



ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE
 Service public fédéral
**Affaires étrangères,
 Commerce extérieur et
 Coopération au Développement**

Direction générale de la Coopération au
 Développement – DGD

Service D2.1 – Aide Humanitaire

FORMULAIRE UNIQUE POUR LE FINANCEMENT D'UNE ACTION HUMANITAIRE 1

(Base légale: Loi du 9/01/2014 modifiant la Loi du 19/03/2013 relative à la Coopération au Développement - Arrêté Royal du 19/04/2014, Budget général des dépenses, allocation de base 14 54 52 35.60.83).

1. INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES

1.1 Nom de l'Organisation humanitaire/(date de l'agrément par le Ministre de la Coopération au développement – si requis):

NRC-NO

1.2 Titre de l'action:

Humanitarian Support to contribute to the Protection of Palestinians in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) from Forcible Transfer.

1.3 Zone d'intervention (pays, région, localités):

Palestinian Territory Occupied- West Bank (including East Jerusalem)

1.4 Date de démarrage de l'action:

01/09/2015

1.5 Durée de l'action en mois (cf. Art. 17, §2):

9 months

1.6 Date de début d'éligibilité des dépenses:

Date de signature de l'Arrêté Ministériel d'octroi.

1 Les spécifications utilisées dans ce formulaire ont été en grande partie reprises sur base du "Formulaire Unique" en usage, pour le même type d'actions, à la Commission Européenne (ECHO). Pour une bonne compréhension de celles-ci, se référer aux lignes directrices édictées par ECHO: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/fpa_fr.htm
 Les points précis se rapportant à la législation belge (Arrêté Royal du 19/04/2014) sont indiqués et soulignés dans le texte, à la suite du point spécifique concerné.

Au stade de la proposition, complétez les paragraphes numérotés, sauf ceux qui commencent avec [INT] (à remplir au stade du rapport intermédiaire) ou [FIN] (à remplir au stade du rapport final). Au stade des rapports intermédiaire et final, ne modifiez (biffez) que les données principales dans les paragraphes numérotés.

1.7 Type d'action humanitaire

1° le soutien de mesures qui favorisent une réponse rapide en cas de survenance de crises humanitaires;

2° la protection et l'assistance aux victimes de crises humanitaires par la prise en charge des besoins vitaux et l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations touchées

3° la reconstruction et le renforcement des institutions et la réhabilitation des infrastructures;

4° les actions de transition qui permettent la relance du tissu socioéconomique et de la société civile;

5° la préparation aux catastrophes;

6° la réalisation d'études et d'évaluations et la mise en œuvre d'actions, destinées à rendre l'aide humanitaire plus efficace et efficiente;

7° la promotion du droit international humanitaire.

(NB: la durée des opérations ne peut excéder 12 mois).

1.8 Proposition et rapports (Concernant les délais spécifiques, cf. AR du 19/04/2014):

Proposition initiale	X	date: 06-07-2015
Proposition révisée n°.	<input type="checkbox"/>	date: jj-mm-aa
Date de l'Arrêté Ministériel d'octroi		date: jj-mm-aa
Date Acte Unilatéral		date: jj-mm-aa
Date lettre d'acceptation		date: jj-mm-aa
Rapport intermédiaire	<input type="checkbox"/>	date: jj-mm-aa
Rapport final	<input type="checkbox"/>	date: jj-mm-aa

1.9 [INT] Énumérez les échanges de lettres intervenus après la signature de l'acte unilatéral jusqu'au stade du rapport intermédiaire

1.10 [FIN] Énumérez les échanges de lettres intervenus après la soumission du rapport intermédiaire jusqu'au stade du rapport final

2. ÉVALUATION DES BESOINS

2.1 Date(s) d'évaluation; méthodologie et sources d'information utilisées; organisation/personne(s) responsable(s) de l'évaluation

Dates d'évaluation

1. November 2014: Partner Agencies, joint review of assessments and identification of 115 vulnerable communities;
2. April-May, October-November 2014: GVC multi-sector needs assessment through a community-based protection approach of communities in Area C;
3. October 2014, ACF: North West Bank Assessment Report;
4. January 2014 - November 2014: PU-AMI reporting and assessing of settlers & Israeli forces attacks occurred in the North of West Bank;
5. September 2014: PU-AMI assessment with 170 olive farmers facing access restrictions in 6 villages
6. May 2014, ACTED: Evaluation of emergency support to households at risk of displacement of the West Bank including East Jerusalem;
7. December 2013, NRC: Assessment of reasons for not taking legal action after HLP violations;
8. June 2015: Protection Vulnerability Assessment undertaken by Consortium partners. See Annex 25: PVI Progress Report. Also Annex 3: Summary of Needs assessments.

Méthodologie

The Consortium has developed a common assessment approach - based on expertise, lessons learned and added value of each partner - in order to identify communities, needs and priorities of humanitarian response. Indeed, the Partner Agencies recognized the need of a homogenized approach to define vulnerabilities and interventions, built on the best practices of each partner with the view of optimizing each individual agency's added value and toward the provision of impartial humanitarian assistance. Drawing on the Partner's expertise and assessments referred to in 3.1.1, (see Annex 3 for the list of methodologies employed in the assessments) the Consortium has developed an assessment methodology.

The Consortium's methodology for identification of vulnerable communities, particularly relevant for Results 1 and 2 of the project is as follows:

- **Step 1: Pre-selection of vulnerable communities** is done through analysis of available data such as the OCHA Vulnerable Population Profile (VPP), Demolition Tracker and PU-AMI and OCHA Settler Violence and Israel Attacks Database. This secondary data is reviewed against the Partners Agencies knowledge, previous internal assessments as mentioned in the above section, in addition to other relevant stakeholders' feedback (i.e. Local governorates; Ministries; Cluster etc). This assessment resulted in the identification of an initial 115 communities which had been identified among the most vulnerable to protection issues that can effectively be targeted by the project (see Annex 4 for an indicative list of communities).

- **Step 2: Identification of the Protection Vulnerability Profile of the targeted Communities.**

Based on the pre-selection the Partners Agencies will undertake detailed quantitative and qualitative protection analysis', a Protection Vulnerable Index analysis and a Community-based Protection Approach analysis (see Annex 5 Community Assessment methodology). These processes allow the Partners to triangulate information in order to produce a comprehensive Protection Vulnerability Profile of the communities. The profile serves for the basis for discussion with communities and households on protection strategies and the most relevant mix of relevant components of the project, risks and mitigation measures. The selection criteria and subsequent multi-agency response is designed to overcome limitations associated with geographical coverage, and imperative prioritization of resources.

2.2 Exposé du problème et analyse des parties prenantes

The population of the West Bank, particularly the approximately 500,000 Palestinians living in Area C, Hebron 'H2' area and East Jerusalem, **experience protection threats** resulting from continued violations of International humanitarian law (IHL) including domestic laws, policies and actions aimed at the forcible transfer of the protected population and the expansion of settlements. Discriminatory planning laws, demolitions, evictions, seizure of land, declarations of state land and military zones, and freedom of movement restrictions, settler violence and land expropriation continue to pressure Palestinians including whole communities to leave their homes and or limit their access to basic services such as shelter, food, water, education, health and energy. The seizure of Palestinian land and settlement expansion, illegal under IHL, are two of the main drivers of displacement and humanitarian need in the West Bank. Since

The formation of the Consortium, bringing together the five Partner Agencies with complementary geographical reach and technical expertise, enhances the ability to provide integrated humanitarian responses to more vulnerable communities in an impartial manner. The presence of the Partner Agencies in the communities, through the implementation of community based approach methods and the CEW generates opportunities to improve the ability to provide legal and other referrals, and improve the implementation of the post demolition response. Development of a methodological approach has been carried out by the partners in this sense, allowing for a more integrated overall humanitarian response.

Further, bringing together international agencies from different countries provides the potential to leverage more diverse political and financial support critical to the successful implementation of the project. Each Partner Agency will be responsible for a geographic area thereby seeking accountability of the project to the beneficiaries through a single focal point. Significantly, the collaboration between the INGOs involved in the project creates an opportunity to mobilize broader and coordinated political support from diplomats in country and in the capitals of respective INGOs, critical to the provision of humanitarian assistance in Area C. The project's implementing partners significantly enhance the legal assistance provided through the project due to their close connection and longstanding relationships with affected communities and authorities and significant expertise. NRC's partners are identified due to their expertise in their relevant fields and as such provide additional skills and knowledge to the ICLA program.

2.3 Veuillez résumer les résultats de l'évaluation (le cas échéant, annexer un rapport complet) en établissant un lien avec l'action

From 1997 to 2013, the area used for Israeli settler agriculture in the West Bank has grown by 35% (with 40% of this growth in areas around ideological settlements, and largely on private Palestinian land) (Kerem Navot 2013). There was a sharp rise in the numbers of properties subject to settler take over in East Jerusalem in the second half of 2014. Further in 2014 two large parcels of land in Bethlehem were declared as 'state land', a practice which was used in the past for creation of settlements. It is expected that there will be continued displacement of Palestinian communities in Area C, H2 and East Jerusalem in 2015 due to settlement expansion. In addition to take over of land, settler violence, including property damage, is also undertaken to force Palestinians from their land. In 2014 (up to September), 254 settler-related incidents were recorded, with 7,342 trees being destroyed or damaged. Since 2009 up to August 2014 Nablus has been the Governorate registering the highest numbers of settler related incidents (counting 537 incidents), focused on the communities around Yitzhar and Bracha settlement.

The damage to private or agricultural assets has a clear impact on the livelihoods of households. Due to the lack of accountability for such violence, no compensation is provided and the victims have to rehabilitate and protect the damaged goods at their own expense, in communities with already high rates of poverty (World Bank, 2013). The destruction and damage to productive trees by settlers, in particular olive trees, has a cumulative and detrimental economic impact on the livelihoods of Palestinian families and communities and carries significant economic cost for olive owning households. A damaged 50 year old olive tree requires five years to bear fruit again and 20 years to produce a significant level of production: the associated average cost is US\$750 for a damaged 50 year old tree (FAO, 2013). In addition, lack of access to land restricts the ability of Palestinian farmers to prune and maintain trees, and impacts on the yield and productivity of olive trees. From November 2013 to 27 October 2014 over 600 structures have been demolished in the West Bank displacing over 1200 people, with a trend toward demolitions which directly affect whole communities rather than individual households, as well as the recently re-introduced practice of punitive demolitions. In addition to the loss of the physical shelter, the impact on **women** and children from forced displacement, demolitions can be particularly devastating, with woman bearing significant burden of caring for the family and children during displacement. **Children** whose homes have been demolished show a decline in mental health, with children under 12 also being significantly affected by their parents feelings of depression resulting from stresses due to displacement and threat of displacement (Save the Children, 2009).

Deterioration of achievement, attendance as well as children pushed out of school were reported by a significant percentage of children affected by displacement (Shir Hever, 2014). The mass forcible transfer of Palestinian **Bedouin communities** from the central West Bank is an acute threat following the publishing of two sets of design plans, with a capacity to accommodate approximately 12, 500 people, for the Bedouin township at Nuweima in August and September 2014. The particularly detrimental impact of the implementation of this plan on Palestinian Bedouin women's lives and particularly their freedom of movement has been documented (UNRWA, 2013). The Partner Agencies recent assessments highlight the threats **Bedouin and herders'** families living in Area C and/or near military and seam zones, and/or adjacent to certain settlements, experience range of violations including attacks and harassment by settlers, demolitions and forced displacement and as a result, their access to their land and livelihoods, to essential services - including, water, education, health services and electricity are severely limited. Families are not able to maintain or expand their homes and are often forced live in shelters well below SPHERE Standards which offer limited protection from harsh weather and water infiltration, do not provide sufficient ventilation or insulation which impacts on the health of the family particularly **children and elderly** people (GVC and ACF, 2014). Lack of proper sanitation facilities at homes and schools particularly impacts on women and girls who may be women to delay defecation until the nighttime hours, resulting in significant impacts on their health, and or increasing girls' school dropout rates. (GVC, 2014). Humanitarian assistance is systematically impeded by the Government of Israel through the demolition and seizure of humanitarian equipment and indications of an intention (discussions in the Knesset Subcommittee on Defense and Foreign Affairs from June 2014) to crackdown on the work of humanitarian agencies and Third States providing humanitarian assistance in Area C. It is expected that the restrictions on delivery of humanitarian assistance and pressure on humanitarian agencies will increase in 2015 and, Partner Agencies in this p, as some of the main providers of humanitarian material assistance, including post demolition material assistance, will be targeted. A coordinated and unified position toward the delivery of humanitarian relief with political and material support from the UN and third States, as envisaged by the HCT Area C Policy Framework, is essential and significant action and leadership by the HCT is required to make this policy operational. Whilst legal representation can successfully delay demolitions and evictions, in the vast majority of cases permanent security is not obtained for the household. Legal assistance for victims of

settler violence can support victims to file complaints and in some cases re-open closed police investigations and prosecutions however conviction rates for such violence is very low. The most common reasons cited by people who had experienced settler violence but had not made complaints or sought legal assistance was because they believed there were no benefits to the system (60% of respondents). Of those who thought there would be no benefits to lodging a complaint, approximately 68% said that their opinion would change if they had free legal assistance to monitor and advocate for their case including female NGO fieldworker/ lawyer accompany their families to the court/police station where appropriate. (Al Sahel, 2013). Legal remedies will only provide temporary reprieve from displacement if there are no changes to Israeli policies of forcible transfer, settlement expansion and compliance with IHL. See Annex 20 for detailed risk analysis and management through adaptation, mitigation and response measures, as well as a response matrix to interference by the Occupying Power to the delivery of humanitarian relief.

In line with the HCT Strategic Response Plan (SRP), the Consortium will seek to provide protection for Palestinians in the West Bank affected by IHL violations, primarily forcible transfer. The project is undertaken to contribute to the implementation of the HCT Area C Framework aimed at facilitating rapid, unimpeded and impartial provision of humanitarian assistance to civilians in Area C through the delivery of humanitarian assistance to those most vulnerable and through legal and political advocacy, to prevent, mitigate, respond and seek restitution in cases of forcible transfer, destruction of property, seizure of humanitarian assistance, eviction, settler violence and take over of Palestinian land. The project aims to transform policies and practices which generate a coercive environment that yields forcible transfer in the West Bank, in violation of international humanitarian law (IHL) and seeks to ensure effective and timely political interventions by the UN and Third States, to IHL violations and incidents which hamper the provision of aid. The project is built on an integrated protection approach, consisting of the following five Results, envisaged to influence changes in the policies which lead to IHL violations, as well as reducing the vulnerability of the communities to such risks.

