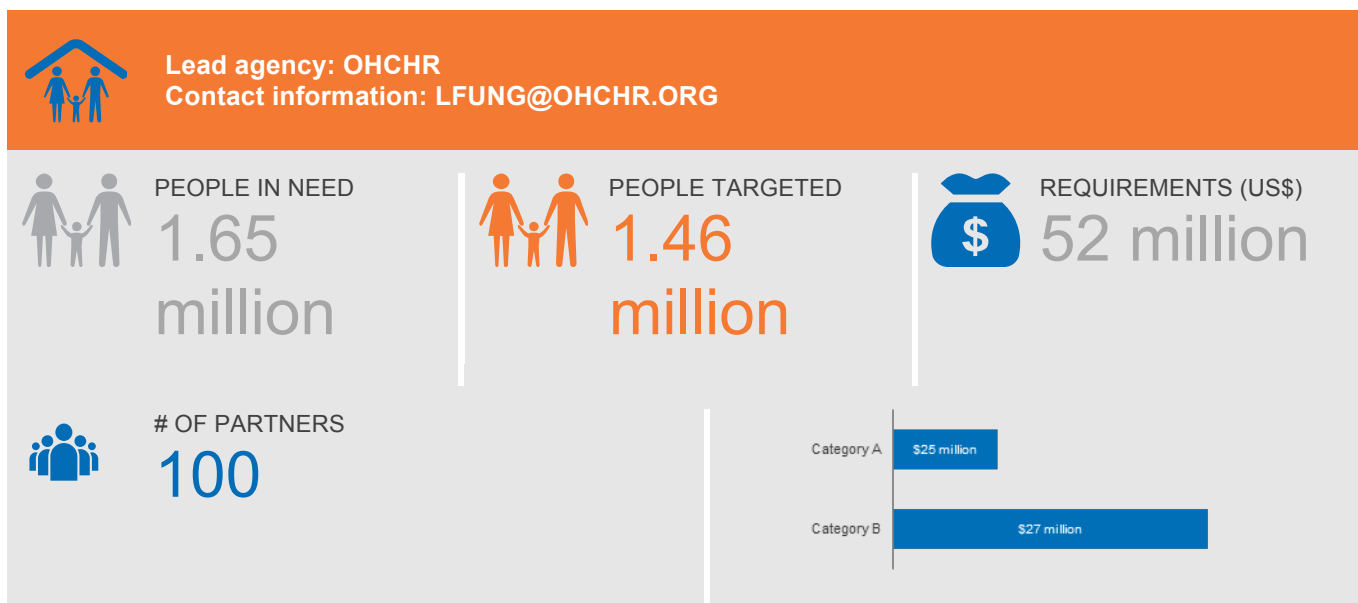


PROTECTION CLUSTER STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2015



The Protection Cluster strategy will support the achievement of strategic objective 1, strategic objective 2 and strategic objective 6.

The Protection Cluster response strategy will focus on achieving two main objectives:

- (1) **To increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law**, including through enhanced access to justice, sustained monitoring and documentation of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and coordinated advocacy;
- (2) **To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict**, including through minimization of incidents of violence and harassment through targeted protective presence, increased availability of child protection and psychosocial support, improved management of the threat posed by explosive hazards in Gaza, multi-sectoral responses to GBV survivors, other protective measures and strengthened mainstreaming of protection in the humanitarian response.

To achieve these objectives, and to address the priority protection concerns identified in the Protection Cluster Needs Analysis Framework¹ and the new needs arising from the Gaza conflict² the Protection Cluster will implement a range of projects that provide direct protective support and response to affected communities and vulnerable groups, actively promote accountability and access to justice, challenge the policies and practices that are at the root of violations, and promote protective impact by humanitarian actors in other clusters/sectors.

