

Joint UN Strategy for Hebron

Final Version, 2016



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1. Overview

The purpose of this Strategy is to define a joint UN response to persistent challenging development conditions, and violence in Hebron Governorate. Within the broader scope of support for Hebron being undertaken by the Government of the State of Palestine, civil society, the private sector and other actors, the Strategy defines a UN response focused specifically on the need to respect, protect and fulfill the Human Rights of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged populations living in Hebron Governorate, namely women, youth and children. While the geographical scope of the Strategy is the entire Governorate inclusive of the municipalities, cities, towns, villages and refugee camps, a specific emphasis is placed on H2 and Area C given the vulnerabilities and disadvantages that the populations residing in these areas face in regards to the fulfillment of their rights; this prioritization has also been driven by the fact that the continued occupation by Israel in Area C and existence of the settlements within the borders of the Hebron Governorate and Hebron City specifically are significant primary obstacles for the fulfillment of human rights for Palestinians residing in these areas. The Strategy has a three year timespan, with proposed project interventions divided into short term (12 months and less) and medium term (13-36 months). A Human Rights Based Approach has been applied to facilitate understanding of the root causes of vulnerabilities and disadvantages for Palestinians living in Hebron with specific focus on the rights to education, health, adequate standard of living, adequate housing, the right to life, liberty and security of person, and children's right to protection.

2. Introduction

Hebron is the largest Governorate in the West Bank in terms of area (997 km²), population (729139¹ people, approximately 23% of the West Bank population), and economic activity (17,661 active businesses, comprising 18%² of the West Bank's total). In contrast, Hebron also has the highest poverty rate in the West Bank (not including refugee camps) with 32.5% of its population classified as poor compared to an average of 18%³ and 22% of households are either severely or moderately food insecure, compared to the West Bank average of 16%.⁴ Hebron's population is predominantly urban, with approximately 622,200 people (85.35% of total) living in urban areas, 87,844 (12.04%) in rural areas and 19,129 (2.6%) in in Arroub and Fawwar refugee camps.⁵ Population growth is centered in urban areas, which are growing by approximately 20,000 persons per year.⁶

The obstacles to fully harnessing the potential of Hebron are first and foremost political in nature - primarily resulting from the continued occupation - and require significant policy changes by Israel, in line with previous agreements - including the Oslo Accords - that would strengthen Palestinian institutions, economic prospects, and security for Israelis and Palestinians alike. For example, Hebron provides a potent example of how settlements and settlement-related activities are an obstacle to peace. Hebron is the only Palestinian city with settlements

¹ PCBS Localities in Hebron Governorate by Type of Locality and Population Estimates, 2007-2016. Available online: http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/hebrn.htm

² Governorate of Hebron

³ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011. Hebron Governorate Statistical Yearbook (3).

⁴ SEFSec Survey 2014. Unpublished data.

⁵ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2011). http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/hebrn.htm

⁶ Ibid.

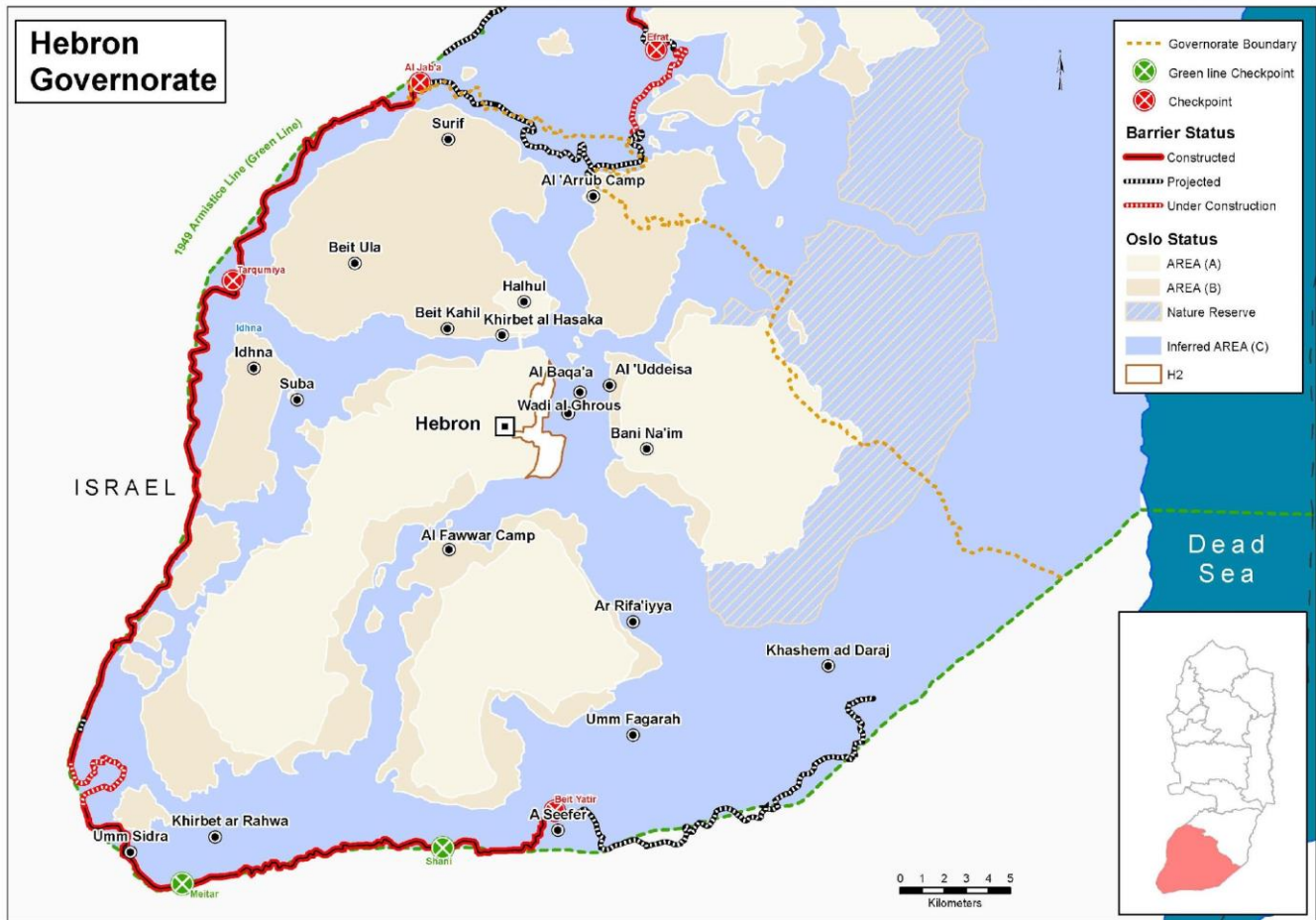
within the urban area, as per the special temporary arrangements were agreed under the Oslo accords. The lack of progress in the peace process is thus all the more felt where Palestinians and settlers live side-by-side.