Results 1 to 4 focus on the prevention from acts which can lead to forcible transfer such as demolition, eviction and settler violence while Result 5 responds to incidents of demolition and settler violence which results in property damage.

Result 1. Provision of material assistance and essential services to communities vulnerable to forcible transfer will be provided to enable communities to resist shocks which lead to displacement. Communities will be identified according to their vulnerability against the main protection factors generating the prolonged protection crisis (see Annex 5). These communities include those subject to forcible transfer plans or are under pressure to evacuate, communities subject to repeated settler violence and land grab and where there is an humanitarian need to rehabilitate essential infrastructure. The project will rehabilitate and protect community and household assets identified as critical to the community being able to remain in their current location. The Result will include the rehabilitation or construction of houses, schools, roads and land rehabilitation and WASH infrastructure networks and focus on vulnerable families including female headed households. In cases of threat of settler violence, provision of basic protection tools such as fences, walls, water tanks, tents and lighting (etc.) will be provided. In order to protect agricultural assets, support, including tools and daily workers, will be provided to farmers who face access restrictions to their land. Interventions will be developed with a community based approach and focus on gender specific concerns (see Annex 6, Gender Checklist to be used). These activities will be implemented by the right holders through community implementation, and will aim at raising the current capacity of the communities and families to be better able to absorb shocks and resist pressure leading to forcible transfer.

Result 2. Community empowerment/ mobilization for communities living in environment in which IHL violations are ongoing or likely to occur. Community Eye Watch (CEW), which are grass roots protection committees made up of men and at least 40% women from the community, will be reinforced and or established to provide community based mechanisms for protection solutions, including the implementation of early warning systems and reporting of violations and support referral systems particularly for women. The p will provide capacity development and technical support to these voluntary committees. It is noted that gender based violence is a focus area of capacity development and referral pathways for the CEW. The work of CEW includes a focus on monitoring and referrals of violations against children and schools as well as seeking referral pathways for children arrested or detained by the Israeli Military (annex 15 for further details).

Result 3. Legal assistance will be provided to those vulnerable to forcible transfer to support Palestinians to stay where they are living. Palestinians in Area, Hebron H2 and East Jerusalem will receive legal representation before Israeli Courts and administrative bodies in respect of domestic law remedies for demolition and eviction orders, land seizure and seizure of personal property, settler violence, settler take over of land, freedom of movement restrictions. Capacity development and technical support will be

provided to legal aid lawyers and humanitarian workers operating in the West Bank on issues related to displacement and settler violence.

Result 4. Seeking to change policies which lead to forcible transfer. Toward the prevention of forcible transfer advocacy will be undertaken to prevent and seek restitution in cases of forcible transfer and or demolition, seizure, eviction, settler violence. In support of the implementation of the Area C Framework, the project will seek to ensure systematic response by the UN Bodies, Third States and international organizations (such as the EU), to such incidents. In seeking to influence policies which lead to IHL violations, the project undertake advocacy toward UN Bodies and EU member States. Advocacy will be based on findings of the project and will include public interest litigation aimed at exposing laws, policies and practices leading to forcible transfer. The project will promote the messages of Palestinians, including women and children, from communities vulnerable to forcible transfer and affected by settler violence. Close connections will be maintained with UN and Third States in developing contingency plans for political response including demolition and seizure of humanitarian relief or transport, arrest or denial of visas of humanitarian workers.

Result 5. Systematic response and follow-up to demolitions, evictions and settler violence resulting in property damage through the provision of material and cash response, to cover damages to shelter, WASH, agricultural inputs and community infrastructure. It is noted that the construction and rehabilitation will ensure specific gender concerns are taken into account in particular privacy and appropriateness of shelters and WASH facilities. The response is triggered by OCHA and the project's implementation, gaps and monitoring will be reported through the Shelter Cluster to the Inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG). The project further compliments the ICCG mechanism with in depth needs surveying, whilst contributing to aggregated data collection on responses. The project will, particularly through the Shelter cluster, support efforts to strengthen the ICCG coordination of the post demolition response mechanism in particular monitoring of the timeliness and appropriateness of the response. In consideration of the ongoing threats to the provision of humanitarian relief in Area C, areas near settlements and East Jerusalem, and in line with the "Do No Harm" approach, Agencies will conduct community based risk assessments, prior to implementation of the project, in particular Results 1 and 5 (Annex 5). The project will implement mitigation strategies including preparing and mobilizing political support should risks eventuate. The project will seek to implement a coherent and impartial program through the adoption of standardized assessments, implementation methods and monitoring.

2.4 [INT] Si des changements sont intervenus dans l'évaluation des besoins au stade du rapport intermédiaire, veuillez préciser

2.5 [FIN] Si des changements sont intervenus dans l'évaluation des besoins après le rapport intermédiaire, veuillez préciser

3. ORGANISATION HUMANITAIRE DANS LA ZONE D'INTERVENTION

3.1 Présence de l'Organisation humanitaire dans la zone d'intervention: bref aperçu de la stratégie et des activités actuelles ou récentes dans le pays

Although this is the first year of this Consortium, the current project builds this extensive experience of the individual Partner Agencies (ACF, ACTED, PU-AMI, GVC) and NRC (Lead Agency) in emergency preparedness and response (material assistance, legal aid and settler violence monitoring), the bi-lateral cooperation of their actions over the past years and the 'post demolition ACTED led Consortium'. The Partner and Lead Agencies are active members of the HCT Cluster system and it is noted that ACF, GVC, ACTED, PUAMI and NRC have been selected by respective Clusters to be part of the Humanitarian Project Cycle (HPC) vetting committees.

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) re-established its presence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 2009 in response to the need to prevent violations of IHL in particular violations related to the displacement of Palestinians. It currently operates shelter, education as well as information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA) programs with offices in East Jerusalem, Gaza and Hebron. NRC's ICLA program has worked with Palestinians at risk of displacement throughout East Jerusalem and Area C of the West Bank as well as Gaza since 2009. NRC has education programs throughout the oPt and newly established Shelter and Wash programs in Gaza.

Action Against Hunger (ACF) ACF has been present in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) since September 2002, and has permanent offices in Jerusalem, Gaza and Hebron. ACF has implemented numerous projects in the area, mostly focused on shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security and livelihoods, cash based interventions and agriculture. ACF is currently working with a number of local partners, in coordination with the Palestinian line ministries (Palestinian Water Authority, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Agriculture).

Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)'s presence in the country started in 1992 with a Community Based Rehabilitation project financed by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since then, GVC has been working in the country focusing mainly on water and sanitation, agriculture, health and governance sectors and has successfully implemented approximately 41 projects, 22 funded by ECHO. Within GVC's current strategy its operation focuses on sectors of livelihood, food security, agriculture, WASH and governance through both humanitarian and development operations. GVC currently has 4 permanent offices, in Tulkarem, Hebron, Ramallah and Gaza.

ACTED has been present in the OPT since 2007, implementing agricultural/livelihood projects and since 2013 supporting the development of Palestinian civil society. ACTED began providing humanitarian assistance in the West Bank to households affected by conflict-related shocks in 2010 through an ECHO-funded project. Several projects have since followed, funded by ECHO, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the United Nations Emergency Response Fund. Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), since 2002, has provided emergency humanitarian aid to vulnerable communities through a wide range of income generating activities, food assistance, agriculture and WASH projects in Gaza and the West Bank. In the last three years PU-AMI has focused on the implementation of a protection approach in its humanitarian programs where populations are directly exposed to violations of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and at-risk of forced displacement. PU-AMI's Protection projects include: support to access in restricted areas and or near settlements, reporting on settlers' and Israeli Forces violence, providing protective response to households and communities to mitigate the threats of settlers' violence in the West Bank.

The AIDA advocacy working group has been coordinating advocacy work on behalf of AIDA membership since 2009.

3.2 Actions en cours et demandes de financement introduites auprès d'autres donateurs), dans la même zone d'intervention – veuillez indiquer comment les chevauchements et le double financement seraient évités.

The project is complimentary with the implementation of the ECHO HIP 2015, to which Consortium partners had worked towards since January 2015. The project funded by ECHO serves 27,489 individuals (4,099 households). Another action funded by ECHO and other Member States is implementing and complementary to this project. Moreover, it will seek contribution from other donors, so as to reach full funding at 7,000,000 Euro per annum. However this additional funding has not yet been confirmed. DGD will be advised when such confirmation is secured. The project has been designed to complement the implementation of the ECHO HIP 2015 (January - December 2015), and the design of complimentary interventions for 2016 will complement the DGD project.

One of the objectives of the project is to contribute to the operation of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Area C Policy Framework (Area C Framework) and the Inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG) 'post demolition response mechanism'. See Annex 19 for further details on Consortium coordination structure and synergy. Result 5 of the project responds to OCHA triggers for demolition and incidents of property damage caused by settler violence as part of the ICCG coordinated response. The implementation of this result will be coordinated with the Shelter and Protection Clusters and the specifications of the material response are agreed by the Shelter Cluster. The project is designed to be fully complementary of the assistance provided by the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS)/International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the Palestinian Authority (PA). The project also coordinates interventions with the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government.

It is noted that the cash assistance criteria and amounts implemented through the post demolition response have been agreed jointly with UNRWA to ensure that all populations are entitled to the same assistance, irrespective of their refugee status. Reports on implementation and impediments to delivery of humanitarian aid, and gaps, monitoring of results will be provided by the Consortium to the Shelter Cluster, and through the Shelter Cluster to the ICCG including requests for urgent action by the HCT when humanitarian relief is impeded. The project will seek to strengthen the monitoring and follow-up of the inter cluster response

through joint field monitoring and advocacy toward the urgent intervention of the HCT, as per the Area C Framework, when required. The assessment, monitoring, reporting and evaluation methodology for Result 1 and 2 of the project has been designed to generate opportunities for synergies with OCHA documentation and monitoring systems. The assessment utilizes the information from the OCHA Vulnerable Population Profile, Demolition Tracker, and Settler Violence Database and will provide inputs into these information systems based on field monitoring, the development of community Protection Vulnerability Profiles for communities targeted by the project and settler violence reports. The Partner Agencies are active in the national grouping of HCT Clusters. Specifically, GVC, ACF and ACTED are key partners in the design of the WASH and Shelter cluster strategies and PU-AMI and NRC are actively collaborating within the Protection cluster, including the Core Group on Settler Violence, the Legal Task Force and the Legal Advice Group. The strong presence and relations of the Partners' Agencies at a local level, supported by a specifically community-based approach, guarantees that any defined intervention is reviewed and selected with the inclusion of Village Councils, Municipalities and Local Governorates to reinforce their plans for the targeted areas. The legal response under Result 3 is part of the wider NRC ICLA program which responds to the HCT Strategic Response Plan for 2015. (see Annex 2: consolidated overview of the ICLA program). The advocacy outcomes of the project will be coordinated with the 80 members of AIDA through the advocacy working group and through the HCT advocacy working group.

3.3 [FIN] Enumérez les autres opérations exécutées par l'Organisation humanitaire ou ses partenaires de mise en œuvre au cours de la même période dans cette zone d'intervention et décrivez comment les risques de double financement ont été évités

4. CADRE OPÉRATIONNEL

4.1 Localisation exacte de l'action (veuillez inclure une carte permettant de localiser le projet)

Occupied Palestinian territory (oPt/Palestine), West Bank including East Jerusalem

4.2 Bénéficiaires

4.2.1 Nombre total de bénéficiaires directs:

3501 Individuals and 7 organizations.

4.2.2 Spécificités des bénéficiaires directs (veuillez préciser, si possible, en vous référant aux groupes selon le cas, p. ex.: mineurs non-accompagnés, handicapés, enfants, anciens combattants...)

The primary direct beneficiaries of the project will be Palestinian men, women, girls and boys who are vulnerable to forcible transfer in the West Bank, including those subject to eviction, or whose property is subject to destruction/seizure, restrictions to access land or trespass/land grab by settlers and settler violence.

	Estimated % of target group	% female (F)	% male (M)
Infants & young children(0-59 months)	12 %	50 %	50 %
Children (5-17y)	27 %	50 %	50 %
Adults (18-49y)	51 %	45 %	55 %
Elderly (≥ 50y)	10 %	50 %	50 %

4.2.3 Mécanismes et critères d'identification des bénéficiaires directs

Vulnerability is assessed on a community level through an initial screening of data (Vulnerable Population Profile) followed by in-depth community-based protection assessments to inform interventions under R1 and 2 and generate accurate data to reinforce the support given under Result 3, 4, 5 (Annex 5). The operational presence of Agencies is only accounted for cost effectiveness and efficiency in providing comprehensive interventions, based on joint detailed analysis. A person may be eligible to receive free legal aid services as per Result 3 if they fulfill the selection criteria (Annex 7). Humanitarian agencies, fieldworkers and lawyers are selected for training on the basis of those who are working in vulnerable communities. Advocacy, through R4, will be directed to diplomats and publics who have the ability, even if indirectly, to possibly influence Israeli policy. Public interest cases will be confined to cases which aim to respond to and challenge Israeli policies which may lead to forcible transfer (including planned forcible transfer of Bedouin in central West Bank). Relevant power-holders within the PA who have the ability to reinforce policies to respond to forcible transfer and/or to support communities at risk. Beneficiaries of cash and material assistance, R 5, are based on need determined by OCHA demolition/ settler violence resulting in property damage triggers and confirmed by the partner agency assessments as well as fitting the eligibility criteria for response.

Please refer to Annex 4 for an indicative list of the communities targeted by Results 1 and 2 of the project. It is noted that Results 3 and 5 will be implemented in any community in the West Bank based on needs and referrals. The Consortium Partner acting as focal point for a geographical area will assure the linkages and participation of beneficiaries for any given Result of the project.