The Protection Cluster will prioritize humanitarian interventions that address the following criteria:

- Provide an immediate response to a protection concern, or have an immediate protective impact by preventing, averting or mitigating a protection risk;
- Address the identified protection needs and/or prioritize identified vulnerable groups or geographic areas;
- Provide effective protection interventions for children affected by conflict and violence, or strengthen the overall child protection response;

¹ Key protection concerns include conflict-related violence and violations by Israeli security forces in both the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip; imposition and enforcement of the Access Restricted Areas in the Gaza Strip; the blockade on the Gaza Strip and related restrictions on freedom of movement; the risk of forced displacement in the West Bank; settler violence in the West Bank; child protection concerns; gender-based violence; and actions by Palestinian duty bearers. See the Protection Cluster Needs Analysis Framework.

²After the July-August conflict in Gaza the Protection Cluster had identified an increased need for protection responses to address conflict related violence and violations by Israeli security forces including: need to monitor and document possible violations of IHL and IHRL during the conduct of hostilities by all parties to the conflict; increased need for legal responses to pursue accountability and to address new needs arising from the conflict such as loss of documentation, inheritance rights, need for interim housing solutions etc., need for Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs) risk assessment, clearance and disposal as well as ERW risk education; the need for protection responses to those that remain internally displaced after the conflict (some 108,000), including prevention and multi-sectoral responses to gender based violence; increased need for child protection responses, including psychosocial support as well as the need for protection mainstreaming in the humanitarian response. See Gaza Flash Appeal, September 2014, pp. 23-26.

- Provide effective protection interventions for women and girls affected by conflict and violence (with a particular focus on war widows, female heads of households and adolescent girls);
- Provide emergency response and access to services for victims of abuses and violations including legal, protective and psychosocial response; and livelihoods, shelter, WASH, educational and health assistance in coordination with other clusters/sectors;
- Seek to enhance the accountability of perpetrators of human rights and IHL violations through direct interaction with the authorities or through the mobilization of other stakeholders;
- Respond to and mainstream gender and diversity issues within the protection response;
- Seek to enhance self-reliance and resilience (e.g. support to community-based protection and support mechanisms including youth groups);
- Promote the involvement and empowerment of local organizations and communities.

To promote a holistic response to protection risks, the Protection Cluster will coordinate closely with other clusters/sectors in the provision of emergency response and access to services for victims of abuses and violations, and vulnerable groups. The Protection Cluster will coordinate the protection response (including monitoring and investigation, documenting and reporting, recourse to legal and administrative measures, protective presence, child protection, psychosocial support, ERW management and risk education, strengthened response to gender-based violence, and advocacy) and refer other humanitarian needs to the appropriate cluster/sector (including through the inter-cluster response mechanism). The Protection Cluster lead will work with other cluster/sector leads to mainstream protection and promote respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in their interventions.

To ensure an effective response to identified child protection concerns and vulnerabilities, the Protection Cluster (in particular, through three sub-groups focused on child protection: Child Protection Working Group, Grave Violations Against Children Working Group and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group) will continue to provide a range of targeted age and gender sensitive child protection interventions. These responses include psychosocial support for children and caregivers, with a focus on structured psychosocial support with a case management approach and referral to individual counselling and national child protection responses; monitoring and documentation of grave violations against children; legal assistance to children in Israeli and military detention; and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) risk awareness education in Gaza. The development of the Global Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action provides a platform to reconfigure the child protection humanitarian response based on agreed standards, and in doing so, to improve the quality and coverage of interventions designed to protect the most vulnerable children, including adolescent girls and children with disabilities.³

For Palestinian women and girls, the absence of recourse channels for violations of IHL and human rights by Israeli authorities is often coupled with the absence of recourse channels by Palestinian duty bearers with regard to their social rights (e.g. early marriage, divorce), economic rights (access to livelihoods, economic opportunity and inheritance rights), and physical protection (GBV and sexual harassment). Freedom of movement of women and girls is not only subject to Israeli restrictions, but is also closely controlled by social restrictions limiting their mobility and access to economic opportunities, services and social networks. In order to address the specific needs of survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) within the humanitarian context, the Protection Cluster will increase risk mitigation measures and enhance the provision of multi-sectoral services, including psychosocial support, legal assistance, and access to health services, particularly medical emergency response, and referral to safe and confidential specialized services. The Protection Cluster will coordinate closely with the United Nations Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group⁴ in the provision of humanitarian responses addressing GBV.