The Governorate has been divided into Areas A, B and C since the Oslo accords of 1995. Approximately 67,850 Palestinians (11% of Hebron governorate population) live in Area C of Hebron, which also includes 51.1% of the agricultural land,⁷ with limited access to basic services and adequate housing. Israel retains full control over security⁸ and also controls planning and construction in these areas. Building schools, hospitals, and Water and Sanitation infrastructure is subject to a permit regime that requires approval from Israeli authorities. It has proven very difficult for Palestinians in Area C to get spatial plans approved and obtain Israeli building permits for construction of homes, businesses and public infrastructure resulting in them often building without the permits. Consequently demolition orders are frequently issued and executed. Palestinians living in the military declared Firing Zone 918 Masafer Yatta in South Hebron Hills are particularly at risk of property demolition and eviction from the area.

⁷ UNCTAD (2015), The Besieged Palestinian Agricultural Sector. Available online:
http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/gdsapp2015d1_en.pdf

**** as per the special temporary arrangements were agreed under the Oslo accords

⁸ OCHA (2016), Vulnerability Profile of Palestinian Communities in Area C. Available online: <http://www.ochaopt.org/vpp.aspx>



The city of Hebron - the largest in the Governorate (200,000 inhabitants with nearly a one-third refugees) and second largest in the West Bank - is the heart of the Palestinian economy and is considered by many as the industrial and commercial engine of Palestine. Annual exports to Israel from Hebron City amount to over USD 240 million despite the numerous restrictions in place. Even so, its vast potential for growth is evident. The main economic sectors in Hebron are stones and marble, footwear, leather, handicrafts (ceramics), food processing, and agriculture. The Governorate of Hebron alone accounted for 33 percent of field crops grown in the oPt in 2011.⁹ In 2013, Hebron also had the highest number of ruminants accounting for 25.2 and 21 percent of the total sheep and goats in the oPt respectively.¹⁰ However, the Hebron economy currently operates below its potential,

⁹ UNCTAD (2015), The Besieged Palestinian Agricultural Sector. Available online: http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/gdsapp2015d1_en.pdf

¹⁰ PCBS (2013) Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) Announces the main results for Livestock Survey, 2013. Available online: <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/512/default.aspx?tabID=512&lang=en&ItemID=1073&mid=3171&wversion=Staging>

due to restrictions in access and to structural problems such as outdated manufacturing techniques, traditional business models.

The city's continued development is integral to the economic viability of a future Palestinian state. The city is divided into H1 and H2 under the 1997 Hebron Protocol. H1 covers approximately 80 per cent of the city and is under Palestinian civil and security control. H2 is under Israeli military control and Palestinian civil control.¹¹ H2 is surrounded with checkpoints, roadblocks and military barriers that cut off or severely restrict Palestine's use of roads leading to other parts of the city in H1 and even to other parts of H2 such as the only industrial zone known as "Al Fahs" area.¹² These restrictions are also negatively affecting tourism sector development by deterring and limiting tourists visits to touristic attractions such as the Museum of Hebron, the old historic buildings, and in particular the Ibrahimi Mosque, the shrines of prophets and righteous people in Hebron.¹³

Approximately 40,000 Palestinians (20% of the total population of Hebron City) reside in H2. There are four Israeli settlements in H2 inside the city with approximately 500¹⁴ settlers in addition to a couple of thousands Israeli security forces. The presence of the Israeli settlements inside the city and the segregation of roads¹⁵ have imposed severe restrictions on Palestinian movement and restricted access to education, health services and water supply, leading to the closure of businesses and abandonment of houses and therefore the displacement of the inhabitants of H2 area. Over the last decade hundreds of shops located in the Israeli controlled H2 area have been shut down either by military order or due to lack of business. The economic impact of the escalation in violence in and around Hebron since October 2015 has been severe for the entire district.¹⁶ The map on the following page illustrates the current status of the city in regards to H1 and H2, settlements, and other factors.

¹¹ Para. 4a Guidelines for Hebron (Art. VII of Annex I of the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (Oslo II Accord) of 28 September 1995); Para. 2 Hebron Protocol (Protocol concerning the Redeployment in Hebron of 17 January 1997)

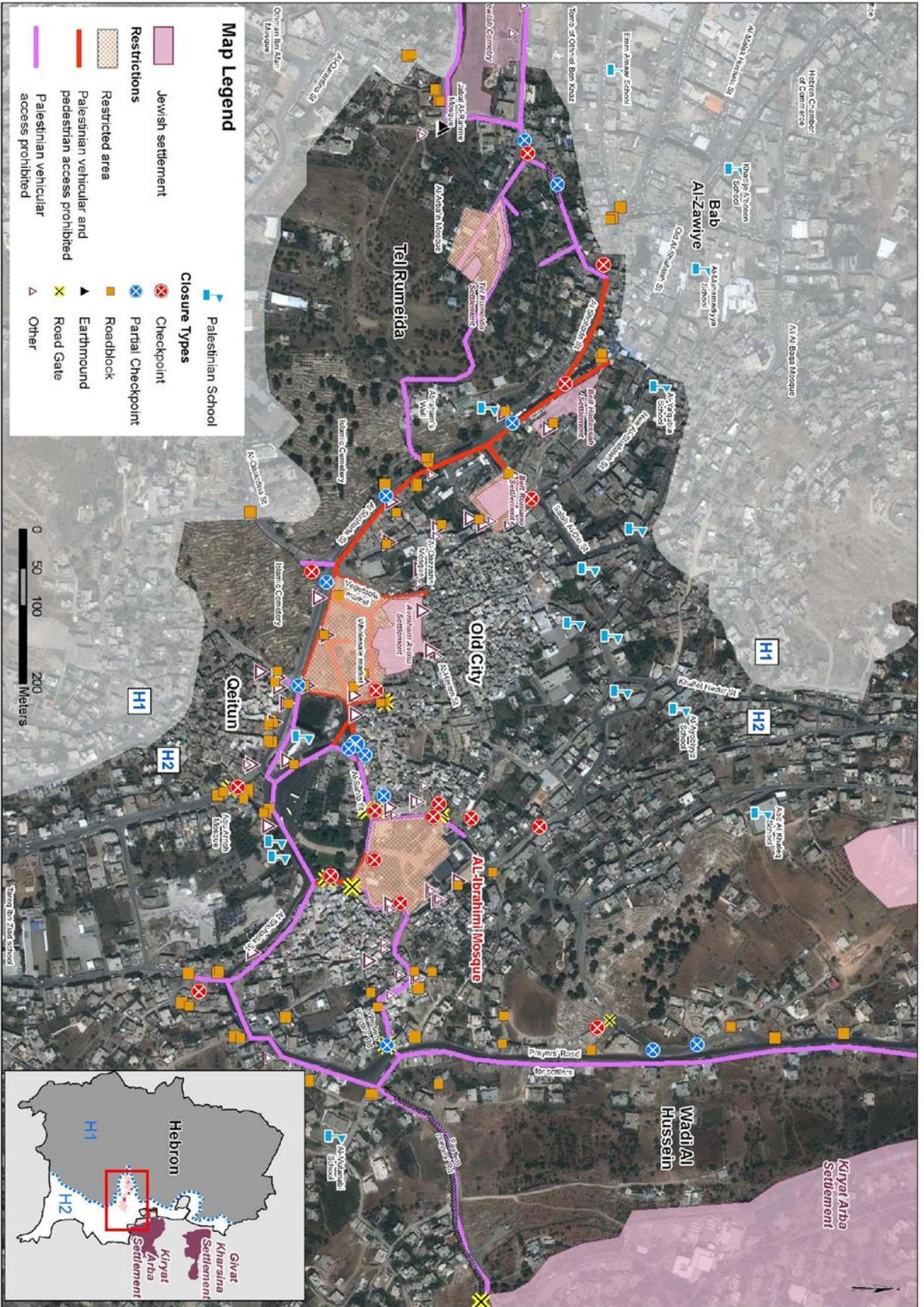
¹² Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ); Geopolitical Status in Hebron Governorate – December 2006, http://www.arij.org/files/admin/2006-1_Geopolitical_Status_in_Hebron_Governorate.pdf. This disconnection and the inability of the PA to exercise control in the area is challenging the ability to regulate the stone industry, control the environmental impact and collect fees from those stone factories.