4.2.4 Décrivez l'ampleur et les modalités d'implication des bénéficiaires directs dans la conception de l'action

Beneficiaries are involved in most stages of the project, including in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, through a shared decision making process. The methodology for the project involves producing an assessment, the 'Protection Vulnerability Profile' of the community (see annex 5). This analysis is undertaken through a Community Based Approach to extract a coherent context analysis able to isolate threats, vulnerabilities, capacities and coping strategies of the communities. In each identified community meetings are conducted with representatives, including women, CEW members and other key informants, interviews are held at household level and gender balanced focus group discussions are organized. The results are analyzed and discussed with relevant actors including local line Ministries. The methodology includes a structured process of community-level meetings setting the basis for the co-participated analysis of the forcible transfer in the community. Prior to the implementation of rehabilitation or construction activities (Results 1 and 5) detailed risks assessments, including legal analysis, will be conducted with beneficiaries to determine whether the activity should proceed and on what basis. Beneficiaries will be involved not only in program design but also as implementers in respect of Results 1 and 2. This approach, as relevant to result 1, has the potential to reduce potential security risks and enable beneficiary families and broader communities to supplement their income and build their capacity to respond to shocks. Community management will be promoted at all stages, to achieve most effective use of local resources and to increase the sense of ownership of the communities involved. Monitoring and evaluation are designed to capture the knowledge and information of beneficiaries about the impacts of the project. Further the CEW provides a mechanism for the review of community vulnerabilities and relevance of the project.

4.2.5 Autres bénéficiaires potentiels (indirects, "catchment", etc.)

Estimated total number of indirect beneficiaries targeted by the project, in complementarity with other interventions, include 27,498 individuals and 92 organizations.

4.2.6 Bénéficiaires directs par secteur (se référer aux "lignes directrices d'ECHO)

Secteur	Nombre de bénéficiaires
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Protection	Individuals 3116 Organizations : 7
Shelter and NFIs	Individuals: 385

4.2.7 [INT] En cas de changement, veuillez expliquer

4.2.8 [FIN] En cas de changement, veuillez expliquer

4.2.9 [FIN] Estimation par type de bénéficiaires

Femmes:	... %,	Hommes:	... % (total femmes + hommes = 100 %)
Nourrissons (< 5 ans):	... %,	Enfants (< 18 ans):	... %
		Personnes âgées:	... %

4.3 Objectifs, résultats et activités

4.3.1 Aperçu opérationnel de l'action: cadre logique² (maximum 3 pages)

Titre de l'action	Humanitarian Support to Contribute to the Protection of Palestinians in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) from Forcible Transfer.			
Objectif principal	Palestinian communities and individuals in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) are protected from forcible transfer			
	Logique d'intervention	Indicateurs objectivement vérifiables	Sources de vérification	Risques et hypothèses
Objectif spécifique	Contribute to the protection from forcible transfer of Palestinians in West Bank communities facing such risk through provision of humanitarian assistance including support to human shelter, WASH, livelihoods, community-based protection, legal assistance and advocacy.	<p>% of beneficiaries who report increased capacities to resist forcible transfer due to the project. Target value : 65</p> <p>% of beneficiaries in Area C who have eviction or demolition orders remain in their homes due to legal representation provided through the project. Target value : 95</p>	<p>External evaluation implementing a Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) scheme, addressing FT triggers (including through coercive environment) and responses, and perceived protection from FT.</p> <p>NRC database, monthly implementation national legal partner reports and inter-cluster demolition tracker.</p>	<p>Assumption 1: The security and political situation remains stable and the Partners Agencies are allowed to implement the activities including able to access the Israeli Courts. Associated risks: If the security and political situation will deteriorate, this will cause delay, suspension and cancellation of activities due to insecurity to staff and beneficiaries, arrests and confiscation or seizure of equipment, an increase in prices due to restricted access to required inputs,</p>

² Ce tableau doit donner un aperçu général complet des différents éléments de l'action. Il contiendra seulement des informations concises sur les résultats et les activités. Tout changement apporté au cadre logique au stade du rapport intermédiaire ou du rapport final sera communiqué.

		# actions taken by Third Parties to change and or mitigate policies which lead to forcible transfer in the West Bank. Target value : 3	Changes to regulations, court decisions, documented changes to practice, public statements emails and minutes of meetings	robbery/seizure of assets, destruction of infrastructure, limited access to areas of intervention due to movement restrictions such as checkpoints, closures, firing zones or curfews. Court action will not be able to delay implementation of demolition orders and limit the time available for diplomatic intervention.
Résultats	<p>Result 1</p> <p>Stop, prevent and alleviate the worst effects of the coercive environment leading to progressive isolation and deprivation of communities by providing material assistance to support the most vulnerable to forcible transfer and IHL violations.</p> <p>Global costs : 421.641,00 €</p> <p>Beneficiaries – Households : 300</p> <p>Individuals per household : 7</p>	<p>% of beneficiaries with increased sector specific humanitarian standards (wash, shelter, livelihood). Target value: 80</p> <p>% of communities who increase their protection from forcible transfer. Target value: 50</p> <p>% of shelters constructed in accordance with local building standards and regulations, and specifications developed by the Cluster. Target value: 90</p> <p>Minimum distance (in meters) in between farthest targeted beneficiary household and the nearest water collection point. Target value: 500</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • baseline and post line survey • Use of available external data (ex: health clinics in the area, Ministry of Education) • KAP surveys <p>Comparison between an in-house base-line and a final evaluation including comparison of the Community Protection Vulnerability Index (quantitative analysis) and the Community Protection Vulnerability Profile (qualitative analysis)</p> <p>Evaluation by the Shelter Cluster, bill of quantities, final work certificate</p> <p>Survey results of survey conducted before and after the intervention</p>	<p>Assumption 2: Economic situation and monetary systems remains stable. Associated risks: If the economic situation and monetary systems deteriorate, this will affect the size of the activities due to reduced availability of and</p> <p>access to required inputs, unfavorable exchange rate between national currency and currency of project</p> <p>budget, uncontrolled inflation of the prices of project materials, stop issue the VAT exception by PA for project suppliers or contractors</p> <p>Assumption 3: There will be no major natural disasters, earthquakes, floods, or rain shortage/ drought. Associated</p>

				<p>risks: If the area will be affected by natural disasters, this may</p> <p>cause delay, cessation, reduction or cancellation of the activities due to scarcity of materials or inflation of input prices, destruction of rehabilitated infrastructure, limited access to beneficiary communities, increases in general insecurity, and cisterns fail to collect estimated quantities of water.s</p> <p>See Annex 20 for risk analysis and management.</p>
	<p>Result 2</p> <p>Community empowerment/ mobilization for communities living in environment in which IHL violations are ongoing or likely to occur.</p> <p>Global costs : 109.720,00 €</p> <p>Beneficiaries – Individuals : 56</p> <p>Beneficiaries – Organisations : 7</p>	<p>% CEW committees review their protection mapping at least once during the project. Target value: 100</p> <p>X% of cases referred by the community to the CEW are subject to feedback to the concerned person and/or community by CEW member. Target value: 90</p>	<p>Minutes of CEW meetings and protection mapping</p> <p>Stakeholders Emails - including Protection clusters and other partners; ECHO partners database; Minutes of meetings with CEW and affected households</p>	
	<p>Result 3</p> <p>Legal assistance to Palestinians at risk of forcible transfer in the West Bank.</p> <p>Global costs : 308.651,00 €</p> <p>Beneficiaries – Individuals : 80</p> <p>Beneficiaries – Households : 115</p>	<p># of opened and continuing cases for legal assistance during the Action related to demolitions, eviction, land seizure, settler violence, settler land grab and others. Target value: 125</p> <p># of vulnerable Palestinians at risk of displacement in East Jerusalem, Area C and Hebron H2, and areas</p>	<p>NRC partner monthly reports and NRC database</p> <p>NRC partner monthly reports and NRC database</p>	<p>Conditions préalables</p> <p>-Political stability guarantees access to the areas of intervention;</p> <p>- Israeli civil or military authorities will not issue stop-work orders or actually stop the work in the field or will not confiscate any machinery or</p>

	<p>Individuals per household : 7</p>	<p>affected by settler violence and land grab who receive legal counseling on demolition, eviction, seizure, access to land or settler violence by NRC or NRC partners. Target value: 20</p> <p># of technical services provided to the PA, NGOs or other private lawyers for their HLP casework. Target value: 80</p> <p># of persons receiving information services. Target value: 50</p>	<p>Provision of technical services to the PA, NGOs and other private lawyers for their HLP casework</p> <p>Beneficiary surveys</p>	<p>car needed for the action;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to the site will not be denied by the Israeli civil and military authorities; - Contractors will continue participating in tenders for construction activities at normal market prices and will not be intimidated by possible Israeli interventions; - The communities confirm the willingness to participate to the activities, receive assistance and engage with the Israeli Justice System; - Partner Agencies maintain relevant registrations and authorisation for the continuation of the project and for implementing staff; -the rate of demolitions remains relatively stable compared with previous years.
	<p>Result 4</p> <p>Seeking to change policies and practices which lead to forcible transfer</p> <p>Global costs : 9.102,00 €</p> <p>Beneficiaries – Individuals : 75</p>	<p>Information/ Mobilization: % of incidents reported in timely way (within 72-96 hours) to relevant donors and diplomats of the project. Target value: 95</p> <p>Denunciation: # actions taken by power holders to address, prevent, mitigate and respond to cases in which calls for action are made by the project. Target value: 4</p> <p>Denunciation: # statements (public, private, or</p>	<p>Incident reports</p> <p>Emails, public and private statements</p>	

		<p>semipublic) from duty bearers of third States and intergovernmental organizations (EU and UN) referencing Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions (including forcible transfer or deportation, unlawful and wanton destruction of property) and serious violations of international human rights law, which are, at least in part, due to advocacy of the project. Target value: 3</p> <p>Persuasion: # of areas of the HCT Area C Policy Framework which substantial progress is made towards implementation. Target value: 3</p>	<p>Statements, emails, minutes of meetings, reports</p> <p>Minutes of meetings, letters and reports from the HCT and the UN</p>	
	<p>Result 5 Households at risk of forcible transfer following demolitions, evictions and settler violence have access to emergency support</p>	<p>% of targeted households who have access to shelter solutions and materials which meet agreed technical and performance standards, including those prescribed by the Cluster. Target value: 90</p>	<p>ACTED database and project and Shelter Cluster monitoring reports</p>	

	<p>Global costs : 288.328,00 €</p> <p>Beneficiaries – Households : 55</p> <p>Individuals per household : 7</p>	<p># average working days elapsed between OCHA Trigger and delivery of relief assistance (cash and material assistance). Target value: 15</p> <p>% of material distributed in use. Target value: 90</p> <p>% of households assisted with cash rental assistance obtain sufficient emergency housing for at least a three month period. Target value: 100</p> <p>% of the eligible residential, livelihood and WASH needs are responded to. Target value: 100</p>	<p>ACTED response tracker</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>Monitoring reports</p> <p>OCHA and ACTED response tracker</p>	
<p>Activités</p>	<p>Rehabilitation and construction of community assets in communities vulnerable to forcible transfer;</p> <p>Rehabilitation and construction of residential facilities as a preventative measure against forcible transfer for vulnerable households;</p> <p>Provision of protective assets, tools for households and communities;</p> <p>Set-up of tools, guidelines and curriculum for implementing community empowerment activities;</p> <p>Selection and creation of CEW committees in communities at high risk of forcible transfer and</p>			

	<p>settler violence;</p> <p>Training and technical support to grass roots committees in high-risk selected communities;</p> <p>Local authorities, international actors and local communities awareness raising and involvement;</p> <p>Implementation of the Early warning, assessment and referral system;</p> <p>Provision of high quality legal counselling and representation to individual Palestinians under threat or affected by forced displacement including those referred by consortium partners, UN / INGOs or identified through the inter-cluster demolition/ settler violence emergency response trigger mechanism for the West Bank;</p> <p>Provision of training and technical assistance to humanitarian fieldworkers, lawyers and law students;</p> <p>Prevent, mitigate, respond and seek restitution in cases of forcible transfer through incident based advocacy and HCT Area C Framework implementation;</p> <p>Prevent, mitigate, respond and seek restitution in cases of forcible transfer through policy change advocacy, to transform policies and practices of the Occupying Power which lead to forcible transfer, violation of rights, and hinders the resilience of the Palestinian population;</p> <p>In- depth household assessments;</p> <p>Delivery of material assistance;</p> <p>Delivery of cash assistance;</p> <p>Monitoring of delivery of material and cash response in relation to demolition resulting in property damage.</p>	
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4.3.2 Informations plus détaillées par résultat³

4.3.2.1 Résultat 1

Stop, prevent and alleviate the worst effects of the coercive environment leading to progressive isolation and deprivation of communities by providing material assistance to support the most vulnerable to forcible transfer and IHL violations.

4.3.2.1.1 Au stade de la proposition

- Secteur: **Protection**
Sous-secteur associé: **Prevention of and response to violence**
- **Bénéficiaires (statut + nombre): IDPs, Refugees, Other.**
Households 300. Individuals per household 7 or total individuals 2100;

It is expected that approximately 300 households will benefit from Result 1.

The beneficiaries will be identified in an indicative list is included in annex 4. The intervention will support refugees and non-refugees meeting the selection criteria based on vulnerability and exposure to threats. Bedouin and herding families in E1 and Firing Zones will be prioritized due to serious protection risks in their areas.

The beneficiaries of water interventions will be those suffering from water scarcity and spending high portion of their income on water (up to 20% of their income in some communities).

The beneficiaries of shelter rehabilitation intervention are living in shelters below SPHERE and exposed to factors which lead to forcible transfer.

Latrines will be provided for community lack access to sanitations and use open defecation. Priority will be given to crowded communities and women headed families to ensure protection and privacy.

Communities' highly affected by settler and Israeli Forces attacks may benefit from prevention intervention such as building protective walls around schools; fences; rehabilitation of agricultural roads etc. These interventions will be implemented according to the needs identified by the community, including the Community Eyes Watch members where relevant.

Farming families who face access restrictions to their land due to the Israeli permit regime or due to settlement encroachment or settler violence will be selected in close collaboration with local authorities and farmer's committees.

- Indicateurs pour ce résultat:

1. % of beneficiaries with increased sector specific humanitarian standards (wash, shelter, livelihood). Baseline: 0 Target value: 80

Indicator captures the specific impact of sectorial interventions triggered by the protection analysis, serves as a basis to evaluate need based interventions according to humanitarian standards, to assure consistency in sector specific impacts. Being the activities triggered by a protection analysis, these indicators will allow quantitative and qualitative information that will be offsetting the overall monitoring of the impacts in terms of prevention of forcible transfer. The humanitarian standards will be used to monitor the impact of the design activity case by case, and will be factorized in the overall OVI1 to show the direct impacts to the overall targeted beneficiaries.

2. % of communities who increase their protection from forcible transfer. Baseline: 0 Target value: 50

³ Par résultat identifié dans le cadre logique, des informations plus détaillées nécessaires à la bonne compréhension de la proposition/du rapport seront assemblées ici. Une sous-section spécifique par résultat au stade de la proposition, du rapport intermédiaire et du rapport final a été prévue (veuillez ne pas mettre à jour l'information d'un stade précédent dans cette section, veuillez commenter le changement dans la sous-section appropriée du résultat).

The indicator allows thorough monitoring set to capture the specific impacts of the material assistance to the overall protection of the community, and in particular the risk of forcible transfer. The analysis stems from a community-based approach that will be implemented by the partners (see Annex 5: Community Assessment Methodology), that will result in a combined measurement, including a protection Vulnerability Index, consisting of the factorizing of specific sectorial vulnerabilities of the targeted communities into a *quantitative analysis*; and a Community Protection Vulnerability Profile, consisting of a fact-based qualitative analysis capturing the findings of a protection analysis at community level. The indicator is key to the substantiation of the SO, applying a results-oriented methodology.

3. % of shelters constructed in accordance with local building standards and regulations, and specifications developed by the Cluster. Baseline: 0 Target value: 90

It is noted that the project will seek to ensure that standards are met in all cases however in certain cases, based on the risk assessment, it is a modifications can made. This indicator relates to construction and rehabilitation of residential shelters, according to standards defined by the Shelter Cluster.

4. Minimum distance (in meters) in between farthest targeted beneficiary household and the nearest water collection point. Baseline: 0. Target value: 500

This indicator related to interventions to rehabilitate and or construct WASH facilities within the community, given evidence gathered through a community-based approach to resilience from forcible transfer.

- **Activités associées au résultat**

1. Rehabilitation and construction of community assets in communities vulnerable to forcible transfer.

Based on community assessments and analysis undertaken by partners of the project and building on knowledge gained by partners over the past years, the project will rehabilitate and or construct community assets such as roads, schools, wash infrastructures, clinics and land essential to improve the communities' resilience to main protection issues including IHL violations such as forcible transfer. The activities will be defined to also consider necessary components for emergency preparedness.

The provision of material assistance to assure basic services aims at reinforcing the beneficiaries' ability to survive in their current location and seeks to prevent or alleviate the risk of forcible transfer.

The agencies have already elaborated an estimation of the probability of the different risks related to forcible transfer, sectors affected by the risks (water, health, education), the particular vulnerability of the community, the impact on the different groups and their capacity to cope with the risks. The Community members will be involved in a community-based approach to identifying response priorities and actively participate in the design of the intervention; including collaboratively developing tools/methodologies to reduce protection risks and improve/suggest coping mechanisms.

As part of risk management and risk mitigation measures in sensitive areas, the agencies will coordinate with relevant duty bearers (Third States and National Authorities) and will prioritize direct implementation with right holders to augment the impact of the activities with cash injection and increase sense of ownership; whenever necessary, local contractors will be hired.

All activities will be implemented under low visibility in an effort to reduce and prevent potential negative actions from Israeli forces or local Israeli settlers: donor stickers and visibility material will be displayed at agencies' discretion further to adequate security and do-no-harm analysis.

During the intervention the Partner Agency will carry out a legal analysis which will serve as basis to design in concurrence with NRC the proper legal awareness steps within the Consortium, and specific actions to be taken under Result 3 and Result 4. The community approach in the implementation of the activities will reinforce the links between the agencies and the communities, to avoid possible communities' fatigue and to better apply a better informed consent approach on the data collection and management (data protection). In addition the data will be used to reinforce the legal referral mechanism between the field implementing agencies and the ICLA support. As per the triggering of any response to demolition and/or settler violence (Result 5), the relations between the organizations and the communities reinforces the co-assessment and subsequent co-decision of the most appropriate intervention.

2. Rehabilitation and construction of residential facilities as a preventative measure against forcible transfer for vulnerable households.

Within the general vulnerability criteria and protection problems framework of the targeted communities, the agencies will rehabilitate/construct household facilities (water storage, residential shelters, latrines and others) for families deprived of basic needs in line with the parameters defined by each sector cluster (in particular WASH Food Security and Protection) and international standards (i.e. SPHERE standards). It is noted that WASH interventions will be undertaken in combination with hygiene promotion to prevent potential health risks and increase protection, especially for women and children.

A specific selection criterion to identify the most unprotected families in the communities will be updated/used for final beneficiary identification. The rehabilitation/construction of facilities will be executed following an in-depth analysis on hygiene practices, social acceptance among the right holders and a comprehensive risk analysis.

In order to increase water storage capacity, construction and rehabilitation of rain water harvesting cisterns, improvement of cisterns' catchment areas and provision of tankers will be considered, whenever the construction/rehabilitation of local water networks is not feasible. The project will also distribute polyethylene water tanks to families with insufficient and/or unsafe water storage capacities, where the construction or rehabilitation of cisterns is inadequate either due to people's life style (seasonal movement) or security constraints.

In terms of rehabilitation of residential shelters, the agencies will provide solution reviewed and agreed within the SHELTER cluster, and designed to meet the minimum SPHERE standards in terms of insulation (against weather conditions), available area (not less than 3.5m²/person), and privacy. The solutions take into account the daily activities and different needs of women, children and the customs of the local community. In addition, latrines will be manufactured and provided to vulnerable Bedouin and herder groups.

3. Provision of protective assets, tools for households and communities

The project will provide basic protective assets/tools (such as fences, tents for water tanks, extension of water systems to safer areas, protection walls, lights and such) to families vulnerable to attacks by settlers and or Israeli forces to protect them from violence and increase their ability to resist forcible displacement through reducing the magnitude or/and future likelihoods of such crises

4.3.2.1.2 Rapport intermédiaire

- **Mise à jour⁴ des indicateurs**
- **Mise à jour⁴ des bénéficiaires (statut + nombre)**
- **Mise à jour⁴ des activités**

4.3.2.1.3 Rapport final

- **Indicateurs pour les résultats obtenus**
- **Bénéficiaires (statut + nombre)**
- **Activités réalisées**
- **Moyens et coûts associés finalement engagés**

⁴ La mise à jour et les explications doivent porter tant sur les progrès que sur les changements faits par rapport à la proposition.

4.3.2.2 Résultat 2: Community empowerment/ mobilization for communities living in environment in which IHL violations are ongoing or likely to occur.

4.3.2.2.1 *Au stade de la proposition*

- Secteur: **Protection**
Sous-secteur associé: **Prevention of and response to violence; Strengthening of protection sensitivity.**
- **Bénéficiaires (statut + nombre): IDPs, Local Population**

Beneficiaries – Individuals : 56 ; Organisations : 7.

7 communities will benefit from the operation of the Community Eye Watch mechanism. An indicative list of these communities. A total of 56 (based on an average of 8 people per committee) individual members of the CEW will benefit from capacity development and technical support from the project.

It is noted that the number of member per Community Eye Watch (CEW) varies per community based on the number of inhabitants, the size of the village, the occupation of the members but generally the committee has between 5 to 10 members. Members of the CEW will be selected together with the village councils / Bedouins representatives as follows: After consultation with the local authorities, a list of suggested names representing the villages, its different geographic areas, its composition, and other criteria such as their availability, their link with the community, etc. is drafted.

In order to guarantee the sustainability of this activity and the involvement of the communities, at least 2 persons from the village council / Bedouins representatives will be part of the CEW. Further, the project will seek to ensure at least 40% women. Potential members are all briefed by the project prior to entering into a commitment. Regular additional or replacement members are selected in order to ensure sufficient back-up as required.

- **Indicateurs pour ce résultat:**

1. % CEW committees review their protection mapping at least once during the project. Baseline: 0 Target value: 100

The projection mapping will be designed with the CEW in the three-months following the beginning of the Action and will be updated no more than six months after being developed. One of the overall objectives of the intervention is to strengthen communities' capacities in order for them to identify their own Protection needs and alert the relevant stakeholders. Due to the mapping process, communities will be able to design a map including all the protection mainstreaming aspects of the community, and identify priorities and solutions. For the Partner Agencies this tool will be used as part of the Community profile, and will enable the design of interventions according to needs formulated by the communities.

2. X% of cases referred by the community to the CEW are subject to feedback to the concerned person and/or community by CEW member. Baseline: 0 Target value: 90

After the forms are transmitted to relevant stakeholders, the project will monitor the feedback and potential responses provided to the affected families. However, note that the achievement of this objective does not rely exclusively on the p as the responses for settler and Israeli Military violence are within the mandate of the Protection cluster. The project will seek to strengthen systems within the Protection Cluster to close gaps for providing feedback related to referred cases, and ensure accountability to beneficiaries through a concerted Consortium approach. Notably, the development of a database including the monitoring of response by various actors.

The project will inform the victims on a regular basis about the follow up of their cases and provide feedback on a monthly basis to the CEW about the referred cases. The CEW will then be in charge to provide this information to the victims to reinforce the responsibility of the CEW to their community.

- **Activités associées au résultat**

1. Set-up of tools, guidelines and curriculum for implementing community empowerment activities.

In order to standardize the implementation of the community empowerment activities, planning between the Partner Agencies will be undertaken to harmonize best practices developed by each partner in the various communities of the West Bank. PU-AMI, as the technical lead for the project for this result, has the benefit of two -years experiences of community empowerment through a program implemented in the North West Bank 'Communities Eyes Watch' (CEW), and will continue to lead, while MdM focuses on psychosocial

support . PU-AMI, through its Quality and Operational Departments and in partnership with the other Partner Agencies, will refine the selection process of the grass roots committee, including the selection criteria; a guidelines summing-up step by steps the procedure and approaches to community empowerment and the curriculum of trainings as well as the materials to be distributed to the grass roots committee. PU-AMI will implement trainings for the Partner Agencies on community empowerment approach of the project. The training will be followed up by accompaniment in the field to support Partner Agencies in implementing community empowerment activities.

2. Selection and creation of CEW committees in communities at high risk of forcible transfer and settler violence.

The project will focus on the empowerment of communities represented by all community members, including vulnerable groups, which will identify their needs, communicate them as well as the risks they face and the possible action to reduce those risks. The objective is to enable the community members to support their communities in addressing identified needs, risks and protection issues and advocating their community's priorities to the relevant duty bearer (with Third Parties or National Authorities).

The grass roots committee will serve as a forum where community members meet, analyze their needs, reflect on them, identify community risks, resources available, and identify risk reduction activities. It is thus an informal community structure, representing all sectors of the community who have a role to play in protection from forcible transfer. This includes documenting human rights violations, international humanitarian law violation, protection incidents, and communicating with community members and relevant duty bearers.

Though previous ECHO Actions, PU-AMI has supported the creation of 27 CEW in:

- Nablus governorate: Urif, Burin, Jalloud, Qabalan, Jurish, As Sawya, Duma, Al Luban Sharqiya, Majdal Bani Fadel, Asira Al Qibliya, Einabous, Awarta, Beit Furik, Qusra, Yatma, Qayrut, Madama, Yanon/Aqraba, Huwarra;
- Salfit governorate: Marda, Haris, Deir Istia, Kifl Haris;
- Qalqilya governorate: Kuffr Qaddum, Jit, Beit Amin, Immatin & Farat'a.

Through this project at least 7 additional committees (TBC) will be created in communities throughout the West Bank including Nablus, Qalqilya and Salfit. Ongoing support will be provided to the existing committees based on the capacities of the committees. It is noted that the methodology of the formation of the committees is that they will be self-sustaining and it is noted that no funding or material support is provided to committee members.

The selection methodology of the communities for the CEW is done according to the communities pre-identified in the Result 1. The priority to create CEW will be in communities affected by a high number of settlers' attacks & Israeli forces incursions, high risk of demolitions, and basically any factor increasing the risk of forcible transfers. Etc.

Each committee should consist of about 5 to 10 member's takings into consideration the residential distribution and neighborhoods; and to include at least 2 persons from the village council / Bedouins representatives. Grass roots committee members require a range of skills, qualities and characteristics to be useful, such as:

- Willingness to accept voluntary work;
- Respected and accepted by the community;
- Gender and age balanced;
- Willing to commit to the work of the committee and allocate time to community work;
- Has a good overview about its communities in different life aspects, social conditions, needs and problems;
- Interested in representing the community.

Protection mapping will alert relevant stakeholders to needs, priorities and solutions. The tool will inform the project partners in generating community vulnerability profiles, and design interventions across all results in accordance with needs elaborated by the community.

3. Training and technical support to grass roots committees in high-risk selected communities.

The project will seek to strengthen the capacity of the grass roots committee members and related stakeholders to be able to identify community needs and communicate them to relevant duty bearers (Third Parties or National Authorities). The curriculum will be refined during the first month of the Action, as explained in Activity 1.

The training's topics will include (not exhaustive):

- Introduction on the humanitarian environment
- Typology of forcible transfer, concept and actors intervention
- Alert system in case of incidents
- Documentation and reporting skills after an incidents
- Needs identification
- Legal information on relevant housing, land and property issues
- Communication process to national authorities and international actors.

The trainers will include Partner Agencies and implementing partners and also relevant external partners where relevant for example related to psychosocial impacts of incidents.

Monthly follow-up workshops will be organized in order to reinforce areas needing greater support and communicate the on-going activities. Exchanges meetings will be organized between grass roots committees in order to share experience, build up on strengths and strategies on challenges.

