

STRATEGIC PLAN PALESTINE 2016-2020

SOLIDARIDAD INTERNACIONAL PAIS VALENCIANO

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Acronyms

AECID – Spanish Agency for Cooperation and Development.
AIDA- Association of International Development Agencies
SIPV – Alianza por la Solidaridad
AWID – Association for Women’s Rights in Development
CIHR – Cairo Institute for Human Rights
EIDHR – European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EIPR – Egyptian Initiative for personal Rights
ENPI – European Neighborhood Policy
ERF – Emergency Respose Fund
EURONGOS – The European NGOs for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Population and Development
FATAH – *Harakat Al-Tahrir Al-Watani Al-Falastini* (Movimiento Nacional de Liberación de Palestina)
FOCAD – Fondo de Cooperación al Desarrollo del Gobierno Vasco
GANSO – Gaza Strip NGOs Safety Office
GBV – Gender Based Violence
Hamás – *Harakat al-Muqáwama al-Islamiya* (Movimiento de Resistencia Islámico)
HIP – Humanitarian Implementation Plan (ECHO)
HWC – Health Work Committees
ICPD – International Conference on Population and Development
LACS - Local Aid Coordination Secretariat (Palestine)
Mol – Ministry of Interior
MoSA – Ministry of Social Affairs
NAMSC – National Association of Medical Social Care and Vocational Training
NAF – Need assessment Framework¹
NE/SI – Nazioarteko Elkartasuna- Solidaridad Internacional, asociación de Euskadi
NSA – Non State Actors
OHCHR – Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
OCHA – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
oPt – occupied Palestinian territory²
OTC – Oficina Técnica de Cooperación
Oxfam GB – Oxfam Great Britain
PARD – Popular Aid for Relief and Development (Lebanon)
PHG- Palestinian Hydrology Group (Palestine)
PFLP – Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine
PLO – Palestinian Liberation Organization
PNGO – Palestinian NGO Platform (Palestine)
PNDP- Palestinian National Development Plan
PWWSD – Palestinian Working Women Society for Development

¹ Es un ejercicio coordinado de priorización de necesidades humanitarias que realiza anualmente cada clúster en el TOP

² Denomination recognized by NNUU. The Spanish government uses “ Occupied Territories”.

RR – Regional Representative

SI – Solidaridad Internacional

SHRP – Syria Humanitarian Response Plan

SRRR - Syria Regional Refugee Response

UAWC- Union of Agricultural Work Committees (Palestine)

UHCW – Union of Health Work Committees (Palestine)

UNDSS- United Nations Department of Safety and Security

UNFPA- United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR/ACNUR – La agencia de la ONU para los refugiados

VDG –Violencia de Género

WAC – Women Affairs Center (Gaza, Palestine)

WATC – Women’s Affairs Technical Committees (Palestine)

WCLAC – Women Center for Legal Aid and Counselling (Palestine)

WSC – Women Studies Center (Palestine)

WMGB- Women, Men, Girls and Boys

GLOBAL STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2018 - ALIANZA POR LA SOLIDARIDAD (SIPV)

➤ **Who we are and what we want**

Alianza por la Solidaridad is a non-governmental and civil organization composed by more than 15,000 partners, workers, volunteers and supporters. It resulted from the merging of *Solidaridad Internacional*, *Ipade* and *Habitáfrica*.

We work to **fight against inequalities** and to contribute to the **protection and defence of Human Rights** in more than 12 countries in South America, Africa, Middle East and Europe.

Theory of change: We believe that the most effective way to fight against inequalities and global injustice is through the construction of an active, critical and committed citizenry to fight and to organize themselves for the defence of Human Rights, the public policy and justice. Our role is to increase the social and civic capacity of organized people to exercise their rights, and to be able to influence policies affecting them in order to achieve structural and sustainable changes in the long run.

➤ **Political and Strategic Objectives**

This strategy comprises 3 main Political Objectives:

1. We must move forcefully towards **a change in the production and consumption global model** that preserves the Global Public Goods ensures the sustainability of the world and also the access and fair enjoyment of wealth and resources.
2. **Strengthen coordination and effectiveness of civil society and citizens movements.** The main driver of this change will come from public pressure on political and social leaders, governments and institutions...
3. **Expand and strengthen the existing framework for the protection of Human Rights**, as a political and legal tool, on the international and national field, that covers the exercise of civil rights.

Our aim is to define a **global active citizenship** to fight against the inequalities of the world and in favour of the recognition of Human Rights for everyone.

This Strategy prioritizes **3 main strategies areas** of work for the next four years:

1. **Strengthen spaces and processes of coordination and social organization** that facilitate citizen participation in the design and monitoring of policies and actions of governments and companies.
2. **Promote national and regional, legal and policy frameworks** that advance the reduction of inequalities.

3. **Promote local initiatives** that directly have an impact on reducing inequalities and on the exercise and enjoyment of human rights.

➤ Five main initiatives

SIPV wants to integrate the three main Strategic Objectives in the following five initiatives:

- 1) **Enabling environment.** This initiative aims to strengthen the role of monitoring and control on Sustainable Development Goals, which mainly take place at national and local levels. This initiative also leads a campaign in support of women, youth and migrant leaders in the countries.
- 2) **Responsible Investment.** Promotes policies, guidelines and practices that contribute to access to natural resources, to empower small local producers - especially women from initiatives based on sustainability - and generate good investment practices. Finally, this initiative will lead a campaign of public support to pressure both government and private.
- 3) **Spaces of civil and political dialogue at the regional level in the EU.** SIPV will facilitate the participation of various stakeholders, the design of progressive collective agendas and the follow-up work and accountability of political commitments by governments related to our areas of expertise in the three EU spaces.
- 4) **Innovation for Decent Employment.** Implementation of economic initiatives that generate jobs around the sustainable management of resources, recycling and care economy.
- 5) **Sexual Violence.** Improvement of the response that public and private institutions provide to women in situations of sexual violence, especially young, displaced and refugee women. Coordination with major organizations that provide humanitarian assistance to refugees, displaced persons and migrants. Moreover, we will work with local organizations in order to visualize and prevent violence and to influence public decisions.

➤ Financial perspectives

The challenge of *Alianza por la Solidaridad* in the next four years is the maintenance and consolidation of the annual budgets around 12 million Euros, with a better diversification funding structure. For this purpose the achievement of the following goals arises:

- ◆ The contribution of Spanish Cooperation in around 40% of the annual budget.
- ◆ A gradual increase of the non-finalist funding obtained via individual contributions up to 10% of the total in 2018. This would involve an increase of over one million of Euros in 2018.

- ◆ Increase the current development funding from international donors and EU, reaching 30% of funding.
- ◆ Open other ways of funding by mobilizing resources in middle-income countries in which we operate and also in climate finance up to 20% of our total budget.

Achieving these goals will require an ambitious policy of alliances, a good definition of our value added in the local and national, as well as a consistent visibility and communication strategy.

➤ **New organizational structure**

Over the next four years we will have to advance organizational change guided by the following six priorities:

- 1) Increased ability to **generate partnerships and coordination processes** and political dialogue at the national level, expanding the space of traditional NGO sector.
- 2) Ensure that the organization **creates opportunities for better participation and accountability** to our partners, volunteers, territorial groups and supporters.
- 3) **Improve the skills and processes** to generate value proposals and initiatives, enhancing the knowledge available.
- 4) A **horizontal relationships and networking** within SIPV workers.
- 5) A **better outreach** of the organization, our work and abilities.
- 6) **Increase our presence** in more territories in Spain.

1. CONTEXT

1.1 General

1.1.1 Historical Framework

The occupied Palestinian territories (oPt) are composed of two distinct areas: the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip. The borders are defined by the armistice lines (Green Line) under the 1949 Armistice Agreements between Israel and its neighbors Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria. The West Bank limits to the east with Jordan and to the west, north and south with Israel, and it comprises the 61% of the total population in the oPt. The Gaza Strip limits to the southwest with Egypt, and to the east and north with Israel; and it comprises almost 39% of the total population in the oPt.³

After the defeat of the Ottoman Empire (1918) and according to the **Sykes-Picot Agreement** between Great Britain and France, the geographic area consisting of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Palestine was divided into two entities; one under the rule of Great Britain (current Israel, Palestine and Jordan), and other under the rule of France (current Lebanon and Syria). This sharing was formalized by the Society of Nations under the **system of Mandates (1920)**. During the Second World War, Jordan (1946), Lebanon (1943) and Syria (1946) became independent but the question of Palestine was still unsolved. On the other hand, in 1948 the State of Israel was created and recognized under the Partition Plan lead by the General Assembly of United Nations in Palestine territory, with the subsequent of Palestinian exodus from their territory to other more or less urbanized areas in neighboring countries, in the West Bank and in Gaza.

After the first war between Arabs and Jews and until 1967, the land and people were divided into three separate political entities: State of Israel, Gaza Strip controlled by Egypt, and West Bank controlled by Jordan. In the **Six-Day War (1967)** Israel conquered Gaza Strip to Egypt, and West Bank and East Jerusalem to Jordan along with the Syrian territory of the Golan Heights and the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula. This war marked also the **beginning of the military occupation and the settlement process**.

During the War of October in 1973, the Arab armies tried to shift the balance of power in favor of Israel but they failed. One of the consequence of this double failure of the Arab armies was the emergence of armed struggle in the Palestinian national movement and the growing of military activities led by Palestinian groups like Fatah or Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), mostly from Jordan until their eviction in 1970 (Black September) and from South Lebanon after.

³ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2014. Percent over total population in the oPt 4.550 million.

In 1979 the situation leads Egypt and Israel to sign a peace treaty result of the **Camp David Agreement (1978)**. In this peace treaty, Israel withdrew from Sinai Peninsula in 1982 and Egypt renounce to Gaza Strip.

In 1987, a popular uprising of the local population of the occupied Palestinian territories - known as **First Intifada** - broke out in order to protest against the arbitrary consequences of the Israeli occupation. It lasted until 1993 and the conclusion of Oslo Agreements. It is estimated that more than 1000 Palestinians died during this 6 years' events.

In 1991, USA believed there was an opportunity to use the political capital generated by the US victory in the Gulf War to revitalize the Arab-Israeli peace process. So under the US pressure and with the co-sponsor of the USSR, a peace **conference was held in Madrid (1991)** and gathered Israelis, Jordanian, Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian negotiators. Several bilateral and multilateral rounds of negotiation followed this conference, but the different stakeholders of the Israel-Arab conflict failed in reaching an agreement.

After this failure of negotiation in Madrid, secret negotiations started between Israelis and Palestinian, they led to the Declaration of Principles on the Interim Self-Government Arrangements, well-known as **Oslo Agreements (1993)**. They were signed on 13 September 1993 in the White House by Ytzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat. They foresaw, in essence, the Israeli forces withdrawal from Gaza Strip and West Bank and the Palestinian right to self-government in these areas through the Palestinian Authority temporary for five years while they renegotiated its status. The interim self-government would be developed in phases and involve the recognition of the Palestinian Authority by Israel. All the questions related to Jerusalem, refugees, Israeli settlements, security and borders were excluded. As a result of this Oslo Agreements the occupied territories were divided into areas A, B and C.

	AREA A	AREA B	AREA C
% of Palestine land	17	23	60
% of Palestinian population	55	41	4
Military control	Palestinian Authority	Israel-Palestinian Authority	Israel
Political control	Palestinian Authority	Palestinian Authority	Israel

Therefore, the population from West Bank and Gaza Strip are separated by the State of Israel. Currently, due to the military Israeli occupation, Palestinians suffer from displacement, restrictions on freedom and properties, lack of economic resources, and violence, among others. The current administrative division has 16 districts (11 in the West Bank and 5 in Gaza) and 105 municipalities (89 in West Bank and 16 in Gaza). Most of the territory, 60%, remains under Israeli military control

(Area C); although in this area there is a small proportion of population this territory is essential to the expansion of the Palestinians and to the development of productive projects. In this Area C, an estimated of 300,000 Palestinians live there and there are about 342,000 Israeli settlers living in 135 official settlements and 100 illegally settlements (outposts).

Oslo Agreements were followed by several other rounds of negotiations and other specific agreements (Gaza-Jericho agreement in 1994, Oslo II agreement in 1995, Wye River Memorandum in 1998, Sharmel Cheikh Memorandum in 1999 and Taba Memorandum in 2000). At the end, no final agreement has been reached and the process of negotiations stalled, but the current situation in Palestine is still ruled following these different agreements. Elsewhere, in the margins of Oslo process of negotiations, a peace Israel-Jordanian treaty was concluded on 26-October 1994 and through it Jordan renounced its claims to West Bank.

In 2000 a Second Intifada broke out. This time the uprising of Palestinian population started due to the visit of Israel opposition leader Ariel Sharon to the outer enclosure of the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosque in September 2000. During this uprising, Israel hardened their positions and started a security strategy establishing extreme measures of control over Palestinian population such as new checkpoints, movement restrictions and the construction of the Wall. The Second Intifada finished between 2005 and 2006, notably after the unilateral Israeli withdraw of the Gaza Strip achieved in June 2005.

After the death of Yasser Arafat in 2004 and the election of Mahmoud Abbas as President of the Palestinian National Authority in 2005, parliamentary elections were held in Palestine: results gave a **wide victory to the Islamic Resistance Movement Hamas** with 74 members (absolute majority), followed by Fatah with 45). After a series of clashes in 2007 armed organizations loyal to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) of Hamas in Gaza Strip expelled Fatah's supporters and seized full control of Gaza. Since then, Hamas rules Palestinian National Authority in Gaza Strip, while his political rival Fatah keeps control of the Palestinian Authority in West Bank.

Due to Hamas success in Gaza, Egypt closed their borders crossing followed by a tight **blockade of the Gaza Strip by Israel since 2006 until nowadays**. This blockade prevents the entry and exit of people and materials, except in exceptional cases and with express permission. Moreover, there was an Israeli military campaign in Gaza which began on December 27, 2008 and ended on January 18, 2009 (**Operation "Cast Lead"**). Its goal was to end the influence and resources of Hamas, mainly by attacking infrastructures such as ministerial offices, police stations, ports or underground tunnels that connect Gaza with Egypt. The attack killed more than a thousand Palestinians, mostly civilians.

Facing to the continuous stalemate of the peace process Mahmoud Abbas decided to apply to UN membership of Palestine as an observer member in 2011. On 29th November 2012, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution granting **Palestine a non-member observer state status** at the UN in spite of opposition from Israel and the United States.

A second Israeli military intervention in Gaza took place in December 2012 (**Operation “Pillar of Defense”**), which ended with 158 Palestinians killed, of which: 102 were civilians, 55 militants and one was policeman, 30 children and 13 women.

1.1.2 Context dynamics 2014- 2015

There are specific context elements in 2013- 2014 that will have an impact in 2014-2015 (and the following years) in terms of Peace, Security, and Evolution towards the two-States solution. These factors have been interrelated and will frame the progress en route for opportunities of development or the return to interventions more humanitarian/relief based:

The demolition of structures in Area C and East Jerusalem⁴ - and a forced displacement of Palestinians as a result - increased progressively during 2013-2014.

Structures demolished 2010-2014					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Area C	352	560	540	565	493
East Jerusalem	82	42	64	98	97

People Displaced due to demolitions 2010-2014					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Area C	478	1,006	815	805	969
East Jerusalem	-	88	71	298	208

EU announced a directive that wouldn't finance educative-scientific projects or organizations and companies operating in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

Nine months of peace negotiations Israel- Palestine finalized the 28th of April of 2014 with PLO declarations about the *impossibility of progressing on peace negotiations as long as key aspects, like the expansion of settlements, prisoners, demolitions and the excessive use of the military forces would not stop.*

In April 2014, the Palestinian Authority (PA) announced the government of National Unity (Hamas- PLO): its reconciliation agreement was signed the 23rd of April of 2014, followed by the conformation of a technocratic government, in June 2014. The EU and numerous states expressed their compromise to work with the new government. Israel condemned publicly the new government. The progress of the government of National Unity so far has been very slow, which is hindering the progress of the Gaza reconstruction (although it is not the only reason) and the advancement towards the Two States Solution.

⁴ OCHA, main trends in Forced Displacement in 2013 and 2014

During April and May 2014 there was a massive hunger strike among the Palestinian prisoners (subject of Administrative detentions). At least 100 prisoners joined the strike as a protest of the more than 5000 political detainees in Israeli penitentiaries (17 women and 196 children). According to the article 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, the Occupying power needs to keep the prisoners inside the Occupied Territory. By being kept in Israeli prisons, the prisoners are not allowed to have visits from the family and access to the Palestinian Defense Council.

On the 12th of June 2014 three Israeli teenagers were abducted in Gush Etzion a settlement in the West Bank. Right after, the Israel Defense Forces initiated the **Operation Brother's Keeper** and they undertook numerous incursions in the West Bank, between the 13th and 30th of June 2014, in order to search for the three teenagers. During this operation 6 Palestinians died, 179 were injured and almost 749 were arrested. At the end of the month, Shin Bet - Israel's internal security service - named two Hamas militants⁵ as the responsible for the abduction. The 30th of June the bodies of the three Israeli teenagers were found dead in Halhul, Hebron. The 23rd of September 2014, Shin Bet and IDF succeeded in targeting the kidnapers and they killed them in a firefight with Israeli forces in Hebron.

The 2nd of July one Palestinian adolescent was kidnaped in a Palestinian neighborhood (Shuafat) as revenge. His body was found in a park in Jerusalem and the autopsy revealed that he had been beaten and burnt alive. This incident was followed by several days' demonstrations in Shuafat and other Palestinian neighborhoods in Jerusalem, which had an oversized reaction of the ISF (massive detentions, tear gases, beating).

Aftermath, Israel decided to launch a military operation: Operation Protective Edge. It consisted in one month, 2 weeks and 4 days (8th July 2014 to 26th August 2014) of Israeli bombardment to Gaza and Palestinian rocket attacks from Gaza to Israel. The main consequence was the result of 2,200 people death - 1,483 civilians and 722 militants –, 11,099 injured; 500,000 displaced; 18,000 houses were affected; 7 hospital; 45 clinics and 22 schools were destroyed. The ceasefire agreements were quite moderated and they are not being respected.

In September-October 2014 Israel the construction of 3860 new houses -settlements: 2600 en Givat Hamatos (between Bethlehem and Jerusalem) approximately 400 hectares in private Palestinian land and 1,260 in Jerusalem (Ramat Shlomo, Har Homa y Ramot). These new settlements will be the biggest in 30 years.

The violence and instability in the WB and Jerusalem has been increasing since April to 2014: settler violence, administrative detentions of children. At the end of 2015 tensions were accentuated with the closure of Al Aqsa Mosque and the continuous visit of Israelis politics and radical Jews to the Mosque, which was perceived as an open provocation to Palestinians and Muslim community. Among the different incidents some protester were killed, included one PA minister.

⁵ The Hamas militants were Marwan Qawasmeh and Amer Abu Aisha

The international recognition of the State of Palestine by many countries around the world gave to the Palestinians a hope to their final status negotiations with Israel. Nevertheless, the Resolution draft presented by the PA to the UN Security Council to accelerate the recognition of the State of Palestine and the end of the Israeli Occupation was not approved yet.