¹³ Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Hebron available at: http://www.hebroncci.org/en/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1646&Itemid=164

¹⁴ Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH), Hebron Settlements available online at: http://www.tiph.org/en/About_Hebron/Hebron_today/Settlements/

¹⁵ Such as Al Shuhada, Tal Rumeida and Al Sahla;

¹⁶ OCHA (2015), Humanitarian Bulletin occupied Palestinian territory December 2015: P. 1. Available online: https://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_the_humanitarian_monitor_2016_01_05_english_dec.pdf



3. A Human Rights Based Approach and a UN Programmatic Response

The Strategy adopts a human rights based framework based on the following rationale:

- Human rights are at the core of UN's work¹⁷ and are thus a unifying framework across all UN Agencies, Programmes, and Funds. Further, the State of Palestine has ratified a number of Human Rights Treaties and thus shares the commitment to Human Rights;
- A human rights based approach allows for a deeper understanding of the complexities in Hebron related to the geography (rural-urban) and spatial divisions (Areas A, B, C, H1, H2) while also focusing on the most vulnerable such as women, youth, and children;
- Programming interventions based on this approach would not only intend to reach the most vulnerable, address structural inequalities affecting those who are on a negative trajectory, ensuring that no one is left behind, but also have a ripple effect to benefit other Palestinians in Hebron;
- A human rights approach assigns responsibility by outlining the obligations of the duty bearers in the realization of human rights of the rights holders and empowers rights holders to know their rights including through participation and accountability.

To organize programming to support the fulfillment of Human Rights, it was agreed by the UN Special Coordinator and Governor of Hebron to focus on three areas where UN can utilize its comparative advantage and expand its current programming to provide support to address short and medium-term needs, namely:

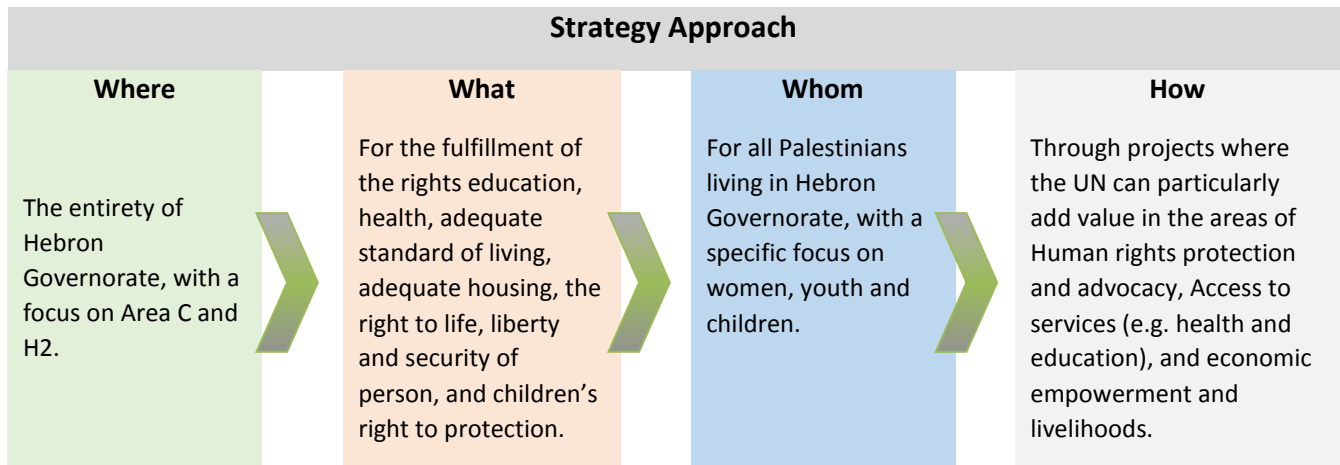
- Human rights protection and advocacy
- Access¹⁸ to services (e.g. health and education)
- Economic empowerment and livelihoods.

These three areas form the programming axes of the strategy and represent the means through which the UN and its partners will support the fulfillment of the Human Rights (specifically right to an adequate standard of living, the right to protection, the right to health, the right to education, the right to adequate housing, and the right to life, liberty and security of person) of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged populations in Hebron.

Underpinning and complementing this approach, the Strategy also utilizes **a capability approach** through volunteerism. Volunteer engagement will enable the citizens of Hebron – especially youth - to demonstrate be leading contributors in their communities. The added value of volunteerism lies in its capacity to transform passive recipients and beneficiaries into active agents of change. Volunteerism will be integrated in a range of activities including strengthening institutions and community-based capacity development; harnessing social capital through community mobilization; and societal transformation through communication and advocacy.

¹⁷ The UN Secretary-General called it a long-standing truth that “there will be no peace without development, no development without peace, and neither without respect for human rights.” In line with the UN Common Understanding of the Human Rights-Based Approach all programmes of development cooperation, policies and technical assistance should further the realization of human rights as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments. The human rights principles of universality and inalienability; indivisibility; interdependence and interrelatedness; equality as well as non-discrimination are integrated into the Human Rights-Based Approach.

