

Question	Sub-Question	Findings from UN Women and OCHA KIs	Findings from international KIs	Findings from national KIs	Findings from donors	Findings from the survey	Findings from secondary data
To what extent was the JAP's objectives, design, and implementation relevant to national priorities and key national stakeholders?	How did it respond to the needs of women's organizations and civil society groups engaged on gender in humanitarian response? How did it respond to the needs of the relevant entities from the Palestinian central and local authorities? To what extent did the JAP incorporate principles and strategies relating to gender transformation in Palestine in its design and implementation? How were the needs and priorities of the national actors assessed and incorporated into the design of the JAP?	Global standards have not yet been adapted to the needs of the countries sufficiently as well as the needs of the local actors (PA-JAP-1). Still finding it difficult to implement the localization agenda. Even access to funding for local organizations that are smaller is problematic (PA-JAP-1) In practice, the JAP focused more on Gaza. However that should not be surprising since 70% of the humanitarian funds go to Gaza (PA-JAP-2) Considering the fact that the humanitarian fund for the oPt has grown over the years (from 5 million in before 2018 to 30 million in 2020, it makes it all the more important to make this program gender responsive. (PA-JAP-2) At the same time, UN Women and OCHA invest a lot of time on supporting the HRP process. However	Gender priorities like other priorities seem to correspond to the "flavour of the day" of donors and others, irrespective of whether it makes sense in the Palestine context. There needs to be more flexible implementation and a more long term approach (PA-INT-1) There is an absence of data on gender at the national level and also no coordination between government institutions on gender (PA-JAP-INT-3)	One national NGO expressed the feeling that sometimes there is a drive to implement international priorities irrespective of whether they are really the priorities of the country itself. Sometimes we perceive that there is a trend in funding interests and priorities that come and go (PA-N-2) We do not work sufficiently with youth and also women at the very local level (PA-N-2) There is insufficient response and engagement with youth many of who are addicted to drugs.(an in-depth study has been carried out by the protection cluster on drug abuse in the WB and Gaza. They are not considered a priority group unfortunately for humanitarian work(PA-N-3)		According to the survey, of the 18 respondents, 9 stated that they knew about the JAP, 4 stated that they knew somewhat and 5 stated that they did not.	Fifty-three years of Israel's occupation, over 13 years of land, sea and air blockade, recurrent rounds of conflict, three devastating wars in the space of less than six years (2008-2014), and the ongoing internal Palestinian political divide, have all left the densely populated and impoverished Gaza Strip (5,203 inhabitants per km ²) ¹ in a state of disrepair with chronic energy and water crises. Back in 2012, the UN Country Team (UNCT) warned that Gaza would be unliveable and its economy would be unviable by 2020. ² In 2021, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) estimates that approximately 2.45 million Palestinians across the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) will require some form of humanitarian assistance. Unemployment rates are very high among women and youth and the chances of getting a job are almost nil. It is reported that Gender-based violence (GBV) incidence, particularly against women and girls, is increasing, and already negative coping mechanism such as school drop-outs

		<p>only 11% of the funds are channelled under the HRP ((PA-JAP-2)</p> <p>Stories about women and the impact that the humanitarian situation was having on different genders, particularly women and girls and how these were different from boys and men were lacking. (PA-JAP-2)</p>	<p>aware of the plan and were not consulted.</p> <p>Generally, the participation of the authorities in the clusters is limited due to many reasons but also including language.</p> <p>The authorities feel the need to focus on implementation and monitoring and not only structures and planning and to ensure that there is really civic engagement from women, including beneficiaries and not only women.</p> <p>Organizations (PA-N-4)</p> <p>The plan and other UN plans in general are not sufficiently tailored to the context. For example, they do not look at or make the link between gender and occupation. The situation in Palestine cannot be characterized as it is in Egypt or Jordan where the Israeli occupation does not exist (PA-N-4)</p> <p>UN agencies do not want to sufficiently</p>		<p>and early marriage are becoming more common. (Doc 5)</p> <p>Many of the root causes and drivers of conflict and instability in the Occupied Palestinian Territory are fundamentally political: the unresolved status of Palestine, the Israeli occupation, the status of Palestinian refugees, internal Palestinian divisions, and the conflict with armed groups situated in Gaza, among others. Resolving some (or all) of these political questions would be the most direct route for both Israelis and Palestinians to reduce humanitarian need, accelerate development, and build peace (doc 6, p.4)</p> <p>In the West Bank including East Jerusalem, a coercive environment driven by demolitions, forced evictions, discriminatory planning, access restrictions, settlement expansion and persistent settler violence continue to generate risks in many areas. Conflict-related violence, including grave violations against children, concerns of excessive use of force and settler violence, remains a serious concern giving rise to needs for protection responses. Meanwhile, pressure on civil society, including arrests, detention, harassment, and budget and introduction of new policies</p>
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			<p>acknowledge the impact that the occupation has on violence and that women and girls are exposed to various forms of violence. Rather they want to focus only on violence in the society and you cannot delink one from the other. For example, drop out from school in area C is because schools are mixed, but not only because of that but because of settler violence. Or that women experiencing violence by their husband is as partially due to the economic, physical and political violence their husbands experience by occupation (PA-N-5)</p> <p>From the perspective of the Palestinian authorities more work needs to be done with men, and the vulnerabilities of some men also need to be considered to be really gender responsive (PA-N-4)</p> <p>There is also the need in the view of</p>		<p>by both Israeli and Palestinian authorities that restrict the operations of civil society and pose a threat to continued access of critical humanitarian assistance to those in need. (Doc. 6, p. 7)</p> <p>Incidents of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual abuse and forced marriage remain among key protection concerns, especially for woman and girls both in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. They are particularly high in vulnerable communities in Gaza, in East Jerusalem, refugee camps, Bedouin communities and in Area C, where government protection services have been suspended since the halt in PA coordination (doc. 6, p. 8)</p> <p>In its 2016 Common Country Assessment, the UNCT in OPT identified a set of 20 disadvantaged or vulnerable groups to inform the analysis of the key drivers of vulnerability. These groups were: (1) adolescent girls; (2) women exposed to gender-based violence (GBV); (3) food-insecure households headed by women; (4) children facing obstacles in accessing schools; (5) children in the labor force; (6) children subject to violence; (7) out-of-school children; (8) youth; (9) the elderly; (10) communities in Area C; (11) Bedouins and herder communities living in</p>
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				the authorities to consider long term engagement on gender, as it takes time to change behaviors (PA-N-4)			<p>Area C; (12) Gaza residents without access to clean water or sanitation; (13) Hebron H2 residents; (14) persons living in the Seam Zone11; (15) persons with disabilities; (16) individuals in need of urgent medical referrals; (17) refugees living in abject poverty; (18) refugees residing in camps; (19) small-scale farmers, non-Bedouin herders, fisher folk; and (20) the working poor. The CCA then calculated the total population of vulnerable people in each of the 20 categories (doc. 6, p. 14).</p> <p>The absence of a concrete reference to the authorities and their involvement is surprising particularly given that UN Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2022 contains several outcomes that specifically refer to strengthening the capacity of the government (outcome 1.1.); facilitating evidence based dialogue among government among others (outcome 1.2.), as well as outcome 2.1. on national policies promoting decent work and outcome 3.3. Palestinian national actors better able to prevent VAW and delivering quality essential services to victims and survivors (Doc. 10)</p> <p>Legislations: More work is required with the National Committee on Legislative Review. Policy: Working</p>
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						<p>within existing national coordination mechanisms is required. Working with the <i>Gender Units</i> in the different Ministries <i>needs strengthening</i>. (Doc. 45, p.1)</p> <p>Law Reform shall include the Penal Code and the Personnel Status Law in addition to the Labor Law. National Stakeholders should also be pushing more on the Family Protection Bill; however, the draft that was proposed by the government and endorsed by national stakeholders might have been changed. This needs follow up. Reforming the Election Law (Doc. 43, p.2)</p> <p>PALCO developed a project proposal jointly with the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) that aims to ensure that the Palestinian security sector institutions mainstream gender and support meaningful leadership and participation of women. (Doc. 46, p.8)</p>
To what extent was the JAP's objectives, design, and implementation relevant to the priorities of the humanitarian country team members in ensuring an inclusive and gender-responsive	How did the Plan respond to the needs of UN agencies and NGOs in Palestine working on the humanitarian response in Palestine? How were the needs and priorities of the humanitarian country team members assessed and incorporated into the design of the Action Plan?	Women and girls are considered part of the underfunded priorities that are looked at for humanitarian funding. (PA-JAP-2) The Humanitarian funding architecture places a lot of importance on GBV,	Many international organizations have internal guidelines and regulations that require them to prioritize women and girls (PA-INT-1) There is no focus on youth and men despite their	Focusing on men for one national women led organization is important as men are the ones who are gatekeepers and limit the freedom of women (particularly on inheritance issues, GBV). Women requested that there be more		On the wider concept of gender beyond just women, the 2018 GAM training minutes that gender analysis "identifies needs and response that are tailored appropriately for the most vulnerable men, women, girls and boys" (Doc. 22)

