

HPSE22-EDU;PRO;SHL;WSH-183603-1

Prevention of the forcible transfer of Palestinians in the West Bank and East Jerusalem through humanitarian assistance and evidence-based advocacy



Basic Info

Project Name

Prevention of the forcible transfer of Palestinians in the West Bank and East Jerusalem through humanitarian assistance and evidence-based advocacy

Start Date

29/12/2021

End Date

28/12/2022

Project Summary

This multi-sector Project will support the West Bank Protection Consortium (the Consortium) to deliver assistance to 32,007 Palestinians at risk of forcible transfer in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem due to recurrent violations of international law. Building on previous risks and vulnerability analyzes, the Action addresses the protection needs of persons and communities of concern through a multi-sectoral approach that reduces vulnerabilities, builds capacities and responds to threats. Specifically, the Project aims at: (1) preventing and responding to protection incidents (demolitions, settler-related, military operations) with emergency assistance (cash and in-kind) and protective measures (RESPONSIVE ACTIVITIES); (2) mitigating protection risks for highly vulnerable communities (150) through synergizing community-based protection, the provision of basic and social infrastructure, legal aid and stakeholder mobilization, including mitigating the risk of Covid-19 through the delivery of WASH and health infrastructure, and hygiene and RCCE awareness materials (REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES); and (3) promoting increased respect for IHL and IHRL and accountability for violations through coalition advocacy undertaken with Third States, International Organizations, Palestinian authorities and media outlets (ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING ACTIVITIES). Within the framework of the HCT, the Project supports the implementation of the Area C Policy Framework and facilitates coordination with other actors addressing the humanitarian and protection needs of communities at risk of FT. The Project provides a mechanism to respond to OCHA triggers for demolitions and settler-related incidents. Shelter, WASH, Education, Health, FSL, legal aid and emergency responses and advocacy will be coordinated through the relevant Clusters/WGs. Consequently, the Project is envisaged to contribute to the realization of the following HRP objectives: 1. Increased respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and accountability for violations; 2. Protection response mechanisms are in place to

prevent and mitigate the effects of the occupation and conflict related violence. Implementing partners will also submit projects as individual agencies, which will include some of the same activities (including legal aid services; shelter upgrades, WASH and other projects). Some of these projects will complement this Project's assistance, but will respond to a logic of 'contiguity' rather than 'continuity', since they are informed by different rationales and approaches. For this reason, financial resources will be kept separated. Our planning, monitoring and reporting systems prevent any duplication.

Tags

PRP

Organizations

Norwegian Refugee Council

Implementing Partners

Registered Cluster Partners

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Associated Response Plan

occupied Palestinian territory 2022

Plan Fields

1 - Needs

The situation in the WB remains a protracted protection crisis, driven by a lack of compliance with IHL and IHRL. According to the draft 2022 oPt HNO, there are 747,000 Palestinians in need of humanitarian aid in the West Bank, including 132,000 in Area C, Hebron (H2) and East Jerusalem, the target areas of this intervention. In Area C and H2, 27% of the population is assessed as being in severe need. Routine rights violations are a driver of both severe protection threats and chronic humanitarian vulnerabilities. In Area C, H2 and East Jerusalem, Israel, the Occupying Power, has established a 'coercive environment' to forcibly transfer Palestinians away from lands of strategic interests for Israel (expansion of settlements, economic activities, security strategies) through: a discriminatory permit regime for construction, lack of access to basic services, forced evictions and planned relocations, confiscation and destruction of civilian property, obstruction of humanitarian relief, land expropriation, settlement expansion, construction of the wall, movement and access restrictions, declarations of live fire zones and other closed areas and impunity for settler violence, excessive use of force by security actors and military operations. Those most at risk of forcible transfer include 46 Bedouin and herder communities slated for relocation; those vulnerable to evictions and destruction of property in Area C; those affected by demolitions or the revocation of their residency rights in East Jerusalem; and communities affected by settler violence and harassment. Forcible transfer and the coercive environment have serious immediate and long-term physical, socio-economic and emotional impact. It deprives Palestinians of their homes and results in disruption to livelihoods, a reduced standard of living and limited access to essential services. The progression of relocation plans for Bedouin communities remains a grave concern, and takes place in the context of the Israeli policy of annexation of West Bank territory. The project's response is informed by a community-based protection approach that puts beneficiaries at the center of interventions. Through a participatory methodology, community members are engaged to identify their needs, vulnerabilities, resources and threats. The Project's community protection approach is specifically designed to support adequate beneficiary participation (including women, girls, boys, elderly and persons with disabilities) in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions. Assessments conducted as part of this approach based on an Integrated Protection System of Indicators (IPSI) (previously called Protection Vulnerability