4. Local authorities, international actors and local communities awareness raising and involvement.

Based on community priorities and risks identified by the CEW and training provided the CEW will monitor humanitarian needs in their community and interact with relevant local, national and international authorities to seek responses to improve the humanitarian situation and seek accountability for violations. In particular the CEW committees will engage with local authorities, such as Villages Councils, Governorate and/or Palestinian District and Coordination Office. The grass roots committees are able to identify and communicate their needs to the Palestinian authorities to seek to ensure the coordination of the response through various ministries such as Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, etc. In addition to the capacity development support referred to in activity 3, the project will organize periodic meeting with stakeholders in order to identify needs, involvement of keys actors, and so on.

Where relevant, the CEW supported by Partner Agencies will raise humanitarian needs with the International actors, in particular the HCT cluster system and OCHA. Where direct access to the cluster system is not possible for the grass-roots committees the Partner Agencies will raise the needs identified by the grass roots committee to the relevant international actors and facilitate follow-up to be able to give a monthly feedback to the grass roots committee, as an entry point of the communication of the information to the community. The CEW is used to trigger response by UNICEF MRM and provide key informants related to cases affecting children and schools.

The CEW committees will provide regular reports to the local communities, notably through the village council, and encourage them to raise the accountability of the grass roots committee, and Partner Agencies, through periodic meetings, and individual meeting when required. Meetings may be held with only men and only women as relevant to be able to address specific needs and or expectations.

Village councils are represented in the CEW, and considered essential. However, while the village council is a political body, the CEW is non-political and voluntary and as such encompasses the variance of the community, including women and marginalized groups. Village councils alert the PA DCO, which is integral to the exit strategy designed to include the PA in protection response, while maintaining international presence. Collaboration with line ministries had been developed to coordinate response to settler violence resulting in property damage.

5. Implementation of the Early warning, assessment and referral system.

The main objective of the CEW committees is to be able to issue alerts when incidents occur (i.e. settler, Israeli forces attacks, demolition, eviction or seizure orders etc.) and report any cases or threats of forcible transfer. After an incident, the CEW will identify its needs and report them through to national authorities and international actors to take adequate response. Based on the report the Action will undertake an assessment within 48 to 72 hours, and verify the assessment results of the CEW including: information about the victims, consequences of the incidents, needs identify, etc. When needed, and upon agreement of the victim, the Partner Agency will refer the incident to specialized organizations including other Partner Agencies and others through the Protection and Shelter Clusters and OCHA. Whenever a case is referred, subject to the capacity of the organization who receives the referral, the Action will take steps to try to seek the required response is effectively and efficiently implemented and CEW committees can update their communities.

An exit strategy will be put in place, in reference to two main points: ***To include as much as possible the PA, while keeping in mind the importance to keep international actors in this system. For instance, the***

CEW also alert the Village council who is contacting the Palestinian DCO-in charge of contacting their Israeli counterpart; **To strengthen the direct communication between the CEW and OCHA:** When PU-AMI & MdM F started to implement the CEW, one the exit strategies considered was to link directly the CEW with the Protection cluster. However, based on the lessons learnt of these 2-years project, PU-AMI & MdM F are also considering other options, such as the inclusion of OCHA in the triggering system as done for the demolition alert mechanism. This process has been developed in the South of West Bank between Hebron OCHA office and NGOs acting there in an informal way. It has been proven effective according to the received testimony. The consortium Partners will explore this possibility which was so far refused by OCHA in Nablus.

4.3.2.2 Rapport intermédiaire

- Mise à jour⁴ des indicateurs
- Mise à jour⁴ des bénéficiaires (statut + nombre)
- Mise à jour⁴ des activités

4.3.2.3 Rapport final

- Indicateurs pour les résultats obtenus
- Bénéficiaires (statut + nombre)
- Activités réalisées

4.3.2.3 Résultat 3: Legal assistance to Palestinians at risk of forcible transfer in the West Bank

4.3.2.3.1 Au stade de la proposition

Secteur:

Protection

Sous-secteur associé: Prevention of and response to violence ; Refugee/IDP protection

- **Bénéficiaires (statut + nombre): IDPs, Refugees, Others**

Beneficiaries – Individuals: 80 + Households: 115 (Individuals per household: 7)

15 households subject to demolition and/or eviction orders receive new legal representation

100 households commenced under previous grants receive additional substantive action on their legal cases aimed at prevention of displacement (continuing cases)...

10 individuals receive legal assistance to facilitate freedom of movement, or to access land or property which is subject to closure due to military order, settler violence (including trespass) or road blocks

20 individuals receive individual legal counseling on housing, land and property issues...

5 organizations or legal aid providers receiving technical assistance for their HLP casework

50 individuals receiving information services in relation to their HLP rights and rights to freedom of movement.

The beneficiaries to be added to the overall cumulative total for Result 3 are 115 households for legal and ongoing legal representation; 10 individual beneficiaries receiving legal assistance to facilitate freedom of movement and 20 individuals receiving legal counseling on HLP and freedom of movement issues. Please note that the beneficiaries for information services are not added to the representation/counseling/technical assistance beneficiaries, as recipients of information may later receive other ICLA services such as legal representation or counseling. This minimizes the double-counting of beneficiaries when calculating cumulative totals. Nor are organizations receiving technical assistance added as either individual or household beneficiaries.

- **Indicateurs pour ce résultat:**

1. # of opened and continuing cases for legal assistance during the Action related to demolitions, eviction, land seizure, settler violence, settler land grab and others. Baseline: 0 Target value: 125

NRC will adopted cases related to demolition (including punitive demolitions), eviction, land and equipment seizure, settler violence, restrictions to access land and freedom of movement, where viable legal action can be taken. It is noted that ongoing cases adopted under previous Actions will continue to receive legal representation.

2. # of vulnerable Palestinians at risk of displacement in East Jerusalem, Area C and Hebron H2, and areas affected by settler violence and land grab who receive legal counseling on demolition, eviction, seizure, access to land or settler violence by NRC or NRC partners. Baseline: 0 Target value: 20

Legal counselling will be provided to all Palestinians at risk of displacement in East Jerusalem, Area C and Hebron H2, and areas affected by settler violence and land grab on issues related to demolition, eviction, and seizure or settler violence. Counselling will be provided in NRC offices in East Jerusalem or Hebron or through partner offices in Ramallah and Nablus, in the field or by telephone. Where viable legal interventions can be made cases will be referred for legal representation.

3. # of technical services provided to the PA, NGOs or other private lawyers for their HLP casework. Baseline: 0 Target value: 80

Technical assistance services will be provided by Land Expert Dror Etkes to the PA, NRC implementing partner NGOs (JLAC, St Yves and others) and other private lawyers and legal aid providers assisting Palestinians to protect their HLP rights. Dror provides expertise in land data collection, mapping, cartographic analysis, accessing governmental information and documenting changes in human settlements and patterns of land usage through the use of photographic and other informational evidence. This technical expertise is key to the success of many of the HLP cases and is regularly cited by the PA and lawyers as some of the most valuable information they receive.

4. # of persons receiving information services. Baseline: 0 Target value: 50

Although legal information will be provided to communities who have high levels of need across the West Bank, particular focus will be given to those who will be provided with humanitarian assistance under result 1.

- **Activités associées au résultat**

1. Provision of high quality legal counselling and representation to individual Palestinians under threat or affected by forced displacement including those referred by consortium partners, UN / INGOs or identified through the inter-cluster demolition/ settler violence emergency response trigger mechanism for the West Bank.

Legal representation and counselling will be provided in cases related to demolition, stop work and eviction orders, settler violence and takeover of land, military seizure of land or equipment, freedom of movement restrictions including the seam zone, road blocks and closed military areas in the West Bank. In addition legal information will sessions will be provided to communities in which there are high incidents of demolition, stop work and eviction orders, settler violence and takeover of land, military seizure of land or equipment, freedom of movement restrictions and or low levels of legal information or legal representation or developments which affect a particular community. Further, legal counselling and information will be provided to beneficiaries of Results 1 and 5 of the project with the aim of ensuring households and communities have sufficient information about possible legal implications of building in the West bank that can inform their decision process and ensure they are aware of legal assistance options if required.

Legal counselling including written advice will also be provided to humanitarian workers and diplomats on domestic and international law implications of building, or face seizure of equipment in the process of delivering humanitarian assistance or other humanitarian access issues. This will include written advice on cases triggered by OCHA emergency response mechanism for demolitions and settler violence resulting in property damage.

2. Provision of training and technical assistance to humanitarian fieldworkers, lawyers and law students.

Regular trainings in English and Arabic will be undertaken for humanitarian fieldworkers and tailored to the projects they are engaged in. Training manuals and legal reference material will be provided to participants. The training and technical assistance will include domestic and international humanitarian law focus on housing, land and property law in the context of the West Bank. The technical assistance to lawyers will include a land and other experts including international legal expertise and training as required.

4.3.2.3.2 Rapport intermédiaire

- **Mise à jour⁴ des indicateurs**
- **Mise à jour⁴ des bénéficiaires (statut + nombre)**

- **Mise à jour⁴ des activités**

4.3.2.3.3 Rapport final

- **Indicateurs pour les résultats obtenus**
- **Bénéficiaires (statut + nombre)**
- **Activités réalisées**

4.3.2.4 Résultat 4: Seeking to change policies and practices which lead to forcible transfer

4.3.2.4.1 Au stade de la proposition

Secteur:Protection

Sous-secteur associé: Refugee/IDP protection, Strengthening of protection sensitivity, others.

The beneficiaries for result 4 comprise:

50 staff from international and inter-governmental organizations and diplomats (25 men and 25 women) receive legal briefs, analysis, tours, case-studies and updates on issues related to forcible transfer in the West Bank (including related to demolitions, evictions, settler violence, seizure of humanitarian equipment, restrictions on access to land and to humanitarian assistance);

25 Palestinians including at least 13 women who are at risk of forcible transfer are able to convey messages to power holders, either through contributing to the project advocacy messaging or direct engagement in meetings and or presentations (this is not added to the cumulative indicator as it is assumed these beneficiaries will be counted under other Results);

- **Bénéficiaires (statut + nombre):**

IDPs, Refugees, Local Population, Others

Beneficiaries – Individuals: 75

- **Indicateurs pour ce résultat:**

1. Information/ Mobilization: % of incidents reported in timely way (within 72-96 hours) to relevant donors and diplomats of the project. Baseline: 0 Target value: 95

The project will seek to report on all incidents affecting its operation, including demolitions or damage to structures funded by the Action, arrest of humanitarian staff of the Action, seizure of humanitarian equipment of the Action, or impediment to the delivery of humanitarian assistance under the Action. (see Annex 19: Consortium Coordination Structure for the coordination with UNOCHA and UNOHCHR and Annex 23: Incident Information Management)

2. Denunciation: # actions taken by power holders to address, prevent, mitigate and respond to cases in which calls for action are made by the project. Baseline: 0 Target value: 4

The project will focus on advocacy to the EU including to member states, particularly capitals and publics with close connection to the Partner Agencies. The Action will prioritize such incidents that relate directly to interference with humanitarian provision, destruction of property and forcible transfer (including through coercive environment), while underscoring their causal relation to other prevalent grave breaches of IHL and serious violations of IHRL, and obligations of the Occupying Power, National Authorities and Third States in this regard.

3. Denunciation: # statements (public, private, or semipublic) from duty bearers of third States and intergovernmental organizations (EU and UN) referencing Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions (including forcible transfer or deportation, unlawful and wanton destruction of property) and serious violations of international human rights law, which are, at least in part, due to advocacy of the project. Baseline: 0 Target value: 3

The project aims to encourage the understanding and use of IHL language by third States and the UN in relation to violations in the West Bank. Reference to Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions by the UN and third States may have greater influence over Israeli and also denotes a recognition of third State obligations under IHL.

4. Persuasion: # of areas of the HCT Area C Policy Framework which substantial progress is made towards implementation. Baseline: 0 Target value: 3

Within the framework of the HCT the project will advocate for and where possible facilitate the implementation and operationalization of the HCT Area C Policy Framework. In particular the Action seeks to establish a systematic and coordinated mechanism of response by UN and by the Donors of the Consortium to interference with the provision of humanitarian assistance. Focal areas of progress include: (i) timely, consistent and appropriate denunciation of adverse policies and practices; (ii) reform of position towards transgression into local planning legislation, and support to nationalization of planning powers; (iii) consistent, predictable and adequate funding for humanitarian interventions to prevent and respond to forcible transfer.

- **Activités associées au résultat**

1. Prevent, mitigate, respond and seek restitution in cases of forcible transfer through incident based advocacy and HCT Area C Framework implementation.

The project will support the timely provision of humanitarian response to humanitarian emergencies, in particular the extensive destruction of donor funded humanitarian relief or property owned and inhabited by Palestinians, the forcible transfer of protected persons, and incidents of settler violence directed at Palestinians as well as access restrictions for or arrest of humanitarian staff. In seeking to trigger required response under the HCT Area C Framework, at a minimum; timely and accurate incident reports will be prepared for each impediment to the timely and effective provision of humanitarian assistance under the project. These reports will be shared with donors to the project as well as the HCT Cluster system. Rapid-response advocacy will be undertaken to incidents to mobilize the UN and Third States aimed at securing and facilitating access, material aid, and protective (diplomatic) presence, to protest violations through appropriate UN, diplomatic and political channels, and through the activation of regional and international accountability mechanisms and Third State responsibility.

2. Prevent, mitigate, respond and seek restitution in cases of forcible transfer through policy change advocacy, to transform policies and practices of the Occupying Power which lead to forcible transfer, violation of rights, and hinders the resilience of the Palestinian population.

The project will monitor and analyze pertinent developments in and outside the oPt (including EU, EU Capitals and UN forums) and undertake topical research related to forcible transfer, providing analysis on developments affecting the humanitarian operational environment and legal developments. Private advocacy will be undertaken in Brussels, EU capitals and with EU bodies including MaMa, COHAFA, ENP and FAC aimed at diplomatic intervention to exert change to Israeli policies which lead to forcible transfer. Semi-public advocacy will be undertaken in UN headquarters in Geneva and New-York, engaging with UN agencies and bodies including UNGA, ECOSOC, HRC and its Special Procedures and UN treaty bodies. Legal advocacy strategies will be employed to achieve Court ordered structural relief, pivoted towards domestic compliance with IHL in particular prevention of forcible transfer. Legal representation and advocacy will be undertaken in relation to public interest cases including cases which expose and challenge laws and practices which are unfair, breach IHL or are of particular significance because the litigation relates to communities or community infrastructure.