humanitarian response?		<p>AAAP and disability. When the strategic committee meets those reviews proposals, there are three members that represent these issues and they review projects through that lens. Gender is not one of them (PA-JAP-2)</p> <p>There was a lack of standardized needs assessment. There was a lack of disaggregated data which influenced also the level of prioritization that was possible.</p> <p>Allowed for a better understanding of the gender issue and its mainstreaming, as well as adaptation of services and participation of women in interventions at least for some clusters (such as shelter) (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p>	<p>vulnerability and need.. (PAN-INT-4)</p> <p>Many of our national staff still do not understand gender (PA-INT-1)</p> <p>A cluster lead stated that they did not know about the plan in detail though they may have been informed about the contents and its priorities (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p>	<p>of a focus on working with men (PA-N-1)</p> <p>Furthermore, one woman led organization recognizes the need to focus on youth to change patriarchic approaches (PA-N-1)</p> <p>Gender is not equal to women's rights (or limited to that only. (PA-N-1)</p> <p>Hardly anyone had seen the plan before hand. They were therefore not able to contribute to it and make it more tailored to their needs (PAN-N-3)</p> <p>Insufficient work foreseen with men and the wider society (PA-N-4).</p> <p>Some civil society organizations did empower women on the ground. For example, Adwar created women protection committees in area C to help women find security and protection. It was also rights based in that it focused on the access of women</p>		
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				<p>to their rights (PA-N-5)</p> <p>Palestinian NGO was not aware of the existence of the plan. Had not seen it prior to the consultant sharing it. (PA-N-2)</p> <p>One civil society organization that participates in three clusters effectively and feels that gender is mainstreamed quite well into these. (PA-N-3)</p> <p>A head of a coalition of Palestinian NGOs said that they were not aware of the plan (PA-N-4)</p>			
How relevant were the knowledge products on gender and human rights produced under the JAP (e.g., data, analysis, research and advocacy documents) for the humanitarian response (at the planning and programming levels)?	What existing gaps did these products address for the HCT and its members?	The report done on the Great March of return was quite useful. It highlighted the gender aspects ((PA-JAP-FG-1)	UN Women did publish some good practices by other organizations but it was not done systematically (PA int-9) Great March of Return there was a focus on gender (PA-JAP-INT-11)	National organizations did not get a chance to comment on research in the draft stages. (PA-N-1) Some research was not used strategically beyond holding a presentation on it online (PA-N-1) In terms of presentation, data has not been packaged in appealing and	Embassy of Japan is very satisfied with the reports and their quality. Under the impression that they were collected in an inclusive manner (PA-DONOR-1) For donors, gender sensitive language is important and they pay attention to it when they receive documents (PA-donor 2)		The protection cluster carried out a study on drug abuse in the West Bank and Gaza, the reasons for it and the differentiated gender impact. For example, it shows that women and girls who have become addicted to drugs or use drugs, also experience gender-based violence and are likely to experience domestic violence. This is contrasted with men and boys, who are more likely to be treated as ill and in need of support and treatment in order to overcome their addiction. In addition, the patriarchal conception that

				<p>analytical ways (PA-N-1)</p> <p>The knowledge products are very good and come in a timely manner. (PA-N-3)</p>	<p>Embassy of Canada would like to see how the products serve to further an advocacy strategy built around it (PA-DONOR-2)</p>	<p>women and girls do not use drugs, further encourages respective authorities to ignore the monitoring of child-abuse in the form of drug mules (doc 3)</p> <p>In May 2020, UN Women and with the support of the 6 clusters commissioned six case studies, to demonstrate how every humanitarian situation has gendered impacts on men, women, boys and girls. To save lives, build resilience and leave no one behind, it is imperative for all humanitarian actors to fully integrate gender in the design, planning, implementing and monitoring of their interventions. Each of the cases studies is representative of the themes/sectors that are worked on in the different clusters:</p> <p>Health, the Education, the Protection, Food Security Cluster, the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster, and the Shelter Cluster (Doc. 5)</p> <p>In 2018, UN Women developed the Gender Alert which is a framework of analysis of gender-based vulnerabilities for the humanitarian response. The analysis which was reviewed by OCHA, was used to inform the 2019 HNO and was also included in the cluster</p>
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						<p>briefing package. In September 2019 it was developed the next Gender Alert, in order to inform HNO 2020. In August 2020, the annual Gender Alert was released to informed the 2021 HNO/HRP. It included a comprehensive analysis regarding protection and forced displacement, access to essential services and resilience and recovery for the most vulnerable population in Palestine: people living below the poverty line, refugees, children under five in Gaza, female-headed households, small-scale farmers, herders and fisherfolk in Gaza, pregnant and lactating women in Gaza, Bedouin and herders in Area C, women with disabilities, SGBV survivors and internally-displaced women (Doc.7, p. 13)</p> <p>UN Women developed the Gender Alert in 2018, 2019 and 2020 which is an analysis of gender-based vulnerabilities across sectors. The analysis was shared with GFPs.</p> <p>The analysis was used to inform the 2019 and 2020 HNO and was also included in the cluster briefing package.</p> <p>A section on gender is included in all sectoral analyses under the section "cross cutting"</p>
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						<p>OCHA and UNW organized GAM open clinics to provide guidance to cluster members on GAM during the HRP project submission processes since 2018 on annual basis. (Doc.7, p. 15).</p> <p>The Gender Alert: Needs of Women, Girls, Boys and Men in Humanitarian Action in Palestine (2019)", was produced and disseminated. The Gender Alert was shared with OCHA and humanitarian clusters to ensure that gender content is available in a time-sensitive manner and informed the 2020 Humanitarian Needs overview (HNO) and 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). (Dov 23, p.4)</p> <p>In 2019, Just before the ICCG meeting, Save the Children, UNICEF and WFP organized a press conference to present the findings of the "Nutrition & Multi-Sectoral Assessment in the Most Vulnerable Areas in the Gaza Strip". The jointly conducted assessment looked at the nutrition status and the practices of pregnant and lactating women and children 0-59 months in the most vulnerable communities of the Gaza strip</p> <p>FSS is organizing a workshop on 27 May to share the findings of the study "Gender Analysis of Women's Roles</p>
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							<p>and Tasks in the Agricultural Value Chains". (Doc. 33, p. 3)</p> <p>CCG 2019 Up-date by UN Women: - Cluster Gender Focal Points are kindly requested to share any gender-related assessments and publications with UN Women for the gender assessment registry (Doc. 34, p.3)</p> <p>UN Women kindly requests Cluster coordinators to include gender focal points in their contingency planning. (Doc. 35, p.1)</p>
How has the action plan remained relevant during COVID-19?	How has the usefulness of the plan as a gender responsive tool been affected by the onset of COVID? How has the implementation of the JAP adapted to the Covid-19 pandemic?	UN Women has tried to raise awareness about the impact of COVID-19 on women and girls and also highlight the issues through a gender lens. (((PA-JAP-FG-1))	One UN organization prioritized women and elderly in its COVID-response. (PA-INT-1). In COVID-19 response, the protection cluster in Gaza ensured that they mainstreamed gender (PA-JAP-INT-3) Cluster leads knew that it was important to continue to monitor programs and their gender responsiveness	Actually, the cluster meetings and the HGG meetings became even less frequent (PA-N-3) Some of the community-based structures such as the women security committees that Adwar put in place with UN Women's support played an important role during COVID-19 times	It would seem that in 2020, some meetings were organized by OCHA with donors on COVID-19 and the COVID 19 response. (PA-DONOR-1) It was not possible to assess from the interviews the extent to which they focused on gender	.	<p>COVID-19 was first confirmed in the West Bank on 5 March 2020 and in the Gaza Strip on 21 March 2020.¹ As of 31 December 2020, there were 133,405 detected cases in Palestine.² The virus and its consequences have dramatically impacted the Palestinian economy, which the World Bank estimates had contracted by at least 2.5 percent in 2020. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) quantifies losses at roughly 2.5 Billion USD, which would represent a 14 percent decline in the GDP.³ (doc.2)</p> <p>In light of COVID-19 and subsequent official responses</p>

¹ Kvinna till Kvinna. "Covid 19 Response and Recovery Women Rights Organizations in Palestine and Israel." 2020.

² Summary of COVID-19 Status in Palestine, Palestinian Ministry of Health, <http://site.moh.ps/index/covid19/LanguageVersion/0/Language/ar> (last accessed: 21 February 2020)

³ IBRD, "West Bank Emergency Social Protection Covid-19 Response Project", 2020.

Commented [Ra1]: Ask her for more information what that role was.

			<p>despite COVID-19 though to became more difficult. It was also then exacerbated by the war that followed. (PA-INT-5)</p> <p>Meetings continued but were a lot less during COVID-19. Trainings were not very interactive and relied mainly on lectures (PA-INT-7)</p>	<p>women participated in the decision-making of the emergency committees (PA-N-3)</p> <p>One local organization has trained the male police on GBV responsive action in covid-19 centers</p>		<p>and measures, 40 per cent of surveyed Palestinians expect an increase in community violence, and 33 per cent expect an increase in domestic violence.⁴ (doc 2)</p> <p>According to several expert analyses, the COVID-19 pandemic will likely cause a decline in annual GDP for 2020 of approximately 12 percent. This contraction would be among the largest ever recorded since the establishment of the Palestinian Authority in 1995. The economic crisis exacerbated by COVID-19 increases the risk of human rights violations and further deteriorate the situation for marginalized and vulnerable groups such as women, children, and persons with disability. For instance, the poor with disabilities and the elderly poor are less likely to be able to afford care and support. (Doc 6, p.5)</p> <p>At the same time, restrictions on movement and services already prevent women and girls from accessing essential services (including health, protection, security, and justice). The crisis is also gravely impacting women's livelihoods, particularly those active in the informal sector</p>
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⁴ AWRAD, 2020: <http://www.awrad.org/en/article/10705/Opinion-Poll-on-the-Palestinian-Government%28s-Performance-against-the-Coronavirus>

						<p>where there is no work protection or income compensation. (Doc. 2)</p> <p>Furthermore, as highlighted by the 2020 Gender Alert⁵. Covid-19 has aggravated those differentiated needs, alongside rigid social norms and gender roles that places women and girls in greater vulnerability and with less opportunities (for economic autonomy, for equal access to education, to healthcare, etc). (Doc 7, p. 4)</p> <p>UN Women has also assisted civil society organizations to access funding to contribute to the COVID-19 response. For example, CFTA obtained around 212,000 USD from the Womens' Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF)⁶, specifically its COVID-19 Emergency Response Window, providing gender responsive support that builds on women and women NGOs resilience. (Doc 13)</p> <p>The crisis is also expected to gravely impact women's livelihood across formal and informal economy, however more greatly to those active in the informal sector where</p>
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⁵ Gender Alert: Needs of Women, Girls, Boys and Men in Humanitarian Action in Palestine, UN Women, August 2020, <https://palestine.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/10/gender-alert-needs-of-women-and-men-in-humanitarian-action-in-palestine> (last accessed: 5 March 2021)

⁶ The WPHF is a pooled financing mechanism that aims at enhancing women's engagement in peace, security and humanitarian action, in part through breaking the silos between the humanitarian, peace, security and development finance; addressing structural funding gaps for women's engagement and improving policy coherence and coordination by complementing existing financing instruments (Doc. 14)