Initiatives that enhance accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and promote access to justice are a core cross-cutting response for the Protection Cluster. The cluster will maintain a strong focus on advocacy, contributing to the Humanitarian Country Team Advocacy Strategy and work of the Humanitarian Country Team Advocacy Working Group (in particular the identified priorities relating to life, liberty and security; accountability for violations of international law; forced displacement; and child protection).

³ Adolescent girls and children with disabilities are highlighted as particularly vulnerable groups in the Global Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action.

⁴ This is a sub-group of the inter-agency gender task force.

Cluster Objective 1: To increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law	Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 6	
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. % of households subject to demolition and eviction orders in the West Bank including East Jerusalem that are able to remain in their homes due to the provision of legal representation.	95%.	90%.
2.# of individuals in Gaza who receive legal assistance to access legal remedies in Israel for losses of life, injuries and property destruction or damage sustained during Operation Protective Edge.	1,900.	100% of key cases where there is available evidence to suggest that a violation of IHL and/or IHRL has occurred.

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Provide legal counselling and representation to those at risk of: demolitions, forced evictions displacement; revocation of residency rights; family separation; victims of violations of human rights and IHL seeking accountability; victims of settler violence; IDPs in Gaza and those affected by the conflict, people affected by access restrictions in Gaza; children arrested and detained by Israeli authorities; and survivors of gender-based violence.	WB including EJ (Area C, Seam Zone, H2)	• # of free legal services provided to vulnerable people in the West Bank.	4,000	5000 (F: 1,000; M: 4,000)
	GS (including ARA)	• # of IDPs and those affected by recent conflict in Gaza that receive legal counselling in relation to land ownership, civil documentation, women's property and inheritance rights.	1,000	2,000
		• # of GBV victims and survivors in Gaza who access safe and confidential legal assistance.	600 women	750 women
Monitor, investigate, and document violations of human rights and IHL including grave violations against children, violations committed during the Gaza Conflict and in the ARA, incidents and risks of forcible displacement and forcible transfer, violations against women and gender-based violence, the rights and situation of IDPs in Gaza.	oPt	• # of incidents of grave violations against children monitored and documented.	2,126 incidents affecting 514,737 children (557 children killed 4,062 injured, 101 in military detention, 714 education-related violations)	90% of incidents are documented, monitored and reported on
		• # of references to protection concerns in official UN reports, based on information derived from monitoring.	26	26
		• # of reports issued by NGOs and CSOs on protection concerns	1	10
Conduct community outreach and awareness-raising on rights, protection mechanisms and access to legal services.	oPt	• # of women and men who receive information on their rights and how to access legal services.	2,500	5,000
	GS	• # of women, men, girls and boys in vulnerable communities who	3,500 40% women, 21% men, 25% boys and 14% girls)	4,856 (40% women, 21% men, 25% boys and 14% girls)

benefit from awareness-raising sessions on GBV risks and information on services available.

Support NGOs and CSOs in monitoring and documenting abuses and violations of human rights and IHL.	oPt	• # of workshops held for NGOs, CSOs and key stakeholders to strengthen documentation of grave violations against children.	5	5
		• # of workshops held for NGOs, CSOs and key stakeholders to strengthen documentation of human rights violations, including violations against women.	12	10
		• # of service providers that document GBV cases according to safe and ethical standards.	20	25

Cluster Objective 2: To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict.

Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. # of ERW-related casualties in Gaza among boys, girls, women and men is minimal.	29.	As close to 0 as possible.
2. # of girls and boys directly affected by occupation or conflict-related violence, including grave violations against children, have strengthened coping mechanisms and resilience through the provision of psychosocial support.	45,300 – 22,650 boys and 22,650 girls.	150,000.- 75,000 boys and 75,000 girls

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Risk assessment, clearance and disposal of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other explosive hazards.	GS (High risk, mostly 3 km within boundary)	• Response to requests for risk assessments from UN/Humanitarian supported projects and staff.	100% of requests are responded to	100%
Targeted ERW awareness and risk education activities.	GS	• # of children (boys/girls) who attend an ERW risk education session.	9,564 (1,000 men, 1,000 women, 3,782 boys and 3,782 girls)	425,000 (312,500 boys and 112,500)
Provide protective presence and accompaniment of individuals and children in communities exposed to the presence and actions of Israeli security forces, and settler violence.	WB (including EJ and E1, Area C, Seam Zone, H2, Jordan Valley)	• # of communities benefiting from regular protective presence. • # of people benefiting from protective presence at checkpoints and agricultural gates.	160 25,848.	179 32,370 passing 13 checkpoints and gates per week (30165 men, 1837 women, 368 children).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of boys and girls and teachers benefiting from protective presence accompaniment to school (access to education). 	6,800 school children (110 male and 111 female teachers)	6,800 school children (3,400 boys and 3,400 girls, 110 male and 110 female teachers)
Provide psychosocial support to children and adults directly or indirectly affected by violence by Israeli security forces; settler violence; arrest and detention of minors; demolitions and forced displacement; child abuse; and gender-based violence.	GS (including ARA), WB (including EJ, Area C, Seam Zone, H2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of children receiving professional psychosocial support. • # of adults receiving professional psychosocial support, including parents of detained children. • # of organisations that provide safe and confidential psychosocial support to GBV survivors. 	47,500 (23,750 boys and 23,750 girls) 4,000 (3,000 women and 1,000 men) 20	45,300 (50% girls, 50% boys) 12,000 (75% women, 25% men) 24
Maintain psychosocial response mechanisms to respond to existing needs, and enable a rapid scale-up to respond to heightened humanitarian needs due to conflict-related violence or other shocks.	GS (including ARA), WB (including EJ, Area C, Seam Zone, H2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Child Protection Networks operating in West Bank and Gaza. • # of Family Centres equipped for emergency preparedness. • # of operational emergency psychosocial support teams. 	11 0 16	16 23 16
Support other clusters/ sectors to mainstream protection, human rights and IHL in humanitarian responses.	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of other clusters/sectors that integrate protection concerns in their humanitarian response. • # of Global Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action contextualized by the Child Protection Working Group. 	5 0	5 9

Protection

Location	Governorate	Organization	# of orgs per governorate
Gaza Strip	Gaza-wide	ACT/DCA, ACT/Diakonia, Sweden, AISHA, HI, Internews, MDM France, Nova – NOVACT, NRC, OHCHR, Sawa, TDP, UNMAS, UN Women, UNICEF, UNRWA	16
	Deir Al Balah	PU, TICE, UNFPA, WCH	4
	Gaza	CMBM, TdH – L, TICE, UNFPA, WCH	5
	Khan Yunis	CMBM, PU, TICE, WCH	4
	North Gaza	ACT/DCA, CMBM, TdH – L, TICE, UNFPA, WCH	6
	Rafah	CMBM, PU, TdH – L, TICE, WCH, Wefaq	6
	West Bank-wide	ACT/Diakonia, Sweden, Nova – NOVACT, NRC, OHCHR, Sawa, UNICEF, UNRWA, YMCA	9
	Bethlehem	SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI	2
	Hebron	CPT, SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI	3
	Jericho	SEAPPI/NEAPPI, TICE, UNRWA	3
West Bank	Jerusalem	Al-Maqdese (MSD), HaMoked, Jahalin, SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI, TICE, UNFPA, UNRWA	8
	Nablus	MDM France, SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI, UNFPA	4
	Qalqilya	APS, MDM France, SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI, UNRWA	5
	Ramallah	SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI, UNRWA	
	Salfit	MDM France, SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI	
	Tubas	SEAPPI/NEAPPI, TICE, UNRWA	
	Tulkarem	SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI	