carry out the work, with the technical support from UNRWA. The project will also seek to secure a safe and dignified standard of living for 405 Palestine refugee households who suffer from man-made and natural crisis such as cold, fire, flood, forced displacement and winterization by providing essential NFIs such as mattress, blanket, and kitchen equipment.

UNRWA strives to improve the safety and accessibility of complaints, including complaints of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The project has multiple channels to receive and respond to complaints which are adapted to the target population (including a local phone line for troubleshooting and complaints, face-to-face reporting via social workers and camp service officers, and hotlines for SEA and serious misconduct complaints) and UNRWA SOPs abide to CBCM SOPs from different target populations, including vulnerable groups. Complaints of SEA will be handled by PSEA focal points who will ensure a survivor centered approach in how the complaint is handled and support is offered to the survivor. UNRWA WBFO works closely with the PSEA Network and will undertake compulsory reporting and external referrals.

Tags

PRP

Organizations

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Implementing Partners

The United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has one of the most significant humanitarian operational presences in the West Bank, both geographically and in terms of sectors of intervention. Next to the Palestinian Authority, UNRWA is the biggest service provider in the West Bank. In total, the Agency serves 1,078,772 Palestine refugees and other registered persons (UNRWA, Registered

Population Dashboard, January 2021), which amounts to one-third of the population in the West Bank, of whom more than half a million are women and girls. UNRWA was established by the General Assembly in 1949 and is mandated to assist and protect some 5 million registered Palestine refugees in the region. It has five fields of operation - Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. As the main service provider for Palestine refugees in the region, UNRWA delivers primary education, health care, relief and social services, infrastructure and camp improvement, microfinance, and emergency assistance. The Agency has extensive experience providing emergency assistance to Palestine refugees during humanitarian crises to save lives, preserve human dignity, and prevent and respond to the impacts of such crises. In the West Bank, the Agency's programmes seek to reduce the impact of the protection crisis stemming from over 50 years of the Israeli occupation by addressing the critical needs of the most affected individuals. UNRWA's protection work is fundamental to further the ability of Palestine refugees to enjoy their rights fully; including the provision of services to address violence, coercion, deliberate deprivation, and abuse, both by working actively to prevent these and mitigate their consequences. UNRWA is working on prevention through protection advocacy efforts; by actively promoting changes and shifts in policies and practices amongst duty bearers and working at the community level to enhance protective behaviours amongst refugees, and by improving the protective nature of its service delivery. In terms of response, UNRWA provides critical services to those exposed to protection threats, including psycho-social counselling, medical assistance, cash-based interventions, and the provision of dedicated programming to specific vulnerable groups. UNRWA is the best-placed UN agency to engage with both Israeli and Palestinian duty-bearers in the West Bank - it has wide-reaching access to all the relevant actors and decision-makers on the ground. UNRWA itself has developed a broad operational presence alongside its protection mandate. UNRWA utilizes and carefully cultivates its unique access to the duty-bearers to further the protection of Palestine refugees. As such, UNRWA is uniquely well-placed to take on a wide-reaching role in protection advocacy.

Contact Info

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Associated Response Plan

occupied Palestinian territory 2022

Plan Fields

1 - Needs

The humanitarian context of the WB, including EJ, remains directly tied to the impact of the Israeli occupation. Representing one-third of the WB population, many of the 871,537 Palestine refugees continue to be one of the poorest segments of Palestine society, and over 186,000 refugees in the WB have been assessed as living below the absolute poverty line of US \$2.73 per person per day. As of 2020, 268,696 Palestine refugees were recorded to be living in the 19 camps established across the WB, and increasing number of refugees are living in substandard housing. In the WB, almost one-half of camp residents are living in overcrowded shelters, while one-third are in shelters that have significant structural defects. This comes as no surprise when 18 of 19 camps were established between 1948 and 1953, some 70 years ago. Shelters of these camps were not designed to be permanent, and therefore lack the foundations, design and materials necessary for long-term durability. In addition, the lack of basic infrastructure such as sewerage and drainage systems further aggravates the living condition of camp residents. According to the MSNA findings of 2021, 62.7% of Palestine refugees suffer from their shelter being affected by flood, which is 11% more than non-refugee population in the WB. The poor living conditions are extenuated for vulnerable groups within the refugee community: youth, women, the physically and mentally disabled and the unemployed. Many shelters are cramped and lack adequate ventilation, leading to dampness and mold during the wet winter. Women and older girls in particular suffer from a lack of privacy. Furthermore, accessibility of people with disability to and within their shelters negatively impact the life