Index) continue to show high levels of community vulnerability, although signs of progress are evident in some communities, including as a result of interventions implemented through the protection consortium project. The latest 2020 assessments show that out of the 160 communities, 127 communities (79.4% of the total number of communities) have shown a decrease in vulnerabilities. Indeed, 13 out of 16 sectors witnessed an overall decrease in the vulnerability (WASH, Relation with PA, Civil Society Presence), and three sectors witnessed an increase (Demography, Land Status, and most alarmingly, Settler Violence), the increase in settler violence is particularly concerning. 16 sectors are assessed: Access, Access to services, Civil Society presence, WASH, Education, Land Status, Protection, Health, Transportation, Livelihood, Gender, Shelter, Energy, Demography, Relation with PA and Settler violence. A protection response plan is updated yearly by each community, which allows the prioritization of activities and monitoring of progress in community members' safety and access to basic services. Groups traditionally excluded from decision-making (women, children, PWDs) are given particular attention and responses are designed to fit their specific needs. The plans describe what communities need to be better protected from forcible transfer in the 16 sectors mentioned above. This includes needs for material assistance (such as infrastructure for WASH, shelter, FSL and education); supporting communities to engage with duty-bearers and other stakeholders including the cluster system to seek solutions for needs which cannot be covered by the project; legal assistance and protective presence needs. Emergency needs resulting from demolitions, seizures and evictions as well as settler violence are responded to, based on assessments in coordination with the humanitarian coordination and cluster system, including through OCHA triggers. Needs for protective assets against settler violence are identified through a community-based approach, including focus groups with men, women and children. Numbers of incidents of demolitions/confiscations as well as of settler violence have seen a sharp increase in 2021 (and previous years) and are expected to further increase in 2022. Legal needs relate to supporting and advising communities and individuals to prevent demolitions and confiscations; informing response activities to ensure the protection of assets provided through the project from (renewed) demolition; as well as challenging the increasingly restrictive legal framework underpinning the coercive environment. The protection cluster assesses a continuously high need for protective presence of international actors, both in-person as well as through the provision of assistance.

2 - Activities

Result 1. Protection incidents (demolitions, settler-related, military operations etc.) are prevented – to the extent possible – and the worst effects are alleviated: 1.1: Emergency preparedness and prevention measures that include stockpiling, early action/contingency plans in coordination with OCHA and support to Community-based Preparedness Committees; 1.2: Systematic emergency response to demolitions with in-kind and/or cash assistance in order to cover damages to shelter, livelihoods and WASH assets; and 1.3: Provision of emergency assistance (cash/in-kind), livelihoods support and protective assets to households and communities affected by settler violence. Protective assets are identified and prioritized through a community-based approach, including focus groups with men, women and children. In 2021, the coercive environment has continued to worsen, exacerbated by the continued lack of protective presence, increased violations from Israeli authorities and settlers, which spiked following the Gaza hostilities, and a lack of accountability and control. As a result the Consortium will increase emergency response and preparedness activities. Result 2. The vulnerability of 160 communities subject to a coercive environment is reduced through: 2.1 A community protection approach to promote greater agency and self-protection capacities as well as inclusion of those most in need, promoting local ownership of activities and solidarity between communities. 2.2: The provision and rehabilitation of basic communal and individual infrastructure to improve access to services and restore more dignified living conditions with prioritisation of WASH, shelter, FSL and education interventions; 2.3 Legal aid to individuals, communities, Local Government actors and Ministries in the areas of housing, land and property rights, residency, freedom of movement and settler violence in order to prevent violations of IHL and IHRL; mitigate risks of aid obstruction; and challenge discriminatory policies 2.4: Engagement with the PA, humanitarian and development actors to address critical governance, humanitarian and development challenges in the target communities and support efforts to transition away from emergency assistance, wherever possible. Result 3. Increased respect for IHL and IHRL and accountability for violations are promoted through: 3.1: Rapid response advocacy to mobilize Third States,

International Organizations and Palestinian authorities towards the prevention of demolitions, seizures and evictions; 3.2: Targeted research, policy and legal advice and humanitarian advocacy with Third States and International Organizations to leverage their obligation to condemn violations of international law and to take measures to induce compliance with IHL, with a focus on destruction of property, obstruction of relief, deprivation of services, land confiscation, impunity for settler violence and other practices that generate a coercive environment leading to forcible transfer; 3.3: Policy development support and technical assistance to Palestinian Authorities at both central and sub-central levels to support their role in protecting and extending basic services to at risk Palestinian communities, particularly in Area C; 3.4: Strategic outreach to international and local media in order to raise awareness about the humanitarian crisis and build public support for more robust measures to suppress violations among key constituencies. Strategic outreach to media and to third states will be further-strengthened in 2022 due to the forecast continued acceleration in settlement expansion, demolitions and settler violence. The Project involves a continuous process of self-assessment and analysis of vulnerabilities and needs, used as an entry point for the development of local protection strategies. Each intervention follows detailed protocols to assess the needs and the adequate response, taking into account the overarching aim of safety and dignity of beneficiaries, principles of Do No Harm and PSEA.