¹⁸ This programmatic area will address the accessibility to health and education while also looking at the availability and quality of the services in accordance with the rights to health and education.



4. Strategy Formulation Process and Complementarity with other Actors

The Strategy was developed by a joint UN Task Force in close collaboration with a working group comprised of members from the Hebron Governorate, municipalities, civil society and private sector. A series of consultations with the Governorate Task Force were undertaken throughout the formulation of the Strategy so as to ensure its relevance and specificity. The diagram below illustrates the Strategy formulation process.



A critical aspect of the Strategy formulation was to ensure complementarity with other actors engaged with a range of matters from monitoring, humanitarian relief, service provision and others. From the perspective of the humanitarian cluster system and humanitarian actors, a decision was taken to not duplicate the efforts highlighted in the Humanitarian Response Plan 2016 and rather to complement such to the extent possible through specific initiatives outlined in the Programmatic Matrix. Additionally, the Governorate Task Force has brought in key actors such as the Hebron Rehabilitation Committee, the private sector and Chambers of Commerce to ensure complementarity of efforts and accuracy of the analysis offered. Additionally, consultations were held with the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH) that monitors the situation in Hebron and reports on breaches of the agreements on Hebron between the Israeli and the Palestinian side, as well as international humanitarian

law and international human rights and the Consortium of Protection NGOs who have significant operations in Hebron.

5. Who are the Rights-Holders?

This strategy is based on Human Rights principles and identifies children¹⁹, youth²⁰ and women in H2, Area C of Hebron and in refugee camps as groups that are particularly vulnerable and marginalised regarding the realization of their human rights. Hebron's estimated population is 729193 people, of which 49 per cent are female and 51 per cent male. Children (girls and boys, 0-14 years) account for 45 percent of the population (approximately 315,000 people), and youth (female and male) aged 15-29 comprise approximately 29 percent (203,000 people). The 19,129 Palestinians in Arroub and Fawwar refugee camps account for 2.7% of the population.²¹ Special attention is needed to ensure that claim holders who belong to these groups have the understanding and resources to claim their rights. Without targeted interventions for children, youth and women, individuals from these groups are at high risk of not having their rights fulfilled.

6. Who are the Duty Bearers?

While duty bearers have obligations under the human rights treaties²², there are key questions that must be asked concerning their ideal and actual role, including:

- **Motivation:** Does the duty bearer feel an obligation to perform the role according to the obligation?
- **Authority:** Does the duty bearer have authority to perform the role according to the obligation?
- **Resources:** Does the duty bearer have human, organizational and financial resources to perform the role according to the obligation?

These questions are much more complex to answer given Hebron's context: where a right holder lives (Area C versus Area A or H1 versus H2) significantly changes who the duty bearer is, as well as their motivation, authority, and resources.

As of 2016, the State of Palestine has acceded to 55 international treaties, including seven of the nine core international human rights treaties.²³ By acceding to those treaties, the State of Palestine has assumed the obligation under international law to implement the human rights provisions enshrined within them.²⁴ To the

¹⁹ Age below 18.

²⁰ Age 18 - 24.

²¹ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2009) <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book1524.pdf>

²² These obligations include: Respect human rights through refraining from interfering with people's enjoyment of these rights; Protect human rights by preventing, investigating, punishing and ensuring redress for the harm caused by abuses of human rights by third parties ; Fulfill human rights by taking legislative, administrative, budgetary, judicial and other steps towards the full and non-discriminatory realization of human rights.

²³ On 2 April 2014, Palestine ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

²⁴ A/69/347

extent that the territory of the State of Palestine equates with the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), the Government of the State of Palestine has obligations to respect, protect and fulfill human rights treaty standards throughout the oPt, including in the area of Hebron under its control.

As a State party to the same core international human rights conventions²⁵, Israel has the duty to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals within its jurisdiction, without any discrimination.²⁶ International human rights law also provides for the obligation to prevent violations, as far as possible.

While Israel has rejected the applicability of its human rights obligations outside its national territory²⁷, the scope of application of international human rights law is widely recognized to be depending not only on a State's territorial limits, but also on the exercise of its jurisdiction. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) confirmed that the effective control exercised by Israel over the oPt would justify its human rights obligations towards the population of the oPt.²⁸ The ICJ also noted that Israel's obligations under ICESCR include "an obligation not to raise any obstacle to the exercise of such rights in those fields where competence has been transferred to Palestinian authorities."²⁹

It should also be noted that a situation of armed conflict or occupation does not release a State from its conventional human rights obligations. Numerous UN and other entities³⁰ consistently have affirmed that international human rights law and international humanitarian law apply concurrently in all of the occupied Palestinian territory to provide complementary and mutually reinforcing protection.³¹ International law does foresee obligations for actors beyond territory and jurisdiction that are relevant in the context of the oPt. For example, under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, there is some degree of duty on third states to render "international assistance and co-operation, especially economic and technical."³² Under international humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions place an obligation on third states to take measures to prevent violation of IHL.³³

²⁵ Israel is a party to seven of the nine core international human rights treaties. Israel ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination on 3 January 1979, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on 3 October 1991, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 3 September, 2012. Further, the International Court of Justice has pointed out in its Advisory Opinion on the Wall, that Israel remains bound by its obligations under several international human rights treaties, as per Advisory Opinion on the Wall, paras. 102-113. The Court concluded that the protection offered by human rights conventions does not cease in cases of armed conflict

²⁶ Art. 2 ICCPR; Art. 5 ICERD.

²⁷ See e.g. E/C.12/1/Add.27, para. 8, position also referred to by the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Wall, para. 112.

²⁸ See ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Wall, para. 110-112.

²⁹ Ibid. para 112.

³⁰ Including the International Court of Justice, United Nations human rights treaty bodies, successive High Commissioners for Human Rights and special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights and its successor, the Human Rights Council

³¹ ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Wall, para. 106; A/HRC/12/37

³² Art. 2(1), CESCR; see also Saul et. al, The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – commentary, cases and materials, p. 138.

³³ ICRC, Geneva Conventions of 1949, 12 August, 75 UNTS 287, Common Article 1; see also https://www.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v1_rul_rule144

Although not considered as a duty bearer, the role of UN agencies, programmes and funds overall is to promote and protect human rights, and assist duty bearers in the realisation of human rights. But how this promotion and protection is done varies considerably in the Hebron Governorate due to the divisions of Areas A, B, C and H1 and H2. Non-state actors, such as local and international NGOs, can also play an important role in supporting the duty bearers and contributing to the realisation of human rights for the claim holders.