						<p>there is no work protection or income compensation. In a flash survey conducted by UN Women Palestine in the West Bank and Gaza, it was found that 95 percent of Palestinian women owners of micro, small and medium enterprises reported a negative impact due to the COVID-19 pandemic. (Doc. 15, p.4)</p> <p>In Palestine, relevant hotlines reported experiencing increased physical violence complaints in addition to the psycho-social challenges and violence that was already present. One organization alone, the Palestinian Working Women Society for Development (PWWSD⁷), reported providing more than 510 phone call consultations including 206 in relation to GBV, within a span of less than two weeks. (Doc. 15, p. 5)</p> <p>UN Women Palestine held several meetings with women's organizations, where solutions on how to connect into the existing COVID-19 response humanitarian architecture as well as national government plans were identified. The platform is seeking meaningful interactions and ways to influence COVID-19 response processes. (Doc. 5, p. 7)</p>
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⁷ PWWSD, 2020: <https://pwwsd.org/uploads/15861970731104770065.pdf>

							<p>UN Women Palestine distributed 150 dignity kits and ensured the disinfection of 50 protection centres in Gaza as part of the UN Women and Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) partnership on emergency response to COVID-19. (Doc. 15, p. 7)</p> <p>UN Women Palestine was included in the regional project by UN Women Office for the Arab States with 234,000 USD "Gender-responsive Management and Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Arab States Region: From Emergency Response to Recovery and Resilience,in June 2020" for one year (Doc. 16)</p>
5How well was the JAP aligned with global norms as well as organizational policy commitments on gender inclusiveness and responsiveness in humanitarian action?	<p>To what extent did UN Women leverage its triple mandate to strengthen the implementation of the plan and achieve the desired result?</p> <p>To what extent did OCHA leverage its mandate and coordination responsibilities to strengthen the implementation of the plan and achieve the desired result?</p>		<p>The gender focal point of one UN organization stated that they did engage with UN Women or get technical support from them (PA-INT-1).</p>	<p>GBV is a big priority for humanitarian organizations at normative level. However, attention to GBV has been insufficiently emphasized in the plan and also in the work of organizations. There is insufficient understanding and participation in the GBV sub cluster by organizations that do not only do protection or gender, and also insufficient</p>			<p>The Strategic Plan is closely aligned to implementation of the BPFa and 2030 Agenda. The linkages with the SDGs in particular are explicit (Doc5)</p> <p>The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals recognize the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels (SDG16). Sustaining peace, however, is not limited to SDG16 but is also critical for achieving all the sustainable development goals. The</p>

				emphasis on referral pathways (PA-N-3).			entire 2030 Agenda provides a unique opportunity to address the root causes of conflicts and reversals into conflict. Moreover, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs set out not just to meet needs, but to reduce risk, vulnerability, and future levels of need to realize the common vision of a future in which no one is left behind (Doc 6, p.1)
							<p>The partnership was informed by The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls (GEEWG) in Humanitarian Action; UN Women's Humanitarian Strategy (2014-2017); the findings of the regional thematic evaluation of UN Women's Humanitarian Action in the Arab States Region (2017), and OCHA's Policy instruction on Gender Equality for 2016-2020 (June 2016). (Doc7, p. 5).</p> <p>UN Women had included many of the outcomes of the JAP into its strategic plan, such as plan 2020 particularly when it comes to training of clusters; increasing the technical skills and knowledge to reform, develop and implement legislative and policy frameworks relating to EVAW, and contributing to the increased ability of the UN Humanitarian Country Team to plan, implement and monitor humanitarian</p>

						<p>assistance that is gender responsive and inclusive (Doc. 8)</p> <p>UN women Palestine has a number of other projects that are complementary to the work that JAP is trying to achieve.⁸</p> <p>The development results framework (DRF)'s Impact Area 4: SP Outcome 5: Women and girls contribute and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and from humanitarian action (Doc 11, p.12)</p> <p>Also linked to the Office's theory of Change.⁹</p> <p>UN Women leads United Nations system efforts to ensure that commitments on gender equality and gender mainstreaming translate into action throughout the world. Specifically, and through its the United Nations System Coordination Division, it leads, coordinates and promotes the accountability</p>
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⁸ For example in 2019, UN Women had the following projects: a) Project Sawasya II-Promoting the Rule of Law; b) Project on promoting women's equal access to economic opportunities and decent work, and c) Project on Protection Response and Preparedness to Address Needs of Displaced and Vulnerable Women in Gaza (Doc. 8)

⁹ "if women lead, participate in and benefit from peace and security, and humanitarian action; if women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy; and if women and girls live a life free of violence then women will be empowered and enjoy their human rights, because a legislative and policy framework will be in place to prevent violence and empower those affected by violence to recover; structural barrier preventing women from economic participation will be addressed and women entrepreneurs will have the skills, the financial resources and the partnership to access a more equal share of the market; policy makers have the capacity to effectively implement, monitor and track WPS commitments and women's rights will be at the center of humanitarian action in Palestine." (Doc. 11, p. 6)

						<p>of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and country levels. (doc.12)</p> <p>UN Woman also continued to provide immediate and essential services to women and girls affected by conflict in the West Bank in 2020 (with a focus on Hebron and Area C) and Gaza through ensuring their access to effective multi-sectoral services, protection mechanisms and empowerment support (Doc. 18, p. 14)</p> <p>UN Women have been partnering with UNDP and UNICEF within the framework of the UN Sawasya II JP and with UNFPA within the framework of the UN HAYA JP. Sawasya II represents the primary programmatic vehicle of the UN for advancing the rule of law, integrity, gender justice and human rights in Palestine for the period 2018-2023. HAYA addresses the issue of building community justice for women and girls by preventing and combating violence against women and focuses on comprehensive and integrated interventions that are designed from a proven evidence base. (Doc. 46, p.6)</p>
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Commented [Ra2]: Would be good to check the extent of involvement of OCHA and UN Women with UNDP.

