

**occupied Palestinian territory 2017**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Humanitarian Support to Protect Palestinians in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) from Forcible Transfer.
<b>Project Code</b>	OPT-17/S-NF/97624
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	Shelter NFIs
<b>Refugee project</b>	No
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>Contribute to the protection of Palestinians in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, from individual and mass forcible transfer (FT) through community empowerment and mobilization for those living in an environment in which IHL violations are prevalent; the provision of material assistance, essential services, legal aid and emergency support; and promoting lasting change in legislation, case-law, policies and practices which lead to FT.</p> <p>188 communities are prioritized for empowerment and rehabilitation based on their vulnerability to FT, initially assessed using the OCHA VPP, supplemented with in-depth assessments taking into consideration the specific needs of women, men, children, elderly, and people with disability. Emergency and legal aid activities will be implemented across the West Bank based on needs and referrals.</p> <p>Within the framework of the HCT, the Project supports the implementation of the Area C Framework and coordinates with other actors meeting humanitarian needs of communities at risk of FT. The Project provides a mechanism to respond to OCHA triggers and ICCG coordination of response to demolitions. Shelter, WASH, Education, Health, FSS, legal responses, settler violence interventions and advocacy will be coordinated through the relevant Clusters/WGs. The Project is built on an integrated protection approach envisaged to contribute to HRP objectives: 1. The rights of Palestinians under occupation are protected in accordance with IHL/IHRL; 2. Ensure acutely-vulnerable Palestinians under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank have access to essential services; 3. Strengthen the ability of acutely-vulnerable Palestinian HH to cope with protracted threats &amp; shocks. The Project further contributes to Shelter Cluster objectives (1. Shelter repair &amp; upgrading; 2. Emergency &amp; transitional shelter response; 3. Contingency planning &amp; preparedness measures) and crosscutting themes (Accountability to affected populations; Protection; Gender).</p>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<p>Total: 39,906 Palestinians at risk of forcible transfer</p> <p>Female: 18,935</p> <p>Male: 20,971</p> <p>Children (under 18): 15,963</p> <p>Adult (18-59): 19,952</p> <p>Elderly (above 59): 3,991 Individuals at risk of forcible transfer</p>
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Partners: Action Against Hunger (ACF), ACTED, Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC), Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) Legal Aid Partners: Hamoked, Jerusalem Legal Aid Centre (JLAC), Yesh Din.
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2017 - Dec 2017
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$9,308,683</b>
<b>Location</b>	Projects covering just West Bank
<b>Priority / Category</b>	Top
<b>Gender Marker Code</b>	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
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<b>Cash transfer programming</b>	Is any part of this project cash based intervention (including vouchers)?	No
	Conditionality:	
	Restrictions:	
	Estimated percentage of project requirements to be used for cash/vouchers:	0

## Needs

The situation in the oPt remains a protracted protection crisis with humanitarian consequences, driven by lack of compliance with international law on the part of the Occupying Power. Palestinians continue to face a range of serious protection threats, including the destruction or damage to real property, forcible transfer (FT) and restrictions on freedom of movement and access to services essential to maintain an adequate standard of living. Threats are exacerbated by violence directed by Israeli settlers against Palestinians and their property, directly linked to the establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by the denial of essential services, particularly education and health care, and susceptible to protection risks, including settler violence and military incursions. FT has a serious immediate and longer term physical, socio-economic and emotional impact upon men, women, girls, and boys, with women especially affected being the caretakers of children, elderly and the family. It deprives Palestinians of their home and frequently results in disruption to livelihoods, a reduced standard of living and limited access to elementary services. The planning regime in Area C and East Jerusalem is a key driver of dispossession and puts Palestinians at risk of FT. Restrictions imposed planning and zoning is a major obstacle for Palestinian development in Area C, it enables destruction of real property and acquisition of land, and effectively denies the rehabilitation and construction of basic infrastructure, severely impeding access to essential services. Implementing Partners have conducted in-depth needs assessments in 134 communities at risk of FT, based on a Protection Vulnerability Index consisting of 16 sectors and 332 indicators reviewed against the OCHA VPP. Findings show that 100% have medium to high vulnerability to the risk of FT: 86.6% are highly vulnerable in terms of Access; 86.6% in Settler Violence; 85% in Access to Services; 79.1% in Health; 78.3% in Education; 73.1% in Energy; 61.9% in Land Status; 58.9% in WASH; and 47.8% in Shelter. The establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements and related settler violence has contributed to physical insecurity, loss of land, assets and livelihoods, impeded access to services and increased risk of FT. The Project's Early Warning System recorded 188 incidents of settler violence or excessive use of force between Jan-Aug 2016, including 76 resulting in casualties or property damage. As reported by Yesh Din, only 1.9% percent of complaints by Palestinians regarding settler violence results in conviction. Humanitarian assistance is systematically impeded and indications of an intention to further constrain the work of humanitarian agencies. Since the beginning of 2016 an unprecedented upsurge in demolitions of Palestinian structures in Area C and East Jerusalem has already resulted in the highest level of demolitions any year has recorded since 2006. Between Jan-Oct 2016, a total of 896 Palestinian structures were destroyed resulting in the displacement of 1,368 people including 640 children and adversely impacting a further 5,866 Palestinians. The corresponding total figures for all of 2015 (549 destroyed structures) have long been surpassed. 2016 has seen a 233% increase in the destruction of donor-funded structures (monthly average) while the share of donor-funded structures demolished among all demolitions this year has risen by 40% in comparison with last year. Whilst legal representation has successfully delayed destruction and eviction in 97% of the cases adopted by the Project in 2016, in the vast majority of cases permanent security of tenure and definitive remedy is not obtained. In the context of ongoing litigation at Israeli courts, the Israeli Military Commander continued to promote and implement spatial plans to accommodate the forcible transfer of Palestinians.

## Activities or outputs

The Project's humanitarian protection approach incorporates responsive, remedial & environment-building actions to counter IHL violations. Crucially, the Project engages in assessing their vulnerabilities, while increasing their capacity to develop strategies to enhance protection from FT. Detailed risks assessments will be conducted with beneficiaries to determine whether construction activities should proceed & on what basis. Beneficiaries will be involved as implementers of substitution actions. Accountability will be insured thru various channels, inc. participatory M&E processes & a Complaints Handling System. The Project will support the leadership of the PA through engagement at national, governorate & municipal levels to support comprehensive provision of essential services based on national spatial planning; & policy advice to the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Area C. Activities will be coordinated with the newly established Area C Coordination Office; & aligned with the National Policy Agenda & Sectorial Strategies thru a joint-review of the Protection Response Plans. Legal aid interventions will be coordinated with the PA thru the Legal Task Force.

Output 1. Support Community empowerment & mobilization for communities living in an environment in which IHL violations are prevalent: 1.1. Implement a Community-based Protection Approach to reinforce capacities & coping mechanisms, thru vulnerability, legal & incident profiling & the provision of risk preparedness tools and resources (inc. legal information sessions); 1.2.Reinforce or establish community-based mechanisms of early warning & referral of violations of IHL/IHRL (inc. settler violence/SV) & devise response plans & referral to complementary services required for the protection of the community; 1.3.Reinforce communities' capacities to engage authorities, Humanitarian & Development actors for their protection from IHL violations & restoration of public life & ensure adequate services.

Output 2. HH & communities at risk of FT have access to essential services, material assistance, legal aid & emergency support: 2.1. Provision of protective assets, material assistance & essential services to communities vulnerable to FT, inc. the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure such as residence, WASH, livelihood-related structures, & community assets & support to olive harvesting, to allow community members to stay in their locale & adequately use their land & property; 2.2.Systematic response, follow-up to demolitions & SV resulting in property damage or increased vulnerability through provision of material, cash assistance & legal services to cover damages to shelter, WASH, livelihood, community infrastructure & referral of complementary services; 2.3.Provision of legal representation in cases related to demolition, stop work and eviction orders, SV & takeover of land, military seizure of land or equipment, freedom of movement restrictions, road blocks & closed military areas, and technical assistance & legal counseling to humanitarian agencies to allow for timely, effective & unimpeded humanitarian response.

Output 3. Seeking to change policies & practices which lead to FT: 3.1. Advocacy undertaken to challenge policies & practices leading to FT & obtain restitution in cases of FT, destruction or seizure of property, settler violence & denial of essential services. In support of the Area C Framework, provide specialized legal advice & public interest litigation in relation to IHL/IHRL obligations & normative considerations of the provision of humanitarian assistance, & advocate for a systematic protection, prevention & response by diplomatic, EU and UN actors to such policies & practices; 3.2.Engaging the PA to take action to prevent the FT of the protected population; 3.3.Advocate for measures to be taken by the UN & 3rd States to deter the settlement enterprise hampering Palestinians' access to livelihoods & leading to FT.

#### **Indicators and targets**

Indicators and targets:

1. 70% of communities provided to by the project increase their protection from forcible transfer as recorded by the qualitative and quantitative analysis stemming from the Community-Based Protection Approach.
2. 100% of the eligible residential, livelihood and WASH needs resulting from demolitions are responded to.
3. 85% of beneficiaries who received emergency support (cash or material assistance) are not displaced.
4. 80% of beneficiaries enabled to resume a decent life due to improved access to basic services.
5. 85% of beneficiaries in Area C who have eviction or demolition orders remain in their homes due to legal representation provided through the project.
6. 80% of settler violence incidents reported to the Project through the Early Warning System are responded to by providing material or cash assistance, or referred to other stakeholders.
7. 12 Actions are taken by Third Parties to challenge or mitigate policies which lead to forcible transfer in the West Bank (including changes to regulations, court decisions, documented changes to practice and public statements).

M&E:

The Project has a strong focus on participatory field monitoring and evaluation. Communities will be surveyed with questionnaires to establish a baseline related to vulnerabilities to forcible transfer. In addition to regular field monitoring undertaken during implementation, at the conclusion of the planned activities, data collection on the same vulnerabilities will be undertaken to assess the increase or decrease in capacity to resist forcible transfer. The Community-based Protection Approach is designed to involve groups traditionally excluded from decision making processes through focus groups specifically designed for women, in addition to transect interviews that are addressed to children and women. For the emergency response, three monitoring visits will occur post-delivery (within two weeks, between 45 and 90 days and after six months) to assess beneficiary satisfaction, monitor usage of structures and displacement status and follow-up on legal cases. The findings will be used to contribute to the final narrative evaluation of the impacts of the operation to the overall resilience of the community to forcible transfer and IHL violations. An external evaluation will also be conducted with beneficiaries to determine whether the Project increased their capacity to resist forcible transfer. A Data Collection Working Group will monitor on monthly basis the progress of the implementation, through an online Dashboard fed in by four different databases: Demolition Response Tracking System, Settler Violence Database, Protection Vulnerability Index, and the Legal Management Information System. Further, the Partner Agencies have engaged the ICCG and OCHA Information Management Unit, in order to have a more systematized integration between the Project monitoring mechanisms, and the OCHA VPP+, Demolition Tracker and Protection of Civilian Database (PoC). The PVI subcategories have been developed in line with the OCHA VPP.

<b>Norwegian Refugee Council(NRC)</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Direct inputs to beneficiaries	6,065,610
Direct staff costs	1,833,538
General Operating and Other Running or Support Costs	800,556
Overhead /admin costs (7%)	608,979
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,308,683</b>

<b>Norwegian Refugee Council(NRC)</b>	
<b>Current BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
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General Operating and Other Running or Support Costs	800,556
Overhead /admin costs (7%)	608,979
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