7. Which Rights Are Not Respected, Protected and Fulfilled in Hebron?

In Hebron, and in the wider occupied Palestinian territory, human rights violations are the key drivers of the vulnerabilities and disadvantages faced by the Palestinian population. The UN Strategy for Hebron –as per the following section – focuses on the rights to Education, Health, Adequate Standard of Living, Adequate Housing, Life, Liberty and Security of Person, and Children’s Right to Protection. A key concern for the fulfillment of these rights in Hebron are the restrictions on the liberty to freedom of movement guaranteed under article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Freedom of movement of Palestinians is impeded by a complex system of permanent and temporary checkpoints, as well as physical barriers or closures that either prohibit Palestinians from accessing a particular area or necessitate lengthy detours to reach a certain point. In addition, punctual incidents of access restrictions imposed on the Palestinian population are frequent. A cornerstone of human rights law is the indivisibility and inter-dependence of human rights. Freedom of Movement, while a right in itself, is also a prerequisite for the enjoyment of a broad range of other rights. In Hebron restrictions on freedom of movement restrict a broad range of economic, social and cultural, as well as civil and political rights.

7.1 The Right to Education³⁴

Since the increase in violence in the fall of 2015, the Ministry of Education has documented over 10,000 students and teachers in the West Bank and Gaza who have been affected by interference with access to education, the majority of them taking place in East-Jerusalem and Hebron. In **H2 in Hebron** the right to education is not fulfilled in a number of ways. 6,791 girls and 4,538 boys are attending 29 schools in H2. Approximately 37 per cent (4,200) of those students are limited in their **access to education**³⁵ due to freedom of movement restrictions, including checkpoints on their way to and from school. Access to education is also hindered by arbitrary detention, settler harassments, threats and attacks on schools with rubber bullets/live ammunition, tear gas and insufficient protective presence for the students and teachers. In 2015, 25 incidents³⁶ of denial of access to education were recorded in H2, affecting 2,001 children.³⁷ Incidents include the arrest of children on their way to and from school, and closure of schools as a preventive measure due to Jewish holidays, as well as harassment by settlers.

³⁴ The right to education is guaranteed in a number of human rights treaties to which State of Palestine and Israel have acceded. These include CESC art. 13 and 14, CRC arts. 28 and 29, CRPD art. 24 and CEDAW art. 10.

³⁵ Department of Planning- Statistics Unit, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, 2014-2015.

³⁶ CAAC (former MRM) data include UNRWA incidents.

³⁷ CAAC Mechanism database (Jan- December. 2015)

The **quality of education** suffers from the lack of a conducive learning environment. In 2015³⁸, 53 incidents of attacks on schools³⁹ were recorded in H2, affecting 5,939 children. Incidents included Israeli forces firing tear gas (sometimes landing inside schools) or sound bombs near schools, and entry of Israeli soldiers in schools. The UNRWA Hebron Basic Boys' School, located in H2, has similarly faced incidents of ammunition landing inside the school, in breach of its neutrality. UNRWA has identified the Boys School as one of sixteen schools targeted to address protection within the school and prevent protection threats. As part of this and following the shooting of a Palestinian man outside the gate of the school in October 2015, recreational activities for almost 600 children and stress management for 26 education staff were implemented. Teachers are also unable to organize study tours for the children, primarily to Al Ibrahimi Mosque, due to the Israeli movement restrictions and the lack of a safe environment. In addition, the **availability of education** is violated with poor quality of school infrastructure and temporary closures of schools.

Similar issues exist in **Area C in Hebron** where the right to education is not fulfilled in a number of ways. In this area, 3,604 girls and 3,620 boys attend 33 schools. The key issues with regard to **education** in Area C of Hebron include the **availability of education** with poor infrastructure, lack of building permits, schools with demolition orders and the use of temporary caravan schools. The **accessibility of education** is violated due to the long distance students have to travel and the lack of transport, and the continuing freedom of movement restrictions such as check points, physical barriers and other means; these issues are compounded by the safety issue on the way to and from school since many of these localities in Area C are surrounded by settlements. The **quality of education** suffers particularly from the lack of proper infrastructure and difficult access to education facilities.

The lack of safe access to education has thus significant and negative consequences for children's schooling and may result in a decrease in school attendance⁴⁰, an increased dropout rate⁴¹ and displacement or separation of families as they seek solutions to get their children to school elsewhere. Anecdotal evidence has shown that, as a result, girls and children with disabilities particularly are prone to dropping out of school. In light of these barriers to education, thousands of students are left to feel unsafe in and on the way to school and parents are afraid of sending their children to school. In five focus group discussions with 39 students, 10 mothers and 10 teachers in Hebron H2 and Tuwani, participants noted that many students show a range of symptoms of distress including

³⁸ CAAC Mechanism data (Jan-December) 2015

³⁹ Attacks on Schools Incidents include military or other armed group activity, including search operations in and around schools, demonstrations or clashes in or around school premises, direct attacks with weapons at schools; the occupation or military use of school premises; settler-related incidents, including physical assault on children or staff inside the school, throwing objects at a school or students, school raids, vandalism, and arson; and demolitions, including total or partial demolition of education infrastructure, and demolition orders levelled against a school (This definition is based on the Special Representative of the Secretary-General's Guidance on implementation of SC Res. 1882 and adapted to the country-situation context).

⁴⁰ This info was based on qualitative study that Education and Protection cluster ; there was no specific data on drop out or the time frame noted.

⁴¹ According to a mapping exercise undertaken by the Education Cluster and Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) on "access to education", the reasons cited for girls dropping-out, include the presence of IDF soldiers at checkpoints, travel by public transport, and co-ed travel, all of which raise security and socio-cultural concerns felt by both girl-students themselves as well as their parents.

bed-wetting, nightmares, violent behavior, pretending to be sick, tardiness, and a continuous feeling of insecurity.⁴²

Duty bearers: Ministry of Education and Municipalities (administration of schools and provision of school infrastructure), Israeli authorities (to the extent that Palestine has taken on responsibilities with respect to education under the Oslo Accords,⁴³ Israel has an obligation to respect the right of Palestinians to unhindered access to education, and to protect against attacks on education by third parties; as the occupying power, Israel has the responsibility to facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of children⁴⁴).

7.2 The Right to Health

A key issue for the fulfillment of the right to health in **H2 in Hebron**⁴⁵ is **availability of health services** with poor emergency services and primary health care⁴⁶ particular for pregnant women and children, and a higher need for psychosocial support services especially to children and youth affected by violent events. Further, freedom of movement restrictions severely impact **accessibility of health services**, with key concerns including waiting time at checkpoints and closures of areas, security issues at hospitals and delay in access for ambulances. Al-Mohtaseb hospital, recently taken over by the Ministry of Health, has the potential for improving access to secondary health care for residents of the H2 area mainly in emergency services; the need for renovation and the installment of new equipment are additional requirements, however, subject to secured funds. These challenges, along with a lack of proper infrastructure, equipment, affect the **quality of health services** throughout the Hebron Governorate. Two hospitals in Hebron City and Yatta provide maternity services to the population, resulting in extreme loads in both maternities, with occupancy rates reaching 226%⁴⁷ in Hebron Alia Governmental hospital. Severe shortages of essential equipment, staffing and supplies hinder the provision of high quality care in both hospitals. Likewise, the UNRWA Health Center located at the boundaries of H2 provides health services to refugees from Hebron, including H2.

⁴² UNICEF Five Focus Group Discussions were conducted on 13-19 August, 2015 in Hebron (H2 and Tuwani) with three groups of students, totaling 39, 10 mothers, and 11 teachers.

⁴³ The Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip Annex III, article 9.

⁴⁴ Art. 50 Fourth Geneva Convention.

⁴⁵ The right of everyone to the "enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health" is guaranteed in article 12 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Several other treaties, to which both Israel and Palestine are also State parties, address the right to health including: CERD art. 5(e)(f), CEDAW arts. 11(1)(f), 12 and 14(2)(b), CRC art. 24 and CRPD art. 25.

⁴⁶ The main health providers in or around H2 area are the Ministry of health MoH, UNRWA and Palestinian Medical Relief Society PMRS, in addition to a nongovernmental hospital recently taken over by MoH. The MoH provides primary health care PHC services through two clinics, Al Haram and Al Qarantina clinics. Secondary health care services are provided mainly by Hebron Government Hospital which serves the whole Governorate. In H2 area there is one hospital which Mohammad Ali Muhtaseb that provides range of specialized services. Source: WHO- Right to Health in and around H2; 2010-2011.

⁴⁷ Alia hospital records for October 2015

Area C in Hebron contains the highest number of individuals who are health vulnerable, with 18,039 classified with high vulnerability⁴⁸ and 22,937 with medium vulnerability.⁴⁹ Key issues include the **availability of health services** with lack of or poor public health facilities due to difficulties in obtaining building/renovation permits, primary health care facilities with demolition orders, the fact that health services in this areas are often provided by mobile clinics which are project-based and often dependent on short-term external funding. **Accessibility to health services** is hindered since patients have to travel long distances, often enduring restricted and unsafe mobility, poor road connectivity and restricted access for emergency services. There are 60 communities with a population of 37416 in Area C of Hebron that lack access to specialized health service and 55 communities with a population of 29,010⁵⁰ reported that high cost of transportation to reach the service is among the obstacles to access health services.⁵¹ Access to essential reproductive and maternal health services form a critical challenge for communities in these areas. Since women are also more likely to have care responsibilities towards other household members, including children, elderly, and the sick and injured, they bear the burden of restricted access to medical services for the whole family in addition to themselves. Similar to other governorates in the West Bank, patients' access to East Jerusalem Hospitals is restricted by the imposed permitting regime **Quality of health services** in Area C is affected by the lack of proper infrastructure, regularity of services, and clear lack of health promotion and education activities as reported in the Ministry of Health report for 2014. These factors prevent universal health coverage in the area.⁵² UNRWA provides mobile health to communities in Area C facing significant obstacles in accessing essential health services. The mobile health teams consist of medical officers, nurses, midwives and mental health counselors. ISF presence at the entrance to Fawwar camp and the regular closure of the entrance has left to hindered medical assistance for the refugees living inside the camp. While UNRWA provides primary health care to the refugees living in the camp, UNRWA has no emergency facilities in the centre. This is problematic, as ambulances are often delayed at the camp entrance.

Duty bearers: Ministry of Health, Israeli authorities (to the extent that responsibilities for health have been transferred to the Palestinians under the Oslo Accords,⁵³ Israel has an obligation to respect the right of Palestinians to unhindered and safe passage to healthcare; as the occupying power, Israel has the responsibility to ensure proper access to healthcare facilities and services to the whole population, without any discrimination⁵⁴). NGOs in relation to the provision of basic health services with mobile clinics and expanding the health promotion education services for those in need.

⁴⁸ Vulnerability is measured by distance from primary health clinics, lack of mobile services, physical obstacles/closures, cost of health services, cost of transportation, and limited hours, staff and specialties available at health centres.

⁴⁹ OCHA (2016), Vulnerability Profile of Palestinian Communities in Area C. Available online: <http://www.ochaopt.org/vpp.aspx>; These assess vulnerability over all factors asked;

⁵⁰ Source: <https://public.tableau.com/profile/ocha.opt#!/vizhome/Health-VPP/Dashhealth>

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Universal health coverage implies that all people receive the health services they need without suffering financial hardship when paying for them.

⁵³ The Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip Annex III, article 17.

⁵⁴ Art. 56 Fourth Geneva Convention.

7.3 The Right to Adequate Standard of Living

The right to an adequate standard of living includes the right to adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, also through access to safe water and sanitation. There is a close link between the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to health.⁵⁵

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights notes the importance of ensuring sustainable access to water resources for agriculture to realize the right to adequate food. Attention should be given to ensuring that disadvantaged and marginalized farmers, including women farmers, have equitable access to water and water management systems, including sustainable rain harvesting and irrigation technology. Taking note of the duty in article 1, paragraph 2, of the Covenant, which provides that a people may not “be deprived of its means of subsistence”, States parties should ensure that there is adequate access to water for subsistence farming and for securing the livelihoods of indigenous peoples.⁵⁶

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), Hebron Governorate has the highest poverty rate in the West Bank, with 32.5% per cent of the population living below the national poverty line, compared with 18.3 per cent for the entire West Bank.⁵⁷ The labour force participation rate for women in Hebron was 17.8 per cent and 76.9 per cent for men in 2015⁵⁸. This is slightly higher than the national the average for State of Palestine, which is 19.1 per cent for women and 73.4 per cent for men.⁵⁹ The 2014 unemployment rate in Hebron was the highest among West Bank governorates; it reached to 20.6% compared to 17.7% for the national level. Also this percentage is different among the gender; in Hebron the male unemployment rate was 18.9% compared to 15.2% at the national level, while the unemployment rate among female was 28.4% in Hebron compared to 27.4% at the national level In Hebron only 14.6% of the total waged workers are women, 60% of which earn wages that are below the minimum wage. The average monthly wage among these women is NIS 805; the lowest in the West Bank and 34 percent below the minimum wage.⁶⁰

Of the low number of women who enter the labour force, those who manage to find employment are often relegated to working in low productivity, informal activities, such as childcare and cleaning jobs, or in agriculture as unpaid contributing family workers.⁶¹ Statistics show that while the percentage of unpaid females working in

⁵⁵ The right to an adequate standard of living is protected under a number of human rights treaties to which the State of Palestine and Israel have acceded, including CESCR art. 11, CRC art. 27, CEDAW art. 14 and CRPD art. 28. Achieving the right to an adequate standard of living is closely related to other human rights, in particular the right to work (CESCR, art. 6) and the right to social security (CESCR, art. 9).

⁵⁶ Amnesty International (2009), *Troubled Waters: Palestinians denied fair access to water*. Available online: <https://www.amnestyusa.org/pdf/mde150272009en.pdf>

⁵⁷ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2011).

⁵⁸ PCBS (2015) *Labour Force Participation Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above in Palestine by Sex and Governorate, 2015*. Available online: http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/labour%20force-2015-02e.htm

⁵⁹ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2015).

⁶⁰ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2015. *Labour Force Survey: Annual Report: 2014*. (<http://pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2120.pdf>)

⁶¹ ILO Contribution to Secretary General’s Report on the Situation of Palestinian Women, 2015.

the agricultural sector in Palestine was 63.5% in 2014, in the South of the West Bank (including Hebron) this percentage reached to 92.7%⁶². Women's livelihood activities in Hebron are concentrated in the service sector (48 per cent of employed women in Hebron over age of 15) and agricultural sectors (23%).⁶³ The care responsibilities inside the home compounded by large family size, and absence of public infrastructure in Area C limit women's ability to participate in the labour market and the public sphere. Violence from settlers and Israeli forces further limits women's civic participation and limit their access to resources, employment and markets which in turn increase their vulnerability to poverty, food insecurity. Malnutrition is particularly high amongst female farmers and herders, widows, female heads of households and victims of gender based violence. The food security situation in Hebron Governorate, especially in the camps⁶⁴, is the worst in the West Bank. Socio Economic and Food Security survey in 2014, estimated that-22 percent of households are either severely or moderately food insecure and another 20 percent are marginally food secure in Hebron Governorate compared with 16 per cent and 13 per cent for the West Bank respectively.⁶⁵

In **H2 in Hebron** key issues affecting the fulfillment of the right to adequate standard of living are the restrictions on freedom of movement imposed by the Israeli occupation, the presence of Israeli settlers, and closure of market areas and shop. Currently over 30,000 Palestinians live in the H2 and many have been impact by the closure of the old city's gates and alleys⁶⁶, fragmentation of its spaces, and the resultant closure of approximately 1,829 shops since the outbreak of the second intifada in 2000.⁶⁷ This has contributed to increased poverty among people living in H2.⁶⁸ In addition, some of the roads previously used by farmers to sell their products in the H2 are no longer accessible. Further, Israeli forces continue to enforce bans on the passage of Palestinian males between 15 and 25 years old through two checkpoints controlling access to the H2 area of Hebron city.⁶⁹

In **Area C in Hebron**, the fulfillment of the Right to an Adequate Standard of living is impeded for a wide range of reasons. In Area C of Hebron Governorate, the restrictions imposed **on accessing productive assets and the movement of people and goods confine trade and limit employment generation and livelihoods**. One example is how the limited access to water is a major driving force for poverty in the Hebron Governorate in general and in the southern and western parts in particular. The movement restrictions on refugees in Fawwar and Arroub are

⁶² PCBS (2014) http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/final%20tables%202014%20-%20E-12.htm

⁶³ PCBS (2015) <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2120.pdf> pp 95

⁶⁴ UNRWA states that 29% of the refugees are severely or moderately food insecure and 15% are marginally food secure.

⁶⁵ SEFSec Survey 2014. Unpublished data.

⁶⁶ According to TIPH "In 1994, the once main market street of Hebron, Al-Shuhada street was closed by military order for Palestinian vehicles and pedestrians. According to the Hebron Protocols from 1997, the street should be re-opened to Palestinians. This was partially implemented in 1997 and 1998. However, since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, the street has again been closed for Palestinians." Source: TIPH available at : http://www.tiph.org/en/About_Hebron/Hebron_today/

⁶⁷ According to a survey done by the UN's Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in 2007, 1 829 Palestinian shops located in H2 have closed since the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000. Available at: http://www.tiph.org/en/About_Hebron/Hebron_today/.

⁶⁸ According to a study by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), conducted in 2009, 77 percent of the Palestinians in Hebron's Old City in H2 live below the poverty line; available at http://www.tiph.org/en/About_Hebron/Hebron_today/

⁶⁹ <http://www.ochaopt.org/poc29march-4april-2016.aspx>

further aggravated by ISF presence at the camp entrances, making employability even in neighboring villages and towns difficult.

Communities in Area C are also particularly affected by **inadequate and unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services** affecting the overall resilience of these communities. The destruction of essential WASH infrastructure has led to displacement, poverty and increased risk of disease and illness for the Palestinian population. In 2015, 13 WASH structures were demolished in Hebron, and nine have been demolished so far in 2016.⁷⁰ The near impossibility for Palestinians to obtain permits to repair, rehabilitate and construct even basic water and sanitation infrastructure in Area C severely impacts access to adequate WASH services for many communities; around 70 per cent of Palestinian communities in Area C are not connected to a water network.⁷¹ In Fawwar refugee camp, the sewerage network remains unconnected to the municipality network. While the camp is connected to the water network, water shortage is a problem and residents must still procure water brought by trucks. Coupled with dilapidated water networks and losses in transmission, water-scarce districts face a severe water crunch in summer and are forced to buy water at unaffordable rates. Palestinians spend an average of eight per cent of their monthly expenditure on purchasing water, compared to the world average of 3.5 per cent⁷², while Israelis living in illegal settlements only spend 0.9 per cent⁷³. For families left with no choice other than to rely on expensive tankered water, this figure jumps to as high as half of their monthly expenditure⁷⁴. According to the Water Scarcity Task Force parameters, water from purchases of tankered water is unsafe. The limited water storage capacities at household and community levels strain coping mechanisms. In communities without water infrastructure, water consumption can be as low as 20 litres per person per day - one-fifth of the World Health Organization's recommended minimum standard⁷⁵. The 2016 Humanitarian Needs Overview estimates that 140,000 people in Hebron are directly/indirectly lacking essential WASH needs. These trends generate a coercive environment with specific protection impacts increasing the risk of displacement of the Palestinian populations. Limited access to water resources also restricts the ability to boost agricultural production from irrigated cultivated land, even though irrigated land is on average 15 times more productive than rain-fed land. While the cultivated land of Hebron constitutes 14% of the lands space of Hebron Governorate, the percentage of irrigated cultivated Land from total cultivated Land in Hebron is only 2.3%.⁷⁶

⁷⁰ OCHA oPt Demolitions Online Dashboard <http://www.ochaopt.org/dbs/demolition/demolitions.aspx>

⁷¹ Humanitarian Needs Overview, OCHA 2016

⁷² Palestinian Water Authority, Palestine, the Right to Water, April 2015.