To what extent did the JAP strengthen the synergies and complementarities between UN Women and OCHA on inclusive and gender responsive humanitarian response?	<p>Partnership between OCHA and UN Women on gender responsiveness is being implemented in several countries. In some it is being actively implemented, while in others less so. First time one of these partnerships is being evaluated however (PA-JAP-1)</p> <p>It strengthens UN Women's credibility, and gives OCHA access to UN Women's gender expertise (PA-JAP-1)</p> <p>OCHA and UN Women were actively engaged in the conceptualization of the project (PA-JAP-FG-1)</p> <p>At the HRP process planning stage there is a lot of consultation between OCHA and UN Women . As the HRP process has gender related indicators and priorities, it would be important to fulfil these. Hence both organizations coordinate on the input from the clusters ((PA-JAP-FG-1)</p> <p>OCHA would ask UN</p>	<p>It seems that when there are challenges with the software, then the NGO goes to OCHA which has answered questions without any problems. (PA-N-3).</p> <p>It seems that on support to civil society groups there was not so much synergies with each organization nurturing the organizations that they partnered with. For example, one long standing partner of UN Women stated that they had not engaged at all with OCHA. (PA-N-5)</p> <p>One NGO stated that OCHA has supported them quite a bit; has consulted them and has taken them very seriously. (PA-N-3)</p> <p>OCHA facilitates also the access of local organizations to information. Pays attention to it. (PA-N-3)</p> <p>OCHA has also provided information session and space for national organizations to be</p>	<p>13 out of the 18 respondents (i.e. 72%) stated that UN Women and OCHA had sufficiently engaged the international stakeholders in their efforts to strengthen the focus on gender in the humanitarian response. Their feeling about the level the two engaged the national stakeholders was slightly lower, with 11 out of the 18 (equivalent to 61%) confirming that both agencies had sufficiently engaged national stakeholders</p>	<p>UN Women co-chairs the Humanitarian Gender Group (HGG) with OCHA which is a group of gender focal points dedicated for providing technical support to the clusters on gender (doc 2)</p> <p>The Strategic Plan explains that UN-Women's primary function in humanitarian action is to mainstream gender into the work of humanitarian actors through normative advances, supporting coordination mechanisms, and undertaking operational activities designed to add-value to the work of humanitarian actors, such as supporting strengthened gender analysis, providing technical expertise to the cluster system, supporting local actors focused on gender equality to play an active role in preparedness and response, and providing modest, catalytic and complementary services dedicated to women and girls where appropriate in partnership with key humanitarian actors. (Doc 4)</p> <p>All HCT field visit coordinated by the AWG include a gender component that either reflected in the briefings where participants have the chance to meet with women and listen to them.</p>
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		<p>Women to review communication products from a gender lens (((PA-JAP-FG-1)</p> <p>Since UN Women does not lead any of the clusters, having OCHA on board allowed for the gender responsiveness to go into the humanitarian architecture (PA-JAP-3)</p> <p>Space given to UN Women by OCHA to raise the importance of gender mainstreaming in the planning of programs. So would be brought up at the ICCG level PA-INT-7)</p> <p>With OCHA's support, UN Women became part of the ICCG meetings. (PA-JAP-2)</p> <p>OCHA works intensively on the data exchange between clusters and supports the process of ensuring that the data is disaggregated according to sex and age and that the data that is entered into the Response Planning and Monitoring Module (PA-JAP-3)</p>	<p>at the table. Also provided information on how organizations can access humanitarian funds. OCHA has also provided information session and space for</p>			<p>In addition to this, the AWG organized two field visits in Gaza:</p> <p>On 21 March- this focused on protection and education. During this visit participants visited the family center "Forsan Al Ghad" in Beit Hanoun and two schools.</p> <p>On 28 Nov- this focused on the humanitarian impact of recent development on women and children. (Doc.7, p.11)</p> <p>Projects and programs developed and implemented by UN Women in the period 2018-20:</p> <p>Protecting and strengthening the resilience of women and girls affected by the Great March of Return in Gaza</p> <p>Multisectoral Responses to Women Victims and Survivors of Gender Based Violence in the Gaza Strip</p> <p>Gender-Responsive Management and Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic in the Arab States Region: From Emergency Response to Recovery and Resilience</p> <p>Protection, response and preparedness to address needs of displaced and vulnerable women in Gaza</p>
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		<p>UN Women is recognized as having a lot of knowledge that they have passed onwards to others. (PA-N-3)</p> <p>OCHA made a lot of effort to integrate gender responsiveness in data collection in part through the gender clinics. (PA-JAP-4)</p>				<p>Women's leadership, empowerment, access and protection in crisis response (LEAP) (Doc.7, p. 14-15)</p> <p>The Palestine Office participated in the Humanitarian Country Team Advocacy Working Group (HCT AWG) to mainstream gender in advocacy efforts in humanitarian context. (Doc. 18, p. 2)</p> <p>It is worth mentioning that the endorsed 2019-2021 advocacy strategy only referred in passing to gender mainstreaming. In its assessment of the needs that "an estimated 2.5 million people, are in need of gender responsive humanitarian assistance throughout the oPt for all women, men, girls and boys (doc 24, p. 1) and in stating specifically that the HCT would also focus on "listening to affected men, women, boys and girls and integrating their respective views into advocacy strategies, activities and messages." (Doc. 24, p. 4)</p> <p>UN Women and OCHA worked on ensuring that the ICCG included the sub working groups including the HGG. For example, in 2018 the ToR for the Gaza ICCG in line of the national ICCG, including the HGG (31)</p> <p>HC 2019 OCHA press release posted on website Today in</p>
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						<p>Gaza, participants visited booths of Gaza-based women's humanitarian organizations to learn about their work, and purchased goods produced through these organizations, including food and handicrafts. The reception included a photograph exhibit showing women humanitarians at work throughout the occupied Palestinian territory. For personal stories of woman humanitarians in the oPt, please visit: ochaopt.org/whd2019 (Doc. 36)</p> <p>GAM guidance and the vetting criteria guidance were shared by OCHA. In addition, three OPS sessions will be conducted by OCHA in Gaza to support the organizations willing to submit projects.(Doc. 38, p.2)</p> <p>ICCG 2019 update by UN WOMEN: UN Women and OCHA organized a training on Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) in Gaza on 17-19 February, building on the 2018 IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action (Doc. 39)</p> <p>ICCG 2019 UNWOMEN: - Gender focal points will be part of the vetting process committees for the HRP and for the Humanitarian Pooled Fund to assess the Gender aspects within the submissions.</p>
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							OCHA/UNWOMEN will open clinics during the submissions to support on technical processes and GAM applications. (Doc. 37, p. 2-3)
What value did the intervention add in relation to the inter-agency, inter-cluster humanitarian response system and how it engages on gender?	How did the JAP improve inter-sectoral and inter-cluster coordination on gender equality and women empowerment, including through the HGG? Did the mechanisms that the JAP introduced to the inter-agency structure (including the HGG) on gender bring a value addition? With what results?	UN Women accompanied the process of the HRP planning, trying to keep everyone on the ball and advocating passionately for gender responsiveness ((PA-JAP-FG-1). UN Women and OCHA influenced the approaches of the clusters to gender, getting them to be more gender sensitive in their planning and raising awareness around it. ((PA-JAP-FG-1) In 2019 and 2020 there was a significant	The JAP has improved organization's knowledge on gender markers and how to use them through guidance and support sessions including gender clinics. (PA-INT-1) There has been some effort by the HGG and the cluster to share lessons and impart knowledge. While some change may have been brought about by the HGG, the main drivers for change have been the organizations	The extent of progress done on gender also depends on the will of the cluster leads and the cluster members. The HGG focal point in the GBV sub cluster was very good and active. She shared information and enlisted the support and input of organizations (PA-N-2). The gender focal points increased the knowledge in the clusters about gender and how to tackle gender in the project proposals.	Many years ago, the UN Women consultant did a briefing that involved donors on the GAM. It was seen as helpful from their perspective to understand how gender was incorporated. (PA-donor 2)	Asked about the current architecture of the HCT and the extent to which its structure and set-up was sufficiently supportive of a focus on gender in the humanitarian response, 10 out of 18 (i.e. 56%) stated that it was somehow supportive, while only 5 (equivalent to 28% while 17% stated that it had not made much of a difference. With regards to the survey, most of the respondents (13 out of the 16 respondents) equivalent to 81%, felt the focus of UN	In 2018, two Humanitarian Gender Group meetings took place (with the participation of 12 members); one in the West Bank and one in Gaza. The meetings were dedicated to discussing the upcoming cycle, the role of the Gender Focal Points, the Gender with Age Marker (GAM), and a new analysis on gender based-vulnerabilities. During the reporting period, UN Women continued to coordinate with the Humanitarian Gender Group for mainstreaming gender in the humanitarian programme cycle (HPC). Two updates on the HGG meetings were provided at the ICCG meetings in Gaza.

		<p>improvement in the quality of the data that clusters produced on the needs and the target beneficiaries ((PA-JAP-FG-1)</p> <p>"There is more space to engage on gender" (PA-JAP-3)</p> <p>Some still see UN Women as the gender police, thought it is not what they are (PA-JAP-3)</p> <p>The JAP increased the capacity of the cluster for gender responsiveness and also increased cluster capacity. (PA-JAP-2)</p> <p>It has become mandatory to have a disaggregation of data in the needs assessment (PA-JAP-3)</p> <p>There is more attention now to the issue of gender and not only in disaggregating data. (PA-JAP-3)</p> <p>HGG was a good forum of exchange. (PA-JAP-3)</p>	<p>themselves, i.e. it depends the extent to which organizations have assumed gender themselves and prioritized it into their work plans. "Change has to be structural and deliberate". For example, one NGO Oxfam, hired a gender focal point in its organization. (PA-INT-2)</p> <p>One limitation on the work of the HGG is that their responsibilities are voluntary. The effectiveness of the focal point depends very much on the person himself, herself and the extent of his or her interest and knowledge. (PA int-2)</p> <p>Also, cluster members do not know what the TORs of the gender focal points are and their responsibilities. (PA int-2)</p>	<p>Prior to that, the knowledge seemed to be mainly restricted to actors that were in the protection and GBV clusters (PA-N-3).</p> <p>Gender focal points explained the meaning of the codes of the GAM and how to do Ig-assessments (PA-N-3).</p> <p>Some value but limited if the clusters do not build on the initiatives. For example, if they do not organize cluster wide trainings on gender or ensure that gender is properly reflected in the cluster plans. (PA-N-3).</p>	<p>Women in the planning stage, followed by the implementation (37%) and monitoring (25%).</p> <p>With regards to OCHA, 87% of the 15 respondents felt the support it provided focused on the planning and preparation phase, 27% in the monitoring phase and 20% in the implementation phase</p> <p>According to respondents, UN Women's efforts have contributed to increasing the knowledge of actors on how to do the following: 1) Understanding the standards and indicators on gender responsiveness in a humanitarian response (56% of the 16 respondents); 2) How to enhance the capacity of colleagues in the same organization on gender responsiveness by passing on knowledge that was learned (38%) as well as how</p>	<p>Two activities were included for UN Women and the HGG in the ICCG workplan in 2018 and 3 activities were included in the ICCG workplan in 2019. The activities mainly focused on gender focused capacity building (i.e. on GAM). (Doc. 7, p.8)</p> <p>Members of the Humanitarian Gender Group (HGG), including Gender Focal Points (GFPs) and cluster coordinators developed their knowledge on the new Gender with Age Marker (GAM)¹⁰ introduced by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). Six training courses were organized by UN Women in cooperation with OCHA (three courses in the West Bank and three in Gaza) where participants received an in-depth explanation of the GAM and were provided with the opportunity to practice applying the GAM coding through different simulation exercises. In follow up to the training, the trained GFPs and cluster coordinators, together with UN Women, conducted tens of training sessions on the new GAM targeting approximately 400 cluster members in the West Bank and Gaza. Additionally, and jointly with OCHA, UN Women organized several Gender clinics to provide</p>
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¹⁰ The GAM looks at the extent to which essential programming actions address gender- and age-related differences in both the design and implementation of humanitarian programs.