On 23 July 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted a resolution in which it decided to establish an independent, **international commission of inquiry to investigate all violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in the Occupied Palestinian Territory**, including East Jerusalem, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip, in the context of the military operations conducted since 13 June 2014, and to report to the Council at its twenty-eighth session in March 2015. The United Nations Independent Commission of Inquiry on the 2014 Gaza Conflict was established pursuant to resolution A/HRC/RES/S-21/1. The Commission of Inquiry interprets this mandate as including investigations of the activities of Palestinian armed groups in Gaza, including attacks on Israel, as well as the Israeli military operation in the Gaza Strip and Israeli actions in the West Bank including East Jerusalem. The Commission of Inquiry is looking at a broad range of alleged violations committed by all parties, and is considering the full range of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights.

GAZA Reconstruction, 6 months after the war⁶.

The Donor Conference on Gaza reconstruction took place in Cairo October 2014. Agreements made included the pledge of \$ 5, 4 Billions USD for the reconstruction, of which around half was earmarked for reconstruction in Gaza. Spain committed 36 Million USD. As a result, The Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) was established, based on a tripartite agreement between the Government of Israel (GoI), the PA and the UN represented by UNSCO. This temporary mechanism was intended to facilitate the importing of the essential construction materials, which would otherwise be prohibited by Israel as 'dual use items'.

To date, a comprehensive data on individual countries disbursement is not publicly available. According to the PA, only 15% has been disbursed from the total 2, 5 billion pledged in Cairo for the Reconstruction in Gaza. Almost no large scale reconstruction projects have started and no permanent housing has been rebuilt. With over two-thirds of homes destroyed or damaged, the current reconstruction needs for shelter in Gaza stands at over 97,000 housing units, including the ongoing 71,000 housing deficit¹ due to the gap in construction capacity and population growth created by the blockade. Besides, a number of hospitals, clinics, sewage treatment and desalination facilities, and public buildings were likewise destroyed. Most of the schools in Gaza are now running double shifts -three UNRWA schools triple shifts, without adequate services due to the shortage of fuel. The health sector was also hard hit by Israel's attack, with a total of 14 health facilities, including one hospital, destroyed and the overall losses estimated in 50 million USD. In addition, there is a chronic shortage of fuel that affects the normal functioning of hospitals and even the normal functioning of ambulances.

⁶ AIDA

The lack of progress in reconstruction and towards removing the obstacles to unimpeded access of essential materials in and out of Gaza has shown its worst effects during last winter season, in particular during Storm Huda in January 2015. At least four people, including two babies aged less than four months old, died due to the cold, lack of adequate shelter, and electricity-related accidents.

The pattern of prioritizing funding for emergency assistance and non-infrastructure projects (such as psychosocial support) that has played out in Gaza since the beginning of the blockade is repeating itself. Even now, with overwhelming construction needs, few donors have committed their funds to housing and infrastructure. This may be linked with their concern to have their projects delayed and obstructed; aid actors prefer to direct their resources to projects that do not require the entry of restricted construction materials.

As of 5 March 2015, over 75,000 beneficiaries have been uploaded in the database of the GRM and over 32,000 have purchased all the material they were allocated on the basis of the damage assessment conducted by UNRWA, UNDP, and the Palestinian Ministry of Public Works and Housing. Unfortunately, such assessment did not prioritize situations of particular vulnerability and the GRM is equally not assisting first those more in need and people were only given cash vouchers to cover the cost of the reconstruction materials. Without jobs or financial assistance to cover the costs associated with repairs, many families have either opted not to purchase their allocated materials or not to start fixing their damaged homes.

Elections in Israel on the 17th of March 2015. Analysis of political parties and results: The 20th Knesset.

The results of the Israeli elections last 17th of March 2015 had a clear impact on the future of Palestine and the Palestinians. The victory of the righter factions can have a considerable threat in terms of expansion of settlements, obstruction of any progress towards peace and two-States solution and increase of xenophobia to the Arab population. In other hand, the wing of the left – center faction would probably have provided a much more inspiring context for the Palestinian situation. The main political parties are:

- **Likud** represented by Benjamin Netanyahu, is the major center-right political party in Israel. A secular party founded in 1973 by Menachem Begin in an alliance with several right-wing and liberal parties. Likud's candidate Benjamin Netanyahu did win the vote for Prime Minister in 1996 and was given the task of forming a government after the 1996 elections. After a convincing win in the 2003 elections, Likud saw a major split in 2005, when Likud leader Ariel Sharon left the party to form the new Kadima party. This resulted in Likud slumping to fourth place in the 2006 elections. Following the 2009 elections, the party appears to have mostly recovered from its loss, and led the Israeli government under the Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu. In the 2013 election, the party won 20 seats, running on a joint list with Yisrael Beiteinu. Due partly to the dreadful campaign done by Netanyahu, which has been mainly focused on Security (Iran, Hamas) and only in the very last moment

has included social issues, Likud's potential votes had decreased and it was expected that it wouldn't have more than 20 seats.

- **The Zionist Union** represented by Isaac Herzog. It is a coalition of Labor parties (centre-left wing), including the Labor Party (led Isaac Herzog) and Hatnuah (led by Tzipi Livni) formed on 10th of December 2014. The Green Movement is also represented on the list through the addition of Yael Cohen Paran on the spot. It was expected that this coalition would get 24 seats in this election and would do coalitions with other left-centre parties.
- **The Joint List of the Arab Parties** represented by Ayman Odeh, is a coalition of Balad, Ta'al and the Islamic Movement with the mixed Arab-Jewish list Hadash, which was declared in January of 2015. Despite significant ideological differences, the parties decided to run jointly in order to strengthen the non-Zionist bloc in the wake of the increase in the percentage of the vote.
- **Kulanu** led by Moshe Kahlon (resigned from Likud), is a center party established in 2014. The party's platform centers on reducing the cost of living, increasing public transparency and combating.
- **Habayit Hayehudi** (The Jewish Home) represented by Naftali Bennet, is a political party established in 2008 in an attempt to continue the National Religious Party and the National Union Party but it ended representing only the NRP. It is a religious Zionist and extreme wing political party.
- **Yisrael Beitein** represented by Avigdor Lieberman. It is an extreme right wing political party. In elections 2013, it runs on a joint party list with Likud. Then, it split from the party in July 2014 (linked with policy disagreements between Prime Minister Netanyahu and Lieberman, specifically regarding the 2014 kidnapping and murder of Israeli teenagers and the ensuing conflict in Gaza).

*Both of them, Yisrael Beitein and The Jewish Home, disputed the votes from the Settlements. Finally the settlers voted mainly to the Jewish Home.

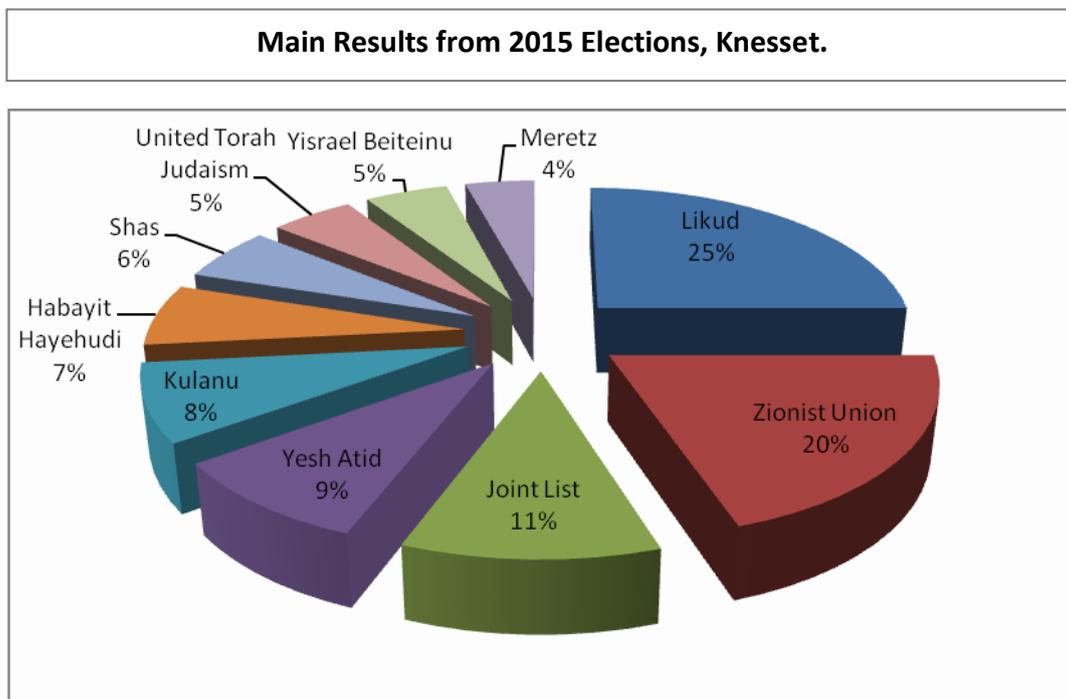
Other parties included:

- **Religious parties** like Shas represented by Arye Dery, is an ultra-Orthodox Sephardic party established in 1982 with the aim of bringing about equality between Ashkenazis and Sephardis and promoting the interests of the lower classes. As well, the **United Torah Judaism** represented by Yaakov Litzman, is an Ashkenazi ultra-Orthodox party established in 1992.
- **Meretz** led by Zahava Gal-On, is a Left wing party that is expected to support the Zionist Union.

Main results

The main political parties that have had the leading role in Election campaign for the 20th Knesset are The **Zionist Union** (which were expected to have 24 seats) and the **Likud** (20). During the last days of the election campaign the Zionist Union was the favorite, according to the statistics, although the potential coalitions with other parties would define the final governmental structure.

Even though these expectations, the results were pretty much different. With a participation of around 72% of the Israeli population – the highest participation for the last 15 years - the distribution of 120 seats of the Knesset is the following one:



Likud got 30 seats in the parliament while the Zionist Union, who was expected to get the highest support from the population, obtained just 24 seats. The Arab Join List got a lot of success since they obtained more support than previous elections represented by 11% of total seats in the parliament.

Currently, it is still pending the future coalition between parties to form the final government for the next four years. The actual president, Benjamin Netanyahu, is still making some consultations with parties to see with whom forms the coalition. Nevertheless, it is expected to be a coalition of Likud with some right wings political parties.

1.2 Socio Economic Contexts

1.2.1 Demography and General Development Indicators

Currently, Palestine is divided into two geographic regions (West Bank and Gaza Strip), separated and isolated both among themselves and within themselves by the State of Israel. The current administrative division has 16 districts (11 in West Bank and 5 in Gaza) and 105 municipalities (89 in West Bank and 16 in Gaza). It has a population of 4.550.368 inhabitants that are distributed as follows (census of Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics, 2014):

- 2,790,331 in West bank and 1,760,037 in Gaza Strip.
- 2,221,934 of Refugees in the oPt (almost 50% of the total population is refugee).
- Sex Ratio: 103.3 (103 boys to 100 girls)

West Bank		Gaza Strip	
Refugees	Non refugees	Refugees	Non refugees
914,920	1,875,080	1,307,014	452,986
2,790,331		1,760,037	

Moreover, it is important to take into account the Arab population in Israel since it has a lot of impact in the political dynamics. In 1948, with the establishment of the new state of Israel and the war between Arabs and Jews, many Arabs departed from their houses and lands becoming in this way refugees. However, there were many Palestinians that decided to stay there and as a consequence they acquired a new citizenship in Israel.

The main geographic areas where Palestinian Israelis live are Arab villages and cities in Galilee, in the Negev Desert and in mixed Arab-Jewish cities such as Haifa, Akka, Lydda, Ramla and Jaffa. They comprise around the 21 percent of the total Israeli population. Although they obtained an Israeli citizenship they do not have the same rights as the rest of the Israeli community. For instance, they cannot live in almost 68% of the total towns in Israel and they experiences lots of discriminations situations.

On the other hand, as a consequence of Jewish attacks on Arab neighborhoods in Jerusalem during the 1948 war, many Arabs were forced to leave their houses and to set up in the eastern part of the city. One year later, after the sign of the armistice between Israel and Jordan, Jerusalem was divided into two main parts: the West under Israeli control and the East under Jordan control. According to the amended law approved by the Jordanian House of Commons, Palestinians who were living in the previous Transjordan area (actual West Bank and East Jerusalem) obtained the Jordan citizenship. Although the military occupation of East Jerusalem finished in 1967, Arabs from this area did not get an Israeli citizenship but kept their Jordanian passports and acquired a special identity: the blue ID card, which gives them the status as “residents” in Israel but not as citizens.

While Arab-Israelis can vote the Palestinians who live in East Jerusalem are not allowed to be part of the national elections and other activities. They just have the right to live in Jerusalem and to travel across Israel and West Bank. Nevertheless, if a Palestinian resident in Jerusalem lives outside might lose his or her identity card. This is important so as to understand many of the problems and clashes that some mixed Arab-Jewish cities are facing in the last years.

Arab population and their status in Israel	
Arab Israelis (48's Palestinians)	Palestinians in East Jerusalem
1,300,000 (17, 33 %)	300,000 (4 %)
TOTAL: 7,500,000	

The average household size in oPt is approximately 5 members per family and the population is characterized by its youth. The 39.7% of the total population is under 14 years old and the 30% between 15-29 years. The population is growing at the rate of 2.9% mostly due to its high levels of fertility in around 4.4%. However, the Infant Mortality Rate is very high (18.9%) and the life expectancy is around 71.8 for men and 74.7 for women.

Palestine ranked in the position number 107 in the Human Development Index (HDI, 2013), so it is found in the group of **medium-developed countries**.

Palestine General Development Indicators (PCBS 2014, WB 2014, UNDP 2013)	
Human Development Index (2012)	107
Life Expectancy	73.2
Literacy Rate	96.3%
GDP Growth	-4.4
Poverty Index ⁷	17.8% in West Bank
	17.8% in West Bank
	38.8% in Gaza Strip
Unemployment Index	16.0% in West Bank
	45.1% in Gaza Strip
Population Growth Rate	2.9%

⁷ According to the Household Monthly Consumption, 2011.

It should be noted that the construction of the separation wall and the continuous military attacks on the Gaza Strip entailed substantial consequences in development, poverty, access to services and employment. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that religion Islamic or Christian is a model of social thinking which is widely accepted and is often considered the basis of social-cultural values, especially, in the most vulnerable areas which are isolated and exposed to the consequences of the Israeli military occupation (see subsection Area C).

1.2.2 Education⁸

The education in Palestine is ensured and managed by the official body Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MOEHE). The mission of MOEHE is to improve the level of education and cope with the requirements of the present so as to catch up with international levels. However, there is not a specific education law yet, since the Palestinian Authority decided not to develop it until the final status negotiations are completed. In any case, the International Law is used by MOEHE on some issues such as exam procedures, recruitment policies and procurement (UNICEF, 2011).

Apart from MOEHE, other institutions are supporting the development of the education in Palestine: the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) runs many schools and post-secondary institutions for refugees in the oPt (the majority are in Gaza Strip); the Ministry of Labour; private sector and NGOs; and the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Women Affairs so as to support education activities for adults.

The education in the oPt is organized by grades:

- Primary education (1-10 grades): preparatory stage (from 1 to 4) and empowerment stage (from 5 to 10). Admission age: 6 years old.
- Secondary education (11-12 grades): academic courses (Literature and Science), and technical and vocational courses (Religion, Commerce, Agriculture, Industry and Hotels/catering). After finishing, students should take the school-leaving examination (*Tawjihi*) for receiving the certificate.
- Higher education: university level studies offered in 11 universities and 11 technical colleges, and 19 community colleges.

Some indicators⁹ about education in the oPt:

Indicator	Value
Illiteracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above	3.7%
Literacy Rate of Persons (15 years and over)	98.4% of men
	94.1% of women
Number of schools	2,748
Number of Schools Teachers	53,883

⁸ http://www.ibe.unesco.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Publications/WDE/2010/pdf-versions/Palestine.pdf

⁹ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2014 (PCBS)

Number of Students at Schools	1,151,702
Average Number of Students Per Class	30.2
Number of Students in Universities	201,308
Number of Students in Community Colleges	2,940

1.2.3 Environment and Natural Resources

The occupied Palestinian territories (oPt) have an area of approximately 6,220 km² - West Bank 5,860 km² of which Dead Sea 220 km; and Gaza Strip 360 km² -. The region is reduced in extension, but its location between the Mediterranean Sea and the deserts of Africa and Asia make space for significant climatic differences. The thermal regime varies significantly with altitude, especially in winter: from West to East is passed progressively from a Mediterranean climate to a continental one.

In West Bank there is a dry season from April to October and a rainy season from October to April. The rainfall is increased from South to North and from East to West. In Gaza, the temperature is warmer with dry winters and hot summers exposed to frequent droughts.

The most fertile soils are found in the plains and 12% of West Bank is desert land, affected by erosion or salinity: this percentage is growing each year due to reduced precipitation and poor water management by Israel. Palestine has to face is the **water provision and its sanitation**. Not just because of the weather conditions, but because of the Israeli occupation and its violation of international law since they control Palestinian water resources and restrict them to use it.

Access to water is a key issue in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and it is particularly critical in Palestine, region which owns one of the lowest water level availability per capita in the world. Israel controls the access to available water, according to the rates agrees in the Oslo process, which have not increased proportionally with population growth. Consequently, there is a major problem of insufficient water resources in West Bank, with constant restrictions that force families to install individual deposits to ensure consumption. In Gaza the Israeli blockade has also led to a serious problem of unhealthy water resources available in a narrow strip of territory. Because of this situation, the average consumption of water in the West Bank is 60 litres/capita/day and 91 litres/capita/day) in Gaza Strip¹⁰

Regarding sewage, its proper treatment remains an environmental challenge in Palestine. The existing practices for the management of domestic water are only collection of wastewater in septic tanks or sewer lines that are dumped at sea finally (Gaza) or in open areas (West Bank). About 43% of households are connected to sewage networks gravitational and an estimated 90% of untreated water is discharged directly into the environment. The lack of investment in wastewater management is a serious environmental health problem.

¹⁰ OCHA Annual Report, 2013

In addition to the direct risks to public health caused by water and soil contamination, the poor access to water for domestic makes personal hygiene more difficult for many families and this has direct implications for diseases and sexually transmitted infections or reproductive health.

1.2.4 Health¹¹¹²

There are two main documents that comprised the legal framework of Palestinian health care system. On the one hand the 2003 Palestinian Constitution that requires the Palestinian Authority to regulate the health insurance and to guarantee health care to the injured, prisoners of war, families of martyrs and disable people. On the other hand, the 2004 Public Health Law that requires the Minister of Health (MoH) to provide specific health services to Palestinians including preventative, diagnostic, curative, rehabilitative and emergency care. Moreover, the law makes responsible the MoH of regulating the three health care sectors: primary health care (PHC), secondary and tertiary health care.

These three sectors are provided mainly by: The Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH), private for profit, non-profit organizations (NGOs), Palestinian Military Medical Services (PMMS) and United Nation Relief and Working Agency (UNRWA). With the exception of East Jerusalem that is covered by Israeli companies.