of persons with disability. Lack of movement increases their dependency on care givers and undermines their dignity, which is more relevant to women with disabilities because they will not be able to perform the house duties that they are expected to do. Unsafe, unhealthy, and permeable shelters escalate a range of physical, health and social problems, and it does not help that more than half of Palestine refugees (54.3%), including the elderly and children, are already suffering from chronic disease. School-age children living in such conditions have been found to be underperforming educationally and socially, thus interfering with their development and having long-term consequences in terms of their ability to reach their full potential. Poor housing conditions also impact the social and psychological well-being of families, as found in MSNA 2021 that more refugee households (24.8%) experience psychosocial distress than non-refugee households (17.8%). The COVID-19 pandemic continues to add pressure for families living in substandard shelters to create hygienic and appropriate living space and to find alternatives for the shared kitchens and toilets with other extended family members. Members who contract the virus cannot properly isolate thus increasing the risk of transmission and affecting the whole community. As this health emergency continues playing itself out, risks related the health and safety of the community of its 871,537 registered refugees in the WB grow larger by the day especially in refugee camps due to the nature of the camps' infrastructures and shelters. Adding to the poor condition of shelters, some households suffer from cold, fire, and frequent flooding which causes significant losses of assets, displacement, disrupted access to livelihoods and services, and exacerbated the risk of waterborne diseases. MSNA 2021 indicates that of those refugee households that experienced floods, as much as 62.7% suffer damages to their shelters. Women bear the brunt of the hardship in flooded homes, as they are expected to continue fulfilling their domestic duties under these adverse conditions. While some shelters are damaged by natural disasters, others are more man-made such as forced displacement and settler violence. Between January and September 2021, there was a surge in demolition, with a total of 240 residential structures demolished or confiscated, rendering 960 people, half of whom children, homeless and in need of urgent shelter assistance. In Area C alone, there are over 12,500 demolition orders pending against Palestinian structures. The vulnerability of the target population to protection risks following rights violations and the relative power imbalance between humanitarian workers and refugees requires UNRWA to ensure that safe complaints and feedback channels based on consultations with beneficiaries, are accessible and known to the target population, including feedback and complaints on goods and services and more serious complaints related to misconduct and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Information gaps remain on the needs, preferences, safety and confidentiality concerns of refugee women and adolescent girls, especially women with disabilities, single headed households, pregnant/lactating women and new mothers and elderly women. This information will be obtained through surveys, interviews and focus group discussions UNRWA plans to implement across the WB in 2022 to inform and strengthen UNRWA's SEA channels and processes based on the consultation and participation of affected groups. At UNRWA, consultations with beneficiaries on complaint channels (including specific consultations on SEA complaints) are planned through several health and relief interventions implemented in 2021/2022. Through its relief and social services programme, UNRWA has developed a survey for Q4 2021 to gather feedback and preferences from beneficiaries on complaints mechanism. Specifically on SEA complaint channels, consultations will take place with women and girls, including women with disabilities, single headed households and elderly women, in partnership with CBO partners supporting GBV survivors.

2 - Activities

Activity 1 In 2022, UNRWA will seek to provide a safe and dignified standard of living for 200 Palestine refugee households through 'self-help' rehabilitation, whereby funds are provided to beneficiaries to carry out the work, with the technical support from the Agency. Households receive the funds required to conduct the rehabilitation work, based on the assessment of shelters by UNRWA engineers, consultation among social workers, engineers, and beneficiaries, and finally an undertaking signed between UNRWA and the beneficiaries. During this consultation process, special attention will be paid to detect GBV cases, and 31 social workers (18 female, 13 male) will provide information material with hotlines for different issues such as GBV, SEA, and general complaints against UNRWA. The amount paid by UNRWA will be based on the shelter design provided by the beneficiary with a licensed professional engineer and reviewed by UNRWA to ensure that

the subject design is in line with UNRWA's self-help repair criteria. All UNRWA engineers have been trained in 2019 to consider the long-term and comprehensive need of persons with disability. In addition, a refresher training will be conducted in the project period to ensure that UNRWA engineers will develop shelter designs that enhance the accessibility, participation, and communication of persons with disabilities in the target household. For repair, the grant can be provided in 3 to 4 instalments of equal value. Once the beneficiary household concludes the work agreed upon to be completed under the first instalment, upon verification of the quality of work by the UNRWA engineers, they can receive the second one. A checklist of works required to be completed for each payment is worked out in advance at the start of the repair works between UNRWA engineers and the beneficiary. This approach ensures transparency in the use of the granted funds and allows for a close monitoring of the work by UNRWA engineers. Beneficiaries of this project were identified based on a scoring system which considers the poverty level of the households, other aspects of vulnerability such as the presence of chronic diseases, housing characteristics and accessibility to utilities, as well as household composition (e.g. the number of elderly persons and children, persons with disabilities, and female-headed households), and physical and environmental condition of their shelters. Target beneficiaries are below abject poverty line set at US\$1.79 per person per day, in an assessment that was undertaken by the Agency over the period of 2017-18 when UNRWA social workers visited and updated the poverty profile of over 35,000 households. Among 3,130 abject poor refugee households, this project aims to support 200 household living in housing that are inadequate and/or unsafe shelters in Jenin camp, Tulkarm camp, Jalazone camp, Am'ari camp, Kalandia camp, Arroub camp, and Fawwar camp. Activity 2 UNRWA will seek to secure a safe and dignified standard of living for 405 Palestine refugee households who suffer from man-made and natural crisis such as cold, fire, flood, forced displacement and winterization by providing essential NFIs such as mattress, blanket, and kitchen equipment. In close coordination and cooperation with PA, UNRWA intends to mainly target the refugee population residing in 19 refugee camps but also expects to deliver NFI packages outside of the refugee camp, particularly in Area C when requested by the PA. The content of such NFI package has been decided based on feedbacks from beneficiaries in previous years, and is regularly reviewed to meet the needs of families in crisis. Common Activities All UNRWA project-related documents contain a standard clause on PSEA in accordance with IASC principles and guidance, including all documents related to this project. To ensure the execution of PSEA, WB Field Office has developed an internal system to receive and respond to SEA complaints in accordance with the oPt PSEA SOPs on Inter Agency Referrals, UNRWA guidance and internal SOPs on Case Management for the WBFO that support frontline staff to safely identify and refer protection cases within the agency. Additionally, project staff will complete at least one PSEA training during the project period, building on the previous safe identification and referral training that 80% of WBFO staff had completed in 2020/21. This training has been developed for all UNRWA fields of operation and will be adapted to meet the needs of the WB staff from all departments and programmes. All frontline staff who interact with beneficiaries from vulnerable groups, including engineers and social workers, are considered priorities for this initiative. Complaints of SEA will be handled by PSEA focal points who will ensure a survivor centered approach in how the complaint is handled and support is offered to the survivor. UNRWA WBFO works closely with the PSEA Network and will raise issues requiring technical support and/or external referral through this forum. Consultations are held with target groups, including vulnerable populations (women and girls, including women with disabilities, single headed households and elderly women) to inform the feedback and complaint channels for SEA. This includes interviews and focus group discussions identifying reporting barriers and mitigation measures. Existing complaints channels, SOPs and PSEA strategy will be adapted to reflect feedback from consultations with beneficiaries. This project will disseminate PSEA awareness raising materials including information on rights and safe complaint channels at all 19 camps. Age and gender-sensitive materials have been developed by UNRWA targeting both staff and beneficiaries and will be disseminated on general rights of the beneficiaries, available complaint channels (including specific consultations on SEA complaints) and how to access survivor-centered assistance.

3 - Indicators

Outcome: abject poor refugee households in UNRWA refugee camp with urgent shelter needs receive funds for 'self-help' rehabilitation to secure a safe and dignified standard of living. Indicators and targets (Activity 1 - Shelter): • # of abject poor refugee households

in 7 refugee camps in the WB receive funds for 'self-help' rehabilitation of shelters (target: 200) • % of target beneficiaries who have completed the rehabilitation and returned to live in the rehabilitated house report that their standard of living has been improved (target: 90) • # of abject poor refugee individuals in 7 refugee camps in the WB receive funds for 'self-help' rehabilitation of shelters with age and gender disaggregation (target: 1,019) • % of beneficiaries who are children under 18 years old (target: 30%) • % of beneficiaries who are persons with disabilities (target: 30%) • % of beneficiary households that are female-headed households (target: 25%) Indicators and targets (Activity 2 - NFI):

- # of Palestinian refugee households who have been affected by an onset emergency and reported to UNRWA
- # of Palestinian refugee households who have received an NFI support following an onset emergency with the disaggregation's inside and outside camps
- # of Palestine refugee who suffer natural or onset emergencies receive NFI package with age, gender and disability disaggregation (target: 400)
- % of beneficiaries report that their standard of living has been improved (target: 90%)
- % of female beneficiaries (target: 50%)
- % of beneficiaries that are children under 18 years old (target: 30%)
- % of beneficiaries that are persons with disabilities (target: 5%)

Indicators and targets (Common Activities):

- # of focus group discussions (at least 1 in each area) conducted to discuss the establishment of community-based complaint mechanisms (CBCMs), awareness activities and community mobilisation interventions on PSEA including how to report SEA-related complaints (target: 3).
- % of adults and children (disaggregated by sex and age) reached through consultation in the establishment of community-based complaint mechanisms, awareness activities and community mobilisation interventions on PSEA, including how to report SEA-related complaints. (target: 2)
- % of the target locations (19 UNRWA camps) are reached with communications materials on PSEA, how to report on SEA and how to access victim/survivor-centred assistance (target: 100%).
- # and % of children and adults who have access to a reporting mechanism that can handle SEA complaints (target: 1,424 and 40%).

Gender wit Age Marker (GAM)

4 - IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM)

4 (M): The project will significantly contribute to gender equality, including across age groups.

4.1 - Provide the GAM Reference number for this project

H2259-5143-8492

5 - Breakdown by response modality

5.1 - Response modalities

Yes

5.1.b State the percentage of the response delivered by the voucher modality if applicable :

0

5.1.c State the percentage of the response delivered by the cash modality if applicable :

100

5.1.a State the percentage of the response delivered by the service delivery modality if applicable :

0

5.1.d State the percentage of the response delivered by In-kind modality if applicable :

0

5.2 - Please briefly explain why the specific modality/ies for this response were chosen.

Activity 1 The modality of 'self-help' rehabilitation with multiple installments allow beneficiaries to take ownership of the rehabilitation and enjoy flexibility while ensuring transparency in the use of the granted funds and facilitating a close monitoring of the work by UNRWA engineers. Activity 2 The modality of in-kind distribution allows beneficiaries to receive the essential goods immediately in time of crisis. Furthermore, this modality removes stress from some beneficiaries who experience restriction of movement which makes it difficult for them to purchasing different items.

6 - Which Strategic Objective(s) do(es) your project address?

6.1 - Strategic Objective 1 (SO1)

Yes

6.1.a - Please estimate the percentage of requirements for SO1

0

6.2 - Strategic Objective 2 (SO2)

Yes

6.2.a - Please estimate the percentage of requirements for SO2

0

6.3 - Strategic Objective 3 (SO3)

Yes

6.3.a - Please estimate the percentage of requirements for SO3

100

7 - Breakdown of requirements by location (%)

7.1 - Gaza

0

7.2 - Area C

32

7.3 - East Jerusalem

2

7.4 - Hebron H2

0

7.5 - Area A&B

66

PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING & PSEA

8 - Participation (Community Engagement)

8.1 - Project needs assessment

Yes

8.1.a - How will beneficiaries be involved in needs assessment?

Surveys,Interviews

If not checked, please explain why

8.2 - Project design

Yes

8.2.a - How will beneficiaries be involved in project design?

Surveys

If not checked, please explain why

8.3 - Implementation (delivering assistance)

Yes

8.3.a - How will beneficiaries be involved in implementation?

Interviews

If not checked, please explain why

Beneficiaries are to implement 'self-help' rehabilitation of shelters with financial and technical support from UNRWA.

8.4 - Monitoring and evaluation

Yes

8.4.a - How will beneficiaries be involved in M&E?

Surveys

If not checked, please explain why

8.5 - Representation of community groups

Yes

If you answered no please explain why

Accountability to Affected Populations

9. - Feedback and complaints mechanisms

Yes

9.1a - Specify the mechanisms for feedback and/or complaints

a - Generic email, b - Project hotline, e - Field visit

9.1b - If 'Other', please specify :

9.1d - Explain how you have ensured that mechanism are accessible to all population groups?

The project adopts a variety of mechanisms to facilitate the meaningful participation, feedback and complaints from all population groups. This includes a dedicated free phone hotline, in-person satisfaction surveys, email and phone hotlines for SEA and serious misconduct complaints. Recognizing the limitations of these mechanisms to persons with disabilities, children and the elderly, and Bedouin/herder communities, project staff also reach out to these populations through dedicated focus group discussions and interviews conducted by UNRWA. Technical protection staff working thematically on SEA, child protection, gender and disability inclusion will also advise where additional mechanisms should be developed and existing mechanisms strengthened to improve access to these populations, including through training of project staff, awareness raising of feedback and complaints channels with community based organisations representing these groups, linking with community-based complaint mechanisms and improving cross-programmatic referrals within UNRWA departments (health, education, infrastructure and

camp improvement and relief and social services). The UNRWA Protection Department has also taken the lead in enhancing the accountability to affected persons (AAP) in UNRWA's service delivery in the context of COVID-19, establishing online platforms for information sharing and feedback, hotlines, and conducted dedicated outreach. Finally, the COVID-19 emergency has increased demands on UNRWA and its services and presented challenges to establishing appropriate communication with communities, as well as to accountability mechanisms in the context of COVID19 restrictions. The Protection Department has led the establishment of dedicated AAP lens to the COVID19 response, including drafting key communications to the refugee community.

9.1c - How will feedback be used?

Feedback, complaints, and recommendations received will continuously feed into the process of enhancing and reforming the project.

If your project does not have mechanisms for feedback and/or complaints, please explain why (narrative text)

The project adopts a variety of mechanisms to facilitate the meaningful participation, feedback and complaints from all population groups. A local hotline is available for any troubleshooting and complaints, and it runs a round of calls to the random sample of beneficiaries on quarterly basis for verifying their satisfaction on the service provided. Recognizing the limitations of these mechanisms to persons with disabilities, children and the elderly, and Bedouin/herder communities, project staff also reach out to these populations through dedicated focus group discussions information material developed and distributed by UNRWA, and email and phone hotlines for SEA and serious misconduct complaints. Technical protection staff working thematically on SEA, child protection, gender and disability inclusion will also advise where additional mechanisms should be developed and existing mechanisms strengthened to improve access to these populations, including through training of project staff, awareness raising of feedback and complaints channels with community based organisations representing these groups, linking with community-based complaint mechanisms and improving cross-programmatic referrals within UNRWA departments (health, education, infrastructure and camp improvement and relief and social services). The UNRWA Protection Department has also taken the lead in enhancing the accountability to affected persons (AAP) in UNRWA's service delivery in the context of COVID19, establishing online platforms for information sharing and feedback, hotlines, and conducted dedicated outreach. Finally, the COVID19 emergency has increased demands on UNRWA and its services and presented challenges to establishing appropriate communication with communities, as well as to accountability mechanisms in the context of COVID19 restrictions. The Protection Dept. has led the establishment of dedicated AAP lens to the COVID19 response, including drafting key communications to the refugee community.

10. – Do No Harm

10.1 - Do No Harm

The project adopts a do no harm and conflict sensitivity approach, including specific measures to ensure that identified risks are addressed within the action and unintended negative consequences are minimised. UNRWA has developed an internal guideline for ethical practices in the context of briefings, field visits, communications and others. UNRWA's Case Management SOPs ensure that protection cases are identified and referred to specialised support services. SOPs cover compulsory reporting on SEA and support to survivors. A dedicated psychological consultation hotline is available to all refugees. UNRWA has existing guidelines for disability inclusion, gender equality, PSEA and child protection which are all fully applied in this project. In UNRWA's Protection Strategy (2012), the prioritisation of safety and dignity is explicitly address as a key protection standard where UNRWA programmes deliver services in a manner that ensures the safety and dignity of beneficiaries and staff. UNRWA ensures that its actions do not cause unintended harm or result in reduced protection of beneficiaries, communities or staff, including risk mitigation for SEA. On

a biannual basis all of UNRWA's activities are subject to a protection mainstreaming audit, which assesses the integration of protection principles in UNRWA's work. This audit included extensive interviews and focus group discussions with beneficiaries, and sought to assess UNRWA's application of the four main protection principles, including the principle of Do No Harm. In 2019 UNRWA developed a new information management system for the collection of sensitive protection monitoring and documentation data; specifically the system now separates out biographical data from incident related data, with individual cases being only referred to through generated case code. For the purposes of ensuring that briefings involving affected persons, are carried out in a way that prioritises the safety and dignity of these persons, UNRWA has developed an internal guideline for ethical practices in the context of briefings, field visits, communications and others. This includes a checklist to guide all staff working in this capacity. UNRWA utilizes proxy means testing formula to determine the poverty level of the household, which considers not only the consumption levels but also other aspects of vulnerability, such as the presence of chronic diseases, housing characteristics and accessibility to utilities, as well as household composition (e.g. the number of elderly and persons with disabilities, and female-headed households). UNRWA ensures that vulnerable individuals can access assistance by external referrals. UNRWA has developed dedicated case management SOPs and internal/external referral pathways, to ensure that the comprehensive needs are met. In various areas of operations, UNRWA engages with a range of community representatives, village councils, camp resident committees – as well as holding focus group discussions including for women, children, youth and the elderly in target communities. In the context of the COVID-19 response, additional steps taken to ensure UNRWA's activities prioritise safety and dignity. UNRWA has adapted its case management in response to difficulty of physical access to concerned individuals/households.

11. - Equal and impartial access to aid

11.1 - Equal and impartial access to aid

While Palestine refugees with needs for shelter rehabilitation are reported across all 19 camps in the WB, Activity 1 targets abject poor refugee households in selected 7 camps that have higher number of families in need than others based on their vulnerability and the physical status of their shelters. This is to effectively utilize the limited operational capacity of UNRWA ICIP and is impartial to prioritizing one need over another. UNRWA will continue to support a safe and dignified standard of living for all Palestine refugees. UNRWA coordinates with PA for the implementation of Activity 2 and takes “filling gaps” approach, striving to leave no one behind.

11.2 Have you considered all the elements of the Disability Mainstreaming Checklist?

Yes

If you answered no, please explain why

12 - PSEA (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse)

12.1- Were PSEA activities built into the project?

Yes

12.1.a How ?

1) (MANDATORY) Project has adopted a safe complaint channel(s) for beneficiaries based on consultations with the beneficiaries and accessible to different groups (Number of beneficiaries and percentage against your target group),2) (MANDATORY) Project has built in activities involving development and dissemination of PSEA awareness raising material including information on rights and safe complaint channels available to beneficiaries and that awareness raising targets all project sites. (Number of beneficiaries and percentage against your target group),3) (MANDATORY) Project has built-in

clear process for receipt and referral of complaints of PSEA, in accordance with the oPt PSEA SOPs on Inter Agency Referrals,4) Project staff are required to attend a minimum of one PSEA training,5) Project-related contracts include standard clause on PSEA in accordance with IASC principles and guidance,6) Project staff will directly or indirectly engage in the HCT oPt PSEA Network

12.1.b If 'Other' (12.1a No 7.), please specify

If you answered no, please explain why

Country

occupied Palestinian territory

West Bank

Bethlehem

Hebron

Jenin

Jericho

Jerusalem

Nablus

Qalqiliya

Ramallah

Salfit

Tubas

Tulkarm

Clusters



Shelter and NFI Cluster

Caseload

Cluster Activities and Indicators

Indicator	Description	Target	Project Target
5 - Rehabilitation of damaged and/or substandard shelters (fully or partially) to meet shelter basic needs and minimum standards, including adaptation of shelters to meet the needs of PWDs and improving the living space for vulnerable groups, in addition to shelter related support to people at higher risk of Covid-19.			
5.1	# OF INDIVIDUALS PROTECTED AND HAVE IMPROVED ACCESS TO ADEQUATE SHELTER. (DISAGGREGATED BY FEMALE/ELDERLIES HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, GENDER, AGE GROUPS, AND PROTECTION CONCERNS SUCH AS OVERCROWDING, PRIVACY, RISKS AND HAZARDS) # OF PWDS HAVE IMPROVED ACCESS TO SHELTER ☑ Includes Disaggregation		1,019

6 - Provision of timely winterization/summarization assistance or shelter Non-Food Items (NFIs) to vulnerable households at risk of exposure or affected by natural or manmade hazards (e.g. winter storms)

6.1 # of people exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns are supported with adequate shelter assistance
☑ Includes Disaggregation

405

Budget

Total Cost

\$2,538,000

[View funding to this project on FTS](#)

Line Items

NFI distribution	\$66,000	2.6%
Indirect /overhead cost	\$170,000	6.7%
General operating and other running cost	\$13,600	0.54%
Direct inputs and services to beneficiaries	\$2,200,000	86.68%
Staff and other personnel cost	\$88,400	3.48%

Comments