Advocacy activities are geared towards transforming the Occupying Power's adverse policies and practices through the mobilization of Third States to respect and ensure respect to international law by all parties. Given lessons learned, the mandate and capacity of Partner Agencies that approach has been prioritized, without prejudice to Implementing Partners undertaking advocacy initiatives that mobilize the Israeli public, and/or directly engages with Israeli authorities.

These activities will be undertaken through AIDA, and or as joint action between Partner Agencies through the Advocacy Working Group (see Annex 19 for Consortium Coordination Structure) or as individual Agencies. Please see attached the AIDA advocacy strategy (Annex 8) and integrated advocacy work plan (Annex 9) to inform on targets, products and division of labor between Partner Agencies. The advocacy activities impact will be assessed through Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM), in line EC ROM practices, at six months and 9 months of the project, so as to provide independent assessment of performance, with a focus on 'results', which includes outcome and impact; and to provide recommendations to Partner Agencies.

4.3.2.4.2 Rapport intermédiaire

- **Mise à jour⁴ des indicateurs**

- **Mise à jour⁴ des bénéficiaires (statut + nombre)**
- **Mise à jour⁴ des activités**

4.3.2.4.3 Rapport final

- **Indicateurs pour les résultats obtenus**
- **Bénéficiaires (statut + nombre)**
- **Activités réalisées**

4.3.2.5 Résultat 5: Households at risk of forcible transfer following demolitions, evictions and settler violence have access to emergency support

4.3.2.5.1 Au stade de la proposition

Secteur: Shelter and NFIs
Sous-secteur associé: Use of unconditional or conditional cash, vouchers; Shelter and human settlements

- **Bénéficiaires (statut + nombre): IDPs, Refugees, Other**

Beneficiaries – Households: 55 (Individuals per household: 7)

The beneficiaries comprise of 45 households who have suffered from demolitions and 11 households whose property has been damaged or destroyed by settler violence. (It is assumed that 50 households will benefit from other Results under the project and therefore will not be counted to the cumulative beneficiary total).

Based on trends from previous years, including ACTED 2014 baseline for the project, it is expected that the beneficiaries will be comprised of 47% children, 23 % women and 28% men living in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) whose homes and property is affected by demolitions or settler violence resulting in property damage. Despite the fact that demolition and response data is recorded and analyzed per month, the pattern of demolitions remains difficult to predict. The project will report on beneficiaries reached in comparison with triggers initiated, accounting for eligibility criteria, referrals and refusal of assistance. See Annex 16 for post-demolition response selection criteria. Settler-violence response criteria will be developed with support of PU-AMI, and implemented by the pertinent Partner Agencies.

- **Indicateurs pour ce résultat:**

1. % of targeted households who have access to shelter solutions and materials which meet agreed technical and performance standards, including those prescribed by the Cluster. Baseline: 0 Target value: 90

This indicator relates to construction and rehabilitation of residential shelters. On average, 75% of the response to demolitions and settler violence resulting in property damage are material assistance and 25% are cash payments. 45% of the material responses are provision of shelters and the remaining are livelihood and WASH assistance.

2. # average working days elapsed between OCHA Trigger and delivery of relief assistance (cash and material assistance). Baseline: 28 Target value: 15

Based on an internal evaluation conducted in April 2014, ACTED determined that it was possible to reduce the average time elapsed between OCHA trigger and response to 15 working days. Based on responses from June to November 2014, the average response time was 28 days. The main reason for the delay was due to lack of funding. Thus assuming there will be no funding gap or additional security constraints the target for the indicator will be 15 working days.

The Action will ensure that there is coordination on the timing of delivery with the PA and the beneficiaries. In some cases, the beneficiaries request to delay the process to ensure safe delivery and minimize risks. Should material assistance delivery not be feasible, often the case in East Jerusalem due to heightened risk and interference with delivery, it will be substituted with case assistance with a response time of 7 working days. Cash assistance may also be provided in cases of repairable damage to structures.

3. % of material distributed in use. Baseline: 0 Target value: 90

The material responses will be provided to refugees and non-refugees as follows:

- In case of major damages to shelter, ACTED will rehabilitate or rebuild the shelter (excluding East Jerusalem and other urban areas of the West Bank). The shelter design is the product of technical reviews initiated by ACTED and other shelter actors (ACF, GVC) and agreed upon at the Shelter Cluster level. In the design of the shelter, ACTED addresses gender-specific concerns, in particular the amount of privacy that is made for women in the household.
- In case of major damages to livelihood assets (such as animal sheds and agricultural equipment), ACTED will replace, rehabilitate or rebuild the lost assets.
- In case of major damages to water and sanitation infrastructure, ACTED will put in place emergency solutions covering a period of at least 3 months.

4. % of households assisted with cash rental assistance obtain sufficient emergency housing for at least a three month period. Baseline: 0 Target value: 100

5. % of the eligible residential, livelihood and WASH needs are responded to. Target value: 100

Response to all shelter, livelihood and WASH needs providing they are eligible. Justification will be provided for all triggers that have not received a response (due to eligibility criteria, referral to UNRWA, refusal of assistance, etc.).

- **Activités associées au résultat**

1. In-depth household assessments.

Following a demolition or settler violence causing property damage a first assessment at incident level is undertaken by OCHA/ UNRWA (in additional consortium partners may refer settler violence caused property damage) that identifies the damages in general terms and sends it to the inter-cluster system including (as most relevant to this project) :

1. The Shelter Cluster and ACTED as the technical lead for this component of the project. The intervention is based upon reception of the Trigger, not upon occurrence of the incident. Within 48 hours of receiving the trigger, a detailed household-level assessment is undertaken by the Partner Agency with the geographical responsibility for the area using mobile data collection methods. Data will be collected through the use of smart phone technology, with carefully designed Open Development Kit (ODK) applications to minimize data entry costs and mistakes. Usage of this technology enables greater control over collected data, ensures higher data quality and eliminates the need for time consuming data entry. This, in turn, allows for more rapid data analysis and dissemination of information.

ACTED revised the assessment forms in September 2014 to provide greater detail on beneficiary needs and adding a thorough risk analysis and detailed referral section. A thorough risk analysis is undertaken for each incident, before delivering any assistance. (See Annex 17 for emergency response mechanism outline). In sensitive cases/cases at risk of displacement, the partner will seek advice from organizations specialized in IHL in order to apply and ensure IHL mainstreaming in its operations.

If, during the in -depth assessment, additional needs are identified, the project will refer cases to the relevant Cluster, including psycho-social, education, food security and WASH (if beyond the capacity of the project) support.

2. NRC as the co-chair of the Legal Taskforce receive the trigger when legal assistance is required.

3. In cases of settler violence resulting in property damage the project may also trigger responses based on assessments of the the CEW and or Partner Agencies. The trigger is provided to the Protection Cluster if Partner Agencies do not have the ability to respond to the needs.

2. Delivery of material assistance.

The content of the project's emergency response is based on the detailed assessment, proposed response (cash or material assistance), and risk analysis. ACTED subsequently informs the supplier (see annex 13 for sample supplier contract) of the needed materials and arranges its delivery in coordination with the partner within 15 working days of the trigger. ACTED provides the partner with the relevant beneficiary list for its signature.

The material responses will be provided to refugees and non-refugees as follows:

- In case of major damages to shelter, the project will rehabilitate or rebuild the shelter (excluding East Jerusalem and other urban areas of the West Bank). The shelter design is the product of technical reviews

initiated by ACTED and other shelter actors (ACF, GVC) and agreed upon by the Shelter Cluster. In the design of the shelter, ACTED addresses gender-specific concerns, in particular the amount of privacy that is made for women in the household. (see Annex 11 for the post demolition shelter specifications).

- In case of major damages to livelihood assets (such as animal sheds and agricultural equipment), the project will replace, rehabilitate or rebuild the lost assets.

- In case of major damages to water and sanitation infrastructure, the project will put in place emergency solutions covering a period of 3 months.

In the case of financial compensation planned for personal belongings and/or minor damages, a cheque is provided to the beneficiary head of household within one week after receiving the assessment form indicating the amount of the needed cash assistance.

In the eventuality of a funding shortfall or insufficient availability of items, priority will be given to households that are identified as most at risk of forced displacement. Moreover, human needs will be prioritized over animal needs and residential shelters will be prioritized over livelihood structures.

It is noted that as described in Result 3, legal advice is provided to the beneficiary and the organisation providing the material response prior to implementation in order to inform the risk assessment.

ACTED is reporting to OCHA using the new system on bi-monthly update; response data is available on an online database and includes both complete and pending responses. This will be the basis for informing donors of delays in response.

In **Response to settler violence**: Beyond reporting to the Protection cluster through the **protection trigger form**, when an incident fall under Emergency Livelihoods and the capacity of intervention of ECHO partners, PU-AMI will provide technical support to Partner Agencies for material assistance.

3. Delivery of cash assistance.

The cash assistance responses will be provided to non-refugees within 7 working days (after reception of the trigger) as follows:

- Upon verified loss of personal belongings, cash assistance will be provided per household size. Only household members who were living in the affected structure and whose personal belongings were damaged during the incident will be considered in determining the size of the household.

- Upon verified minor damages to property, cash assistance will be provided in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem).

- In case of major damages to shelter in East Jerusalem and urban areas of the West Bank, rental subsidy will be provided to cover three months of rent (renewable upon presentation of a rental contract).

- Cash assistance to purchase material is considered as an option, in cases where demolitions take place against residents living in caves.

Cash assistance may also be used in cases where material assistance is impossible or risky.

See Annex 12 for cash assistance methodology. The response will be established based on a clear eligibility criteria. In addition, beneficiaries will be assisted only:

1. Upon actual loss and/or damage to property as a result of exceptional and unforeseeable conflict-related shocks (i.e. demolitions and settler violence incidents);

2. After residential, livelihood, and water and sanitation needs have been duly assessed;

3. When comparable external assistance is not likely to be provided by other humanitarian agencies or the Palestinian Authority. *ACTED has finalized in February 2015 in collaboration with UNRWA an external evaluation of ACTED/UNRWA's Emergency Cash Assistance in the West Bank, oPt to assess the efficiency of the action in assisting people to stay in their land. The evaluation highlighted the positive impact of the action to assist affected households to stay in their land however the main issue raised by the beneficiary was the insufficiency of the amount distributed. In parallel, UNRWA has conducted a market survey that will be finalized shortly to review the ceiling of the cash assistance. Based on the findings of the evaluation and of the market survey, the ceiling amount of cash assistance will be reviewed during the second half of 2015 and at the latest at the beginning of 2016.*

4. Monitoring of delivery of material and cash response in relation to demolition resulting in property damage.

Responsibility to supervise and monitor the delivery and installation of the material/cash response rests with the International NGO consortium partner with geographical responsibility for the area. The partner supervises and monitors the delivery of the emergency response in the affected communities, reporting on delivery to ACTED by sending the signed beneficiary lists, delivery note and transfer of ownership contract. The Partner Agency with the geographic responsibility will conduct the first monitoring visit no later than two weeks, and the second monitoring visit as early as 45 days and no later than 90 days after the delivery of the emergency response to the affected communities. A standard monitoring form is used by each partner (see annexes 14 and 15). The relevant Partners Agency sends the monitoring report to ACTED within 24h of the finalization of the monitoring visit. ACTED has revised the monitoring forms in October 2014 and reflect the two stages of monitoring, the first monitoring the delivery process and the second examining satisfaction on delivery and the quality and sufficiency of the response. In addition, the new second monitoring form contains questions on expectations of more long term changes to give an indication of the project's impact. In particular the issue of displacement is reflected in the monitoring. The monitoring forms are digitally recorded to allow analysis and tracking of cases.

Through the Shelter Cluster, the Action will follow-up on the post demolition response with the Humanitarian Country Team's Inter-Cluster Coordination Group on the gaps, quality of the demolition response and impediments to delivery and strategies and interventions required to remedy problems.

4.3.2.5.2 Rapport intermédiaire

- **Mise à jour⁴ des indicateurs**
- **Mise à jour⁴ des bénéficiaires (statut + nombre)**
- **Mise à jour⁴ des activités**

4.3.2.5.3 Rapport final

- **Indicateurs pour les résultats obtenus**
- **Bénéficiaires (statut + nombre)**
- **Activités réalisées**

4.4 Plan de travail (par exemple, annexe diagramme de Gantt)

4.5 [INT] Plan de travail révisé en cas de changement après la proposition

4.6 Suivi, évaluation, audit et autres études

4.7 Suivi des activités (expliquer comment, par qui)

The project has a strong focus on field monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the project. A Monitoring & Evaluation plan including responsibilities and time frames will be developed in the first month of the project. Where possible existing on-line management information systems (currently used by each Partner Agency) will be shared and developed where necessary to facilitate standardized recording and analysis of information. Overall responsibility for coordination and oversight of monitoring and evaluation rests with the Lead Agency.

An external evaluation will be conducted with beneficiaries to determine if beneficiaries believe that the project increases their capacity to resist forcible transfer.

During the implementation of the operation, communities will be surveyed with specifically designed questionnaires designed assess a baseline related to vulnerabilities to forcible transfer. In addition to regular field monitoring undertaken regularly during the project 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 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 (see annex 5 for further details).

Further, the Partners' Agencies will actively engage with the Cluster sector and especially with OCHA ICCG and OCHA Information Management Unit, in order to explore possibilities of integration between the project monitoring mechanisms and the OCHA VPP. Preliminary informal discussions had been held by GVC and the Inter Cluster Coordinator on the need of generating updated data and contribute to a more dynamic OCHA VPP that can be used as a monitoring tool.