The primary health care (PHC) is the major component of Palestinian health care system. It provides health care to all Palestinian people especially for children and other vulnerable group. The MoH is the main provider since it has 479 centers along Palestine.

Number of primary health care centers by providers		
	West Bank	Gaza Strip
MoH	425	54
UNRWA	42	22
NGOs Sector	140	66
PMMS	16	7
TOTAL	623	148

The main provider of secondary health care services is MoH as well. It owns and operates 2,979 hospital beds distributed over 25 hospitals along Palestinian governorates. Regarding the tertiary health care services, MoH is an important provider, since it purchases some limited services to other services providers – such as private sector, NGOs... - in order to facilitate them to the Palestinians. The main burden is for MoH and it also provides other services such as health education/community involvement, school health, immunization, human resources development and referral of patients to other health organizations that do not take part of MoH activities.

¹¹ “Right to health report” by World Health Organization, 2014. Using data from 2013 from Palestinian Authority, ministries and non-profit health providers.

¹² MoH <http://www.moh.ps/attach/704.pdf>

Although it has been made a huge improvement in the Palestinian health care system, there are still many efforts to be made nowadays. The providers of health in Palestine have three major challenges to deal with:

- **Barriers to access.** As we said in previous sections, the Israeli military's controls the mobility of Palestinians in the West Bank and blockade and obstruct any type of goods in Gaza Strip since 2007. This is a big difficulty since the individuals cannot move by themselves without first a permission of Israeli authorities. This leads to many hard situations such as women giving birth at the checkpoint causing complications and loss of life in some cases¹³. The absence of free mobility deprives many people of health and social services and also impedes health providers to reach those people or to have the enough freedom to act and work as they want.
- **Water supply and lack of clean water.** The exclusion of water consumption to the Palestinian population and the lack of clean water is a huge problem for Palestinians. In the West Bank, just 69% of the towns are reached by a water network and less than half of this 69 percentage receive the water without any type of disruption. The Israeli government is responsible for redirecting the drinking water to the illegal settlements excluding Palestinians from this resource. Moreover, the Palestinian people living near these illegal settlements are not allowed to build their own wells, water pumps and irrigation systems. In Gaza the situation is even worse since the water supply is contaminated by wastewater (that contains pesticides and nitrate). A UN Environment Programme assessment demonstrated that drinking water in Gaza has very high levels of nitrate. Moreover, on average, each person in Gaza consumes 91 liters of water per day and in West Bank 61 l/c/d, much less than the minimum that WHO regards as necessary to meet the baseline health needs. Therefore, all these issues imply several health problems in the end for Palestinians.

Some statistical information of the health care system in the Palestinian Territories:

According to World Health Organization (WHO) the main causes of death are the following: cardiovascular disease, cancer, cerebrovascular disease and diabetes¹⁴. In general, as the Global School-based Student Health Survey indicates, the unhealthy behaviors start very early and the 75% of the Palestinian population do not engage in any energetic/dynamic physical activity. Indeed, among Palestinians aged 15-64 the data indicates that 58% are overweight, 36% have high levels of cholesterol, 8.5% have diabetes mellitus and 38% of men smoke tobacco daily.

Other health indicators	Value
Hepatitis A	23.1 per 100,000 population
Bacterial meningitis and viral meningitis	13.8 and 24.3 per 100,000 population respectively
Anaemia among pregnant women	27.8% (17.4% in the West Bank and 36.8% in the Gaza Strip)
Anemia among children (9-12 months old)	57% (48.9% in the West Bank and 68.1% in the

¹³ Special Rapporteur on violence against women its causes and consequences by Yakin Ertürk

¹⁴ Health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem. 12 April 2013

	Gaza Strip)
Infant Mortality in 2011	18.8 per 1,000 live births
Maternal mortality	26.3 per 100,000 live births in the West Bank and 29.9 per 100,000 live births in the Gaza Strip

Resources Indicators ¹⁵	Value
Number of hospitals	80
Doctors per 10,000 population	16
Beds per 10,000 population	13

It is important to take into account in this section the **National Health Strategy 2014-2016** that was prepared by the Palestinian State and its national institutions. It has five main national strategic objectives¹⁶:

1. Ensure rights-based comprehensive and integrated health care service for all citizens.
2. Promote preventative health care and managements of non-communicable diseases.
3. Establish an effective, comprehensive and sustainable quality system for all health services.
4. Ensure the availability of qualified health workforce capable of delivering high quality health services.
5. Enhance institutional development and governance of the health sector.

1.2.5 Refugees and Displaced population

Since 1948, there have been already six wars and two intifadas. The **most serious consequences of this conflict in human terms has been the emergence of Palestinian refugees and displaced population** in all the countries of the region as well as in Gaza Strip and West Bank. According to UNRWA¹⁷, around a quarter of the refugee Palestine population (more than 5.4 million individuals) is living in refugee camps along the whole Middle East –in Jordan (2.54), Lebanon (0.48), the Syrian Arab Republic (0.57), Gaza Strip (1.3) and the West Bank including East Jerusalem (0.91)-. They constitute the world’s largest refugee population.

They suffer processes of impoverishment, discrimination and deficiency of basic social services. The situation of Palestinian refugees is very complex since in Palestine there is an overlap of legislative systems: Israel, Palestinian Authority (PA), Jordan (in West Bank) and Egypt (in Gaza Strip). For Palestinian refugees in Palestine, due to occupation, is also applicable international humanitarian law (IHL), although the occupying power does not fully obey it.

West Bank	Gaza Strip	Lebanon	Jordan	Syria
Refugees	Refugees	Refugees	Refugees	Refugees
914,92	1,307,014	483,375	2,540,486	569,645
TOTAL of refugees: 5,815,440				

¹⁵ Palestinian Centre Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)

¹⁶ National Health Strategy 2014-2016

¹⁷ UNRWA, In figures report, January 2014

The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Refuge Convention) includes provisions that excluded Palestinian refugees who were receiving assistance from UNRWA from the international protection. Since they have been excluded from the international legal norms regarding refugee right, they live subject to the restriction to their host country with the characteristic that they are treated differently in each host state, having different degree of enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights (Amnesty International, 2007). For instance, the level of access to health varies according to each country. In **Jordan**, Palestine refugees enjoy social rights and are granted citizenship based on criteria such as place of origin and year of arrival. Moreover, they are allowed to enter the labour market and have social mobility. However, the people from Gaza living in Jordan are the most vulnerable groups since they do not qualify for citizenship and face restrictions to most basic social services. Palestine refugees living in the **West Bank and Gaza** have access to health services of the Palestine Authority and all other health providers. In **Lebanon**, access to health care for Palestine refugees from camps and gatherings in Lebanon is limited to UNRWA, NGOs and the private sector.

In the case of Palestinian refugees since the territory is occupied, International Humanitarian Law (Hague Law and Geneva Law) applies, making the legal status and rights' distribution map totally different from the case of Jordan or Lebanon. In the case of Palestine, law is not unified and there are overlapping systems of laws what makes the process of protecting rights more complicated. Different codes apply to different geographical areas, and citizenship laws are covered by Jordanian law in the West Bank and by Egyptian law in Gaza.

The Operation Protective Edge led to 500,000 displaced, who were allocated in shelters and host families. In March 2015, the number of displaced living in UNRWA collective centers is estimated on 12,000. Around 100,000 displaced are still living outside collective centers (host families, destroyed houses, etc).

1.2.6 Area C

After 1994 Oslo Agreement, the West Bank was divided into 3 main areas: Area A under full control of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA); Area B under PNA political control and Palestinian-Israeli military control; and Area C under full control of Israel (civil and military). The latter comprises 60% of the West Bank, and the estimated 297,900 people living in 532 residential areas are considered as the most vulnerable in the West Bank - according to the Area Vulnerability Profile, OCHA 2013-. In this Area, construction is not allowed and all buildings are illegal and subject to demolition at any time. Moreover, none public services are provided such as healthcare, education, transportation, safety or security, since NPA do not have any responsibility. All these issues and others concerned to this Area C have specific impacts for women, girls, men and boys (WGBM) that need to be addressed under protection tailored measures. Some of the obstacles that Palestinian population in this area has to face are:

- **No access or presence of the Palestinian Authority.** Without access and presence of the Palestinian National Authority in Area C national policies and laws cannot be implemented in these communities. The local development plans must be approved by the military authorities

Israelis. On the other hand, there are people who are totally isolated and cannot be supported by the PA since the access to these communities is very limited.

- **Lack of public services.** Palestinians living in this area do not have access to any kind of public service as health, education, transport, infrastructure, town planning, sanitary and waste management, safety or environmental protection. Moreover, due to the existence of restrictions imposed by the Israeli military administration, Palestinians are not allowed to build new infrastructure or houses, and are victims of home demolitions and expropriation of their fields. Only 211 out of 3,750 applications for building permits submitted by Palestinians in Area C between 2000 and 2012 were approved (5.6%)¹⁸. In this context of lack of freedom, Palestinians in this area also face restrictions on mobility, due not only to the military occupation that involves crossing checkpoints, but also the lack of public transportation that does not allow them to move easily from one village to another. There are high rates of disability in Area C and elevated domestic violence but evidential information is lacking in these areas because statistical study are collected per governorate/type of area: rural, camp or city, and not segregated per classification of the area.
- **Low activity of Councils and Community Based Organizations (CBOs).** The Councils are formed by 11 people - two of whom are women per the quota set by the Central Elections Committee - chosen electorally. These are, in theory, the main actors responsible for providing public services, which in case of non-existence of military occupation would be provided by the Palestinian Authority. The last local elections in Palestine took place in 2012, where for the first time a 20% quota for women was implemented. The quota was a first step in involving women in the public sphere but women were not encouraged to participate. A large percentage of the women that ended up winning in the elections as part of the lists did not seek to be active, but rather their names were added by their male family members only to meet the set quota. On the other hand, CBOs and NGOs also focus on service delivery and implementation of agricultural projects. However, both municipal councils and CBOs have virtually no funds or resources to fulfill their remit. Nor are sufficiently trained and untrained to impact or increase the level of awareness of the rights of women. Furthermore these areas follow tribal regulations where older male leaders are always the decision makers and they or their relatives occupy official and unofficial decision making positions in Local Councils and CBOs.
- These last elections marked the first time women only lists run in elections in Palestine, women lists ran in two areas: Safa and Hebron. Neither won but they were an indicator of women's awareness of their right to participate in elections. A recent study by WATC¹⁹ on women's voting patterns in these last elections shows that only 42.7% of eligible women voted, challenges women faced to voting included access to ballots (travel/transportation) and annoyance with pressure and advertising tactics used by some candidates. The study also uncovered pressures on women to vote for candidates chosen by or affiliated to their families. 30% of voting women based their decision on affiliation to family/tribe, 20% affiliation to political party, 19% to

¹⁸ Fragmented Lives, Humanitarian Overview 2013, OCHA

¹⁹ "Women's Voting Trends in the Last Local Council Elections" by Women's Affairs Technical Committee (2014)

perception of abilities of candidates, 16% for the number of women on the list, and 15% for the perceived best chance for women to win.

- Impact of **Israeli illegal settlements** in the West Bank lands: Throughout the West Bank there are many illegal Israeli settlements, many of them violent. The process of settlement is illegal expropriation of Palestinian land and taking away the main and only source of income and assets they have. Once the lands are confiscated illegally, Israelis employ some Palestinians under bad working conditions and minimum wages. On the other hand, the Palestinians living near these illegal settlements suffer constant threats and are threatening their personal safety. This increases mobility limitations for both women and children since it is not safe for them to use the main streets and they are afraid of being attacked.

In addition, the establishment of an illegal settlement involves the exclusion of water consumption to the Palestinian population, as the Israeli government is responsible for redirecting the drinking water to the illegal settlements excluding Palestinians from this resource. The Palestinian people living near these illegal settlements are not allowed to build their own wells, water pumps and irrigation systems; and in the case of having it, the Israeli military army is responsible for demolishing the infrastructures and seized the water.

1.3 Women in Palestine

There is no single legal framework applicable to all citizens and although the constitution affirms the equality of all citizens, women continue to be discriminated against on key issues. This legislative framework is critical as it affects those women's fundamental rights which determine their legal position in the rest of legislature.

Even though there are many activities and projects that aim gender equality, there are still many differences between male and female population. Mainly, the violation of women human rights is due to the patriarchal system and the military occupation from 1967. These two issues intersected are the main causes.

1.3.1 Women's Role

A predominantly conservative and traditionalist reading of the religious messages supports the current distribution of roles and finds arguments against the changes to move towards a more just and egalitarian society. According to the traditional division of labor in relation to gender, men are considered as family breadwinners, so that they have priority access to paid employment, while women take reproductive tasks and responsibilities, so that they are confined to the domestic sphere. In the community area, men regularly take part in political activities, while women take care of social work. This division of roles is strengthened by Islamic law (*Sharia*).

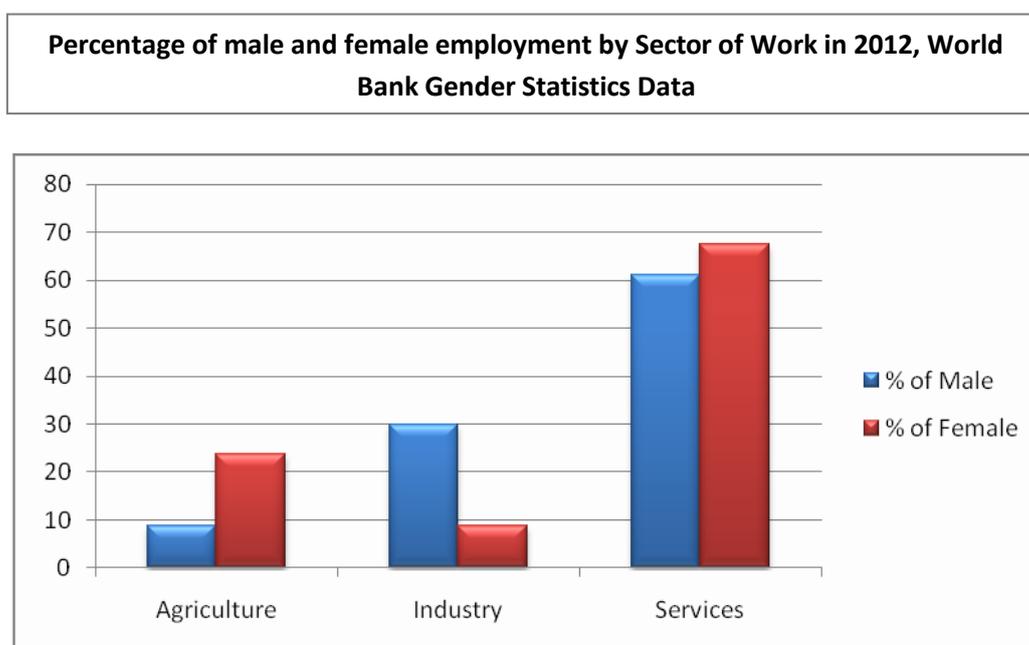
Despite the role played by women in all stages of the liberation struggle and Palestinian national self-determination, there is still remaining a feeling against emancipation experienced by women in

West Bank, especially in Jerusalem, during the 70's and 80's. In fact there is a traditionalist tendency to protect the patriarchal values.

1.3.2 Economy and Employment Opportunities

Although the oPt is categorized as a developing country, the persistence of the Israeli military occupation continues to largely define the Palestinian economy and challenges its development. With the Palestinian economic growth being almost exclusively dependent on foreign aid, and following the reduction in donor funds allocated to the oPt due to the 2008 – 2012 global recessions the economic growth has dramatically declined from an average of 11 per cent in 2010 and 2011 to 1.5 per cent in 2013, which is the lowest rate of growth since 2006 and is significantly below the population growth. Unemployment, poverty and food insecurity have worsened where only one in four households in the oPt are classified as food secure. Israeli restrictions on the Palestinian economy and trade continue to impede the development of the productive sectors - agriculture and manufacturing sectors contribute to 4-5% of the GDP, while the service sector accounts for two thirds of the GDP.

In the last years there has been a progressive change of gender roles and responsibilities due to the family's financial situation. High unemployment, largely due to Israeli restrictions on the movement of workers, pushes women to play a more productive role, although their wages only reach 65% of men's wages in West Bank and 77% in Gaza. Particularly, in rural areas, women develop increasingly informal activities for income generation.



Some other economic indicators²⁰:

²⁰ PCBS, 2013 - 2014

1. Unemployment: the total unemployment rate in all of Palestine and Gaza Strip is 23.4%
 - a. West Bank: 16.8% for males and 25.9% for women.
 - b. Gaza Strip: 27.8 for males and 53.1 for women.

2. Employed persons by Economic Activity:
 - a. Agriculture: 10.5%
 - b. Industry: 12.2%
 - c. Construction: 15.6%
 - d. Commerce, restaurant and hotels: 19.6%
 - e. Services and other branches: 35.7%

3. Employed Persons by Place of Work:
 - a. Palestinian Territory: 88.88%
 - b. Israel and Settlements: 11.2%

4. Poverty is very high:
 - a. 17.8% of the population in the West Bank lives in poverty,
 - b. 38.8% of the population in Gaza Strip lives in poverty.

Despite the slight increase of women participation rates in the workforce, women's economic participation still remains one of the lowest in the world. In 2012, the percentage of female participation in the work force was 17.3% that is one of lowest in the world, in comparison to 69.1% for males in the same year. Official statistics however, do not cover employment in the informal sector. It is estimated that six out of ten women workers are informally employed, which makes them more vulnerable to exploitation and unsafe working conditions and limits women's choices. Similarly, old social traditions and the reluctance to formally register business entities continue to understate asset ownership by women, even though the appropriate laws exist to recognize women's right to property and assets Palestinian female entrepreneurship in the oPt in 2012 fared amongst the worst countries in the world, ranking 58th out of 67 studied countries in early-stage entrepreneurial activity (i.e., which has been in operation for less than 42 months) and the second worst country in established-business female owners (i.e., which has been in operation for more than 42 months). Reluctance to register businesses is usually due to the high cost involved, where lawyer and registration fees cost around ILS1,000 (Euro230). Additionally to register a company, the proof of capital is needed. For a limited liability partnership, this capital can reach \$30,000. Additionally, registration exposes these small businesses to tax payments, and only businesses with capital of \$250,000 qualify for tax deductions. In that year the average female early-stage entrepreneurial activity was 3.4% of all female adult population in the oPt, compared to 16% for all male adult population. In addition to the fact that females have a higher unemployment rate than males, in 2012, the unemployment rate among females was 25.3% in the West Bank compared to 20.4% for males.

The share of women's employment in the productive sectors (agriculture and manufacturing) continues to decline, while increasing in the services sector. Women's employment in agriculture and manufacturing reached decreased from 43% to 31% between 1995 and 2011, compared to increasing from 47% to 60% in the services sector for the same years (PCBS, 2000, 2012). Less than 10 per cent of total registered establishments are micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME's). The vast majority of Palestinian MSMEs are small, with only 9% belonging to the medium-sized group. Around 63 per cent of women-owned MSMEs sell their products informally in local shops in the villages or towns where they live, while only 2.7 per cent export their products outside Palestine. Despite this low rate of female entrepreneurship in the oPt, the contribution of these activities to employment was impressive: female entrepreneurship employed 5.6% of the total Palestinian employed persons (MAS 2014). Still, women-owned cooperatives face structural weaknesses related to the prevailing patriarchal culture, keeping women at the lower end of the valuechain.

In a conference on entrepreneurship and economic growth in 2014 the Ministry of National Economy stressed the need to strengthen the productive sector by increasing women participation and enabling regulatory environment to promote an inclusive economy. Also, the importance of the agricultural and manufacturing sectors cannot be underestimated as means to generate forms of employment that do not necessarily require high levels of education. This allows women with different levels of education to participate in the labor market in contrast with the services sector, where most of the jobs require relatively high levels of education.

This situation reinforces the need to economically empower women and help them overcome existing barriers and constraints. The Palestinian National Export Strategy (NES), confirmed a need for specific interventions targeting women in different sectors while also recommending that gender concerns be mainstreamed within the work of Palestinian government. The strategy changed the focus from the development of service sectors, which was favored due to its non-tradable nature allowing more opportunities that are less restricted by the Israeli occupation, to the productive sectors, namely agriculture and manufacturing.

1.3.3 Political participation

Women's participation in political life is important because it realizes democracy in society, contributes to higher development rates, and embodies complete citizenship rights for women. Women's participation in political life depends upon social, political and cultural factors and, in the Palestinian case, the Israeli occupation, which hinders political practice for men and women. On top of that is the fragmented nature of the women's movement and the questioning of the legitimacy of the national elite (middle class), including the women's elite, weak democratic traditions in political life and in Palestinian political institutions compared to pre-Oslo, the socio-cultural and functional constraints facing women, in addition to prevailing political and social discourses in the society (ideological factors); all these have an impact on women's political participation.

Several legal national instruments emphasize the right of women to political participation and access to decision-making positions, among them, the Basic Law of Palestine, the General Elections Law No

9 of 2005 (which regulates parliamentary and presidential elections) and the Local Councils Election Law No 10 of 2005. The General Elections Law (2005) put in place a mixed electoral system which combines party lists with constituency voting, and creates a minimum quota of 12% for women's participation: each political party must include at least one woman in the 3 first names in the list, the following four names, and each set of five names that follow. However, this quota system is still too low (women's organizations have been calling for a quota of at least 20%).

The Local Councils Election Law adopted a list system and it also put in place a minimum quota for women: the electoral list of each political party must include at least one woman in the first five names in the list and in the next 5 names that follow. The law also requires small councils to have at least 2 women representatives and larger councils to have at least three.

In the 2006 legislative elections, women won 12.9% of the seats in the Palestinian Legislative Council, 12% in the West Bank and 15% in the Gaza Strip. The percentage of female candidates was 11.2%, with 4.3% among constituencies and 16.9% in party lists. Women represented 46% of the voters. As for local elections for the years 2004-2005, women comprised 30% of the total number of candidates and won 18% of the seats. In the 2012 local elections, which took place only in the West Bank, women won 20.6% of the seats (It should be noted that the population that are residents of camps inside Palestine, approximately 9.3% of the population, can participate in the national elections but not in the local ones; most of these camps are managed by camp committees with no female representation and where the quota system does not apply).

In practice, women's political participation is low. According to PCBS statistics, women occupy just 3% of the most senior positions. Only 3 women hold ministerial positions in the current Palestinian Government of Unity, out of a total of 19 ministerial positions, whereas in the former government (2013) they occupied 5 out of 21 positions. In the Palestinian Legislative Council there is just one woman out of 84 positions in the lower house; and 15 women out of 83 positions in the upper house (2014).

The public service employs about 40.5% of women with a concentration in mid-level positions and a low representation in senior positions. About 4.3% of the Palestinian ambassadors around the world are women. In the judiciary sector, women have a representation of 11.3%, (12% in the West Bank and 10% in the Gaza Strip). In 2009, for the first time, 2 women were appointed to the position of Sharia judge. Also, although a woman was appointed for the first time to the position of secretary-general of a political party, women's representation in central committees of political parties remains low, representing no more than 20% under the best circumstances.

Only 37.6% of the Palestinian population find that the laws and mechanisms for women's political participation are satisfactory, however, only 39.7% agree to a woman heading the Palestinian Authority²¹.

²¹ UN Women study on "Perceptions of the Palestinian Community on Women's Political and Social Participation" (2014)

- Violence against women

There is no specific Palestinian law that regulates the issue of VAWG, although the Penal Code includes some demands of the civil society in this regard. In May 2011, Palestinian Prime Minister issued a decree stipulating the amendment of Penal Code 16 of 1960 (enforced in the West Bank) and Penal Code 74 of 1936 (enforced in Gaza), freezing Article 340 of Penal Code 6 of 1960 (from Jordanian law). These articles relate to exonerating and mitigating excuses for commuting the sentences of those who commit honor crimes²². Abbas' suspension of this provision, however, meant little as Palestinian courts have rarely considered it, and a perpetrator can still receive reduced sentences based on other statutes.

Prior to amendment, Article 18 of Penal Code 74 held, "Reduced punishment and leniency in punishment may be provided for crimes that offenders have committed to avert consequences that could cause irreparable damage to their honor, money, or the honor of those such offenders are obliged to protect." To this, Abbas' amendment added "with the exception of killing women under the pretext of preserving the family's honor." Here again, Abbas' fix was merely cosmetic, leaving open a number of legal loopholes.

The draft penal code prepared by a national commission in 2010-2011 and yet to be passed into law, criminalizes sexual harassment and domestic violence, creates new rules regarding rape and procedures for dealing with sexual crimes against children, and introduces penalties for marrying anyone under the age of 18 without the consent of a judge and their guardian. But still, it fails eradicate the 'mitigating circumstances' around murder and adultery, and criminalizes consenting sexual relations between non-married adults. Besides, it doesn't include other important aspects such as marital rape.

The lack of legal clarity between Gaza Strip and West Bank is a major reason for the increase of GBV and particularly for the killing of women, added to the criminal justice service, which interpret and understand legal texts in the context of prevailing social and cultural value.

Despite this weak legal framework, Palestine is the 1st Arab country in having a national referral system (called Takamol), which was created in 2011 and finally endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers in December 2013. The Takamol Project was jointly implemented by WCLAC and Juzoor with funding from the European Commission with the aim of developing a sustainable legal-health-social service referral system for women survivor of violence in Palestine. Recently, a small technical committee (formed by ministries of health, social affairs, women affairs, civil police, and MIFTAH in the capacity of oversight role) responsible for implementing and ensuring the enforcement of the TAKAMOL system has been created. The committee will work to enforce the immediate implementation of the system within a period of three months in 2015 (until April 2015).

²² Article 340 stipulated, "He who discovers his wife or female relative committing adultery and kills, wounds or injures one or both of them is exempted from any penalty, and he who discovers his wife, or one of his female ascendants or descendants or sisters with another in an unlawful bed and he kills, wounds or injures one or both of them, benefits from a reduction of penalty."

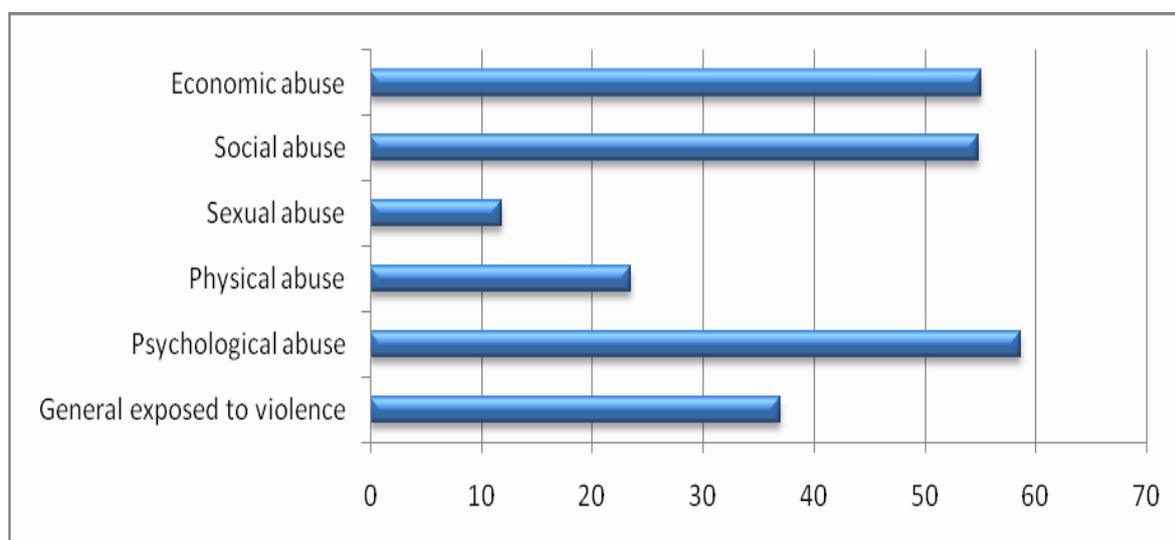
Nevertheless, Takamol project faces difficulties and challenges: there is a need to build the capacities of the technical teams that deal with cases of VAW; it's important to adopt a comprehensive awareness program on violence which would also include spreading awareness among men in addition to women; the importance of building a database (GBV-IMS) so that the necessary evaluation process could be carried out at a later stage; the need of taking the Gaza Strip into consideration in all activities, plans and programs for combatting violence against women, etc.

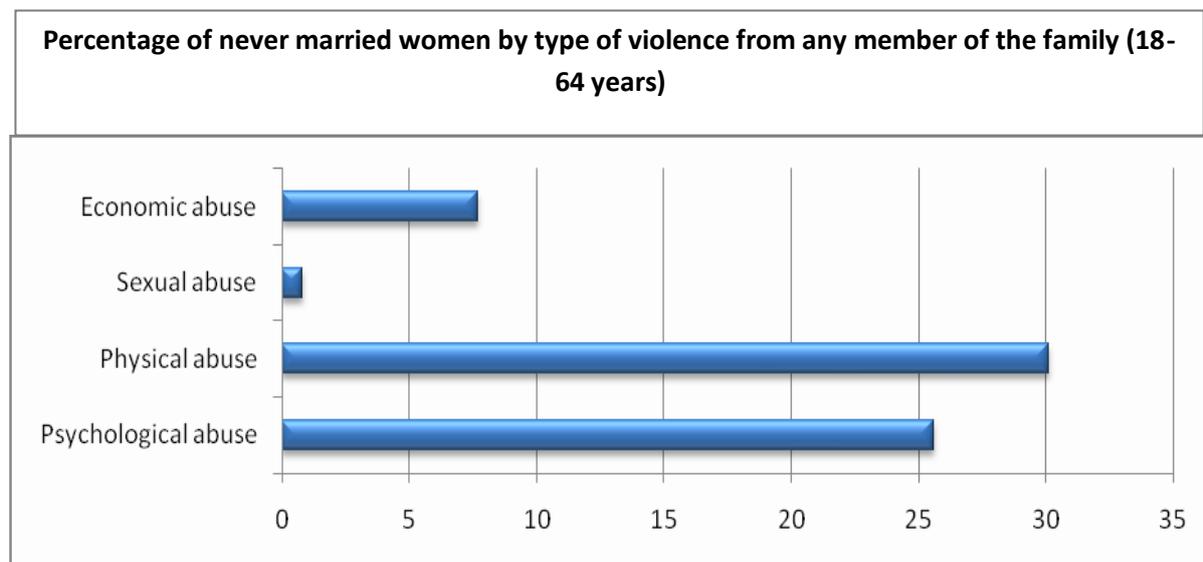
For Palestinian women living in the West Bank and Gaza their rights and lives have been affected by a product of both, the Israeli occupation, the patriarchal Palestinian culture and society and a legal discrimination. The occupation-related violence has an extremely negative effect on Men and Women alike and leaves Palestinian Women with a high degree of anxiety and depression, while men tend to get aggressive. The dire economic situation and the pressures of the occupation have made men more violent. The loss of their ability to provide for their families and protect them from harm, combined with high levels of unemployment, poverty and humiliation at the hands of Israeli soldiers, has left many Palestinian men with a deep sense of frustration and hopelessness.

The result of the military measures by Israeli forces intersecting with a conservative, patriarchal Palestinian society has contributed to an integrated system of violence against women in the domestic and public sphere. The types of gender-based violence that are prevalent within Palestinian society include physical and psychological abuse, verbal assaults and insults, the intentional tarnishing of a woman's reputation through the spread of rumors and gossip, and the reinforcement of negative gender stereotypes.

The Violence indicators from 2011 - measured by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) - point out the high level of violence that Palestinian women are exposed from their husbands.

Percentage of ever married women by type of violence





According to UN Women Palestine, 3.3% of ever married women report that they have been exposed to psychological violence at the checkpoints from soldiers; while 0.6% report physical violence and 0.2% report sexual harassment. Moreover, 65.3% of women prefer to remain silent and not declare any type of violence from their husbands; while 30.2% of women resort to their families and 0.7% seek the assistance of a women institution or centre. The Independent Commission for Human Rights and women's organizations reported 28 women killed in the name of so-called "honour" in 2013.

1.3.4 Sexual and Reproductive Rights

In Palestine, women have achieved significant advances regarding sexual and reproductive rights over the past several decades. According to different MDG Reports, progress has been made toward achieving the goals and targets of the International Conference on Population and Development and MDGs in each country. However, many challenges still persist towards achieving full enjoyment of the rights for all groups of women, particularly those who belong to most vulnerable groups. This is particularly true given the general economic pressures including budgetary cuts for essential services and high poverty incidence as well as the cultural barriers within the society, which still hinder existing efforts to women's rights.

The Reproductive Health Strategic Plan in Palestine was guided by the 1994 ICPD and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Special attention is needed in designing this RH strategy on the indicators towards achieving the MDGs number five and four. Reducing maternal mortality ratio by 75% between 1990 and 2015 represent the foundation indicator for achieving MDG five. In addition, maternal deaths and illnesses are directly linked with universal access to reproductive health services. Therefore, there is a need to increase contraceptive use, decrease the adolescent births, increase the antenatal care coverage (at least four visits), and decrease the percentage of unmet need for family planning. Furthermore, a special plan is needed to meet MDG number four of

reducing under five mortality rates by 66% between 1990 and 2015. Advances in MDG 3 and improving the health of women can have significant effect on improving MDG 5 and 6.

According to the Declaration of Alma-Ata, primary health care (PHC) is defined as "essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation and at a cost that the community and the country can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self-determination" (WHO/UNICEF, 1978, p.1).

Local research studies indicated that there is a slow progress in certain RH aspects due to inadequate implementation of initiatives, and especially clinical protocols; inadequate communication and coordination among the implementing partners; and poor access to quality MCH services with qualified health providers in certain regions. Furthermore, many proactive national initiatives were initiated during the last decade in response to challenging health indicators of mothers and infants in Palestine. Regarding to reproductive health services, UNRWA provides the following ones: family planning, preconception care, antenatal care, delivery care and postnatal care. The number of women accessing modern contraceptives through UNRWA services has increased fourfold since 1995. According to the number of dispensed contraceptives, couples protected from pregnancy have increased in all the areas. The distribution of family planning users according to contraceptive method remained stable: 48% used intra-uterine devices, 27% chose oral contraceptive pills and 22% used condoms.

With regards to the antenatal care, pregnant women are encouraged to receive their first antenatal assessment as early as possible and to have at least four antenatal care visits throughout their pregnancy, to promote early detection and management of risk factors and complications. In contrast to the trend in previous years, the demand for antenatal services has not increased. In 2011, the number of pregnant women registered for antenatal care and the average of number of antenatal care visits per client decreased more than 1%. But, in general, it could be highlighted the high percentage of women with more than 4 antenatal visits in Gaza, 92.5%. Concerning to the place of delivery, during 2011, 97.2% of all reported deliveries took place in hospitals compared with 78.0% in 2002, 90.6% in 2005, and 96.8% in 2010. Deliveries in private clinics accounted for 2.3% of the total, while home deliveries represented 0.5%

Moving to maternal mortality, during 2011, the overall maternal death ratio was 24 per 100.000 live births among women registered with UNRWA antenatal services. As in other indicators, Gaza has the best value with 13.8 per 100.000 live births.

1.4 Humanitarian Action

The context of the Occupied Palestinian Territory is particularly complex and often the line between humanitarian aid and development is vaguer than in other sceneries. It is well recognized that the OPT situation is a protracted protection crisis with humanitarian consequences, driven by a lack of respect for international law. Palestinian women, men, girls and boys (WMGB) in Gaza and the West Bank face a range of serious protection threats related to these factors including threats to life, liberty and security (including physical and mental violence against women and girls), destruction or damage to homes and other property, forced displacement and restrictions on freedom of movement and on access to natural resources and markets. Constant phases of thoughtful stress deteriorate the psychosocial well-being of WMGB.

Thus, the humanitarian action requires to be carefully tailored to respond to the needs of the population/ the capacities of the local organizations in a fluctuating environment. The specific impacts for women, girls, men and boys (WGMB) need to be addressed under protection handmade measures.

The current period, just after the open-ceasefire (linked to the Israeli military operation “Protective Edge”) entered into force last 26th of August is likely to be especially challenging when it comes to develop and/or revise a Humanitarian Strategy in coordination with the local partners and other key actors in a context of “re-reconstruction” and Palestinian Authority internal developments. The humanitarian panorama in the Gaza Strip, after the Israeli military intervention is being deteriorated due to several reasons, including the limited progress to address the root causes of the crisis violations of IHL and HRL (end of the Status Quo), the inefficiency of the reconstruction process (donations, GRM) and the lack of progress of the National Unity Government, as already mentioned.

Besides, the situation in the area C, in the West Bank, and the evolution of the forcible transfers and demolitions of houses and humanitarian projects has been worsening during the past years. The Area C of the West Bank, as classified by the 1994 Oslo Agreement, comprises 62 percent of the West Bank. In the last years there has been growing concern with regard to the planning regime operating, which is translated in demolitions, limitations of movements and restricted access to basic services. The estimated 297,900 people living in 532 residential areas in Area C are considered as the most vulnerable in the West Bank, according to the Area Vulnerability Profile, OCHA 2013.

2. International and National Policies, Legal and Operational Framework

2.1 International Framework.

CAIRO+20. In 1994 around 179 governments adopted a landmark agreement that put women's rights, reproductive and sexual health and well-being at the centre of discussions about population growth and development. The outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo emphasized the importance of women's social and economic empowerment to control the population and of women's reproductive rights. The 179 countries committed to a sustainable development policy that would provide everyone, but especially women and girls, with environments in which they could make free and informed decisions about their lives and family formation. They set out a 20 year plan to deliver on that vision (Programme of Action). In 2014 this Programme of Action has been reviewed and evaluated (Cairo+20). In September 2014, governments gathered again at the UNGA to review the findings of a three year comprehensive review of data on progress, gSIPV and challenges in delivering the commitments set out in the ICPD Programme of Action. They reaffirmed their original vision and signed up to new Framework for Action that would deliver the vision of the ICPD in the context of 21st Century challenges and opportunities, that are facing important reduction of sexual and reproductive rights and dramatic backlashes. Unfortunately, Palestine Government and Palestinian society (more focused in conflict-post conflict frames and 1325 UNSCR legal framework) have not played a major role in the process of revision of Cairo +20, just being UNFPA and the Sharekh Youth Forum the main actors involved in this process. **The Beijing Declaration and Platform (1995) + 20 and the 59th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).** In 1994 it took place the 4th World Conference on Women in Beijing, set up by UN agencies and with participation of women's movements and organizations from civil society. As a result of the conference, an agenda for women's empowerment aiming at removing all the obstacles to women's active participation in all spheres of public and private life through a full and equal share in economic, social, cultural and political decision-making was created (Beijing Platform of Action). 12 critical areas of concern were highlighted in this Platform of Action: Women and Poverty, Education and Training of Women, Women and Health, Violence against Women, Women and Armed Conflict, Women and the Economy, Women in Power and Decision Making, Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women, Human Rights of Women, Women and the Media, Women and Environment, the Girl Child.

The fifty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women that took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 9 to 20 March 2015 undertook a review of progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform Action, 20 years after its implementation. Sadly, many of these commitments on gender equality and women's human rights remain unfulfilled, and structural causes of poverty, inequality and multiple forms of discrimination are not properly addressed by governments in the global paradigma of capitalist crisis- Palestine has

presented the National Action Plan on 1325 UNSCR in the CSW in 2015, a sample of where the efforts are allocated (under the agenda of Women, Peace and Security).

1325 Resolution. UNSCR 1325 is a landmark international legal framework – adopted unanimously in October 2000 - which addresses not only the inordinate impact of war on women, but also the pivotal role women should and do play in conflict management, conflict resolution and sustainable peace since the experiences of men and women in war are different.

The State of Palestine has developed a National Action Plan on 1325 UNSCR on Women, Peace and Security, under the auspices of MoWA, which is going to be presented in March 2015 in the 59th session of the CSW in New York. Civil Society is participating as well under The National Coalition for Implementing UNSCR 1325 in Palestine, led by the GUPW and MIFTAH, along with a group of human rights experts from Palestinian organizations.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). This convention is a powerful instrument for articulating, advocating and monitoring women's human rights. Palestine was the first Arab country that signed it (the Palestinian Authority adopted it in 2009) and the local NGOs have a very important role in making the Convention an instrument of women's empowerment, through advocacy and monitoring their government's implementation of the treaty.

The State Report for Palestine will be examined by the CEDAW Committee during its 2 weeks session in Geneva in February 2017; therefore in July 2016 will take place the Pre-Sessional Working Group meeting.

Sustainable Development Goals and Post 2015 Agenda. One of the main outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference that was held in June 2012 was the agreement by member States to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) , which will build upon the Millennium Development Goals and converge with the post 2015 development agenda (Development Agenda for 2015-2030). The main development goals that are within SIPV framework are number 3, 5 and 8:

- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages,
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- **Goal 17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

In Palestine, the follow-up of the Post-2015 Agenda and the SDGs is not having much presence, nor much impact among the civil society, and it's not seen as a priority, only some UN agencies, such as UNDP are working on it.

The Palestinian National Development Plan (PNDP) 2014-2016, approved by the Council of Ministries. Its main priority is to creation of a sustainable State of Palestine politically and economically independent and democratic, according to 1967 frontiers and including West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem as the State Capital. The PNDP includes four main pillars: Governance, Protection and Development, Economic Development and Employment and Infrastructure. The PNDP identifies four main challenges to the implementation of the PNDP. These are the Israeli occupation, internal political and administrative divide, deteriorating economic situation and financial crisis, and poverty and unemployment, particularly affecting women and youth (PNDP 2014, pp. 9 – 10).

United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2014-2016 (UNDAF). The UNDAF is the result of an extensive consultative process involving the Palestinian Government, the UN and other development partners. In alignment with the Palestinian National Development Plan 2014-2016, the UN will focus its development assistance in six priority areas: 1. economic empowerment, livelihoods, food security and decent work; 2. governance, rule of law, justice and human rights; 3. education; 4. health; 5. social protection; 6. urban development, natural resource managements and infrastructure.

The National Strategy of Violence against Women, 2011-2019. The goal of this strategy is to combat VAW (Violence Against Women) by promoting in the principle of the rule of law based on women's rights and improving institutional mechanisms in the Palestinian society in order to protect and support abused women, and allow them to live in a society free from all forms of discrimination, based on equality, dignity, and respect for human rights. To achieve this goal, the Strategy adopts a cross-sectoral approach but that also extends its influence to the social, economic, and political systems of the PNA as a whole. The NSVAW contains 6 main Strategic Objectives (SIPV is working mainly under objectives 3, 4 and 6):

1. Promote protection and empowerment mechanisms for women subjected to violence resulting from the Israeli occupation
2. Promote a legal framework and institutional mechanisms to protect women from violence
3. Improve social protection and social support offered to women victims of violence
4. Improve health services in dealing with cases of VAW
5. Improve the protection, jurisdiction, shari'a and defence systems to protect women from violence based on a women's rights-based approach
6. Promote the principle of violence prevention as part of the strategic direction of institutions working on the protection of women's rights.

The implementation of the strategy will depend on the government's commitment to ensuring that ministries adhere to the necessary procedures (MoWA leads), as well as on the commitment of NGOs to the strategy's general framework. In addition, also UNRWA and the private sector have responsibilities and roles to play in the Strategy's implementation. The National Strategy has been developed with the support of civil society and women's organizations, which are part of the National Committee to Combat VAW, the main organ responsible of the strategy. The pending task is

to see how budget is allocated to each Objective and policy and how the different stakeholders (mainly the government, ministries and units) have the willingness to effectively implement it.

Cross Sectorial National Gender Strategy, 2014-2016. This strategy reflects the Government's serious commitment to mainstream gender and the principles of equality, equal opportunity, and active participation of all to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination and for the empowerment of Palestinian women. The development of the Strategy comes from the belief that sustainable development requires a focus on the participation and empowerment of women in all economic, social, political and cultural sectors. The Strategy through the creation of Gender Units in the different ministries should be implemented by gender responsive planning and budgeting, with specific trainings for planning and budgeting teams ahead of the development of the new planning cycle.

The five main strategic objectives are the followings:

1. To increase Women's participation in the Labor Sector
2. To reduce all forms of violence against Palestinian women
3. To increase women's participation in decision-making institutions
4. Palestinian women have access to all basic services without discrimination
5. Gender issues are mainstreamed and universalized

For SIPV, the Strategy is a good national policy framework, as it encompasses key issues in the areas of SRHR and GBV, such as Early Marriage, the mention of Femicide (and not honor killings), youth friendly spaces regarding SRH, etc. However, the monitoring and follow-up indicators are weak and not comprehensive (for instance, indicators for Objective 4 are much focused in maternal health).

Strategic Plan for Reproductive Health of Palestine (2013-2016) was guided by the 1994 ICPD and the MDGs. The RH national strategy for Palestine is a collective effort of stakeholders who are active contributors to RH in the country. The mission of RH stakeholders in Palestine is to promote optimal and equitable reproductive and sexual health and rights of all Palestinians through the development of effective reproductive health system, population policies, implementation of quality reproductive health care, public health surveillance, research, leadership, strategic partnerships, capacity building, preparedness and access to information.

The Action Plan includes 3 priorities: 1. Making Pregnancy and Childbirth safe, 2. Promoting healthy families across the life span, 3. Promotion of youth health services.

Despite the Vision of the Strategy is "to achieve the optimal Reproductive and Sexual Health and Rights for healthy future of all Palestinians in Palestine", the Strategy is on Reproductive Health and not Sexual and Reproductive Health, what it's a first lost opportunity of including sexual health in the national strategy and indicates that the Strategy is too much focused in reproduction and not in sexuality, from a "familiar approach" understanding sex and reproduction inside the classic model of

family (inside marriage). For instance the 3rd priority could have been an opportunity for achieving sexual health for youth, but any of the objectives mention “sexual health” (although STIs are included). In addition to this, the Strategy does not have (at least in the English version) any monitoring and follow-up system, with no clear indicators that allow measuring the achievements at the end of 2016.

The National Export Strategy of Palestine, 2014-2018. It is a triennial national plan and the first document that clearly identifies actions to be taken for the Palestinian exporting sectors, priority sectors, assigned responsibilities, and expected cost for each activity for the upcoming years. This strategy is unique since the methodology was shifted to equal responsibility of both the public and private sectors to engage in developing endorsing, and implementing an export strategy for the State of Palestine.

The Palestinian National Export Strategy (NES) identifies Palestine’s exports as concentrated in natural resource-based manufacturing, low technology manufacturing and commodities with exports increasing in sectors that require minimal technology and minimal sophistication, rather than in sectors that require a greater level of technology and sophistication, therefore exports are mostly stone, iron, plastics, pharmaceuticals, furniture and footwear with 93% of exports going to Israel and Jordan. The NES also confirms a need for specific interventions targeting women in different sectors while also recommending that gender concerns be mainstreamed within the work of Palestinian government. The strategy calls for changing the focus from the development of service sectors that is limited to the local market and favored due to its non-tradable nature allowing more opportunities that are less restricted by the Israeli occupation, to the productive sectors, namely agriculture and manufacturing, with incorporation of more sophisticated technology.

In addition to the external factors resulting from the political situation, the NES identifies the following internal factors that need to be addressed:

- Declining productivity levels caused by increasing production costs and import restrictions on key inputs
- Low foreign and domestic investment
- A steady brain drain affecting the human capital
- A weak quality management framework at enterprise level
- Difficulty in accessing machinery and production inputs
- Low organization within NES priority sectors, leading to low collaboration levels for cross pollination of ideas
- Paucity of water resources
- Difficult access to land
- A weak regulatory and legislative framework pertaining to quality management
- A regulatory structure that is burdensome for enterprises
- Law implementation gSIPV hindering reforms
- A lack of conformance with internationally recognized standards

- The absence of an independent, internationally recognized accreditation body
- Infrastructure gSIPV related to transportation services and storage areas
- Limited risk guarantee instruments to protect investors
- Cumbersome clearance processes at border crossings
- Limited access to finance
- Certain overSIPV and redundancies between ministries, trade support institutions and other supporting institutions
- High dependence on select markets
- The absence of a policy to facilitate entry into new markets
- Low recognition of trade agreements by key trade partners
- The absence of a one-stop shop or single window system
- Limited export promotion activities in international markets
- High demurrage costs incurred by exporters
- The paucity of logistics and procedural information
- The lack of publicly available trade information
- The high costs of market research reports
- Insufficient integration of Palestinian consulates and trade offices into the trade industry networks
- Low development and promotion of Brand Palestine
- Visa complications for exporters and potential buyers
- Increasing poverty levels and high dependence on international aid
- Limited gender mainstreaming in the formal sector
- The growing socioeconomic divide between Gaza and the West Bank
- Limited ability to extend and deepen regional integration with neighbouring countries
- A gap in environmental focus

The Boycott Movement

The boycott of Israeli products is gaining steam, with additional Israeli brands getting banned from being sold in stores by the National Supreme Committee to Boycott Israeli Products. A study by MAS²³ finds that the boycott will have a major impact on both the Israeli and Palestinian economies, but the results are not clear yet. However, the Israeli government identifies the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions movement that is gaining support internationally, as the biggest threat to its economy.

A MAS study²⁴ finds that the Palestinian economy heavily depends on foreign trade. The table below shows that in 2012, the oPt imports totaled USD 4.7 billion; the majority (91 percent or USD 4.3 billion) came from Israel.

Palestinian Foreign Trade (2012)
Foreign Trade 2012 (USD millions)

²³ MAS (2014) "Impact of the BDS Movement on Israel: The Economic Dimension"

²⁴ MAS (2014) "Impact of the BDS Movement on Israel: The Economic Dimension"

Exports	782.4
Imports	4,697.4
From Israel	639.2
To Israel	4,305.6

Only 42% of the imports from Israel are produced in Israel, therefore, Israeli benefits from custom duties on 58% of Palestinian imports just because they pass through its ports. If the Palestinian government had access to this estimated amount of US\$500 million, it could increase its GDP by 11% and add up to 45,000 jobs.

Marco de Asociación País de España - Palestina 2015-2017 (MAP) is the framework of the Spanish Cooperation Strategy in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Its elaboration started in October 2013 and it has been a fairly participative process, which has included dialogue with the Palestinian Authority, the Palestinian Civil Society Organizations and the Spanish NGOs. The three selected Strategy respond to the following (on Line with the Spanish Cooperation Master Plan- Plan Director 2013-2016):

- Strategy1: Promote the Democratic Process and Rule of Law;
- Strategy 3: Promote the Economic Options for the most vulnerable;
- Strategy 5: Promote Women Rights and Equity

SIPV has been very active in the development of the MAP and in the preparation of common positions from the Spanish NGOs side (led mainly by the NGO Novac). Besides, SIPV has been the organization that has coordinated all the dialogue linked with women rights and Gender. As part of the Strategy 5, there are 3 main strategic lines that fit directly with the Strategy of SIPV in the OPT:

- Formal Equity (very linked with the follow up and promotion of the main international normative framework: CEDAW, 1325 Resolution, Cairo+20, SDGs)
- Real Equity;
- Specific actions to promote Women Empowerment (GBV, Women Economic Rights, etc.)

It is worth to emphasize that APS has been very active in the formulation of the MAP and currently is the Spanish NGO of major reference for Gender issues. There is a great opportunity for future AECID projects and programmes (Convenios) on Women Rights. It could be a combination of GBV-Women Economic Rights, with a higher involvement of public institutions and a part on Formal Equity with an involvement of Civil Society Organization as watchdog.

The EU Road Map for Engagement with Civil Society Organizations (2014-2017) is part of the Commission Communication *“The Roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe’s engagement with Civil Society in external relations”* which envisages the elaboration of EU RoadmSIPV for engagement with Civil Society at country level. Conceived as a joint initiative between the European Union and the EU Member States, RoadmSIPV aim to strengthen the EU strategic engagement with civil society in EU partner countries. The 2011 EU Civil Society Mapping Study noted that Palestinian civil society is a main actor in basic service provision and support to needy

populations in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem and that civil society is not effectively engaged in the setting and monitoring of public policies and public services. The Palestinian civil society was also defined as structured according to the following four tiers or main organizational levels: grassroots groups and CBOs; NGOs and other no-profit resource centres and charities); CSOs focusing on a certain sector or geographical area or a campaign; and general aggregations of CSOs, such as the national civil society platforms. As a general recommendation to the different stakeholders, the Mapping Study called for a shift towards a greater integration of service delivery activities with participation in governance at the local and at national level, involving civil society's increased engagement in the policy setting process, in the monitoring of policy implementation and public service management, in the setting and functioning of local and national councils on development, and in supporting civic participation in decision making. Thus, EU Road Map 2014-2017 sets four main priorities:

- Priority 1: Local Civil Society Efforts to enhance their Internal Governance, transparency and accountability;
- Priority 2: The financial stability of the Civil Society is strengthened
- Priority 3: The participation of Civil Society including vulnerable Groups in public policy formulation and monitoring of Public Policies Implementation and Delivery are Strengthened
- Priority 4 : Networking, Interaction And Communication between Local NGOs located In West Bank, East Jerusalem And Gaza are Supported

The Protection Cluster Needs Analysis Framework 2014-2016 sets the main Protection concerns and priorities in West Bank Gaza and East Jerusalem. This Framework included for the first time Gender Based Violence as a Protection issue. Other priority Protection concern included in the NAP 2014-2016 that is very relevant for SIPV Humanitarian work in Gaza is the lack of services in the Access Restricted Area.

The current APS Humanitarian Program in Gaza includes both GBV and access to services for the population of the ARA.

The Protection Cluster Strategic Response Plans (SRP 2014 and SRP 2015) set the outputs, results and indicators for the Protection priority concerns within the Humanitarian Response. Both SRP 2014 and 2015, include indicators on Multi-sectorial GBV response.

It is very important to provide regular feedback about the GBV indicators to the PC, based on the progress of the APS' Humanitarian Projects, which are all part of the Humanitarian Project Cycle and they are categorized as high priority.

The Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) 2015, from ECHO is another referent document for the Humanitarian general analysis in Palestine. However, unlike other ECHO offices in countries like Jordan or Lebanon, the ECHO office in Palestine doesn't consider Gender issues, included GBV, as Humanitarian concerns.

However, under the Consortium initiative in Area C²⁵ there may be a possibility to participate with a role of Gender mainstreaming. The head of ECHO office asked APS to come back with this idea in April 2015.

AIDA Advocacy Strategies (West Bank and Gaza), which overall objectives are respectively:

- Support Palestinian's presence and right to self-determination through a fair Palestinian permit and planning process that is in line with IHL and that promotes social and economic development in Area C and East Jerusalem;
- End the Gaza Blockade to allow for free movement of people and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip.
- Area C Framework

²⁵ Initiative to provide humanitarian assistance in coordination (joint Project) in area C. So far, there is a project being implemented by NRC,ACH,GVC,ACTED, PU funded by ECHO. The interesting thing is that the consortium has a political support of several countries of the EU, including Spain: in case of threat of demolition countries will respond jointly, based on the Solidarity principle.

3. ONGOING PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.1 Economic Rights. Women Empowerment. NSA.

The project “Women: Generating Incomes, Creating New Democracies” aims at empowering the most vulnerable women in the Jericho Governorate to contribute to decisions that affect their lives and become actors for change in their societies. The project adopts a socio-economic rights based approach that involves the whole community, including local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Local Authorities to support the most vulnerable women in successfully running income generating businesses by creating enabling environments and advocating for women’s rights and empowerment, as well as ensuring sustainability. A grants mechanism is the most integral component for the success of the income generating businesses but is not a standalone aspect of this project.

The project targets 8 locations in the Jericho Governorate (6 villages in the Jordan Valley designated as “Area C”, a refugee camp, and a city). The total budget of the action is Euro512,595. The project is funded by the European Union for up to 85.54% totaling 438,473.76, the remaining amount is co-financed totaling Euro74, 121.24. The main applicant for the project is TAM: Women’s Media and Development, while SIPV is the co-applicant, SIPV per the MoU signed with TAM, SIPV has an advisory role in the project, provides technical support and information on EC regulations, as well as develop the interim and final reports of the project. The project began on the 1st of January 2014 and is planned to end on the 31st of August 2016.

- Project direct participants:
 - 10 CBOs (60 members) of rural areas of Jericho governorate
 - 120 vulnerable women from the Jericho governorate
 - Local councils and governorate authorities in 8 target locations
 - The population of 8 target locations in the Jericho Governorate

- Indirect participants of the project:
 - 600 family members of vulnerable women targeted (approx. 294 female and 306 male)
 - 12,713 (approx. 6,330 women, 6,383 men) local community members
 - 25 local and district authorities involved in development planning in Jericho governorate (15 women and 10 men)
 - The Gender Unit of the Jericho Governorate
 - Additional CBOs from the Jericho Governorate.

The 3 levels of the project and its stakeholders are interrelated in the different results and activities: the capacity building for CBOs and Local Authorities aims to reinforce their political role in their communities to empower them for advocating for services and women’s access to rights, as well as supporting the economic activities. CBOs and Local Authorities will contribute to awareness raising,

advocacy activities to promote an enabling environment for the economic activities to be successful, given that there are many social factors, discriminatory practices and cultural obstacles for women to develop their businesses. The four results of the project are as follows:

- Result 1. Improved capacities of 10 CBOs on advocacy, mobilization and socio-economic empowerment and rights
- Result 2. Strengthened the capacities of 120 vulnerable women collectively for developing and running income generating businesses
- Result 3. Increased community awareness on women socio-economic rights in the Jericho governorate
- Result 4. Enabled spaces of dialogue and cooperation between non state actors (CSOs, CBOs and women groups) and authorities at local and district level.

3.2 Women's Rights.

This Regional Programme has been the motor of SIPV's work in the Region. It is based on the SIPV's commitment to promote the exercise of the right to make decisions regarding our own bodies, sexuality and whether individuals want to become mothers and fathers, and how and when they want this, as one of the most fundamental human rights that is by no means guaranteed for all women. Inequality and discrimination limit the ability of women and girls to make decisions regarding their own bodies. As organization SIPV promotes a comprehensive conceptual framework of SRHR, based on the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Plan of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo and the Plan of Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. Overall, SIPV defines sexual and reproductive rights as "the right of all people, regardless of gender, age, ethnic or cultural origin, physical, sexual identity or sexual orientation, to make decisions regarding their body, sexuality and reproductive capacity, free of discrimination, coercion and violence. "

Thus, SIPV has been working in the last 5 years (mid 2010- mid 2015) on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and the right to a life free of violence, through this Regional program funded by the Spanish Cooperation in 3 countries: Palestine, Lebanon and Jordan. In these three countries the situation of women is strongly contextual and the religion and patriarchal norms are deeply rooted in society. Despite the advances in legislation have improved, the incorporation of women into the labor market, power positions and relationships remain heavily dominated by men. Thus, the introduction of egalitarian policies and the incorporation of laws and rules on sexual and reproductive health of women rank as one of the main fields of SIPV work in Middle East.

As part of its work on SRHR in the Middle East, SIPV has been focusing its efforts on the following actions:

- To strengthen the knowledge and abilities of women to know, demand and defend their sexual and reproductive rights. SIPV has released a pulse for social change, with a special emphasis on awareness and education campaigns, empowerment processes, and promotion of leadership among women and youth.
- To improve access and quality of sexual and reproductive health services. SIPV has increased the quality services, by enhancing comprehensive care services provided by local organizations. To make it work, SIPV has been operating on ensuring the access to care services, improving care for the most vulnerable and fostering the capabilities of organizations working in sexual health education.
- To promote actions among the citizens in order to promote sexual and reproductive rights, generating inclusive discourses and practices. SIPV has supported campaigns for women's participation and a broad interaction space to promote their networking.
- To strengthen local, national and international legal frameworks to ensure and protect SRHR of women. SIPV has strengthened the capacity of civil society organizations by handing over tools for influencing policies and legal frameworks.
- To support processes of construction of alternative masculinities among men. We have opened spaces for researching, reflections, dialogue, and capacity building to encourage men to question power relationships and become allies who work in favor of women's rights.

The regional program has been implemented in three geographical areas of action, with the following partners:

- Palestine: districts of Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, Salfit, Tulkarem and Qalqilya in the West Bank and Gaza districts of North and Rafah in the Gaza Strip. Our partners are Health Work Committees, Palestinian Medical Relief Society in the West Bank and Union of Health Work Committees and Women's Affairs Technical Committees in the Gaza Strip
- Lebanon: Lebanon-South governorates and Beirut (Sabra). Our partner is Popular Aid for Relief and Development
- Jordan: governorates of Amman, Madaba and Irbid. Our partner is Arab Women Organization

Alongside this, SIPV has been focusing in what is considered the most vulnerable groups: poor women, women widows as heads of households, separated or divorced and displaced Palestinian women and refugees. Our direct beneficiaries are, annually:

In the West Bank: 16.353 women aged between 15 and 65 years, nine schools and 30 women trained in leadership and communication in Nablus and Ramallah. In Hebron, Tulkarem, Qalqilya and Salfit: 4.056 students, 78 teachers and 91 members of the Community Health Committees.

- In Gaza: 2.600 women, 200 men and 200 young people
- In Lebanon: 2.846 Women
- In Jordan: 2.400 Women

3.3 Life free of Violence (GBV)

The multiple forms of violence against women and girls are amongst the most flagrant violations of human rights, as well as a public health problem. VAWG threatens their lives, dignity and autonomy and represents a major barrier to their full participation in society. Globally, 1 in 3 women have experienced physical or sexual assault during their lifetime and Gender based Violence (GBV) is one of the leading causes of death among women aged 15-44 years. Violence - and the threat of violence - has a huge impact on their physical, psychological and social integrity and autonomy and freedom of movement. The full exercise of the right to a life free of violence is essential for women's access to education, participation in political and social life or performance of paid work.

Alianza por la Solidaridad understands that violence against women and girls is rooted in gender inequalities and power relations between women and men. SIPV also believes that violence against women is a political problem, and its treatment and resolution a pending task of States and other duty bearers. The political framework for the work of SIPV in violence against women and girls is, among others, under the following conventions and declarations: CEDAW, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and the Plan of Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. SIPV shares the definition established by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which understands violence against women and girls as "any act of violence based on membership females that have or may result in damage or physical, sexual or psychological suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public life as in private life".

As part of its work in the Middle East, SIPV has been focusing its work in the following actions (mainly Convenio):

- To strengthen the knowledge and abilities of women to know, demand and defend their right to a life free of violence;
- To build capacities in the local organizations and service providers (using health services as an entry point) to be part of a national referral system
- To promote citizen and civil society action at international, national and local levels for the right to a life free of violence for women;
- To strengthen national and international legal frameworks to guarantee and protect the right to a life free of violence for women;
- To conduct research and promote exchanges of knowledge to provide innovative and reliable information and open spaces for advocacy, debate, learning and innovation;

During 2014-2015, SIPV has developed a strategy of intervention on Humanitarian and Gender issues that focused mainly on Multisectorial lifesaving GBV services in those areas where it needs to be covered under the Humanitarian umbrella, such as Gaza or Area C. More information is provided in the next section (Humanitarian Action).

Some remarks about the Convenio, related to both: SRH/R and GBV

Through this programme, SIPV has established good bases to work in SRR/H and GBV in the Region. It has positioned as a reference organization both on SRH and GBV. The programme has had a considerable delay in its implementation, especially in the Regional component, which is SIPV responsibility, and its finalization has required an extension from September 2014 to June 2016. Thus, the last Annual Plan (PAC 6) is a redefined the plan to ensure the finalization of the programme in June 2015 and the completion (with quality) of the most key activities from the regional component. The Mid Term Evaluation of the Programme and the systematizations that will take place in this last semester are to provide very valuable information about next steps on SIPV work on GBV and SRH. Nonetheless, some of the already shared lessons learnt are the following:

- SRH is a good entry point to detect GBV cases and SIPV can continue in that direction, together with the local partners;
- There is a need to further work with the partners to increase the detection of the GBV cases (outreach);
- Next projects that aim the enhancement of multisectorial GBV and SRH services would need to include the work of the public institutions as duty bearers and frame the role of CSOs more as a watchdog and advocacy. Only in Humanitarian Contexts (Gaza, Area C, Refugees coverage in Jordan and Lebanon) is recommended to continue working with CSO as service providers. This is also the clear priority of most of the donors.
- It is recommended to continue supporting coordinated initiatives, like the partnership with NRC to ensure common models of training and coaching on GBV (SOPs, Case Management, Data collection) in order to save resources and to have the same approaches for different GBV actors and stakeholders.

3.4 Humanitarian Responses/Action

SIPV has been working on Humanitarian Action in the OPT for decades, since 1993. Initially the HA covered different sectors (health, food security, wash). From 2011 and followed by a revision at the organization level on the Humanitarian Action Strategy²⁶ and by a study on Protection at the OPT level²⁷ SIPV has developed a Humanitarian Action Strategy for the region that covers not only emergency response but also emphasizes the work on protection and prevention issues.

Protection (IASC) broadly encompasses activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of all individuals in accordance with international law – international humanitarian, human rights, and refugee law – regardless of their age, gender, social ethnic, national, religious, or other background.

²⁶ “Análisis de SI como actor humanitario” el IECAH)

²⁷ “Elaboración de un estudio/diagnóstico de protección”

The analysis on specific protection needs of Palestinian WMGB has been better reflected since late 2013 in the Protection Cluster (PC) Needs Analysis Framework 2014-2016 and the Strategic Response Plan 2014 and 2015.

During the last years, SIPV has been focusing on strengthening the gender perspective within the humanitarian actions in order to promote the needs of WMGB in the humanitarian response provided by the organization and its partners in the field, also known as “Engender the Humanitarian Space”. Additionally, SIPV has expertise on the provision of technical support on specific SSR and SGBV field to local organizations in the Middle East, including in Humanitarian and Emergency settings.

In September, October 2013, SIPV led the work done in the OPT to engender the Humanitarian Response (UN and Gender INGOs, led by UNFPA and SIPV). As a result, Gender issues, and GBV as a Protection issue, were included in the Humanitarian Project Cycle (HPC) Need Assessment 2014-2016 as well as in the Humanitarian Strategic Response Plans for 2014 and 2015.

The active involvement of SIPV was materialized in December 2013 in a HPC GBV multisectorial response project with UNFPA to cover the population with humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip (see the Intervention Strategy developed based on UHWC, SIPV, CFTA and UNFPA experience on GBV in Gaza²⁸). The project was approved by the UN Vetting panel in 2013 as “ high priority” and got funded late 2014 by OCHA and AECID. In the identification of HPC 2014 a similar project (GBV mutisectorial response) was presented to cover AREA C. The project was classified by the vetting panel again as high priority and it is waiting to be funded.

Therefore, these are the following Humanitarian & Gender that have been identified and approved by the HPC. Some of them have received funds and are being implemented, some other need to be funded:

Humanitarian Project Cycle 2014

A HPC project for Gaza was presented and approved by the PC, as High Priority ²⁹ . The Project was presented (Nov 2013) together with UNFPA and with CFT, UHWC and WTAC as local partners. The proposal responds to the SIPV GBV Strategy just mentioned. Total budget requested 453,000USD. Under this HPC two project were approved:

- **ERF-OCHA Gaza 2014 *Comprehensive protection response, including GBV, to women, men girls and boys affected by the Crisis in the Gaza Strip.*** As it was after the Gaza War, it was required to develop a new HPC under the Flash Appeal.
The project is 5 month project, SIPV applicant, SAWA and UHWC as partners. It covers GBV multisectorial response in Jabalia and Rafah. It includes the distribution of hygiene kits for

²⁸ See GBV SIPV model for Gaza ,2013.

²⁹ See HPC 2013 Gaza

the most affected women and girls (IDPs not covered by UNRWA). SAWA provides Psychosocial support for UHWC after the war, to be able to deal with cases. From SIPV side includes a package of training on Case Management. Total 178,000USD (more financial info in the Updated Country Report).

- **AECID Humanitarian call 2014 *Providing Safe, Confidential, life-saving multisectorial prevention and response services to GBV in the most vulnerable areas of Gaza Strip.***

The project is 15 months, SIPV applicant, CFTA, UHWC, WTAC are the local partners. It covers GBV multisectorial response in Jabalia, Al Burej, Beit Hanun. SIPV has a comprehensive package of GBV training (SOPs, Data Collection, Referrals). It was formulated before the war to cover the ARA communities, providing cash for transport and

Humanitarian Project Cycle 2015

During the preparation of the HPC for 2015 SIPV participated in the elaboration of the PC Response Plan 2015, focusing efforts on Area C (WB), given the fact that Gaza currently is well covered and it is better to test the two projects.

Thus a HPC project was submitted to provide GBV multisectorial response in Area C (Qalquilia and Tubas). The implementing partners are SAWA, MIFTAH, PMRS (for the mobile clinics). Total Budget \$475,200.00. This project was approved by the PC vetting panel as “high priority” but it hasn’t been funded yet.

Some remarks:

The proposed strategy on Humanitarian and Gender will require high qualified persons to be to work very closely to the partners and in the coordination spaces to guarantee a real APS’s added value and. The projects under this strategy normally includes a package of trainings and coaching that requires a very specific expertise (GBV and disabilities, SOPs and IMS, Sexual violence against Men and boys, etc).

4. MAIN INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Geographic Areas</u>
Specific Objective	To contribute to the defense and exercise of Women's Rights through reinforcing and promoting spaces of dialogue among CS (private partnerships), public institutions and engaging actors.		West Bank and Gaza Strip (pending to define governorates)
Outcome 1	Contributed and increased the support to women's economic rights (employability/economy of care/policies).	To be elaborated and agreed with HQ	West Bank (pending to define governorates. Emphasis on Area C)
Outcome 2	Combated Gender-Based Violence (GBV) /Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) through advocacy and networking, prevention and legal protection and masculinities studies.	To be elaborated and agreed with HQ	West Bank (pending to define governorates)
Outcome 3	Promoted Sexual and Reproductive Rights (Youth friendly, awareness sessions and education).	To be elaborated and agreed with HQ	West Bank and Gaza Strip (pending to define governorates)

HUMANITARIAN ACTION

	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Geographic Areas</u>
Specific Objective	To contribute to the protection of Women, Men, Girls and Boys (WMGB) and the mitigation of the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict, including the access to services (GBV,SRH) and to Humanitarian Aid.	To be elaborated and agreed with HQ	Gaza Strip, Area C and Jerusalem (?)
Outcome 1	Ensured multisectoral Gender-based Violence response and “life-saving” according to International SOP and National Standards.	To be elaborated and agreed with HQ	Gaza Strip, Area C and Jerusalem (?)
Outcome 2	Ensured Sexual and Reproductive Health services during crisis	To be elaborated and agreed with HQ	Gaza Strip, Area C and Jerusalem (?)
Outcome 3	Ensured and promoted inclusion of WMGB needs in the humanitarian data collection, analysis and response.	# of projects with Humanitarian Organizations where SIPV provides support to ensure the inclusion of WMBG needs	Area C

5. WAYS OF WORKING AND ADDED VALUE

The way of working in International Cooperation (Development, Humanitarian Action) has been changing during the last years, based on the Global –local evolution, the lessons learnt, analysis and principles developed on aid effectiveness (Paris Declaration 2005, Accra 2008, Busan 2011; Humanitarian Donor Principles 2003), the reduction of the International Cooperation budget and the Donors' demands.

In its Global Strategy 2015 -2018, SIPV is presented as a *mediator of partnerships between actors that mobilize resources, knowledge and skills, in order to facilitate the empowerment of citizens and their organizations*. This requires designing carefully the way of working with the Civil Society Organizations and the Public institutions: promoting the Human Rights Based Approach, involving the public institutions as *duty-bearers* and working in partnership with CSOs to support and enhance their role as watchdogs, through their participation in the design and monitoring of the public policies. In Humanitarian settings, where the international Aid is required and the Humanitarian law applies, the work with CSOs as service providers is still reasonable.

Besides, in a context like the OPT there are two aspects that become vital to maintain the coherence of the work. Regardless of the geographical and sectorial SIPV' priorities in Palestine, there is a need to get involved on advocacy and policy issues that address the root causes of the situation. The work on coordination (i.e, joint advocacy initiatives, Consortiums, coordinated projects with multi-actors political support) is the other important aspect to ensure consistency.

In order to effectively facilitate the empowerment of citizens and their organizations, SIPV needs to revise its work and approach to CSOs. Until now, SIPV has had a limited involvement with the Public institutions. Instead most of the work that has involved the access to human rights and services has been done through CSOs.

Given the complexity of the context, the current Strategy aims changing the way of working with CSOs and Public institutions, using the following approach:

- Involving as much as possible ministries, public departments, public hospitals and clinics, local councils in those activities that require the provision of services (SRHR services, Youth Friendly Spaces, GBV Multisectorial services, Women Economic projects).
- Working close to the CSOs to enhance their role as policy effectively engaged in the setting and monitoring of public policies and public services.

In summary, there are three main aspects that this strategy will integrate in its way of working:

Advocacy. Real Advocacy and Policy work with support from Madrid .

Strategic partnership: With Public institutions (technical support and coordination), With CSOs (technical support and advice) and with the private Sector (technical support and coordination),

International and local policy framework: APS needs to be very aware and updated on the man policies and laws that apply in Palestine.

In this framework, what is the added value of SIPV in the OPT, besides resource mobilization? And what is the perception that CSOs, Public Institutions and International Actors have about SIPV added value?

As a result of the years of experience in the OPT and on line with the current SIPV Global Strategy SIPV has a potential Added Value that will require a close monitoring and support:

Aspect	SIPV Added Value	Comments
Sector		
Gender	Expertise: GBV, SRHR, Masculinities, Women Economic Right	To ensure high quality standards for specific aspects (women Economic Rights, Care Economy, Fair Trade etc) SIPV HQ support needs to be intensified: ie identification of high specialized consultants and Project Coordinators in very short time.
	Approach: RBM,	
	Quality:	
	Others: Credibility, low cost, accountability, information sharing, presence and support to coordination spaces.	
Humanitarian Action	Expertise: GBV, SRH, Gender mainstreaming in Humanitarian response.	The expertise on Gender Mainstreaming in Humanitarian response is something crucial (it will require an specific consultancy-identification done by an expert)
	Approach: Comprehensive, multi-	

	sectorial,	
	Quality: High Quality	To ensure high quality standards (ie: GBV and disabilities, Sexual Violence against Men and Boys during crisis) SIPV HQ support becomes essential: ie identification of high specialized consultants and Project Coordinators in very short time.
	Others: low cost, accountability, information sharing, presence and support to coordination spaces.	
Partnership		
Public Institutions	-Horizontal -Technical support -Strengthen the spaces for CS participation	This is something that needs to be further developed during the next period
Civil Society	-Horizontal -Technical support -Partnership and advice on participation	

6. LOCAL PARTNERSHIP

This assessment is based on the analysis done by the former RR, in June 2013.

It has been updated, based on the experience and the analysis of this period (2013-2015) and following the results of the strategic planning workshop and its focus on the future and ways of working.

The criteria followed for the preparation of the new SIPV Strategy 2015-2018, regarding the partnership that SIPV would like to have in future (the main characteristics that will be required when deciding about new partners or continuation with former partners) is the following:

- Quality of work;
- Managerial Skills;
- Contacts (if the organization have wide selection of contacts both from public and private sector);
- Participation in Fora/Spaces;
- Willing to influence and monitor policies;
- Expertise/ know how;
- See SIPV as a complementary added value not only linked to resources (clear added value both from SIPV and from the organization);
- Progressive vision;
- Participatory approach;
- Access to and Presence in remote areas (for Humanitarian projects)

Based on this:

HEALTH WORK COMMITTEES (PALESTINE)	
We have been working with them for 20 years. HWC has been the main partner for Alianza por la Solidaridad in the region.	
Political Articulation	
Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy	The advocacy work about women’s rights is not assumed by the organization as a group, but for the Women’s Health Program <u>and the Director (Shatha Odeh)</u> . Currently, they are working on that thanks to the Director <u>and the WHP Coordinator</u> who come from the women movement <u>and the Master on Gender in the University of Birzeit</u> . According to the Director, based on several meeting held during 2014, the Steering Committee was in the process of strengthening

	<p><u>the HWC role on advocacy and watchdog. Nonetheless, little progress has been observed during 2013-2015 on this regard and HWC continues prioritizing the provision of services, even in area A and B in WB, where the public institutions could and should take the lead.</u></p>
Networks membership	<p>HWC works in networking with other agents in awareness sessions, education and advocacy about Human Rights in Palestine (PNGO, National Health Policies Council, National Reproductive Health Committee, International Coalition for right to Health, <u>Coalition for safe abortion</u>, Arab Women Network, Al Muntada-Coalition Against Violence Against Women...) Red Euromediterránea for HHRR. It works as well in the Social Forum and other international forums. It has a long network.</p>
Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner	<p>It has been many years of common work and trajectory together as partners. HWC has been the main partner for Alianza por la Solidaridad in Palestine. Although it <u>has been very important in the current regional intervention (implementing one of the biggest budgets and co-implementing with SIPV some strategic activities)</u>, currently HWC has insufficiently capability for innovation, change and political analysis. <u>Besides, during the last key meetings and formulation of projects (EU SRH 2014, DIFID 2014) it was confirmed that A)</u> <u>HWC so far doesn't see SIPV with a clear added Value, beyond the mobilization of resources. B) HWC has not such a clear commitment to strengthen their role as CSOs and reduce their emphasis on service providers.</u></p>
Gender Strategy	<p>The Convenio/Agreement supported by AECID funds carried out a gender audit so as to manage going through gender positions which have been pioneers but mainly focuses on the Women's Health Program and not much in the rest of the organization programs. The <u>Gender Audit proposes interesting changes and reforms at the institutional level but for the time being very little has been done by HWC (beyond some trainings and the revision of some documents) in terms of applying the Gender Audit. It's still pending to see if there is a real appropriation of the Gender Audit by the whole board of directors and organization.</u></p>
Technical Aspects	
Areas of Expertise	<p>Its main work area is health; mainly primary assistance, women and maternal-child health, and community health programs. It owns a networking of 16 health centers and 3 mobile clinics. It keeps specific health care programs about women, infants and school health; community rehabilitation; diabetes</p>

	and mobile clinics.
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Strengths: Recognized its work and organization with community work trajectory. It has a good analysis of women's necessities related with health issues. <u>The Director and WHP Coordinator are well connected and positioned with other women's rights organizations (more on a personal level)</u></p> <p>Weaknesses: lack of leadership so as to restructure the organization whose model way of working is not sustainable. There are some private clinics which have exemptions of fees for poor people. Poor quality of the trainings provided, and when delays in the implementation of the activities. Problems so as to work with gender-based violence in a professional and systematic way. <u>Often they don't take the financial and technical requirements seriously: normally the financial reports are late and incomplete, they have faced many times the problem of not spending the budget on time, thus not implementing all the activities (and not reporting us about it). Some of the activities requirements have not been properly done and there are cases reported by other INGOs of falsification of some documents, like sources of verification.</u></p>
Interesting Publications	<u>Apart from the research on masculinities commissioned together with SIPV (in which all the work has been done by the Regional Coordinator of SIPV), there are not recent publications that can be of interest.</u>
Administrative Capacities	
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Very poor financial monitoring, every year even worse. Poor attendances techniques, local staff salaries and taxes monitoring. It usually hires people close to its political ideology but without enough expertise in the area. <u>The hard financial situation that the organization is facing in the last years (reduction of funds due to the global financial crisis) has created a debt in the organization and part of the staff do not receive their salaries on time (delays of payment), what also provokes dissatisfaction and apathy among them.</u></p> <p>Mismanagement of funds and delays that have no justification and cannot continue happening.</p>
Support and closest tracking	It is not enough to have our support. We have been training its accountants for many years and nothing changed. The problem comes from its structural organization, not from our personal training and supports.
Partner for future	<u>NO</u>

UNION HEALTH WORK COMMITTEES (PALESTINE)	
<p>At the beginning UHWC was the same organization as HWC but they separated one from another due to mobility problems between the West Bank and Gaza. They have similar political ideology but they operate as two distinct organizations. We have a working relationship since long time ago although more recent than with HWC. We work together in the response to the military offensive in Gaza during the period of time 2008-2009 (Operation Cast Lead)</p>	
Political Articulation	
Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy	<p>Virtually they do not make any public positions <u>beyond the harsh health situation in the Gaza Strip due to the Israeli blockade (for instance, during last Israeli war on Gaza in the summer of 2014).</u> Moreover, they do not have a line of work in advocating due to the delicate internal situation in Gaza.</p>
Networks membership/ Coordination	<p><u>The Amal Coalition to combat Violence Against Women since 2013, and as a result of the common work between UHWC and WATC, promoted by SIPV.</u></p> <p>Protection Cluster, Health Cluster (Emergency Room)</p>
Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner	<p>Our interest to work with them comes from the difficulty of providing services to women in Gaza since only can be provided through local organizations because of de facto government in Gaza. The complex situation, due to the blockade and the vulnerability of the habitants, justify the interest in working in services. SIPV have managed to work quite well with them improving gender components of the Convenio/Agreement. <u>The UHWC has demonstrated a good commitment to develop further their involvement and development of GBV services, although still improvements are needed. During 2013-2015 SIPV team has had several interesting meetings with UHWC team and UHWC Steering Committee and they have agreed to go an step forward in terms of SRH and GBV. There is still a long way to improve but the attitude and compromise is a clear added value. This way, currently UHWC is implementing two GBV multi-sectorial projects (Humanitarian) which include a big component of training on SOPs, Case Management, data collection. They are responding well and with a high motivation to move forward in partnership with SIPV and other local organizations.</u></p>
Gender Strategy	<p>There was not Gender Strategy at the beginning of the Convenio/Agreement. The field staff is very motivated to work with it, but there has been lack of</p>

	<p>interest from directives and patronage <u>so far although further assessment is needed in the coming year. For instance, in the Strategic Plan they are going to prepare in 2015, they have mentioned that gender is going to be mainstreamed and that protecting women from GBV is going to appear as one of the main objectives in their work.</u></p>
Technical Aspects	
Areas of Expertise	Primary and Secondary Health Care, and Community Health Care.
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Strengths: The technical work is highly systematized, they have a good project management and information systems to donors. Very oriented to manage grants and international cooperation funds. Poor strategic analysis but partly motivated by the complex situation in Gaza. They have greatly improved in the last two years of implementation. They have <u>continued improving during 2013-2015.</u></p> <p>Weaknesses: they do not consider working to strengthen the public system. They have a services provision approach in the absence of State; a very clinical approach. <u>This could be changed a little bit with the current projects and the partnership with NRC and UNICEF, which training programme is including public actors (protection units, family units).</u></p> <p><u>UHWC needs to improve considerable the outreach and the identification of GBV cases. It is expected that the Project Coordinator (Gaza) will support them on this direction.</u></p> <p><u>For technical aspects, decisions are usually taken at the Board of director's level, what means that Program Coordinators have little capacity of decisions making (this is a result of the model of most Palestinian organizations, that are very vertical).</u></p>
Interesting Publications	<p>No</p> <p>With the Convenio funds, and together with PCHR, they have published a short booklet collecting cases of violations of women's rights and analysis from the legal perspective (in Arabic, translation is pending).</p>
Administrative Capacities	
Strengths and	Strengths: they respect times restrictions, they have good donor's formats and they are very rigorous and well organized. For instance, economic reports are

weaknesses	<p>prepared by the Program Coordinator (she prepares both, Technical and Economic). The financial department just works on the internal financial procedures of the organization, but not on donor's templates. This can be a weakness in case there is a rotation of program coordination.</p> <p>Weaknesses: they have not improved already their justification system of local staff salaries under Palestinian National Authority legislation.</p>
Support and closest tracking	It is not enough to strength this part, they have responded properly to the Convenio/Agreement trainings.
Partner for future	<u>YES</u>

WOMENS AFFAIRS TECHNICAL COMMITTEES (PALESTINE)	
<p>It works as only organization in Gaza and the West Bank although it has a director for Gaza (Nadia Abu Nahla) and a CEO in the West Bank (Soraida Hussein). SIPV has been working with them since the beginning of the Convenio on SRR and GBV, counting with them, at first, as technical assistance to support the UHWC local partner in its work with gender mainstreaming. Since 2011 they executed the Agreement as a partner, but they only received funds from FOCAD2011.</p>	
Political Articulation	
Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy	<p><u>WATC is a coalition of women affiliated to 7 political parties, women's organizations and centers, established in 1992 concerned with women's issues.</u></p> <p>Its work is divided into 4 sectors that are strategic for SIPV in women's rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Institutional strengthening and capacity building of grassroots organizations – Political advocacy – Media – Empowerment
Networks membership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Amal Coalition to combat Violence Against Women – <u>Al Muntada Coalition to combat VAW</u> – The Palestinian Civil Society Organizations Forum to Combat Violence

	<p>Against Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The National campaign to Promote women political participation in Palestine – The National campaign for amending the Personal status law – The Arab Women network – The Women’s Learning partnership for rights, development and Peace (WLP) – The National coalition for resolution 1325
<p>Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner</p>	<p>It is a good partner in the strategy of SIPV but sometimes too dependent on donor agenda since it does not have its own agenda. The preparation of the strategic plan has taken more than two years and we have not received it yet. It is a problem not counting with a clear strategy to support and to have a wide and variable work depending on funding. <u>During 2013-2015 the work of WATC has been rather weak and the quality of the activities hasn’t been so good. During the formulation of new strategies and projects WATC has showed very limited proactiveness and their proposals were very costly and often repetitive.. Besides, it seems that the organization is passing for a difficult moment and the quality of its work has been questioned by other INGOs. The implementation of the current AECID Project (Humanitarian) where WATC can play an innovative role will serve as determinant element for its continuity as SIPV partner in future,</u></p> <p><u>Both directors, Soraida and Nadia, are prominent figures in the Palestinian society, well connected and positioned, with other NGOS in Palestine, in the Arab world, and in the media.</u></p>
<p>Gender Strategy</p>	<p>It is an organization of women’s rights. They have worked to support other organizations to mainstream gender institutionally.</p>
<p>Technical Aspects</p>	
<p>Areas of Expertise</p>	<p>The historical role of WATC was to liaise between the several women’s organizations which operate in Palestine. Its mission is to develop and unify the discourse of institutions and women’s organizations. It also works at a community level with the women’s Base Organizations and with the political</p>

	<p>level through advocacy for <u>changing discriminatory laws and policies.</u></p> <p><u>Recently they have been working a lot through SIPV on GBV, although this is not one of their areas of expertise and they lack specific knowledge and expertise on these issues.</u></p>
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>They count on 3,000 volunteers in Gaza and The West Bank. Its main strength is its political role. One of the weaknesses is that sometimes it has dedicated its time to manage and subcontract training projects instead of working in advocacy and in agreeing with political actors.</p>
Interesting Publications	<p><u>They have some publications on political participation and economic empowerment (in Arabic).</u></p> <p><u>With SIPV they have a publication on GBV in the Gaza Strip, still in process of editing and publishing (although WATC was supposed to lead this consultancy, has been finally SIPV who has done most of the work).</u></p>
Administrative Capacities	
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Good financial justification and seriousness.</p>
Support and closest tracking	<p>Not identified</p>
Partner for future	<p><u>It will depend on its performance during the current AECID project</u></p>

PALESTINEAN MEDICAL RELIEF SERVICE (PALESTINE)	
<p>SIPV worked with them for the first time on a project in Gaza with MPDL and funds from AECID in 2009. After it, SIPV identified its participation in Convenio/Agreement AECID 2010.</p>	
Political Articulation	
Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy	<p>They are much centered on the political figure Mustafa Barghouti, a political leader from Mubadarak (social democracy, if it exists at Middle East). Positions on issues of access to health right under occupation.</p>

Networks membership	Al Muntada Coalition to combat VAW
Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner	<p>Although they affirm the opposite, it does not seem that they have any strategic interest in terms of innovation, social mobilization capacity, and women's rights.</p> <p><u>They are good in public relations, donor relations, and "visibility" issues, but the quality of the work they do is not particularly high (it's more how they "sell" it).</u></p>
Gender Strategy	They have done a gender audit in 2010-2011. They are pioneers in this not being a women's organization. But the so called gender Audit is weak and it is not implemented the action plan yet, although the organization has shown great political will to implement it.
Technical Aspects	
Areas of Expertise	Health. Sexual and Reproductive Health. Thanks to the Convenio/Agreement they began their work in sexual education, GBV, and women empowerment issues.
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Strengths. They are very good at oratory and at institutional display but they do not have a good technical quality in the implementation.</p> <p><u>They can be an strategic partner for humanitarian response (ie, going to remote places like area C with mobile clinics in partnership with other stronger organizations)</u></p> <p>Weaknesses. They do not respond quickly to any technical requirement. Poor quality in the production of project documentation and poor analysis of the important issues for the SIPV strategy</p>
Interesting Publications	No identified.
Administrative Capacities	
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Weaknesses</p> <p>They respond without quality considering its expertise and experience.</p>
Support and closest tracking	Close following-up so as to get the reports on time.

Partner for future	<u>They can be strategic for Humanitarian Projects (Access of services to remote places through their mobile clinics)</u>
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POPULAR AID FOR RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT (LEBANON)	
Main SIPV partner in Lebanon since the beginning. It has been partner in 2006 Convenio and 2010 Convenio. Its main area of work is to provide health to the Palestinian refugees and community empowerment thereof.	
Political Articulation	
Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy	<p>PARD is a based organization, non-governmental and independent whose advocacy strategy is to improve the life conditions of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, specially the residents in “gatherings” in Beirut and south of the country, through the performance of community empowerment activities, gender equality, human rights, local governance, reproductive health, environment, youth, women’s rights and children education.</p> <p><u>They are very active politically in all the issues related to the Rights of Palestinians in Lebanon (Campaign for the right to Nationality, Coalition for the Right to Return), but not in women’s rights issues.</u></p>
Networks membership	<p>PARD takes part of the following forums:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Coordination Forum of NGOs Working Among The Palestinian Community in Lebanon – The Social and Sanitary Coordination Forum of NGOs in the area of Saida (south of the country) – Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND) – Palestinian Civil Society Forum in Palestine and Diaspora
Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner	<p>It is focus on the basic needs of refugees. Lack of a gender approach and specific work in rights.</p> <p><u>During 2014-2015 PARD has been focusing on the response to the Syrian crisis (Syrian and Syrian Palestinian refugees), funded by several donors due PARD</u></p>

	<u>good access to the gatherings. PARD has been quite active in the Humanitarian Coordination spaces, like the Protection Cluster.</u>
Gender Strategy	<u>Within the Framework of Convenio PARD has developed a gender audit for the organization. In this way, we expect a Gender Action Plan which may lead to a strategic plan in 2015</u> However SIPV has some doubts about the real ownership in the organization of the Gender Audit and thus the Gender Strategy, as it's not clear yet if they want to implement it really or it will be just "some lines" in the Strategy.
Technical Aspects	
Areas of Expertise	Health (Primary Health Care and Environmental Health) and community empowerment of Palestinians in Lebanon. <u>Recently they have started working with CRTDA in small projects of economic empowerment (preparation of jams, etc).</u> <u>Through the Convenio there has been emphasis on working on GBV, although the results have not been good (lack of expertise, knowledge, but also lack of monitoring capacities on SIPV behalf).</u>
Strengths and weaknesses	Strengths: They have tools for monitoring and evaluation. They have been so far very good in community mobilization (women's committees in the gatherings and youth groups). The Director supervises with detail the operation of the clinics and of the community health and empowerment. Weaknesses: They could enhance their presence and/or their participation in more coordination networks with other organizations especially in regards to advocacy and women's rights campaigns. They do not push for gender based violence although it is an important issue in the Convenio. <u>On the technical aspects, the organization is very vertical and the Director supervises most of the work of the Program Coordinators, not letting them much space to manage their programs and not empowering them, This, added to other problems derived from unequal promotion of men and women in the organization, and not healthy work atmosphere, has leaded to the 2 former Program coordinators to leave their works voluntarily in the last 8 months.</u>
Interesting Publications	The most interesting publication is the annual report of the organization, where it is reflected all the relevant information of the activities, achievements and challenges of the organization.

Administrative Capacities	
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Strengths: Clear division of work that enables the acceptance of responsibilities.</p> <p>Weaknesses: We must insist on certain issues related to monitoring so that many activities do not go unnoticed or not accomplished when they are not the main focus on its work (health work). It would be necessary to examine the use of new monitoring tools created by SIPV in order to improve in general the monitoring and evaluation of the Convenio. Currently, PARD does not have many donors but it seems it has ensured its continuation of work specially focusing on emergency issues in Syria nowadays.</p>
Support and closest tracking	<p>The economic justification is very poor and it is discussed in detail in the section of the Convenio/Agreement. It is required to take some agreement with them because there are big risks for having problems in the long run with the justification of salaries and the excessive use of receipts. We have seen that they have not incorporated the lessons learned in the justification despite the workshops and follow-up from the distance with numerous conversations and visits to understand these issues.</p> <p><u>There have been until recently serious problems with the payment of social security of PARD workers. This can be a shared responsibility (PARD-SIPV) as SIPV didn't condition the payment of following phases to the payment of Social Security. Different explanations have been provided by PARD as justification for the exception on Social Security payments. Finally in 2014 PARD accepted to pay retroactively the social security for all the Convenio's workers. Partly was covered by PARD and partly was covered by Convenio.</u></p>
Partner for Future	<p><u>Due to the latest information received in the last trip Regional WR Coordinator to Lebanon, which confirmed our concerns about PARD' treatment of its workers (specially female) and about PARD's misuse of funds, the ME SIPV office doesn't recommend PARD as future partner, despite the fact that its presence in the gatherings would be an interesting entry point for SIPV Humanitarian Response to the Syrian Crisis in Lebanon.</u></p> <p><u>Currently PARD is one of the local partners of the EU MENA/ Solidar project in Lebanon, which is coordinated from SIPV Brussels but apart from this project, the recommendation is that SIPV doesn't start new project with PARD.</u></p>

ARAB WOMEN ORGANIZATION (JORDAN)	
Main partner of SIPV in Jordan since the turn of counterparty performed in 2011. Counterpart in the AECID Convenio 10-CO1-110	
Political Articulation	
Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy	<p>Universality of Human Rights and Women's rights versus cultural relativism. Firm position on issues of right to citizenship for Arab women. Poor daring positions in sexual and reproductive rights, gender based violence or any taboo issue.</p> <p>Its most brilliant work is related to the political participation and high level of advocacy (direct conversations with parliamentarians, senators and foreign delegations). Very well connected.</p>
Networks membership	AWO belongs to Aysha, Salma, Arab Women Network. They participate in all Jordanian coalitions in the fight against discrimination against women. They have many partnerships at the regional level, very well connected with the movement of Arab women and participating always in high-level international meetings.
Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner	<p>It is important to understand its work in the context of Jordanian civil society since its professional capacities are very weak and not as established as the Palestinian or Lebanese.</p> <p>SIPV waged on AWO due to its experience in advocacy and willingness to cooperate with other actors although in practice it has not interest in regional exchange with the rest of the Convenio members and it is having a very poor participation.</p>
Gender Strategy	They do not have. Neither capacity to support other organizations. They do not work in gender issues but women's rights (civil and political mainly).
Technical Aspects	
Areas of Expertise	<p>Political participation of women</p> <p>Dissemination of CEDAW and training to the organization network within Mosawa (CBOs).</p> <p><u>Recently, due to the Response to the Syrian Crisis in Jordan, they have emerged as an actor on GBV (in part thanks to the work done with SIPV), but</u></p>

	<u>we have serious doubts of the quality and real expertise of their work.</u>
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Highly dependent on the will of donors. They do not know how to plan strategies, nor managing projects.</p> <p>They have gotten lot of funding in 2012 and 2013 and they are taking the risk of making a poor technical and economic management. <u>Besides, most of the staff assigned to projects is family/friend related with limited technical capacity.</u></p>
Interesting Publications	<p>Breaking the silence on GBV, CEDAW shadow report.</p> <p><u>UPR Shadow Report in Jordan</u></p> <p><u>New publications on GBV</u></p>
Administrative Capacities	
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Very poor organization in terms of administration and funding. They have no internal procedures or protocols.</p> <p>They are a risk to run a humanitarian project since we are at the present having problems with them in the justification of the Convenio.</p>
Support and closest tracking	It requires a very close follow-Up. They do not have many experience managing Spanish subsidies.
Partner for future	NO

TAM (PALESTINE)
<p><u>TAM was established in September of 2003 by a group of media women and activists in community work and was registered in February 2004 in accordance to the Palestinian Charities and civil Organizations law no. (1) of 2000.</u></p> <p><u>TAM aims to reduce the gap in programs and information materials of social and feministic issues in Palestine, to activate media presence as an essential instrument in community development and empowerment of women, and the use of media as a tool for developing, disseminating and publicizing of gender concepts. TAM is based in Bethlehem and works in the West Bank.</u></p> <p><u>The partnership between TAM and SIPV was established for the purposes of implementing the NSA</u></p>

EU funded project, where TAM is the main applicant and SIPV are co-applicants.	
<u>Political Articulation</u>	
<u>Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy</u>	<p>TAM is not political but works towards achieving the principles of human rights, gender, democracy and justice, non-violence, dialogue, combating all forms of discrimination and the protection of the bodily, spiritual and moral freedoms and the effective and active participation and creativity, their objectives are to:</p> <p>1 – Raise the level of knowledge and awareness within Palestinian communities regarding gender issues and women’s rights, with an emphasis on encouraging women to fully exercise their rights.</p> <p>2 – Enhance the ability of local women and other marginalized groups to express themselves and highlight issues affecting them through the effective use of available media.</p> <p>3 – Increase female representation in the media and increase local media attention on issues of human and gender rights.</p> <p>4 – Utilize a range of media platforms to begin and sustain dialogue on gender issues and women’s rights in Palestine (advocacy through media).</p>
<u>Networks membership</u>	N/A
<u>Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner</u>	TAM’s experience and expertise in changing public opinion and raising awareness, as well as their reach in marginalized communities, were the strong points that attracted SIPV to partner with them. However, TAM has proved that they are unable to deliver quality management and implementation of projects so far, are unable to influence change and have a shallow relationship with targeted communities.
<u>Gender Strategy</u>	They do not have a strategy nor capacity to support other organizations. They work in gender issues and women’s rights but do not have the technical abilities
<u>Technical Aspects</u>	
<u>Areas of Expertise</u>	Media, awareness raising, gender issues, human rights

Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Highly dependent on donors agendas</p> <p>Do not stick to their fields of expertise</p> <p>Have <u>no expertise in gender, community mobilization or economic empowerment</u></p>
Interesting Publications	N/A
<u>Administrative Capacities</u>	
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Do not hire qualified staff leading to senior management being involved in all detail:</p> <p>Do not utilize quality assurance approaches</p> <p>Weak financial, management and implementation skills</p>
Support and closest tracking	<p>SIPV does not provide funding to TAM and has no authority over them.</p> <p>Advice is given to TAM from SIPV as co-applicant but they do not always follow it.</p>
UPDATED ANALYSIS	<p>It is advised that no further partnerships are sought with TAM.</p>

SAWA (PALESTINE)	
<p>Sawa is an independent, non-profit civil society organization established by a group of female volunteers active in women's issues. <u>SIPV has started to work with SAWA in December 2014, within the ERF-OCHA Gaza project in which SAWA provides psychosocial support to UHWC to minimize the impact of the last crisis (Protective Edge), following the approach " help of helpers". Besides, SAWA, based on its expertise on GBV is providing to UHWC extra support to deal with difficult GBV cases .</u></p>	
Political Articulation	
Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy	<p>Sawa aims to eliminate violence against women and children in all its forms and at all levels, through support services and community awareness-raising. They are focused on the services provision of counseling through a hotline that</p>

	is working 24 hours.
Networks membership	To best serve the community, Sawa networks with other interested parties, uses up-to-date technology and employs well-trained staff that can effectively render support and advice to violence victims. Sawa has different types of relationships with local government bodies, CBOs, hospitals and clinics throughout Palestine.
Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner	It is interesting to work with them since they did an important work about gender-based violence. SAWA is leading the OXFAM project about the inclusion of men in the fight against GBV. SAWA is one of the few organization doing studies and advocacy on human trafficking and prostitution, with very little support from other CSOs.
Gender Strategy	
Technical Aspects	
Areas of Expertise	Violence against women, women's sexual and general health and women's rights.
Strengths and weaknesses	
Interesting Publications	
Administrative Capacities	
Strengths and weaknesses	
Support and closest tracking	
Future Partnership	Yes,

THE CULTURE AND FREE THOUGHT ASSOCIATION – CFTA (PALESTINE)/CFTA (PALESTINE)	
<p>General info. <u>The Culture and Free Thought Association (CFTA) is one of the leading NGOs in the south of the Gaza Strip; that has been directly working with the community for the past 23 years through its 5 centres. CFTA works in an area that is under occupation, political division and high poverty rates with all the socio-cultural implications that this has on society as a whole. CFTA works with children, youth and women with a special focus on marginalised and underprivileged groups through different programs including: health, education and pedagogy, advocacy and psychosocial support.</u></p>	
Political Articulation	
Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy	<p><u>One of the key identified effects of the 51-days attack that constitute a growing concern is an increased urge to leave Gaza especially among youth. During this period, the advocacy program will continue with the main aim of empowering people from the affected communities with special focus on women and through women-led approach. Also, CFTA will launch youth initiatives activities aimed to identify issues, setting priorities, develop plan and leading the actual implementation of youth initiatives within affected communities and areas with focused on survivals. This approach will provide more opportunities to people to get involved and empowered. This will not only help involving the vulnerable communities but will insure that people are representing themselves in all the campaigns to be held.</u></p>
Networks membership	<p><u>Amal Coalition</u></p> <p><u>PNGO</u></p> <p><u>And the Arab NGOs network</u></p>
Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner	<p><u>Both CFTA and SIPV share the same values of HR specially with issues related to women.</u></p>
Gender Strategy	<p><u>CFTA uses the mainstreaming and inclusion approach, however, it is not documented in a gender strategy document.</u></p>

<u>Technical Aspects</u>	
Areas of Expertise	<p><u>Health services: This includes comprehensive reproductive health, prevision, prevention and protection, nutrition, sexual health, llegal health, specialized medical services and counseling.</u></p> <p><u>Education and pedagogy services: This includes summer camps, after school (active-learning with schoolchildren) remedial classes, training of teachers, educational material development, exhibitions, and leadership trainings.</u></p> <p><u>Advocacy, awareness and community mobilization: This includes campaigns, women and family legal assistance awareness and counseling programs, initiating of coalitions and networks.</u></p> <p><u>Cultural activities: This includes the cultural festivals, creativity enhancement skills developments and meetings, film, multimedia, radio and photography skills enhancement and production, art and handcraft open workshops and many other activities.</u></p> <p><u>Psychosocial support services: This includes recreational activities, use of drama as therapy and tool of psychosocial, stress release activities such as trip and summer camps, expressive art, referrals and counselling.</u></p> <p><u>Training and capacity building: This includes in job training for interns and mentorship for other Community Based Organizations</u></p>
Strengths and weaknesses	<u>CFTA needs to strengthen more it's documentation skills</u>
Interesting Publications	<u>CFTA has several publications</u>
<u>Administrative Capacities</u>	
Strengths and weaknesses	<u>In the last three years, CFTA went through huge capacity building support which included the management and administration. The capacity building included updating the systems, initiating an MIS and training of staff.</u>
Support and closest tracking	<u>CFTA has a very well organized financial and management unitits and the organization is audited annuallay with minimal comments from the external</u>

	<u>auditor who is one of the big five in the world.</u>
Partner for future	<u>It looks interesting. It will depend on the AECID experience</u>

IFH (Jordan)	
Political Articulation	
Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy	
Networks membership	
Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner	
Gender Strategy	
Technical Aspects	
Areas of Expertise	
Strengths and weaknesses	
Interesting Publications	
Administrative Capacities	
Strengths and weaknesses	
Support and	

closest tracking	
UPDATED ANALYSIS	

Other traditional partners

UNION OF AGRICULTURAL WORK COMMITTEES (PALESTINE)	
<p>It is one of the historical partners in the productive sector of food safety. We have been working with them especially with funds from decentralised cooperation (Generalitat Valenciana, AACIID, etc.). We took them as an interesting partner in the humanitarian program in protection issues.</p>	
Political Articulation	
Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy	It is centred on agriculture and farmers rights. In process of entering via peasant. Driving concept of food sovereignty in Palestine.
Networks membership	Entry into “ via campesina” in 2013
Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner	<p><u>It was the partner for the AACID “ Humanitarian-protection” project that finalize is being implemented directly by SI Andalucia.</u></p> <p><u>During 2014 conversations with UAWC in 2014 the director clarified that the organization wasn’t interested in Humanitarian.</u></p> <p><u>Currently the area of Women Economic Empowerment (Mona AlQutob, mqutob@aporsolidaridad.org) is exploring a potential partnership on Women Economic Rights, GBV and Rural-Sustainable development.</u></p>
Gender Strategy	We have been working with them in one gender strategy through the European Voluntary funded by ECHO in 2013. They have a very poor gender vision.
Technical Aspects	
Areas of Expertise	<u>Agriculture, sustainable development, energy and water, climate change</u>

Strengths and weaknesses	<u>Strong technical skills</u> <u>Access to donor funding</u>
Interesting Publications	<u>GMOs in Palestine</u> <u>Using solar energy for food processing</u> <u>Jordan Valley troubles</u> <u>National local seed bank</u> <u>Improving and producing local deeds</u> <u>Food sovereignty and Palestinian Perspective</u> <u>Impact of Israeli Occupation on the implementation of Climate Change</u> <u>Adaptation Mechanisms for the Agricultural Sector in Area C</u> <u>Hydroponic</u> <u>Palestinian Fair Trade Network</u>
	<u>Agriculture, sustainable development, energy and water, climate change</u>
Administrative Capacities	
Strengths and weaknesses	
Support and closer tracking	It does not require a close monitoring in the West Bank. In Gaza, they work very bad, however in regards to the financial justification....
Partner for future	Yes, SIPV is identifying something with UWAC on Women and Sustainable Development.

MIFTAH (PALESTINE)	
MIFTAH seeks to promote the principles of democracy and good governance within various components of Palestinian society. SIPV has presented a project on GBV multisectorial response on Area C (HPC 2014) together with SAWA and PMRS, which was classified as high priority.	
Political Articulation	
Positioning of political affairs/ Advocacy Strategy	1325 Takamol Protocol and GBV

<p>Networks membership</p>	<p>It further seeks to engage local and international public opinion and official circles on the Palestinian cause. To that end, MIFTAH adopts the mechanisms of an active and in-depth dialogue, the free flow of information and ideas, as well as local international networking.</p> <p>MIFTAH is member of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Founding member of AMAN coalition – Active member of the Civil Society Coalition for Amending the Penal Law – Active member of Al-Muntada (NGO Forum to Combat Violence against Women) – Member of the Civil Society Team for Promoting Accountability and Transparency in the National Budget. – Active member of the National Committee for Palestinian Women’s Employment – Member of the Gender Audit Team – Co-founder of the National Coalition for the Implementation of the UNSCR 1325
<p>Analysis of the Strategic Interest for working with the partner</p>	
<p>Gender Strategy</p>	
<p>Technical Aspects</p>	
<p>Areas of Expertise</p>	<p>Women and Youth empowerment, Community development, enhance gender equality.</p> <p>Democracy and governance</p> <p>UNSCR 1325</p>

	GBV (Takamol project)
Strengths and weaknesses	
Interesting Publications	<p>A documentary published on MIFTAH's website and on YouTube about promotion of gender equality.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TwPQt1PJoQw&list=UUwO_SM30RE6FVGiH_gyOqXQ</p> <p>Many publications on their website: http://www.miftah.org/Publications.cfm</p>
Administrative Capacities	
Strengths and weaknesses	
Support and closest tracking	
Partner for Future	

7. NETWORKING AND COORDINATION SPACES

SIPV has been prioritizing the participation and the support to coordination spaces, both within the Humanitarian Country Team/UN system and within the INGO place. Some of the spaces like the Protection Cluster have been criticized; nonetheless, the position of SIPV is that even if the real functioning of the coordination spaces is difficult it is responsibility of all the members, not only of the coordinators, to make them work because there is no other alternative than to work in close coordination to optimize the results.

During the last two years, SIPV has continued being present in the coordination spaces. In some of them, like AIDA, SIPV presence has been strengthened. This strategy collects those spaces where SIPV has been participating and those ones that should support in the coming years, despite the reduction of personnel in the office.

Space and added value	Presence in the past two years	Presence in future
Protection Cluster.	Yes. Currently the PC is going through a process of revision after many criticisms,	Yes, especially from the Humanitarian Responsible
Health Cluster	Yes, during emergencies	Yes, during emergencies
AIDA General	Yes	Yes
AIDA Excom	Yes. Very useful. Time consuming. SIPV has represented Small NGOs and Gender	Yes if there is enough staff (not now)
AIDA Gender	Yes. SIPV has chaired the group in 2014	Yes but not so much dedication. The group won't continue as AIDA group and from SIPV's perspective that may be an setback in terms of impact.
AIDA Advocacy	Yes. It functions very well	If there is time it is very recommended.
GBV WG (UNFPA)	Yes. It has been quite instable	Yes, it seems that with NRC-APPS projects and NRC presence in the group it could be strengthened.
EU/Gender/LACS (EU, INGO,UN)	Yes ad hoc	Yes ad hoc

8. UNDER FINANCIAL NEEDS

Description of current office Budget:

Office Budget in SIPV Palestine is mainly but not limited to the following budget items since established,

1. Material Investment/Office Equipment
2. Intangible Investment
3. Expatriate Staff
4. Local Staff
5. Rent
6. Reparations and maintenance
7. Technical services
8. Shipments
9. Insurance
10. Bank expenses
11. Advertising and public relations
12. Utilities and running costs
13. Communications
14. Duty Travel (not gasoline)
15. Taxes
16. Others
17. Miscellaneous

So far the current structure was not so helpful in terms of planning, reporting, and adaptation to Double- Entry Book Keeping.

New Budget Structure

#	<u>Budget Item</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Equipment	Stationary, Equipment, IT software, and Equipment maintenance
2	Staff	Salary, taxes, insurance, severance, recreational allowances and others
2.1	Expatriate Staff	
2.2	Local Staff	
3	Cars	Fuel, Car Taxes, Car Insurance, Car Maintenance, and Car Parking
4	Perdiem	International trips, and In country per diem
5	Technical services	
5.1	Salary audit	
5.2	Internal audit	

5.3	Translation	
5.4	Lawyer	
5.5	Accountancy Software	
6	Bank charges	Intermediate commission, Bank commission, and Cheque books fees
7	Running costs	Rent, Tax building, Cleaning services, Shipment, AIDA Fees, Electricity, water, Heating, P.O.Box, Photocopy, Cleaning utilities, and Communication
8	Staff Learning	
Total		

This new structure is so much alike to the structure of most of projects budget, and will make

Office budget

Budget items are so much linked with number of staff, whether expatriate or local. In case the number of staff increased or decreased other budget items will increase and decrease too. And as a small office it is so much preferred to separate the budget of the staff from other budget items. It is obvious in small offices that the later doesn't face a dramatic change from one year to another

A-Middle East Representative/Country Director

This position will not exist anymore, most of the activities and duties assign to this position will be distributed among the staff in Palestine. The staff will be in a direct contact with the HQ for any kind of feedback or decision making.

New staff:

B- Gender Expert (GBV, Gender Humanitarian)

A Gender Expert wasn't in the previous structure of the staff; it is totally a new position that SIPV emphasize. The Gender Expert will be hired soon as it is included in the budget approved of one of the project. This position will be following up some of the project, having inputs, and also performing some of the duties of the Country Director. It is also recommended to keep this position as a strategic one.

C- GBV Coordinator Local

It is worth noticing that the elimination of the country Director and the Women Rights Coordinator were mainly decided due to the limited fund and budget available, though it is highly recommended to hire local personnel instead of expatriate.

D-Project Manager /Economic Rights

This position is currently occupied, and it will remain based on the strategic needs of SIPV

D-Finance and Amin Responsible

This is considered as an admin position that is required as long as the office is operating in the country.

E-Admin Assistance

The admin assistant is also required for facilitating the work of the staff and for help reducing the load of work, but it is important to take in consideration the size of the office, the number of the staff and the actual load of work for a more cost effective budgeting.

#	Budget Item	Budget in Euro	Direct Costs	Indirect Costs
1	Equipment	6,100.00	6,100.00	
2	Staff	142,180.00	142,180.00	
2.1	Expatriate Staff	44,680.00	44,680.00	
2.1 a	Gender Expert	44,680.00	44,680.00	
2.2	Local Staff	97,500.00	97,500.00	
2.2 a	GBV Coordinator	30,000.00	30,000.00	
2.2 b	Economic Rights Coordinator	30,000.00	30,000.00	
2.2 c	Finance and Amin Responsible	21,250.00	21,250.00	
2.2 d	Admin Assistance	16,250.00	16,250.00	
3	Cars	7,350.00	7,350.00	
4	Perdiem	5,500.00	5,500.00	
5	Technical services	6,000.00		6,000.00
5.1	Salary audit	800.00		800.00
5.2	Internal audit	1,700.00		1,700.00
5.3	Translation	1,000.00		1,000.00
5.4	Lawyer	1,500.00		1,500.00
5.5	Accountancy Software	1,000.00		1,000.00
6	Bank charges	850.00	850.00	
7	Running costs	19,450.00		19,450.00
8	Staff Learning	10,000.00		10,000.00
Total		197,430.00	161,980.00	35,450.00