3 - Indicators

The Action emphasizes robust field monitoring and evaluation. The Consortium M&E Task Force, chaired by the MEAL Coordinator, is comprised of Partner M&E officers. This body oversees the development, implementation and review of the Action's M&E plan, developed within the first month of the Action. Under the M&E plan, each technical lead agency retains an overall responsibility for the coordination and oversight of M&E activities related to their component. The WBPC has developed a specific Log-frame and its related indicators to monitor its integrated protection approach, which incorporates responsive, remedial and environment-building actions to counter prevalent violations of IHL and IHRL that give rise to forcible transfer. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: Address the fundamental protection needs of vulnerable Palestinian persons and communities subjected to recurrent rights violations related to policies of forcible transfer through a protection-centred humanitarian response. 1.1 Percent of households who received emergency support following protection incidents who are not displaced after the response. Target: 90% 1.2 Number of target communities where the risk of forcible transfer is reduced. Target: 120 1.3 Percent of the target population reporting an improved feeling of safety and/or dignity by the end of the intervention. Target: 60% Output 1.1 Emergency Preparedness and Response: Vulnerable Palestinian individuals and communities affected by protection incidents and patterns of abuse receive timely emergency assistance and protection measures to help them cope and recover 1.1.1 Number of persons reached by the implementation of specific prevention measures. Target: 9,800 1.1.2 Number of people covered by early action/contingency plans (Contingency planning and preparedness for response.) Target: 720 1.1.3 Number of persons who receive an appropriate response. Target: 4,066 1.1.4 Number of people provided with resources to protect and start rebuilding their livelihood assets. Target: 3,514 1.1.5 Number of Community-based preparedness Committees (CBPCs) reinforced through training to scale-up their ability to provide services to their communities including effective referrals. Target: 5 1.1.6 Percent of emergency responses provided in a timely manner according to the deadlines specified in emergency SOPs, unless specific conditions require delaying the response to ensure do no harm. Target: 80 1.1.7 Number of people having access to basic, safe and dignified shelters solutions. Target: 1,197 Output 1.2 Resilience Building: Communities at high risk of forcible transfer receive multi-sectoral support to improve their protection against forcible transfer. 1.2.1 Number of persons who receive information on relevant rights, legal aid and documentation AND/OR support to alternative housing. Target: 12,884 1.2.2 Percent of beneficiaries with housing, land and property cases represented through action who are temporarily or permanently protected from displacement. Target: 96 1.2.3 Number of individual legal cases managed related to demolitions, evictions, land seizure, freedom of movement, settler violence, confiscation of equipment and residency. Target: 1,627 1.2.4 Percent of community infrastructure projects functioning and handed over to the local authorities. Target: 75 1.2.5 Percent of communities targeted for resilience building that improved their living conditions thanks to material assistance provided through the Action. Target: 34 1.2.6 Percent of target communities who received support from external stakeholders

for activities identified through the Consortium's protection response planning process. Target: 76 Output 1.3 Humanitarian Advocacy: Duty bearers and third parties increase respect for international law and accountability for violations. 1.3.1 Number of advocacy products produced and disseminated and/or number of meetings/events held. Target: 2251.3.2 Percent of incidents of interference with humanitarian assistance reported in timely way (within 72-96 hours) to relevant donors and diplomats of the Action. Target: 82 1.3.3 Number of public interest cases managed to challenge or expose unjust laws, policies, or practices. Target: 32 1.3.4 Number of actions taken by third parties and duty bearers (State of Palestine) to fulfil their protection obligations and promote increased respect for international law and accountability for violations due, at least in part, to protection advocacy conducted under the Action. Target: 10

Gender wit Age Marker (GAM)

4 - IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM)

4 (T): The project is principally about promoting gender equality, including across age groups.

4.1 - Provide the GAM Reference number for this project

G481409040

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 :

12

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

40

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

48

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

The project implements a range of activities under a common protection goal. Legal assistance and other community engagement and support are implemented through service delivery modality, while for material response the in-kind modality is the preferred option to ensure quality response. The cash modality is used where in-kind support is not possible due to security, safety and other constraints. This is particularly the case in East Jerusalem, but also in situations where the presence of outside actors (such as NGO staff or contractors) might negatively affect the safety of community members and/or the provided assets.

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

24

6.2 - Strategic Objective 2 (SO2)

Yes

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

46

6.3 - Strategic Objective 3 (SO3)

Yes

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

30

7 - Breakdown of requirements by location (%)

7.1 - Gaza

0

7.2 - Area C

85

7.3 - East Jerusalem

10

7.4 - Hebron H2

5

7.5 - Area A&B

0

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,Focus groups,Interviews

If not checked, please explain why

8.2 - Project design

Yes

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

Surveys,Focus groups,Interviews

If not checked, please explain why

8.3 - Implementation (delivering assistance)

Yes

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

Surveys,Focus groups,Interviews

If not checked, please explain why

8.4 - Monitoring and evaluation

Yes

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

Surveys, Focus groups, Interviews

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, c - Complaint box, d - Satisfaction survey

9.1b - If 'Other', please specify :

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

The Feedback Response Mechanism of each partner was developed as part of the consortium's commitment to accountability to the affected populations. The Consortium will ensure that the Feedback Response Mechanism is a channel for any and all community members to provide feedback, suggestions, complaints, and concerns, in a manner that is safe, confidential, transparent, and accessible, enabling partners to respond and make any necessary programmatic or safeguarding adaptations and to ensure the safety, security, and empowerment of program participants. A specific focus will be given to the existing multiple channels, taking into account the special needs of the communities with particular consideration given to potentially vulnerable members of the population. Through the systematic application of an Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach in its operations, the Consortium ensures that all persons of concern enjoy their rights on an equal footing and are able to participate fully in the decisions that affect their lives and the lives of their family members and communities. Its Community Protection Approach is specifically designed to involve groups traditionally excluded from decision. Moreover, an AGD Working Group has been established within the Consortium's management structure to further mainstream AGD across its programming by following a four-pronged approach: reinforcing sex/age/diversity-disaggregated data (SADD) collection and analysis in order to ensure AGD sensitive response; providing assistance tailored to the needs of the different vulnerable sub-groups of the target population; ensuring that CRM and other monitoring mechanisms are accessible and safe to all; implementing policies and practices in the Consortium's partner organisations that promote inclusion and diversity.

9.1c - How will feedback be used?