			<p>HGG member accompany a lot in the planning and vetting stage. However the rest of the year, it depends on their workload and their sense of initiatives. Little work usually happens outside the planning (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>Calls for meetings and feedback often come last minute, which means that key persons cannot always attend. Window for comments is very small (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>One KI was aware of the plan. (PAN-INT-4)</p> <p>The health cluster also hired a gender focal point that was very useful. She commented on proposals and also documentation (PAN-INT-4)</p> <p>However, gender focal point work is voluntary and often they worked under very tight deadlines and did not have time themselves to</p>		<p>to carry out needs assessments that are more inclusive of gender (38%); and how to better support local organizations (38%)</p> <p>As for OCHA, and according to respondents, it has helped them in 1) Understanding the standards and indicators on gender responsiveness in a humanitarian response (56%), followed by enhancing the capacity of their own colleagues on gender responsiveness 44%; carrying out needs assessments that are more inclusive of gender 38% and how to better support local organizations (38%).</p> <p>OF the 16 respondents that were asked about the quality of the trainings/capacity buildings support their organizations received from UN Women on mainstreaming gender into the humanitarian response, 8 (50%) stated that they</p>	<p>guidance for cluster members during the preparation for the 2019 and the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) project submission. (Doc. 7, p.13).</p> <p>UN Women, throughout a secondment to WHO, was engaged in the HPC vetting panels for the health cluster to assess to what extent gender was mainstreamed in the 37 projects submitted and what the GAM scores had been. All of the health cluster deliveries – including its correspondent sections of the HNO and HRP - were reviewed under gender lens, introducing for example gender and diversity sensitive indicators when necessary. Capacity building on SGBV management, gender mainstreaming and PSEA was provided to its partners and National stakeholders (throughout PNGO, the Palestinian National Coalition of NGOs)</p> <p>Furthermore, to guarantee effective integration of gender throughout the HPC (2020), UN Women hired a Gender in Humanitarian Aid Consultant. The Consultant coordinated directly with Cluster Coordinators, supported with their HNO submissions, reviewed the HRP document and held consultations around capacity building gaps. (Doc 7, p. 13-14)</p>
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			<p>provide feedback (PA-JAP-INT-3).</p> <p>Insufficient linkages between the gender focal points and the cluster leads. One cluster lead recounted how he has not seen any action plan or action points or strategy emanating from the HGG (PA-INT-5)</p> <p>UN Women and other agencies, such as the shelter cluster collaborated on some data collection tools (such as surveys and also on some studies) (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p> <p>The gender focal points do not have the authority to monitor. They also do this work voluntarily. It is not reflected in their workload (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p>			<p>found it very useful, while 5 (31%) stated that it was somehow useful.</p> <p>For OCHA, 50% found the quality of the training to be very useful, while 31% found it somehow useful.</p> <p>Similarly, out of the 15 respondents that rated the quality of advice and technical support received from UN Women, 6(40%) stated that it was very useful, while the same number, i.e. 6 (40%) stated that it was somehow useful.</p> <p>On the level of the technical advice and support provided by OCHA, 20% found it very useful and 47% found it somehow useful.</p>	<p>ICCG 2018 UNWOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A training on the new Gender and Age Marker (GAM) for the coming HPC will take place in the coming week replacing the old gender marker. The training will be for the Humanitarian Gender Group including the cluster coordinators and the cluster gender focal points. - a gender analysis (gender alert) on the needs of women and girls in humanitarian action was developed for the 2019 HNO and HRP. (Doc. 32)
To what extent did the JAP strategically contribute to integrating gender inclusiveness and responsiveness into the humanitarian response by the HCT?	How did the JAP enhance the capacities of the HCT members to allow for a better integration of gender inclusiveness and responsiveness in the humanitarian response?	When it comes to humanitarian funding, proposals get reviewed thoroughly from a GBV angle (and there is one person represented on the teams who looks at them in that sense,	OCHA did provide funds through the humanitarian fund to supporting women in the H2 area (nutrition) thereby truly prioritizing needy persons. Female	There was an explanation of gender concepts at the beginning of the HRP by UN Women and OCHA. (PA-N-2)	Gender is insufficiently included from the point of view of Canadian embassy based on the HCT+ meetings they have attended. (PA-donor 2)		UN Women and OCHA have systematically provided technical support to humanitarian partners to ensure the content of humanitarian needs overview and response plans highlight and address gender concerns and that clusters have

	<p>How did it provide more targeted strategic direction and support to the members of the HCT to do so?</p> <p>but not gender). OCHA and cluster lead try to also monitor from the gender perspective but it is challenging (PA-JAP-2)</p> <p>While there was emphasis on the planning stage, there has been some emphasis as ensuring that there women in the target community (so not the NGOs only) do participate in the implementation. But it needs to be more pronounced((PA-JAP-2)</p>	<p>headed households also get prioritized in funding shortfalls (PA-INT-1).</p> <p>The focus is too much on targeting women, which is different from being gender responsiveness. "Targeting just women is gender blind". (PA int-2)</p> <p>Gender issues did not make it on the agenda of the Principals as they compete with saving lives elements. (PA int-2)</p> <p>Have to remember that the context affects the ability to really have an impact. A situation of protracted and multiple crisis. When advances are made, they are wiped out by the crisis and have to start sometimes from scratch (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>Gender responsiveness translated into focus exclusively on women which is not what gender responsiveness is about (PAN-INT-4)</p>	<p>coordination has been important. The news bulletin it issues is an important source that is also good for national actors to have (PA-N-2)</p> <p>It is very difficult for small grassroot organizations to get access to funds.</p> <p>NGOs part of the clusters now also take initiatives to do trainings for other NGOs (PA-N-4)</p>		<p>increased capacity to respond to humanitarian gender priorities. Those improvements are reflected through the inclusion of gender as a crosscutting section in all sectoral analyses; use of sex-disaggregated data; inclusion of gender sensitive performance indicators; prioritizing needs related to GBV, and the expansion of the scope of humanitarian response to include activities that address gender-based vulnerabilities, empowerment and awareness. (Doc.7, p. 12)</p> <p>Even the contingency plans had gender mainstreamed into it. For example, the Gaza interagency contingency plan showed gender mainstreamed into WASH, protection, shelter and food cluster planned activities. (Doc. 17)</p> <p>Gender responsiveness not presented sufficiently in-depth. For example in the presentation on the joint-intersectoral analysis of July 2020, the only reference to AGD was that actors had to use age and disaggregated data when agreeing on the focus and scope of the analysis. (Doc. 27).</p> <p>ICCG 2018 UN WOMEN stated "The Gender in WASH toolkit was finalized. This is the result of a joint initiative between the Italian cooperation,</p>
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			<p>Some clusters for example emphasized on disability, such as the national health cluster, which prioritizes 20% of its budget for persons with disability. (PAN-INT-4)</p> <p>UN Women has not emphasized the fact that gender goes beyond just women and girls (PAN-INT-4)</p> <p>As a result of this heightened awareness on gender, some cluster leads (e.g. shelter) developed guidance material on how to include/mainstream gender as well as presentations on the gender issue. (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p>				<p>"UNWOMEN and GVC" (Doc. 38, p. 2)</p> <p>Gender focal points will be part of the vetting process committees for the HRP and for the Humanitarian Pooled Fund to assess the Gender aspects within the submissions.</p> <p>OCHA/UNWOMEN will open clinics during the submissions to support on technical processes and GAM applications (Doc. 39, p. 2-3)</p> <p>Only one documented occasion where the HC has spoken to the issue of gender. HC 2019 Women across Palestine are leading vital humanitarian work," said the Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr. Jamie McGoldrick, who led the event. "But they continue to be under-represented and face ongoing obstacles in carrying out their work because of their gender. Today, we not only honour their contribution, but we commit to doing more to support their work." (Doc 36)</p> <p>Case Study by the WASH cluster on water access and gender in the Gaza Strip and that documented the differentiated impact of scarcity of WASH services in Gaza. (Doc 42)</p>
To what extent did the JAP effectively engage relevant civil society organizations in the humanitarian	Has the JAP succeeded in increasing the space for the inclusion of these organizations?	OCHA has also held information management meetings and assessments with civil	Feel that there is a focus on increasing the access of local NGOs to humanitarian funds	OCHA's call for proposals reaches civil society organizations through PNGO. The	Embassy of Japan was not aware of the JAP (PA-DONOR-1)		More than 20 women's organizations are members in all the clusters (including 4 in food security and 7 in education), their inclusion in

planning, response framework and programming?	<p>Has the JAP provided for more opportunities to increase their capacity for meaningful engagement in the humanitarian response?</p> <p>Has the JAP facilitated the access of women organizations to more funding?</p>	society organizations in order to improve their own capacity of managing	<p>by also having quotas for them (PA-INT-1)</p> <p>Not necessarily. While they may be women led organizations, the understanding they have of humanitarian concepts as well as the internal program management ((PA int-2))</p> <p>UN Women always works with the same organizations from civil society (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p>	<p>call is clear and the request to describe the intervention in a gender and age disaggregated manner is clear to the organization (PA-N-1)</p> <p>The projects are vetted and there is clear feedback and guidance by OCHA (PA-N-1)</p> <p>UN Women provides guidance and also the name of a contact person should any questions arise ((PA-N-1))</p> <p>Our organization participates in the GBV sub cluster, protection, cash for work (PA-N-1)</p> <p>UN Women's support has reduced competition between local organizations as it made the criteria for participation in the call for proposals clearer (PA-N-1)</p> <p>One national NGO is a member of several clusters, including the GBV sub-cluster. As many of the meetings used to be in English which for</p>	<p>Japan funded program that raised awareness on GBV in Gaza and to some extent the west Bank. Was happy with the focus and it aligned with their priorities, which includes supporting vulnerable women, including refugees (PA-DONOR-1)</p> <p>Japan attended briefings where there were civil society organizations and women's groups so that they can use their own voice. These were appreciated. PA-DONOR-1)</p> <p>Embassy of Canada feels that the voice of civil society and women organizations is heard and included. They are very vocal. They seem to also be getting more funding than was the case in the past. (PA-DONOR-2)</p> <p>Great that OCHA invites representatives from the organizations and</p>	<p>HCT advocacy activities, and their ability to access funding under the Humanitarian Fund. During the reporting period 8 women organizations received assistance from HPF which demonstrates a significant increase compared to previous years. Approx (1,600,000 USD) (doc. 7, p.21)</p> <p>A workshop targeting Civil Society Organisations was organized on gender mainstreaming in humanitarian action in 2018 and in 2019 with the overall goal of facilitating women's organization engagement in the humanitarian frameworks and programming; but also to showcase women's organisation's challenges, achievements, contextual analysis and proposals to the humanitarian community.(doc.7, p. 21)</p>
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			<p>local staff can be difficult to follow. (PA-N-2)</p> <p>One national NGO stated that since the funding by UN Women stopped in 2018, UN Women has not met with them individually (PA-N-2)</p> <p>One national NGO stated that they felt they had sufficient support from OCHA (PA-N-2).</p> <p>Some of the national organizations are privileged partners in the response. They are involved in the cluster system, receive funding and training. However it seems to always be the same ones. The story is different for those that are outside of the system.</p> <p>AISHA: UN Women and OCHA are always open to our comments and suggestions (PA-N-3)</p> <p>AISHA was always part of the humanitarian responses. It was one of the first organizations to get</p>	<p>the meetings to give testimony Great that OCHA invites representatives from the organizations and the civil society groups. (PA-DONOR-2)</p>		
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			<p>funding in 2013.(PA-N-3)</p> <p>There is a general problem with the set up of the humanitarian architecture and response system that makes it difficult for small NGOs with limited capacity to participate fully because they do not speak the language, the very high due diligence requirements and also the complicated instructions. There is no training by UN women, OCHA to help these small NGOs with these issues (PA-N-3)</p> <p>Small grassroots organizations do not feel included. They do not feel they stand a chance when applying for funds, as the bigger organizations that are the "usual suspects" are the ones that are chosen (PA-N-4)</p> <p>Some UN organizations treat national organizations not as partners but service providers (PA-N-4)</p>		
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			<p>One grass-root organization recognized that its own capacity to respond to the calls is very limited. Also do not get feedback on the previous submissions that are not successful (PA-N-4)</p> <p>Anti-terrorism conditions are quite stringent and paralyzing for some local organizations (PA-N-4)</p> <p>An organization like Adwar that is a long standing partner fo UN Women receives regular technical support and funds (from UN Women). Also supported to participate in regional meetings such as one on gender in humanitarian response in 2018 where they shared their experience and were given exposure (PA-N-5)</p> <p>Some organization, such as AISHA get regular access to funds. In May 2021, signed an agreement with UN Women</p>		
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				funded by the CERF (PA-N-3). Unfortunately, only those organizations that are fit to comprehend and deal with the calls were able to access them. So not the very small ones. (PA-N-3) Efforts to reach and involve organizations that are not part of the cluster system, including CBOs. (PA-N-4) Local organizations are involved in vetting the project proposals as there is a focal point from the NGO side. (PA-N-4)			
What resources did UN Women and OCHA allocate to enable the effective implementation of the joint action plan and with which results?	Did both organizations use the human and financial resources as planned?	In 2018, OCHA brought on board a seasoned consultant who was also seconded to UN Women to help further understand the need and to chart the way forward (PA-JAP-FG-1) The limited resources of UN Women may explain why they had to be selective about engagement in some areas. For example when it came to	When there was dedicated capacity in UN Women years ago, there was more support. The UN Women team is very small and working on many different projects at the same time. (PA-JAP-INT-3) Invested in capacity building particularly the gender focal points. However trainings happened often last minute	The first cohort of the gender focal points seem to have benefited from an explanation of their role, the policies and also training on the gender maker analysis, complaint mechanisms (PA-N-3).			It has to be remembered that there are other programs that complement the program at hand, such as its program "Women's engagement in peace, security and recovery", looking particularly at more structural interventions that promote women leadership in peace and security as durable contributions. They include actions such as financing for women's organizations, capacity

		<p>reviewing communication products from a gender lens, they have not been able to provide that timely feedback on the key products (PA-JAP-FG-1) The same is for OCHA. For example, last year they chose to focus on the 16 day of activism ((PA-JAP-FG-1)</p> <p>OCHA does not have someone working on this plan full-time. Internally, it has a focal point who follow up on the internal commitment to the implementation of the gender policy ((PA-JAP-2)</p> <p>OCHA had a dedicated procap staff from 2015-2017 who spoke the language and understood the context very well. Since she has left, there is one part time focal point for gender in the cluster. Some other OCHA staff in communication as well as in IM look out for gender issues in their responsibilities. It was felt more effective to focus on mainstreaming gender in the work of the office rather than</p>	<p>instead of well advance before the HRP and were not detailed enough (PA-INT-7)</p> <p>When OCHA had a fully dedicated staff (who left in 2018) she had laid a lot of the groundwork and given the issue of gender a lot of visibility (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p>			<p>development, strengthening of accountability and justice mechanisms and the promotion of women's political participation. In peace and security through technical support and capacity development (doc4)</p> <p>UN Women seconded a consultant to the health cluster in Gaza from August 2020 to March 2021 who supported the cluster in strengthening gender responsiveness and gender mainstreaming. Her work has included: Carrying out surveys to identify challenges on the use of the GAM tool as well as gauging the understanding of cluster members of the use of sex and age disaggregated data, and revision of case studies that UN Women was conducting, as well as feedback on policy documents. (Doc. 26, p. 6)</p> <p>It also enrolled one of its key staff of UN Women Gaza in a regional workshop organized by the Gender Standby Capacity Project on</p>
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		having one focal point only. (PA-JAP-4)				advocating and rolling out the GAM tool, allowing UN Women to enhance its knowledge and provide information to the HCT that was more precise.
How did the JAP improve oversight and accountability for gender and human rights in the humanitarian response?		<p>The GAM tool now is more complicated than it was before. It has a lot more indicators and it is self-assessed. Used at the planning stage but not for monitoring implementation. Not yet there in making it a meaningful tool, even if many persons use it. (PA-JAP-1)</p> <p>The GAM tool does not tell us how much funding is going to women empowerment and women protection and persons with disability, though this was the intention (PA-JAP-1)</p> <p>It is really up to the cluster lead to decide to go the extra step and monitor the interventions. It however also depends on the willingness of cluster members to give the information</p>	<p>If the submitting agency writes the part on gender responsiveness well, it will secure high marks irrespective of whether it will implement the work and irrespective of whether the proposal's logic is really the most adequate for gender. There is no way to monitor these commitments except what individual organizations agree to monitor themselves internally. Therefore, vetting the projects from a gender responsive lens has become a "superficial process" (PA-INT-1)</p> <p>At the same time, the system does not have the most relevant indicators</p>	<p>It is difficult to monitor and evaluate the commitments that have been made by sector members in their plans (PA-N-2)</p> <p>AISHA had suggested that as a pilot, the projects that had received high gender score should be monitored.</p> <p>We could not use the GAM in the planning and the implementation (PA-N-3)</p>		<p>UN Women participated actively in the ICCG and ensured that specific activities on gender mainstreaming were included in the ICCG workplans for 2018, 2019 and 2020. Some of those actions were led jointly by UN Women and the HGG. UN Women has also provided regular updates on the HGG at the ICCG meetings (Doc. 7, p.7)</p> <p>The 2021 HPC working session concept note¹¹ has included a question on "How will accountability to affected population and gender dimensions be considered". (Doc. 21) (Note: This is quite superficial)</p> <p>According to the IASC Gender Accountability Framework Report of 2018, and which was issued in mid-2019, Palestine's HNO is based on solid gender analysis and sex disaggregated data, which identifies gender inequalities that lead to different power, vulnerabilities, capacities of women, girls, men and boys (Doc. 23)</p>

¹¹ The objectives of the session were to a) agree on the priority needs of those most affected by the humanitarian consequences for each critical problem for the 2021 HNO and b) define the 2021 HRP strategic objectives.

		<p>to the cluster lead ((PA-JAP-FG-1)</p> <p>In June 2021, the protection cluster started rolling out an initiative to better monitor and track AAP and PSEA issues. It is not possible to attribute this specifically to the plan, but to a general evolution of the HCT's sensitivity to gender issues . It started off as an HCT wide workplan and now has become a network PA-JAP-FG-1)</p> <p>"The GAM tool is a setback" (PA-JAP-2)</p> <p>Monitoring the commitments that have been made in the plans is challenging. The GAM is now separate from the Response Planning and Monitoring Module (RPM) and also the Financial Tracking Service (FTS) and this lack of integration is difficult to manage (PA-JAP-3)</p>	<p>that organizations to reflect the extent of the work that they have done and also to report on it in a way that does justice to the work they have done . One NGO indicated that for a livelihood project where they did great targeting</p> <p>There needs to be follow up to see if the narrative written in the self-assessment was correct and whether the project description has an effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism. (PA int-2)</p> <p>GAM is problematic. System not accessible to cluster coordinators One cluster coordinator said that he ignores it and gives relevant feedback outside the system. No access to the qualitative information in the system (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>Sense of a cluster lead that the cluster members would not</p>			
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			<p>mind the cluster lead doing more monitoring (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>One cluster lead explained how he went to monitor a project that was on paper fully gender complaint only to find that it had done harm on the gender level. (PA-INT-5)</p> <p>A cluster lead in Gaza has taken the initiative to strengthen monitoring of projects including on gender. It is the initiative of the cluster however. (PA-INT-5)</p> <p>Mainstreaming gender is still a big challenge</p> <p>Accountability and feedback mechanisms are still quite weak. More engagement with beneficiaries themselves is needed (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>GAM depends on self-assessment. "What matters is to fill that space but it does not matter if</p>			
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			<p>you are honest or not" (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p> <p>Even though data was inserted in the GAM, when it came to vetting project proposals, and since the data could not be retrieved, gender focal points and others had to again do an independent vetting. (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p>					
How were decisions in response to changing contexts taken to enhance and/or maintain efficiency, e.g., COVID19, significant political events?		<p>Took advantage of the onset of COVID-19 to position gender and the impact of COVID-19 on women economically and in terms of violence) quite early on. So some important knowledge products were produced (PA-JAP-3)</p> <p>During COVID-19 and given the difficulty of carrying out missions in person, OCHA organized virtual mission for donors and involved representatives of civil society organizations. The OCHA communication working group would also brainstorm on what important topics should be highlighted</p>	<p>Gender focal points were not active during COVID-19 despite the presence of many needs ((PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>UN Women and others could have focused more on the gender consequences of COVID-19 in Gaza for example their limited access to testing and vaccines. Also, we needed to go to the hospitals and collect the data. Also there was misinformation (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>Protection cluster in Gaza held focus group discussions</p>	<p>Japan had funded the implementation of the plan with 208,000 USD from January to December 2020 (Doc. 7, p. 3).</p> <p>Japan embassy had wanted more in person meetings and visits to project implementation sites however that was not possible due to COVID-19. (PA-DONOR-1)</p>	<p>Through support from SPFI in 2020, UN Women seconded a gender and health consultant was seconded to the WHO-led Health Cluster. The consultant provided technical support on gender mainstreaming in the cluster's COVID-19 response through data collection, capacity development, knowledge management, and policy guidance. The consultant provided technical assistance throughout the humanitarian programming cycle (HPC) to strengthen mainstreaming gender, age, and disability within the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the humanitarian response plan (HRP). The consultant also worked to ensure coordination and cross-linkages with other clusters. Furthermore, the capacities of 30 health cluster partners and their 35 local stakeholders</p>			

		<p>to bring visibility, including on the humanitarian situation in Gaza.</p> <p>There was a briefing with UNFPA on GBV and the impact of COVID-19.</p> <p>(PA-JAP-4)</p>	<p>to understand the hesitancy about vaccination. Found it was related to misinformation. For example cancer patients thought that it reduced the immunity (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>Could have supported the authorities and line ministries in Gaza better with managing the data (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>Trainings and meetings were maintained but trainings became less interactive. Meetings became much less frequent (PA-INT-7)</p>			<p>were developed on gender mainstreaming, SGBV management in humanitarian contexts, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). As a result, 42 projects vetted in the health cluster HRP panel provided gender and protection specific inputs/scores. Two policy briefs were developed: one on The Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) in the context of COVID-19 in Palestine and the other on pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in humanitarian contexts. Lastly, the health cluster content was revised to include gender-sensitive content and gender and age disaggregated data in the monthly COVID-19 bulletin and regular Health Cluster analysis documents and reports. Ahead of the HRP process, the consultant trained around 170 humanitarian actors from six humanitarian clusters during six online sessions on the Gender with Age Marker (GAM). The consult (doc 2).</p> <p>UN Women has also worked with women's organizations in Gaza on preparing their update on the gendered impact of the crisis on their lives. The Gender Alert is one of the most valuable knowledge products, as it informs the humanitarian needs overview, providing information on differentiated needs, vulnerabilities and capacities by gender, age and</p>
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							other relevant social disaggregation to all cluster system. (Doc.7, p.7)
What were the intended and unintended results of the JAP in terms of its approach to gender inclusiveness and responsiveness in the humanitarian response?	What were some of the intended and unintended effects of the JAP? What were the enabling and limiting factors that might explain these results?	OCHA placed a lot of importance in its messaging and advocacy efforts on amplifying the voices of Palestinian women and ensuring that they were able to also speak to the issues themselves. Case studies and testimonies would always be included in the humanitarian bulletin. In addition, women from the communities would also participate in HCT events to give testimonies on the experiences that they have had. Encouraged other members of the HCT to also adopt this way of communication and to make an effort to find women that would also speak at these events ((PA-JAP-FG-1)	There is no emphasis or requirement for organizations to show evidence that they have involved and consulted the target population. Hence, in some interventions this aspect can be weak and the projects are not sufficiently tailored to their needs, even from a gender perspective. (PA int-2) One positive consequence is that some clusters took the matter further. For example, the food security cluster, seeing the benefits that the gender focal point system brought to their cluster, they sought out their government counterpart (in this	One national NGO claimed that she has felt that the awareness of national actors, including government actors has been heightened on gender. The language that is used is more gender sensitive. (PA-N-2) Trainings were very general though UN Women was very supportive during the training. What we would have needed is something that was more relevant (PA-N-3) The knowledge about gender among humanitarian actors, including local ones has increased significantly. (PA-N-4)			A review of the projects that were funded by the HF from 2018-2020 shows that projects in all sectors prioritized vulnerable populations. While for some there was not more details, in others it was spelled out that the projects would benefit (doc 1) Humanitarian planning in OPT is informed by a refined understanding of gender-based vulnerabilities and gender differentiated impact of the humanitarian context on the various groups of the population ¹² (doc 2) UN Women also made changes to its 2020 AWP at the Output level, Indicators level, and activity level to reallocate resources for the response to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Total Budget for COVID-19 Response is \$983,317 (Doc. 19) The HCT Covid -19 response plan did have a page on the

¹² Through the development and publishing of the yearly Gender Alerts:

<https://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20palestine/attachments/publications/2020/10/gender%20alert%20analysis%20august%202020%20unw.pdf?la=en&vs=5731>

https://www2.unwomen.org//media/field_per_cent20office_per_cent20palestine/attachments/publications/2019/9/unwpalcogenderalert2019.pdf?la=en&vs=2928

https://www2.unwomen.org//media/field_per_cent20office_per_cent20palestine/attachments/publications/2018/07/gender_per_cent20alert_un_per_cent20women.pdf?la=en&vs=5653

			<p>case the ministry of agriculture) in order to also have the same (PA-INT-7)</p> <p>Trainings were not very interactive and relied mainly on lectures. Could have been maximized better to impart knowledge and gain understanding (PA-INT-7)</p> <p>New surveys done by one or more clusters do not usually mainstream the broader issue of gender (may do on GBV) so it is still very much a challenge. Does not go beyond the data disaggregation (PA-INT-7)</p> <p>Topics of the trainings offered by UN Women were relevant and useful (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p> <p>Some parts of society are resistant to behavior change and suspicious of efforts by international actors on gender. This is a reminder that behavioral change takes time and requires adjusting</p>	<p>Though there is certainly more awareness and knowledge of how to access funds, UN organizations are still prioritizing support for the local NGOs that have been long-standing partners of theirs. OCHA has also provided information session and space for</p>		<p>gendered impact of COVID-19. A closer look however shows that it largely spoke about the impact on women and girls. There was no further mention of the specific impact of men and boys other than the one line reference that it affects men, boys, women and girls differently. (Doc. 25, p. 20)</p> <p>The gender alert of 2019 made some quick passes to the needs of men, (for example in the shelter/NFI sector. However, otherwise, the vulnerable groups that were mentioned are women with the exception of adolescent boys and girls. With the latter group the detailed explanation is mainly about girls (Doc. 44).</p>
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			and localization. “Pure”/hardcore gender projects meet resistance (PA-INT-FDG-1)				
What are some of the good practices that could be replicated and scaled up?						<p>Under the project, UN Women partnered with the Women Affairs Centre (WAC) as a leading implementing partner to provide services for GBV victims and survivors in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Building on previous successful partnership²³, WAC is implementing the Cash for Work program to support different groups of women in the Gaza Strip. It has partnered with the Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution (PCDCR) to provide the protection related services in the West Bank (Hebron) and Gaza including GBV case management, psychosocial and legal counselling, and referral.</p> <p>Through the Project support, the CSO partners established a steering committee for the project to identify synergies and to enhance coordination efforts among them. The steering committee members who are meeting on quarterly basis are providing ongoing recommendation to guide project implementation and ensure adherence to the agreed-upon comprehensive project plan.</p>	

						<p>The project also strengthened partnership and coordination with the following actors/interventions</p> <p>The LEAP project partner WAC and the co-implementing partner PCDCR have built strong relations with a number of CBOs across the Gaza Strip and Hebron city in the West Bank to provide protection related services and to conduct the awareness raising sessions in all over both areas.</p> <p>The LEAP project implementation had capitalized on UN Women partnership with OCHA on mainstreaming gender in humanitarian action in Palestine. Consultations were ongoing during project implementation with humanitarian sectors/clusters namely the protection cluster, Cash Programming Working Group (CPWG) and the GBV sub cluster to coordinate efforts on GBV service provision. (Doc. 23, p.7-8)</p> <p>The secondment of a consultant to the Health cluster in Gaza has improved linkages and synergies between the protection and the health cluster on COVID and GBV issues (Doc. 26).</p> <p>Joint knowledge products. CCG 2018 up date by UNFPA:- UNFPA and GBV WG are working on producing a</p>
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						situational report on the impact of the march of return on women. The report will be ready next week and will be presented in the next ICCG meeting.-An analytical paper was produced on the impact of the march of return on the GBV (doc. 40, p.3)
To what extent are results of the JAP sustainable and resilient to risk?	What positive or negative contextual factors may influence the durability of the intervention? What opportunities can be identified for the continuation of the positive effects of the JAP?		Given that the humanitarian cycle is short, and in order to sustain results, is essential to strengthen the link between humanitarian and development interventions. (PA int-2)	The sustained support provided by OCHA to the women led organization in Gaza has been crucial for its survival and continued operations in a hostile and risky environment (PA-N-1) The point made about the length of time it takes to change behaviors makes a compelling argument why Taking a triple nexus approach to gender responsiveness is more effective since achieving the empowerment of women is an issue that takes time (PA-N-5)		In 2016, the <i>New Way of Working</i> and Joint Commitment to Action signed at the World Humanitarian Summit outlined the notion of working toward collective outcomes that transcend humanitarian and development divides to tangibly meet people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability. That same year, twin resolutions were passed by the Security Council and General Assembly which stressed the importance of coherence and complementarity between the United Nations' peace and security efforts and its development, human rights, and humanitarian work. ¹³ Crucially, the importance of the nexus is also embedded in the 2030 Agenda – the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review resolution of 2016 emphasizes the importance the UN Development system to work hand in hand both with the

¹³ General Assembly resolution (A/RES/70/262) and a Security Council resolution (S/RES/2282).

							<p>humanitarian as well as the peace responses (doc 6, p.1)</p> <p>development with UN Habitat on women's and youth role in post conflict recovery. It adopts a humanitarian-development continuum approach.</p> <p>One joint programme is being developed with UNESCO on advancing the Women, peace and security agenda in Palestine. The programme leverages linkages with humanitarian programming. (Doc. 7, p.11)</p> <p>Risk factors that influence implementation: 1) The fragile humanitarian context, especially in Gaza 2) the continuation of the occupation ; 3) Financial constraints, 4) Palestinian internal division; 5) Limited ability to engage the government; 6) Lack of knowledge exchange missions between Gaza and the West Bank for humanitarian actors. (Doc. 28)</p>
What adjustments should be made to the next JAP to ensure the sustainability of the current good results?		<p>Need to respond to the points raised by the users about the GAM (PA-JAP-1)</p> <p>UN Women and OCHA could do a joint project of collecting the challenges that exist with the GAM and adjusting it. This could even include coming up with a</p>	<p>Need to give local women organization more specialized support (PA-INT-1)</p> <p>Need to map local organizations working on women and gender and share this with the wider humanitarian</p>	<p>Guidance needs to be in Arabic as not all of the staff speak good English (PA-N-1)</p> <p>Share more exchange of experiences from around the world on gender responsive action, especially since incumbents</p>	<p>To organize discussion sessions on the knowledge products, and also invite donors who are interested in these and to organize also briefings on consultancies that are on gender (PA-DONOR-1)</p>		<p>In January 2020, the United Nations Country Team in the Occupied Palestinian Territory formally adopted a nexus approach to its humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts (Doc. 6, p.1)</p> <p>In the second step, to be undertaken in 2021, the humanitarian and development systems agreed</p>

		<p>different tool if needed. Should feed into the process of coming up with harmonized gender markers which is spearheaded by UN Women(PA-JAP-1)</p> <p>Include the monitoring of gender responsiveness into the TORs and responsibilities of the cluster leads (PA-JAP-1)</p> <p>Encourage ways of multi-sectoral monitoring (PA-JAP-1)</p> <p>There is a need to share the positive experiences and lessons from the OCHA-UN Women partnership. (PA-JAP-1)</p> <p>Hone in on how to truly increase women's participation in decision making in the HCT and not just the cluster. Both organizations can and should use their convening power to do that(PA-JAP-1)</p> <p>What we need is to overhaul the system and come up with something simpler. Also, complement any system with "cheat</p>	<p>community (PA-INT-1)</p> <p>There has to be a plan for systematic and comprehensive capacity building for civil society organizations, including women's groups and that goes beyond just gender to include humanitarian principles and program and financial management (PA int-2)</p> <p>New HGG focal points need training and the old ones need refresher trainers and more capacity building. Thy need a proper induction training (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>Need more sustained and strategic engagement with the ICCG and the HGG (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>Peer to peer support and better support in the dissemination of good practice (PA-JAP-INT-3)</p> <p>Reduce the length of the research so that it continues to be relevant (PA-N-1)</p> <p>Training on the GAM itself was of</p>	<p>cannot travel easily (PA-N-1)</p> <p>Need to strengthen the gender responsiveness in other sectors such as health and livelihood ((PA-N-1))</p> <p>Need for more specific and detailed capacity building sessions ((PA-N-1))</p> <p>Need to find a way to help organizations, particularly local ones to review the extent to which their programs are truly gender responsive, going beyond the planning phase (PA-N-1)</p> <p>Issue valuable research on gender in Arabic in addition to English ((PA-N-1))</p> <p>Ensure that research on Gaza is not done only by researchers I the WB and ensure that gender related researchers are strong ((PA-N-1))</p>	<p>Include gender responsive projects. "I feel that gender is a bridging component where the nexus can be implemented". (PA-DONOR-2)</p> <p>Youth and particularly young men are not receiving sufficient attention despite the fact that they suffer quite a bit. There is a very high drop out rate from school. (PA-donor-2)</p>	<p>to fully align their strategic planning exercises (i.e. the Cooperation Framework and Humanitarian Response Plan), including identifying collective outcomes and making their timelines parallel. When implementation begins in 2022, this "joined-up" strategic approach will guide humanitarian, development, and peace actors as they work toward collectively-agreed outcomes (Doc. 6, p.1)</p> <p>Israel's continued military occupation remains the defining feature of the Palestinian context—indeed the political crisis is the root of the humanitarian and development challenges, as well as the protracted protection crisis. In this context, the nexus approach has much to offer in that it recognizes that humanitarian, development, and peace actors should work collaboratively, based on their comparative advantages, toward 'collective outcomes' that prevent crises, protect human rights, reduce risk and vulnerability, sustainably reduce people's levels of humanitarian need, and accelerate progress toward the SDGs (Doc 6, p. 3)</p> <p>Youth unemployment remains among the highest rates in the region (Doc. 6, p.6)</p> <p>The Nexus approach should also seek to apply a human-</p>
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	<p>sheets" for persons engaging in program design and monitoring on what they should be looking for, and in a simple language(PA-JAP-2).</p> <p>Also, it would be good for cluster leads and UN Women to provide more concrete examples of what gender responsiveness looks like (PA-JAP-2)</p> <p>Reduce the six objectives and make the indicators and objectives (of what you want to achieve more concrete. (PA-JAP-3)</p> <p>Donors did not seem to be aware of it. (PA-JAP-2)</p> <p>While mainstreaming gender is indeed not the responsibility of one person, it would be good to reinforce the inter-agency part with one local staff in OCHA. (PA-JAP-4)</p> <p>OCHA to nuance its work with clusters on gender mainstreaming (PA-JAP-4)</p> <p>Monitoring of the HRP projects should be</p>	<p>very good quality. OCHA has also provided information session and space for Increase ownership by having participatory planning of the plan with the cluster leads. (PAN-INT-4)</p> <p>Trainings on gender mainstreaming need to be adjusted to the context and reflect the knowledge that people in the cluster have. They need to be more sophisticated. (PAN-INT-4)</p> <p>OCHA and UN Women could design a template that clusters could use in order to do monitoring and evaluation (PAN-INT-4)</p> <p>UN Women could bring additional dedicated capacity. What would be important is ensuring that these consultants however speak Arabic and that they know and understand the context (PAN-INT-4)</p>	<p>Given that national actors in Palestine deal with multiple and complex emergencies that present themselves all at once, they need a minimum budget to deal with contingencies and to be able to 'activate' quickly the emergency response plans they put in place, especially that in Gaza there is no banking system ((PA-N-1)</p> <p>Engage the youth more, particularly in changing behaviors and attitudes. (PA-N-2)</p> <p>In terms of advocacy, there needs to be more and better targeting of the government and line ministries in Palestine (PA-N-2)</p> <p>Look at gender not only as a humanitarian issue but also as a development issue (PA-N-2)</p> <p>Include the authorities more proactively in the planning, implementation and monitoring and also</p>	<p>rights-based and gender sensitive perspectives (doc. 6, p. 13).</p> <p>UN has a system wide action plan on gender equality and women empowerment for adoption across the UN System (2018-2022) (doc. 12)</p> <p>Significant progress in mainstreaming gender across Palestinian government institutions is still needed as well as work to influence the Palestinian national action plans for UN SCR 1325 and also observations for the CEDAW Committee by State of Palestine (Doc. 20)</p> <p>It would be useful for UN Women to conclude the assessment on the gender differentiated impact of the annexation on women, men, boys, and girls in the affected areas in the West bank that are within the scope of the planned annexation to generate data and advocacy on responding to the emerging needs of these communities. (Doc. 20)</p> <p>In terms of training, provide specific training and technical assistance in key areas such as sexual and gender-based violence (from the survivor centred approach) – specific trainings are needed for both, specialised and non-specialised actors - application of an intersectional approach to</p>
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		<p>improved. Could we be useful to do a pilot evaluation of projects that score high on gender. (PA-JAP-4)</p> <p>Target donors. Keep them abreast of the JAP and its objectives particularly since many of them have gender policies. Could also do an analysis of what gender responsive programs were supported by which donors. (PA-JAP-4)</p> <p>Prepare an induction package for gender focal points and feedback on their activities. (PA-JAP-4)</p> <p>Ensure that the HCT compact which is the framework of accountability includes action on gender equality and gender responsiveness and reflects the roles and responsibilities of different actors. (PA-JAP-4)</p>	<p>Need to focus more on building the capacity of national counterparts on gender, including the government (PA-INT-7)</p> <p>Additional resources should be received to allow for monitoring by cluster leads (PA-INT-7)</p> <p>Train the focal points to become trainers (PA-INT-6)</p> <p>Selection of projects and beneficiaries that could be monitored (preferably inter-agency) as well as carrying out spot checks with the help of experts. And in coordination with the clusters. (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p> <p>Provide guidance on the monitoring that can be done (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p> <p>Improve the analysis of the information in the humanitarian architecture and determine where collectively it wants</p>	<p>provide support on issues which they need support on such as gender-responsive budgeting (PA-N-4)</p> <p>It would be useful to reflect not only on the targets and the resources but also the quality of the processes PA-N-3)</p> <p>Men seem to be deprioritized- also in the documents. When you speak about vulnerabilities, they are excluded. (PA-N-3)</p> <p>Women are also often represented just as victims and the issue of their empowerment is not sufficiently raised. (PA-N-3)</p> <p>Better improve people in the planning (PA-N-3)</p> <p>Need to do a mapping to assess how resilience can be strengthened (PA-N-3)</p> <p>It would be important to map the CBOs to know what they do and</p>		<p>diversity and inclusion, sex and age disaggregated data collection, elaboration and standardisation of protocols and SOPs (for example on CMR, on referral pathways, on areas of coordination among the different clusters) and evidence-based research documents/policy-briefs to inform the humanitarian community on gender, protection, diversity and its key elements. (Doc. 26, p.9)</p> <p>Programmes experience reconfirm that fatherhood is a successful entry point to encourage discussions on men's roles in their children's lives and on gender equality in the family. Fatherhood also serves as an essential entry point to work with youth (young fathers) (Doc 30, p.1)</p> <p>Developing a gender-responsive focus amongst youth-led organizations by building their capacities, including working directly with youth and youth organizations on evidence-informed approaches to gender and masculinities, and making special efforts to reach out to young men (Doc. 30, p.1)</p> <p>It strengthened local networks and built grassroots capacities on male engagement in gender equality in all four countries. It 'left no one behind', by bringing together new</p>
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			<p>to go. (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p> <p>We do not involve men and boys sufficiently in the work on gender (PA-INT-FDG-1)</p>	<p>how to involve them better (PA-N-4)</p> <p>Need to use the knowledge documents better and make them more action-oriented. (PA-N-3)</p> <p>For the PSEA, efforts need to be localized so that society can be brought on the side of organizations. Right now some corners of society are resistant of these efforts. Find a way to reach and involve them. (PA-N-4)</p> <p>Cities should also be targeted and not only agricultural areas. (PA-N-4)</p> <p>There needs to also be more emphasis on empowering women and not focusing on their experiencing as victims and on safe houses. (PA-N-4)</p> <p>There needs to be more involving of men and boys. (PA-N-4)</p> <p>Gender issues need to be mainstreamed better into the</p>		<p>networks and organizations that represented different marginalized communities. (Doc. 30, p.1)</p> <p>ICCG 2018 Within HGG, it was suggested to develop certain and specific tool(s) for monitoring the implementation of gender responsiveness of humanitarian projects at a field level. The tool will aim at monitoring the implementation of projects with 2b or and 2a at a field level (Doc. 38, p.2)</p> <p><i>International advocacy by women and women organizations</i> need to be supported and made more effective. Participation in international fora for accountability (Doc 43, p. 1)</p> <p>Social Norms: <i>working in schools</i> should be a top priority and it should be done systematically in cooperation and collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Working with <i>universities</i> and <i>local leaders</i> are also priorities for social change. In Gaza, working with "Makhateers" should be considered. <i>Media</i> should be strategic partner of UN Women and the women movement and the Civil Society Organizations</p> <p>Engaging men in all activities in advocacy and social norms change.</p>
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				education system. (PA-N-4)			(Doc. 43, p. 2)
6, p.							