Responsibility to supervise and monitor the delivery and installation of the material/cash response rests with the Partner Agency with geographical responsibility for the area. The partner supervises and monitors the delivery of the emergency response in the affected communities, reporting on delivery to ACTED by sending the signed beneficiary lists, delivery note and transfer of ownership contract. The Partner Agency with the geographic responsibility will conduct the first monitoring visit no later than two weeks, and the second monitoring visit as early as 45 days and no later than 90 days after the delivery of the emergency response to the affected communities. A standard monitoring form is used by each partner. The Partner Agency will submit a monitoring report within 24 hours of the finalization of the monitoring visit. ACTED revised the monitoring forms in October 2014 and reflect the two stages of monitoring, the first monitoring the delivery process (see annex 13) and the second examining satisfaction on delivery and the quality and sufficiency of the response (see annex 14). In addition, the new second monitoring form contains questions on expectations of more long term changes to give an indication of the project's impact. In particular the issue of displacement is reflect in the monitoring. The monitoring forms are digitally recorded to allow analysis and tracking of cases. Through the Shelter Cluster, the project will follow-up on the post demolition response with the Humanitarian Country Team's Inter-Cluster Coordination Group on the gaps, quality of the demolition response and impediments to delivery and strategies and interventions required to remedy problems.

The Lead Agency will have responsibility ensure that financial regulations and reporting requirements are met by Partner Agencies and implementing partners.

Throughout the implementation of the project a close coordination will be maintained with the donors through the governance and management mechanisms (SGB and CMU).

4.8 Cochez les cases correspondant aux études qui seront éventuellement entreprises:

Évaluation externe pendant l'action

Évaluation externe après l'action

Audit externe pendant l'action

Audit externe après l'action

Evaluation interne ou audit interne relatif à l'action

An external evaluation will be carried out to seek to assess the impact of the project on the beneficiaries ability to resist forcible transfer, relevant to Specific Objective Indicator 1.

4.9 Autres études: Veuillez préciser:

5. QUESTIONS TRANSVERSALES

5.1 Veuillez décrire le niveau escompté de durabilité et/ou de connexité⁵.

The integrated approach of the project is designed to build the resilience of communities to forcible transfer while seeking to reduce the risks of future shocks which may lead to transfer. The community-based protection assessment built on the sectorial expertise of the partners, seeks the development of a tool able to extract better the specific needs/risks of the community and the connections with forcible transfer. This approach is informing the

⁵ La durabilité et la connexité sont des concepts similaires, qui sont utilisés pour garantir que les activités soient exécutées dans un contexte qui tient compte des problèmes à plus long terme et interconnectés.

possible provision of essential services and materials to populations vulnerable to forcible transfer, implemented using a community-based approach to identifying response priorities and relying on the active participation of the community to reduce protection risks and improve coping mechanisms. Due to the risks associated with delivery and installation of humanitarian relief in the WB individual risk assessments will be undertaken with the community prior to implementation of the activities under R 1 and R 5. These risk assessments are informed by legal advice, as per R 3, provided to the relevant individual or communities and the implementing agency. The protection capacity and involvement of the community in activities is a central methodology for all results and in particular seeks to enhance the community's ability to access protection responses through implementation of community eye watch groups. The project monitors, reports and advocates on including demolition, settler violence, seizure of humanitarian equipment, with the aim of seeking accountability and redress. The project is based on the presumption that Israeli policies need to change in order to reduce the vulnerability of the protected population to forcible transfer. With the aim of seeking to change Israeli policies and practices which create humanitarian needs through demolitions, settler violence aimed at the transfer of the population the project focuses on advocacy to expose and ultimately change these policies and practices.

5.2 Stratégie de continuité (liens entre l'aide d'urgence, la réhabilitation et le développement)

The integrated approach of the project is designed to build the resilience of communities to forcible transfer while seeking to reduce the risks of future shocks which may lead to transfer. The community-based protection assessment built on the sectorial expertise of the partners, seeks the development of a tool able to extract better the specific needs/risks of the community and the connections with forcible transfer. This approach is informing the possible provision of essential services and materials to populations vulnerable to forcible transfer, implemented using a community-based approach to identifying response priorities and relying on the active participation of the community in to reduce protection risks and improve coping mechanisms. Due to the risks associated with delivery and installation of humanitarian relief in the WB individual risk assessments will be undertaken with the community prior to implementation of the activities under R1 and R5. These risk assessments are informed by legal advice, as per R3, provided to the relevant individual or communities and the implementing agency. The protection capacity and involvement of the community in activities is a central methodology for all results and in particular seeks to enhance the community's ability to access protection responses through implementation of community eye watch groups. The project monitors, reports and advocates on including demolition, settler violence, seizure of humanitarian equipment, with the aim of seeking accountability and redress. The project is based on the presumption that Israeli policies need to change in order to reduce the vulnerability of the protected population to forcible transfer. With the aim of seeking to change Israeli policies and practices which create humanitarian needs through demolitions, settler violence aimed at the transfer of the population the project focuses on advocacy to expose and ultimately change these policies and practices.

All the Partner Agencies are active members of the Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA) and the project will facilitate AIDA's enhanced coordination of the 90 AIDA members across oPt. AIDA works with Palestinian non-governmental organizations network (PNGO) to further cooperation with local development actors, including the development of a joint code of conduct and joint contingency plan. AIDA also co-chairs the Civil Society Advocacy Working Group on Displacement which is the only space for advocates and interested actors across the humanitarian- development - donor - political sectors to work and coordinate activities related to displacement.

5.3 Intégration (par exemple, réduction des risques de catastrophes, enfants, droits de l'homme, égalité des sexes, impact environnemental, autres à préciser)

The project seeks to involve female beneficiaries and people of different ages in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project through implementation of a Community Based Approach to project development as well as striving to ensure the project is carried out by staff who

have knowledge of participatory approaches and gender analysis. Gender specific considerations are taken into account during the assessment and determination of priorities (see annex 6 for gender checklist to be adapted and implemented by the project). The implementation of results also seeks to reflect gender concerns such as the design of infrastructure ensuring sufficient privacy for women (results 1 and 5); the training curriculum for the CEW will include gender based violence module and relevant referral pathways for women including for intra-family housing, land and property disputes. Further, the project will seek to promote priorities and messages of women and girl beneficiaries through national and international advocacy. The project will, where relevant support boys and girls access to education services through rehabilitation of schools including WASH facilities, reporting and referring incidences of violence against schools and students including referrals and follow-up on psycho-social and legal services. Further, training and information on referral pathways for juveniles in conflict with the law will be provided through the CEW training curriculum. Significant challenges exist for the project to be able to successfully implement decision making process in a participatory manner due to tendency for adult males to hold greater power in decision making processes in many households and communities in the West Bank. The project will seek to hold sex and age segregated information and consultation activities, including legal information.

5.4 [INT] En cas de changements ou de problèmes à traiter, veuillez préciser

5.5 [FIN] En cas de changements ou de problèmes à traiter, veuillez préciser

6. MESURES DE SÉCURITÉ ET D'URGENCE

6.1 Mesures d'urgence (plan B/ mesures d'atténuation à prendre si les risques et hypothèses exposés dans le cadre logique se concrétisent)

Assumption 1

Mitigating measures

Maintain regular contact with main security bodies. Meet relevant authorities and coordinate to facilitate movement of materials and staff for communities subjected to closure. Incident affecting the delivery of humanitarian aid, including arrest of staff will be the subject of immediate reports to donor and diplomat support and legal advice. The project together with diplomats will seek to develop protocols to be enacted in such scenarios. (see Annex 20).

Plan B

Should unacceptable violence erupt in a particular area, or activities of the project expose the communities to unacceptable risk, the Partners Agencies will suspend its work and move to predefined alternative areas. In case activities cannot be resumed for a long period of time (several months), the Partners Agencies in coordination with key stakeholders (donors and implementing partners) will explore appropriate alternative activities that will ensure that those in need of the assistance are still reached. If the Israeli High Court shuts down avenues to challenge forcible transfer or rejects large number of cases will increase advocacy and exposure of the practices of the Court.

Assumption 2

Mitigation measures

In coordination with and after approval from DGD the Partners Agencies will amend project activities and budget without affecting the achievement of project objectives. The Partners Agencies will identify alternative suppliers and contract with those who can provide materials on time. Best use will be made of alternatives locally available in communities and markets.

Assumption 3

Mitigating measures

Project activities have been developed and designed to avoid as much as possible such problems and lessons learned from previous experiences have been taken into account. The Partners Agencies have been and will continue to improve the preparedness of the communities to face storms (through the distribution of winterization kits) and rain shortage (through increasing catchment area and water storage capacities) as part of DRR plan.

Plan B

If an unexpected disaster occurs, work will be temporarily suspended. The Agencies will explore potential interventions to decrease the impact of the disaster including implementation of Shelter Cluster contingency measures.

6.2 Aspects relatifs à la sécurité

6.3 Situation sur le terrain. Veuillez donner une brève description

The security situation is monitored closely on an ongoing basis by Partner Agencies and AIDA to ensure timely advice and relevant security precautions can be implemented. AIDA works closely with UNDSS and attends bi-weekly security briefings and alerts its members in a timely manner of any security incidents or threats. AIDA works with the UN Access Coordination Unit to facilitate access and movement of humanitarian workers and humanitarian materials.

Israeli military incursions still take place regularly throughout the West Bank including East Jerusalem, but it is expected that the project can be performed within this context of sporadic violence. Inter-factional Palestinian fighting is also a risk, but at this time is expected to have a limited impact on the implementation of the project. See Annex 20 for further details on risk analysis and management.

6.4 Un protocole de sécurité spécifique a-t-il été établi pour cette action? Oui Non Procédures standard

6.5 Le personnel sur le terrain et les expatriés ont-ils reçu des informations et une formation concernant ces procédures? Oui Non

6.6 [INT] En cas de changements ou de problèmes à traiter, veuillez préciser

6.7 [FIN] En cas de changements ou de problèmes à traiter, veuillez préciser

7. COORDINATION SUR LE TERRAIN

7.1 Coordination sur le terrain (veuillez indiquer la participation de l'Organisation humanitaire aux mécanismes de coordination avec d'autres parties prenantes, tels que les "clusters", les ONG, les agences des Nations unies, autres (à spécifier), ainsi que les liens avec la procédure d'appel consolidée, si nécessaire)

Within the framework of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) coordination mechanisms, the Project seeks to coordinate with other actors working in the West Bank to contribute to meeting the humanitarian needs of communities at risk of forcible transfer. The project seeks to support the implementation of the HCT's Area C framework aimed at facilitating rapid, unimpeded and impartial provision of humanitarian assistance to civilians in need in Area C. The vulnerability of the communities was initially assessed using the OCHA Vulnerable Persons Profile and supplemented with intervention specific vulnerability assessments by implementing agencies. The Project relies on the OCHA trigger and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) coordination of response to demolition and settler violence incidents. Partner Agencies are all active in the Cluster system. The coordination of shelter, WASH and legal responses, settler violence interventions will be coordinated through the relevant Clusters. Further, the project will seek to support the Cluster in the development, updating and implementation of emergency preparedness plans. Advocacy will be coordinated through the AIDA and HCT advocacy groups. In addition to the Cluster system the project maintains close bilateral cooperation with relevant humanitarian actors in the field, for example, ACF works in coordination with CESVI, COOPI, Oxfam-Italy and PWA; GVC works in coordination with CESVI, PHG, Oxfam Italy, UAWC, PARC, ACPP, DCA, MoLG, MoP, PWA and MoA; PU-AMI works in close collaboration with Médecins du Monde France, B'Tselem, Yesh Din, Médecins sans frontières France, Secours Islamique Français and Al Haq; NRC coordinates regularly with Diakonia, Bimkom, UNRWA. ACTED coordinates closely with UNRWA for the response to demolitions. UNRWA responds to refugee cases with cash assistance in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) while ACTED covers cash assistance for non-refugee cases in East Jerusalem and material assistance for both refugee

and non-refugee cases in other parts of the West Bank. ACTED also works with MoLG and MoA. See Annex 19 for Consortium Coordination Structure and Annex 22 for further details on resource mobilization.

Each Partner Agency undertakes regular coordination with relevant PA Ministries and the strong presence and relations of the Partners' Agencies at local level, supported by a specifically community-based approach, guarantees that any defined interventions is reviewed and selected with the inclusion of Village Councils, Municipalities and Governorates to reinforce their plans for the targeted population. In addition all emergency response actions, under Result 5, are fully coordinated with the PA at Ministerial, Governorate and Municipal level to avoid duplication. NRC has established close coordination with the PA's Wall and Settlement Portfolio which is responsible for the coordination of the Government's legal aid services in Area C and has an ongoing MoU. It is also noted that NRC partner St Yves work closely with local municipalities and the Wall and Settlement Portfolio. A significant number of cases represented by NRC partners are referred by local authorities.

The project is listed in the UN Consolidated Appeal Process.

7.2 *Autorités nationales et locales (relations établies, autorisations, coordination)*

Each Partner Agency undertakes regular coordination with relevant PA Ministries and the strong presence and relations of the Partners' Agencies at local level, supported by a specifically community-based approach, guarantees that any defined interventions is reviewed and selected with the inclusion of Village Councils, Municipalities and Governorates to reinforce their plans for the targeted population. In addition all emergency response actions, under Result 5, are fully coordinated with the PA at Ministerial, Governorate and Municipal level to avoid duplication. NRC has established close coordination with the PA's Wall and Settlement Portfolio which is responsible for the coordination of the Government's legal aid services in Area C and has an ongoing MoU. It is also noted that NRC partner St Yves work closely with local municipalities and the Wall and Settlement Portfolio. A significant number of cases represented by NRC partners are referred by local authorities.

7.3 *Eventuelle coordination avec la représentation diplomatique belge*

The Consortium is governed through the Strategic Guidance Board (SGB), responsible for strategic guidance to the Lead Agency (NRC) and Partner Agencies (ACF International; ACTED, GVC, PU-AMI) on the overall strategy of the project, including strategic responses to significant challenges to the implementation of the project and linkages with EU political developments. The SGB will meet periodically, and will be comprised of Country Directors of each of the Partner Agencies and representatives of the diplomatic Missions supporting the partners, including the Belgian Mission.

On a regular basis, the Consortium Project Manager (CPM) will ensure regular coordination of partners within, and will represent the Consortium with all relevant actors, including UN Agencies, Consortium donors and diplomats at large. Reports on implementation and impediments to delivery of humanitarian aid, gaps, and monitoring of results will be provided by the CPM to the Belgian Mission, including requests for urgent action when humanitarian relief is impeded. The partners will further liaise with the Belgian Mission to ensure collaboration; and provide humanitarian analysis, policy and legal framework for the development of the Consortium long-term plans.

7.4 *[INT] En cas de changements ou de problèmes de coordination, veuillez préciser*

7.5 *[FIN] En cas de changements ou de problèmes de coordination, veuillez préciser*

8. PARTENAIRES DE MISE EN ŒUVRE

8.1 Nom et adresse du ou des partenaires de mise en œuvre

1. Action Contre La Faim (FR), Beit Hania Jerusalem
2. Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale, Ramallah
3. GRUPPO DI VOLONTARIA, Ramallah
4. Agence d'aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement (FR), Ramallah
5. Society of St Yves - 26 Latin Patriarchate Street, Jaffa Gate, Jerusalem

8.2 Statut des partenaires de mise en œuvre (par exemple: ONG, autorités locales, etc.) et rôle joué par eux

1. ACF – NGO ACF is the joint technical lead, with GVC, for Result 1. ACF, with GVC, is responsible for the design and implementation of the provision of material assistance to support the most vulnerable to forcible transfer and IHL violations. In addition ACF is responsible to implement results 2 and 5 in their areas of geographical responsibility. ACF will contribute to the advocacy undertaken by the Action in result 4.

2. PU-AMI – NGO

PUAMI is the technical lead for Result 2 and is responsible for the design and implementation of the community empowerment of vulnerable communities particularly through CEW mechanism. In addition PUAMI is responsible to implement results 1 and 5 in their areas of geographical responsibility. PUAMI will contribute to the advocacy undertaken by the Action in result 4 particularly in relation to advocacy related to settler violence and toward French and other EU targets.

3. GRUPPO DI VOLONTARIA (GVC) – NGO

GVC is the joint technical lead, with ACF, for Result 1. GVC, with ACF, is responsible for the design and implementation of the provision of material assistance to support the most vulnerable to forcible transfer and IHL violations. In addition GVC is responsible to implement results 2 and 5 in their areas of geographical responsibility. GVC will contribute to the advocacy undertaken by the Action in result 4 particularly in relation to advocacy toward the GOP.

4. ACTED – NGO

ACTED is the technical lead for Result 5 and is responsible for the design and implementation of the post demolition and settler violence resulting in property damage material and cash response. In addition ACTED is responsible to implement results 1 and 2 in their areas of geographical responsibility.

5. Society of St Yves – local NGO

The Society of St. Yves is a human rights organization working under the patronage of the Latin Patriarchate in Jerusalem. It was founded in 1991 to help "the poor and the oppressed" according to the social doctrine of the Catholic Church. St. Yves provides free legal assistance, counsel and advocacy to members of the community. St. Yves manages some 700 cases per year and assists about 2,000 people.

St Yves will provide information, legal counselling and legal assistance services to Palestinian beneficiaries, both individuals, and households, facing various HLP violations including demolition or eviction orders, settler takeover and land seizures, restricted access to land and freedom of movement.

8.3 Type de relation avec le ou les partenaires de mise en œuvre et les rapports attendus de la part du partenaire de mise en œuvre

1. Action Contre La Faim (FR)
2. Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale
3. GRUPPO DI VOLONTARIA

4. Agence d'aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement (FR)

Each Partner Agency will be responsible for a technical area corresponding to the Results (Result 1:GVC and ACF; Result 2: PUAMI; Result 3 and 4: NRC; Result 5: ACTED) and this technical lead will lead the development of the methodology for the project under their area and provide technical support to the other Partner Agencies. Each Partner Agency will be accountable to the beneficiaries in their respective geographical area (see annex1).

The Lead Agency, NRC, will be responsible for the overall coordination, delivery and quality of the project. Partner Agencies will be required to provide quarterly financial (including citing of original receipts) and narrative reports to the Lead Agency. The relationship between the Lead and Partner Agencies is government by a contract which includes reporting arrangements.

The governance of the project is as follows:

- Strategic Guidance Board (SGB): will be responsible for strategic guidance to the Lead Agency and Partner Agencies on the overall strategy of the project, including strategic responses to significant challenges to the implementation of the project and linkages with EU political developments. The SGB will meet twice a year, and if necessary on an ad hoc basis, and will be comprised of Country Directors of each of the Partner Agencies and representatives of the diplomatic Missions supporting the project. In addition to six-monthly meetings, it is noted that pursuant to Result 4, the representatives of the diplomatic Missions supporting the project, will receive timely incident reports and briefings on issues affecting the provision of humanitarian assistance under the project.
- Steering Committee (SC): the Consortium is governed by a Steering Committee comprising of each Partner Agencies' Country Director and chaired by NRC. The Steering Committee meets bi-monthly, or if needed on an ad hoc basis, to review the progress of the project. Finance reports will be prepared to be considered by the Steering committee at each meeting. The Project Manager for the Consortium reports to the Steering Committee at each meeting.
- Consortium Management Unit (CMU) is comprised of managers involved in day to day implementation of the project from each of the members. The Project Manager will lead this group who will meet on a monthly basis.
- Finance officers from each of the Partner Agencies formed a standing working group, and meet as required.

The Partner Agency relationship is governed by an understanding and joint development and management of the Action through the SC and CMU as well as through a contractual arrangement between NRC and the Partner Agency. ACF is contractually required to quarterly financial and narrative reports, and attend monthly meetings of the CMU and quarterly meetings of the SC as well as cooperate with evaluations of the project.

The project's implementing partners attend monthly LTF meetings in order to facilitate coordination between NRC, partners and other relevant actors. NRC requires implementing partners to provide regular narrative and financial reports (including receipts), attend NRC meetings and provide results of monitoring activities. NRC also undertakes field visits and joint activities with partners. NRC implementing partners are contractually obliged to cooperate with NRC external evaluations and audits.

5. Society of St Yves –

The implementing partnership is governed by NRC's implementing partnership agreements, a contractual arrangement between NRC and the implementing organisation. St Yves is contractually required to provide monthly reports and a final narrative report which include updates on project activities, cases, achievements and challenges as well as results of beneficiary satisfaction surveys. St Yves is required to provide quarterly financial reports with receipts, cooperate with any evaluations, NRC advisory board, facilitate field visits, attend monthly meetings with NRC. St Yves also attends LTF meetings regularly and conducts joint activities with NRC legal advisers as required.

[INT] En cas de changements, veuillez préciser

8.4 [FIN] En cas de changements, veuillez préciser

9. ACTIVITÉS DE COMMUNICATION, DE VISIBILITÉ ET D'INFORMATION

9.1 Activités de communication programmées

9.2 Visibilité sur les équipements durables, les fournitures principales, ainsi que sur le lieu du projet

Consortium Partner Agencies, as a matter of principal, will use Donors (DGD, DG ECHO and Member States, and all other Donors) visibility for their cars, staff, activities and deliverables; However, in sensitive areas of operation (such as in regions of Area C of the West Bank, and/or closed military zones declared by the Israeli Military Commander), Partner Agencies will adopt a *sui generis* approach, by which imminent risk of abuse and harassment of personnel and beneficiaries; and seizure, confiscation or destruction of humanitarian consignments and objects; is mitigated through low donor visibility during: **(a)** delivery and implementation, or **(b)** following completion, as appropriate. With the exception of such cases, to be communicated with DGD forthwith, Partner Agencies will comply with visibility guidelines to the fullest extent. . (See Annex 21 on Donor and Partner visibility).

9.3 Activités de publication prévues

Written and verbal acknowledgement of Belgian funding and partnership through:

B1: Press releases, press conference, other media outreach

B2: Publications, printed material (for external audiences, not operational communication)

B3: Social media

B4: Audiovisual products, photos

The project will not refer to Donor funding unless agreed to by Donor on specific publications, printed material, social media and websites, and audiovisual and photo products due to sensitivities around visibility for Partner Agencies.

9.4 [INT] En cas de changements, veuillez préciser

9.5 [FIN] Rapport sur les activités pertinentes

10. RESSOURCES HUMAINES

Fonction	Statut[1]	Nombre de personnes	Nombre d'hommes/mois dans le projet	Remarques
Expat				
Country Director	ACTED	1	2	
Project Development Manager	ACTED	1	2	
FLAT Manager	ACTED	1	0	
Intern	ACTED	1	2	
Regional support	ACTED	1	4	
Country Director - JE	ACF	1	1	
Advocacy Coordinator-JE	ACF	1	1	
Project Manager	GVC	1	5.5	
Emergency Coordinator / Protection Specialist	GVC	1	1	
Travels expenses for EC/PS	GVC	1	1	
Finance and Administrative Manager (20%)	GVC	0	0	
WB Field Coordinator	PU-AMI	1	0.5	

Advocacy Officer	PU-AMI	1	1
Head of Mission	PU-AMI	1	1
HOM Deputy	PU-AMI	1	1
Expatriate Sharing expenses	PU-AMI	1	0.5
HQ & Regional Representative	PU-AMI	1	0.5
Prog. Director	NRC	1	1
Country Director	NRC	1	1
HO advisor (salary on travel)	GVC	1	1
Local			
Legal Advisor	NRC	1	1
Legal Advisor	NRC	1	1
Legal Officer	NRC	1	1
Legal Advisor	NRC	1	1
Legal Advisor	NRC	1	1
Strategies Coordinator	NRC	1	9
Information and Media Officer	NRC	1	1
Advocacy Coordinator	NRC	1	1
Research Coordinator	NRC	1	1
M&E Officer	NRC	1	1
Partnership Coordinator	NRC	1	1
Project Officer	NRC	1	1
Consortium Project Manager	NRC	1	1
Deputy Finance Admin Manager	NRC	1	1
Finance Coordinator	NRC	1	1
Logistics Coordinator	NRC	1	1
HR Officer	NRC	1	1
Driver/Log Ass.	NRC	1	3
FAM	NRC	1	1
Finance Officer Jerusalem	NRC	1	1
Compliance Coordinator	NRC	1	1
Logistics Officer	NRC	1	1
Program Manager	ACTED	1	3
Protection Officer	ACTED	1	4
Field/Monitoring officer	ACTED	1	8
AME Officer	ACTED	1	2
Information/Data Officer	ACTED	1	2
Driver	ACTED	1	2
Finance Officer	ACTED	1	2
Accountant	ACTED	1	1
HR Officer	ACTED	1	2
Admin Assistant	ACTED	1	1
Log/Secu Officer	ACTED	1	3
Driver	ACTED	1	2
Office cleaner	ACTED	1	1
WASH Program Manager - HB	ACF	1	2
WASH HoP - HB	ACF	1	4
Project Officer	ACF	2	3

Hygiene Promotion Officer	ACF	1	3
Demolition and settler violence Officer	ACF	1	3
Logistics Coordinator -JE	ACF	1	1
Administrative Manager-HB	ACF	1	1
Base Logistician - HB	ACF	1	1
Head of Base - HB	ACF	1	2
Driver - HB	ACF	1	1
Administrative Assistant - HB	ACF	1	3
Logistics Assistant - HB	ACF	1	3
Human Resources Manager - JE	ACF	1	1
Procurement and Logistician Officer- JE	ACF	1	1
Cleaner -JE	ACF	1	1
Area Manager	GVC	1	3
Field Coordinator	GVC	1	2.5
Social Coordinators and Data Analysts	GVC	2	1
Protection Officer	GVC	1	0.5
Information Manager (50%)	GVC	1	1.5
Quality Control Officer (50%)	GVC	1	2
Advocacy and Communication officer (66%)	GVC	1	2
Technical and GIS Coordinator	GVC	1	2.5
Local Administrator	GVC	1	3
Logistician	GVC	1	2.5
Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	PU-AMI	1	1
Civil Engineer/Demolition Manager	PU-AMI	1	1
Filed Officer (x3	PU-AMI	1	6
Local staff-Daily workers	PU-AMI	1	0.5
Admin/Log Coordinator	PU-AMI	1	1
Information System & IT Officer	PU-AMI	1	1
Log Assistant	PU-AMI	1	1
Communication Officer	PU-AMI	1	1
WB /Jerusalem cleaner	PU-AMI	1	1
Admin Assistant	PU-AMI	1	2
Other national staff expenses	PU-AMI	1	9

10.1 *Veillez indiquer les chiffres globaux par fonction et par statut*

10.2 [INT] *En cas de changements, veuillez préciser*

10.3 [FIN] *En cas de changements, veuillez préciser*

11. INFORMATIONS ADMINISTRATIVES

11.1 Nom et titre du représentant légal signant la convention

Ms Magnhild VASSET - Director, Field Operations

11.2 Nom, numéro de téléphone, adresse e-mail et titre de la (des) personne(s) chargée(s) de la gestion administrative du dossier

Jessica Capasso – Programme Adviser - Amman - +962 (0)797 198 193 - jessica.capasso@nrc.no

Laurence Mazy – EU Partnership Adviser – Rue de la loi, 42, 1040 Brussels - +32 2 880 02 45 – Laurence.mazy@nrc.no

11.3 Nom, numéro de téléphone et de fax et adresse e-mail du représentant dans la zone d'intervention

Vance Culbert – Country Director - 17 Nablus Road, Jerusalem - +972(0) 2 6275556 - vance.culbert@nrc.no

11.4 Compte bancaire

Nom de la banque: DNB

Adresse de l'agence: PO Box 1600 Sentrum, 0021 Oslo, Norway

Désignation précise du titulaire du compte: Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)/Stiftelsen Flyktninghjelpen

Numéro de compte complet (y compris code(s) bancaire(s)): 8210.60.70365

Code IBAN: NO31 8210 6070 365

Code SWIFT: DNBANOKKXXX

NRC asks a derogation regarding the obligation to open a specific bank account for this project but rather to use a pooled bank-account. NRC commits to reporting the specific movements linked to the project in a transparent manner. When we are receiving a new grant in NRC we do create an individual project number, and all transactions linked to the grant is then booked on this. Given this, there is a clearly identifiable, traceable and auditable link from the project costs to any individual transaction on the bank-account.

12.APERCU FINANCIER DE L'ACTION

(aperçu du budget synthétique – 1 page maximum – axé sur les résultats)

L'utilisation des crédits octroyés dans le cadre du financement spécifique devront respecter les modalités reprises dans l'Arrêté Royal du 19/04/2014. Le budget soumis devra être un budget axé sur les résultats.

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