The Action will continue to engage beneficiaries at all levels through a participatory approach, to ensure transparency and accountability. Feedback and complaints mechanism will be strengthened to ensure effective handling, information use and response to beneficiaries where necessary. Feedback collected throughout all stages of the project through information cards, surveys, interviews and focus groups, will be used to adjust and develop the Action's interventions. The mechanism will continue to provide opportunities for participants (of all ages, genders and abilities) and partners to participate in

and influence programmatic decision-making. This will ensure that the Action's interventions are relevant and appropriate to participants' needs and aspirations – by identifying changing needs and inappropriate activities and taking appropriate action. Gender equality and women's voices will be supported – by identifying what is working and not working for women, men, boys and girls and providing opportunities for marginalized community members to voice their opinions and feed into decision-making. A continuous process of self-assessment and analysis of beneficiaries' vulnerabilities and needs, is used as an entry point for the elaboration of local protection strategies, and evaluation of past Actions. These strategies provide a participatory programming framework for needs-based responses through the project and other relevant stakeholders. The close cooperation with involved communities ensures transparency and accountability towards the affected population. All activities will be publicly announced through channels such as the village council and meetings to ensure transparent information sharing. Changes sessions, held at the end of the project cycle in the Action's target communities, aim to review the action in order to incorporate changes that may strengthen the Action moving forward, assess changes to needs and incorporate feedback and/or complaints.

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

10. – Do No Harm

10.1 - Do No Harm

Do no harm principles are mainstreamed in all aspects of the Action to ensure that its aid will be effectively retained and enjoyed by beneficiaries and will not exacerbate protection threats. These principles are translated operationally as follows:

Vulnerability-based targeting: The communities targeted for resilience-building support under this Action were prioritized due to the severity of the protection risks they face, assessed through multi-sectoral, mixed-method protection vulnerability assessments. Likewise, the planned activities in these communities are selected based on protection-sensitive assessments. Since 2020, the Consortium introduced vulnerability assessments for its emergency responses – effecting a shift from universal coverage (reparation of damages) to vulnerability-based early recovery support. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), including

Age/Gender/Diversity: The Action integrates IASC commitments in relation to AAP through policies and tools that ensure a people-centred programming cycle.

Beneficiaries are involved at all stages, from design to evaluation, and play an active role in decision-making through community-driven processes. These processes are designed to be inclusive, enabling groups traditionally excluded from decision-making (women/girls, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities) to secure adapted responses to their specific needs and priorities. **Mitigation of risks:** Participatory risk analyses inform all programming decisions, based on informed beneficiary consent. The Consortium model synergizes risk awareness activities with operational risk mitigation measures and preventive legal action to mitigate assistance-related protection concerns. Prior to the implementation of rehabilitation or construction activities, detailed risk and technical assessments and legal analyses are conducted with beneficiaries to determine whether the activity should proceed and on what basis in order to ensure do no harm and informed consent. Beneficiaries are involved not only in activity design but also as implementers of substitution actions in order to reduce potential security risks while enabling beneficiary families and broader communities to supplement their income. The technical designs ensure privacy, safety, dignity and accessibility for men and women, boys and girls with or without disability.

Implementation modalities (contractor, community or beneficiary implementation) are selected in consultation with beneficiaries, based on do no harm principles, and aim at enhancing local capacity, ownership and social cohesion – including through cost-sharing.

11. - Equal and impartial access to aid

11.1 - Equal and impartial access to aid

Through the systematic mainstreaming of Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) considerations in its operations, the Consortium ensures that all persons of concern enjoy their rights on an equal footing and are able to participate fully in the decisions that affect their lives and the lives of their family members and communities. Its Community Protection Approach is designed to involve groups traditionally excluded from decision-making. An AGD Working Group has been established within the Consortium's management structure to further mainstream AGD across its programming by following a four-pronged approach: (1) reinforcing sex/age/diversity-disaggregated data (SADD) collection and analysis in order to ensure AGD sensitive response; (2) providing assistance tailored to the needs of the different vulnerable sub-groups of the target population; (3) ensuring that CRM and other monitoring mechanisms are accessible and safe to all; (4) implementing policies and practices in the Consortium's partner organisations that promote inclusion and diversity. Principles of safety, dignity, accessibility and participation shape the design, implementation and monitoring of the Consortium's activities and serve as compass to sustain its efforts towards greater AGD mainstreaming compliance. Significant improvement has been made in the systematic and consistent collection of disaggregated data, the composition of field teams has been adjusted to be more gender-sensitive, and technical designs and responses have been adapted to better include the needs of women, children and PWDs. Since 2019, the Consortium has paid particular attention to the needs of persons with disabilities striving to systemize data collection about this particular group, tailoring its assistance to fit their needs and building the capacities of its staff to identify and reach these particularly vulnerable individuals. These efforts will be further strengthened in 2022 through greater engagement and consultations with persons with disabilities in order to support their active participation in the design and monitoring of the interventions. Furthermore, the Consortium will continue the implementation of a series of activities aiming to address the gaps and weaknesses identified in the referral system research that was conducted in 2019. These continued reflections and actions to ensure the systematic, consistent and effective referral of cases that fall outside the scope of intervention of the Consortium, particularly protection cases, will be undertaken in close collaboration with the humanitarian cluster system. A key element of this consolidated referral system is the effective functioning of complaints response mechanisms (CRM). Under this action, each partner will have his own Feedback Response mechanism, including methodology and SOPs, in place, with demonstrated improvement during the previous actions.

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

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

Abu Nujeim, Ad Doha, Ad Duheisha Camp, Al Walayda, Al Asakira, Al Azza Camp, Al Beida, Al Fureidis, Al Haddadiya, Al Halqum, Al Hujeila, Al Iqab, Al Jab'a, Al Janab, Al Khadr, Al Khas, Al Khushna, Al Kurshan, Al Maniya, Al Manshiya, Al Masara, Al Ubeidiya, Al Walaja, Al Wata, Ar Rawain, Arab ar Rashayida, Arab ar Rashayida al Barriya, Artas , Ash Shawawra, Ath Thabra, Ayda Camp, Battir, Beit Fajjar, Beit Jala, Beit Sahur, Beit Tamir, Bethlehem, Bir Onah, Bureida, Dar Salah, Dhahrat an Nada, Fakht al Jul, Harmala, Hindaza, Husan, Jabal Harasah, Jannatah (Beit Falouh), Jubbet adh Dhib, Juhdum, Jurat ash Shama, Khallet Afana, Khallet al Balluta, Khallet al Haddad, Khallet al Louza, Khallet al Qaranin, Khallet an Numan, Khallet Hamad, Khallet Hammameh, Khallet Sakariya, Khirbet ad Deir, Khirbet an Nahla, Khirbet Tuqu, Kisan , Marah Maalla, Marah Rabah, Nahhalin, Rakhme, Ras al Wad, Tuqu , Umm al Qasseis, Umm Asla, Umm Salamuna, Wadi al Arayis, Wadi an Nis, Wadi Fukin, Wadi Muhammad, Wadi Rahhal, Wadi Umm Qala, Zatara, Zatara al Kurshan,

Hebron

A Seefer, Abda , Abo El-Henna, Abu al Asja, Abu al Ghuzlan, Abu al Urqan, Abu Suhweila, Ad Deirat, AD Duweir, Ad Duwwara, Adh Dhahiriya, Al Alaqa al Fauqa, Al Alaqa at Tahta, Al Arrub Camp, Al Baqaa, Al Baqa'a, Al Baqqar, Al Bira, Al Bowerah (Aqabat Injeleh), Al Burj, Al Buweib, Al Ein, Al Fawwar Camp, Al Ganoub, Al Heila, Al Hijra, Al Jaba, Al Jalajel, Al Jwaya, Al Karmil, Al Khamajat, Al Kum, Al Majd, Al Mashareqa Altahta, Al Muntar, Al Muwarraq, Al Uddeisa, An Najada, Anab al Kabir, Ar Rakeez, Ar Ramadin, Ar Rifaiyya, Ar Rihya, Arab al Fureijat, As Samu, As Simiya, As Sura, Ash Shuyukh, At Tabaqa, At Taybe, At Tuwani, Bani Naim, Beit Amra, Beit ar Rush al Fauqa, Beit ar Rush at Tahta, Beit Awwa, Beit Einun, Beit Kahil, Beit Maqdum, Beit Mirsim, Beit Ula, Beit Ummar, Bir Musallam, Birin , Biyar al Arus, Deir al Asal al Fauqa, Deir al Asal at Tahta, Deir al Hawa, Deir Razih, Deir Saeeda, Deir Samit, Dkaika, Dura , Farsh Alhawa, Fer'a , Fuqeiqis, Hadab al Alaqa, Hadab al Fawwar, Halaweh, Halhul, Hamrush, Haribat an Nabi, Hebron, Hitta , Humsa, Hureiz, Idhna, Imneizil, Imreish, Iqtait , Irqan Turad, Isfey al Fauqa, Isfey al Tihta, Iskeik, Izeiz , Jala , Jinba , Jourat al Jamal, Jurat al Khiel, Jurun al Louz, Juwai & Kafr Jul, Karma, Khallet al Aqed, Khallet al Maiyya, Khallet Arabi, Khallet Athaba, Khallet Edar, Khallet Hajar Fauqa, Khallet Hajar Tahta, Khallet Salih, Kharas, Kharoubah, Khashem ad Daraj, Khashem ad Daraj, Khashem al Karem, Kheroshewesh Wal Hadedeyah, Khirbet Abu Hamid, Khirbet ad Deir, Khirbet al Fakheit, Khirbet al Hasaka, Khirbet al Kharaba, Khirbet al Majaz, Khirbet al Mantara, Khirbet ar Rahwa, Khirbet ar Ratheem,

Khirbet at Tabban, Khirbet at Tawamin, Khirbet Bir al Idd, Khirbet Bism, Khirbet Deir Shams, Khirbet Ghuwein al Fauqa, Khirbet Jamrura, Khirbet Mushrif, Khirbet Salama, Khirbet Sarura, Khirbet Shuweika, Khirbet Tawil ash Shih, Khirbet Zanuta, Khurisa, Khursa, Kureise, Kurza, Kuziba, Maghayir al Abeed, Main , Mantiqat Shib al Butum, Marah al Baqqar, Masafer Bani Naim, Mirkez, Nuba, Om Al Amad (Sahel Wadi Elma), Om Ashoqhan, Osaileh, Qafan al Khamis, Qalqas, Qawawis, Qezoun, Qila , Qinan an Najma, Qinan an Namir, Qinan Jaber, Qla'a Zeta, Qurnet ar Ras, Qussa, Rabud, Rafada, Ras al Jora, Ras at Tawil, Rojom Eshayeb, Saadet Thalash, Safa , Sair , Shamaliyyat at Hawa, Shuyukh al Arrub, Sikka , Somara, Suba , Surif , Susiya, Taffuh, Tarqumiya, Tarrama, Tarusa, Tatrit , Tawas, Tha'lah, Tuba , Um ad Daraj, Um al Kher, Um Fagarah, Umm al Amad, Umm al Butm, Umm Al Qa'aran, Umm At Tiran, Umm Lasafa, Umm Sidra, Wadi al Amayer, Wadi al Amayer, Wadi al Ghrous, Wadi al Kilab, Wadi ar Rim, Wadi as Sada, Wadi ash Shajina, Wadi Ubeid, Wadih, Wedadie, Yatta , Zif ,

Jenin

Aba , Ad Damayra, Adebah, Ajja , Al Araqa, Al Asaasa, Al Attara, Al Fandaqumiya, Al Hafira, Al Hashimiya, Al Jalama, Al Jameelat, Al Jarba, Al Judeida, Al Khuljan, Al Kufeir, Al Manshiya, Al Mansura, Al Mughayyir, Al Mutilla, Al Yamun, Anin , Anza , Ar Rama, Arab al Hamdun, Arab as Suweitah, Arabbuna, Arraba, Arrana, As Saaida, Ash Shuhada, At Tarem, At Tayba, Az Zababida, Az Zawiya, Barghasha, Bartaa ash Sharqiya, Beit Qad, Bir al Basha, Birqin, Dahiyat Sabah al Kheir, Deir Abu Daif, Deir Ghazala, Dhaher al Abed, Dhaher al Malih, Fahma, Fahma al Jadida, Faqqua, Fraseen, Imreiha, Jaba , Jabal al Aqraa, Jalbun, Jalqamus, Jenin , Jenin Camp, Kafr Dan, Kafr Qud, Kafr Rai, Khalet Anjas, Khirbet al-Hamaam, Khirbet Abdallah al Yunis, Khirbet Abu Anqar, Khirbet al Mkahhal, Khirbet al Muntar al Gharbiya, Khirbet al Muntar ash Sharqiya, Khirbet ash Sheikh Saeed, Khirbet Fraseen, Khirbet Kharruba, Khirbet Marah ar Raha, Khirbet Masud, Khirbet Sabein, Khirbet Suruj, Kufeirit, Mantiqat al Heish, Mashru Beit Qad, Meithalun, Mirka, Misliya, Nazlat ash Sheikh Zeid, Qabatiya, Qeiqis, Raba , Rummana, Sanur

13 , 55 , 15 , 14 , , Silat adh Dhahr, Silat al Harithiya, Sir , Siris , Tannin, Telfit , Tiinnik, Tura al Gharbiya, Tura ash Sharqiya, Umm ar Rihan, Umm at Tut, Umm Dar, Umm Qabub, Wad ad Dabi, Wadi al Khazrak, Wadi Duoq, Wadi Shobash, Yabad, Zabda, Zububa,

Jericho

Al Auja, Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj, Al Jiftlik-al Musaffah, Al Jiftlik-ash-Shuneh, Al Jiftlik-Garb al Muthallath, Al Mashru' Bedouins, An Nabi Musa, An Nuweima, An Nuweima Al-Fauqa Bedouins, Aqbat Jaber Camp, Az Zubeidat, Deir al Qilt, Deir Hajla, Deir Quruntul, Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa, Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa Bedouins, Ein ad Duyuk at Tahta, Ein as Sultan Camp, Fasayal Al Wusta, Fasayil, Fasayil al-Fauqa, Isteih, Jericho, Khan al Ahmar - Wadi Abu Sidr, Marj al Ghazal, Marj Naja, Marj Naja Herders, Ras Ein al Auja, Sateh al Bahr, Um Daleen, Wadi el Qilt, Wadi el Qilt Kaabneh,

Jerusalem

Abu Dis, Abu George Road Bedouins - Nkheila, Abu Nwar, Abu Shusha Bedouins, Abu Shusheh Bedouins, Al Baqaa, Al Eizariya, Al Isawiya, Al Jib, Al Jib Bedouins, Al Jib Bedouins1, Al Jib Bedouins2, Al Judeira, Al Khalayleh, Al Khalayleh Bedouins, Al Muntar, Al Qubeiba, An Nabi Samwil, Anata, Anata Entrance 1, Anata Entrance 2, Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed, Arab al Jahilin - al Jabal, As Sawahira al Gharbiya, As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, As Suwwana, Ash Shayyah, Ash Sheikh Sad,

At Tur, At Tur Bedouins, Atarot Bedouins, Ath Thuri, Az Zaayyem,
Az Za'ayyem Bedouins, Bab az Zahira, Beit Anan, Beit Duqqu,
Beit Hanina, Beit Hanina - Al Marwaha West,
Beit Hanina - Dahiyat Al Bareed, Beit Hanina al Balad,
Beit Hanina Bedouins, Beit Ijza, Beit Iksa, Beit Iksa Bedouins,
Beit Iksa Bedouins1, Beit Safafa, Beit Surik, Biddu, Bir al Maskoob A,
Bir al Maskoob B, Bir Nabala, Bir Nabala Bedouins,
Dahiyet al-Aqbat Bedouins, East Anata Bedouins, East Jerusalem,
Fheidat, Ghawaliya, Hizma, Jaba , Jaba (Tajammu Badawi),
Jabal al Baba, Jabal al Mukabbir, Kafr Aqab, Karm Al Sabeel, Kasarat,
Khan al Ahmar - Ab al Helw, Khan al Ahmar - Abu Fellah,
Khan al Ahmar - Kurshan, Khan Al Ahmar - Makab as Samen,
Khan Al Ahmar - Wadi As Sider, Khan al Ahmar Mihtawish,
Kharayib Umm al Lahim, khirbet Khamis, Latoon Abu Jumaa,
Maazi Jaba, Mikhmas, Mikhmas Bedouins, Nabi Samwel Bedouins,
Nkheila1, Nkheila2, North 'Anata Bedouins,
North Beit Hanina Al Balad Bedouins, North Bir Nabala Bedouins,
Qalandiya, Qalandiya Camp, Qatanna, Rafat , Ras al Amud,
Ras Shihadeh Bedouins, Sharafat, Sheikh Jarrah, Shufat, Shufat Camp,
Silwan, Sur Bahir, Surkhi Qunbar, Tublaas, Um al Asaawij,
Umm al-'Asafir, Umm Tuba, Wadi Abu Hindi, Wadi al Awaj,
Wadi al Joz, Wadi Jiml - Azariya, Wadi Sneysel,
Zaatreh Az Zaim Bedouins,

Nablus

Abu Kbash, Ad Dawa, Al Aqrabaniya, Al Badhan, Al Ja'waneh,
Al Juneid, Al Lubban ash Sharqiya, Al Masudiya, Ammuriya,
An Naqura, An Nassariya, Aqraba, Ar Rajman, Arab al Ka'abneh,
As Sawiya, Asira al Qibliya, Asira ash Shamaliya, Askar Camp, Awarta,
Azmut, Balata Camp, Beit Dajan, Beit Furik, Beit Hasan, Beit Iba,
Beit Imrin, Beit Wazan, Beita , Bizzariya, Burin , Burqa, Deir al Hatab,
Deir Sharaf, Duma, Ein Beit el Mai Camp, Ein Shibli, Einabus,
Furush Beit Dajan, Humsa-al Farsheh, Humsa-al Jufeh, Humsa-Basallia,
Huwvara, Ijnisinya, Iraq Burin, Jafa an Nun, Jalud , Jammai, Jurish,
Kafr Qalil, Khalet Alatot, Khirbet al Marajim, Khirbet Sarra,
Khirbet Tall al Ghar, Khirbet Tana, Lifjim, Madama, Majdal Bani Fadil,
Nablus, Nisf Jubeil, Odala, Osarin, Qabalan, Qaryut, Qusin, Qusra,
Rujeib, Sabastiya, Sahel Deir Sharaf (Arab Deis), Salim,
Samaritan Village, Sarra , Shihda wa Hamlan, Talfit , Talluza, Tell ,
Tell al Khashaba, Urif , Yanun, Yasid , Yatma, Zawata, Zeita Jammai,

Qalqiliya

Abu Sultan, Ad Daba, Al Funduq, Al Matwi, Al Mudawwar,
An Nabi Elyas, Arab Abu Farda, Arab Al Khouli/Wadi Kana,
Arab ar Ramadin al Janubi, Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali, Azzun,
Azzun Atma, Baqat al Hatab, Beit Amin, Falamya, Farata, Habla,
Hajja , Immatin, Isla , Izbat Abu Hamada, Izbat al Ashqar,
Izbat at Tabib, Izbat Jalud, Izbat Salman, Jayyus, Jbour and 'Anani,
Jinsafut, Jit , Kafr Laqif, Kafr Qaddum, Kafr Thulth, Khirbet Sir,
Mahattat Tahseen Mansur, Qalqiliya, Ras at Tira, Ras Atiya, Sanniriya,
Wadi ar Rasha,

Ramallah

Abu Qash, Abu Shukheidim, Abud, Abwein, Ajjul , Al Amari Camp,
Al Bireh, Al Jalazun Camp, Al Janiya, Al Lubban al Gharbi,
Al Mazraa al Qibliya, Al Mazraa ash Sharqiya, Al Midya, Al Mughayyir,
An Nabi Salih, Ar-Rawabi, Arura, At Tayba, At Tira, Atara , Beit Liqya,
Beit Nuba, Beit Rima (Bani Zeid), Beit Sira, Beit Ur al Fauqa,
Beit Ur at Tahta, Beitillu, Beitin, Beituniya, Bilin , Bir Zeit, Budrus,
Burham, Burqa, Dar Fazaa, Deir Abu Masha'al Herders,
Deir Abu Mashal, Deir Ammar, Deir Ammar Camp, Deir as Sudan,
Deir Dibwan, Deir Ghassana (Bani Zeid), Deir Ibzi, Deir Jarir,
Deir Nidham, Deir Nidham - Al Hossa, Deir Qaddis, Dura al Qara,
East Tayba Bedouins, Ein ar Rashash, Ein Arik, Ein Ayoub Bedouins,
Ein Jaryout, Ein Qiniya, Ein Qiniya - Wadi Dululm, Ein Samiya,

Ein Siniya, Ein Yabrud, Jammala, Jibiya, Jifna , Jilijliya, Kafr Ein, Kafr Malik, Kafr Nima, Khalet al Maghara, Kharbatha al Misbah, Kharbatha Bani Harith, Khirbet Abu Falah, Khirbet kafr Sheiyhan, Kobar, Kobar Bedouins, Maghayer Al Dir, Mazari an Nubani, Muarrajaat - caravan side, Muarrajat Centre, Muarrajat East, Nilin , Qaddura Camp, Qarawat Bani Zeid, Qibya, Ramallah, Rammun, Rantis, Ras al Tin, Ras Karkar, Saffa , Shabtin, Shuqba, Silwad, Silwad Camp, Sinjil , Surda, Turmusayya, Umm Safa, Wadi As Seeq, Wadi Salman, Yabrud,

Salfit

Al Matwi - Salfit, Arab Al Khouli/Wadi Kana, Az Zawiya, Biddya, Bruqin, Dar Abu Basal, Deir Ballut, Deir Istiya, Farkha, Haris , Iraq al Sakhra, Iskaka, Izbat Abu Adam, Kafr ad Dik, Khirbet Qeis, Khirbet Susa, Kifl Haris, Marda, Mas-ha, Muhaajir, Qarawat Bani Hassan, Qira , Rafat , Salfit , Sarta , Um al Hamam, Wadi Qana, Yasuf , Zatar,

Tubas

Al Aqaba, Al Deir, Al Farisiya- al Jubiya, Al Farisiya-al Zubi, Al Farisiya-Ihmayyer, Al Farisiya-Khallet Khader, Al Farisiya-Naba al Ghazal, Al Hadidiya, Al Qaffaf, Aqqaba, Ath Thaghra, Bardala, Ein al Hilwa, Ein al Hilwa-Um al Jmal, Ein al Hilwa-Wadi al Faw, Ein el Beida, El Fara Camp, Hammamat al Maleh, Hammamat al Maleh-al Burj, Hammamat al Maleh-al Meiteh, Humsa - Al Bqai'a, Ibziq , Kardala, Kashda, Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar, Khirbet Atuf, Khirbet Samra, Khirbet Tell el Himma, Khirbet Yarza, Mak-hul, Ras al Fara, Salhab, Tammun, Tayasir, Tubas, Um al Obor, Wadi al Fara,

Tulkarm

Akkaba, Al Haffasi, Al Jarushiya, Al Masqufa, An Nazla al Gharbiya, An Nazla al Wusta, An Nazla ash Sharqiya, Anabta, Ar Ras, Attil , Bala , Baqa ash Sharqiya, Beit Lid, Deir al Ghusun, Dhinnaba, Farun, Iktaba, Illar , Izbat Abu Khameish, Izbat al Khilal, Izbat Shufa, Kafa , Kafr Abbush, Kafr al Labad, Kafr Jammal, Kafr Rumman, Kafr Sur, Kafr Zibad, Khirbet at Tayyah, Khirbet Jubara, Kur , Nazlat Abu Nar, Nazlat Isa, Nur Shams Camp, Qaffin, Ramin, Saffarin, Seida, Shufa, Tulkarm, Tulkarm Camp, Zeita ,

Clusters



Caseload

Cluster Activities and Indicators

Indicator	Description	Target	Project Target
1 - The provision of WASH response for households and communities affected by settler violence and demolition incidents			
1.1	# of people received WASH response to demolition, confiscation and attacks incidents. ☑ Includes Disaggregation		3,000

5 - Installation/ rehabilitation of household water cisterns

5.1	# of people with improved access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes ☑ Includes Disaggregation	14
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8 - Installation/ rehabilitation of water transmission pipelines, networks and HH connections

8.1	# of people with improved access to water sources for drinking and domestic purposes ☑ Includes Disaggregation	3,946
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14 - Provision of trucked water

14.1	# of people with improved access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes ☑ Includes Disaggregation	64
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17 - The provision of household latrines

17.1	# of people with improved access to functional and safe sanitation facilities ☑ Includes Disaggregation	60
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18 - The rehabilitation of household sanitation facilities

18.1	# of people with improved access to functional and safe sanitation facilities ☑ Includes Disaggregation	471
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24 - The provision of standardized household hygiene kit

24.1	# of people with improved access to functional and safe sanitation facilities ☑ Includes Disaggregation	531
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25 - Hygiene promotion awareness campaigns

25.1	# of people with improved access to functional and safe sanitation facilities ☑ Includes Disaggregation	531
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Shelter and NFI Cluster

Caseload

Cluster Activities and Indicators

Indicator	Description	Target	Project Target
2 - Provision of shelter assistance to households affected by demolitions in the WB and EJ			
2.1	(WB-EJ only) # of HH received timely post-demolition shelter assistance cash or in-kind ☑ Includes Disaggregation		2,805

3 - Provision of protective shelter materials to families under protection concerns (settler violence) or at risk of displacement

3.1)WB-EJ only) # of settler violence affected HH supported with shelter protective material ☑ Includes Disaggregation	9,800
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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	1,345
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Protection

Caseload

Cluster Activities and Indicators

Indicator	Description	Target	Project Target
1 - Monitoring and documentation of violations and related trends, focused on IHL and IHRL violations and conflict-related violence			
1.1	# of reports and factsheets on IHL and IHRL violations, conflict-related violence and relevant trends		130
3 - Advocacy initiatives that aim to address protection concerns, prevent violations or enhance accountability for violations of IHL and IHRL by all duty bearers			
3.1	# of local briefings and/or field visits		80
23 - HLP WEST BANK: Provision of legal aid and case-specific counselling to Palestinians affected or at risk of displacement			
23.1	# of individuals receiving legal assistance on HLP ☑ Includes Disaggregation		12,884
25 - ALL OPT PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION: to challenge and change policies and practices causing displacement, restrictions of freedom of movement, IHL and IHRL violations, accountability			
25.1	# of public interest cases challenging unjust HLP, legal identity, residency, freedom of movement and other IHL and IHRL issues		28



Education

Caseload

Cluster Activities and Indicators

Indicator	Description	Target	Project Target
1 - Provision of protection services while commuting to schools for children in the most vulnerable areas. (This can include protective presence and transportation)			

5 - Provision of essential and basic emergency rehabilitation to schools to ensure that school environments are appropriate and safe for students and teachers.(This includes Building Back Better initiatives in Gaza)

5.1	# of female and male students and teachers benefiting from emergency school rehabilitation	186,440	537
	☑ Includes Disaggregation		

Budget

Total Cost

\$12,070,303

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

Line Items

Direct Cost	\$10,501,164	87%
Indirect costs	\$844,921	7%
Overheads	\$724,218	6%
	\$0	0%

Budget Breakdown

Norwegian Refugee Council		
Education	\$0	0%
Protection	\$12,070,303	100%
Shelter and NFI Cluster	\$0	0%
WASH	\$0	0%

Comments