⁷³ B'Tselem, Dispossession and Exploitation: Israel's Policy in the Jordan Valley and Northern Dead Sea, May 2011.

⁷⁴ Palestinian Water Authority, Palestine, the Right to Water, April 2015.

⁷⁵ The water supply and sanitation facility for each person must be continuous and sufficient for personal and domestic uses. These uses ordinarily include drinking, personal sanitation, washing of clothes, food preparation and personal and household hygiene. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), between 50 and 100 litres of water per person per day are needed to ensure that most basic needs are met and few health concerns arise;

⁷⁶ PCBS (2010/2011), Area of Cultivated Land with Temporary and Permanent Crops, Area of Irrigated Cultivated Land, and Percent of Irrigated Cultivated Land in Palestine by Governorate. Available at http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/LandUse-2011-05e.htm

The majority of the Palestinian population in Area C in Hebron relies on herding, grazing and farming as a source of living.⁷⁷ Area C of Hebron is also crucial for the livelihood of farmers living in Area A or B in terms of land and water used in agriculture as well as for the establishment of key infrastructures such as markets and processing facilities. The lack of access to safe water, primarily driven by the lack of permits to construct and rehabilitate cisterns and wells and the restrictions to maintain and install water pipes severely limits the ability of communities to undertake basic farming and herding tasks, including grazing their animals; this affects their income generation potential and therefore their quality of life. Herders, in particular, are negatively impacted by restrictions on access to and use of water (44 percent reporting water shortages⁷⁸) land as well as constraints on the movement of people, animals and goods(41 percent were found to have low resilience compared to 28 percent of the non-herding households in Hebron⁷⁹. The low annual rainfall in the South and the associated desertification make the population dependent on purchasing tankered water, costly for an already disadvantaged group. The inability of the communities to access lands for grazing and farming, due either to settler attacks or because of categorizing their lands as within a fire zone area, adds to the vulnerability of the community and makes it more prone to an increased risk of higher poverty.⁸⁰

Duty bearers: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Affairs, Palestinian Water Authority, Israeli authorities (for example, the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food has noted that Israel as minimum has an obligation to respect access to food and drinking water of the Palestinian population. However, the Special Rapporteur continues by noting that “Israel has the primary obligation to respect, protect and fulfill the right to food of the Palestinian population in the oPt”⁸¹).

7.4 The Right to Adequate Housing

In **H2 in Hebron** in reference to the **right to adequate housing**,⁸² key issues include the **accessibility of adequate housing**, with checkpoints, closed military zones, and closures of areas and settlers violence, along with the social isolation related to living in H2, and the **quality of housing**, with safety issues, poor infrastructure, dysfunctional water and sanitation infrastructure due to poverty and lack of employment opportunities and difficulties conducting maintenance work (as the Right to Adequate Housing includes Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure: housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have safe drinking water, adequate

⁷⁷ There are 86 communities in area C (totally or partially) where the main source of income is either herding or agricultural activities. Of those 72 reported that closures and bypass roads are among the obstacles they face while accessing their lands, and some 68 communities reported that settlements activities are limiting their access to the lands.

⁷⁸ SEFSec Survey 2014.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ OCHA, The Masafer Yatta Communities, 2013- available at

https://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_massafer_yatta_case_study_2013_05_23_english.pdf

⁸¹ The Right to Food - Report by the Special Rapporteur, Jean Ziegler, Addendum: Mission to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, UN Doc.: E.CN.4/2004/10/Add.2, 2013

⁸² The rights to adequate housing is protected under the following human rights treaties to which both Israel and the State of Palestine have acceded: CESCR art. 11, CRC arts. 16(1) and 27(3) and CRPD arts. 9 and 28.

sanitation, energy for cooking, heating, lighting, food storage or refuse disposal). The poor capacity⁸³ of drainage and sanitation services in the old city leads to water overflow in the manholes which often meets the running water, causing floods which are exacerbated by the Israeli closure of alleys and paths of the old city using concrete blocks and steel doors. The inadequate **availability of services** in proximity, including health and education, in addition to the poor quality urban spaces such as streets and sidewalks, are also key factors impacting this right.

In **Area C in Hebron** the right to adequate housing is not fulfilled in a number of ways. The right to adequate housing contains freedoms including: protection against forced evictions and the arbitrary destruction and demolition of one's home, and the right to choose one's residence, to determine where to live. Key issues include the **availability of adequate housing** within approved outline plan boundaries due to the Israeli control of planning and construction permits. It has proven very difficult for Palestinians in Area C to get spatial plans approved and thus obtain building permits from the Israeli administration, therefore forcing the population to build without permits which make them prone to receive demolition orders⁸⁴ and risk demolitions⁸⁵ of their properties. On Eviction orders and evictions (e.g. in Firing Zone 918) and confiscation of emergency shelters also occur. These realities force people to live in overcrowded housing that lack privacy and safety and put the inhabitants at high risks especially for women and children. **Accessibility of adequate housing** is also an issue, with poor road connectivity due to the lack of approved permits to construct road and closure of existing roads and lack of any form of public transport, which is critical in particular for women and children's mobility to access education, employment and markets. The **quality of housing**, meanwhile, is affected by little investment in proper housing infrastructure⁸⁶, lack of basic services including electricity supply, waste management and access to water and sanitation, safety issues with settler violence. Of particular concerns are the continuing home demolitions undertaken by Israel in Area C of the West Bank, including Hebron. The two refugee camps, Arroub and Fawwar, are characterized by similar issues as noted above, but also by overcrowding. As the camps are confined to geographical boundaries, shelters are built in close proximity to each other, leading to a lack of public space within the camps

Duty bearers. Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Local Government, Israeli authorities (in regards to planning and building permissions in Area C, as well as coordination obligations in H2; while the Hebron Municipality is in charge of providing for all municipal services within the city, both parties are committed to coordinating with regard to infrastructural works).

⁸³ One example is the resulting floods during heavy rain in the winter in Khuzq Al Far/old city due to the inability to install a drainage system.

⁸⁴ 33 percent of outstanding demolition orders in the West Bank are located in Hebron Governorate. Many of the outstanding demolition orders affect Palestinian Bedouin and other herding communities in Hebron. OCHA (2015). Under Threat: Demolition Orders in Area C of the West Bank. Jerusalem: OCHA. 87 communities reported that demolition orders are among obstacles to initiate adequate housing. OCHA (2016), Vulnerability Profile of Palestinian Communities in Area C. Available online: <http://www.ochaopt.org/vpp.aspx>

⁸⁵ Demolitions in Area C in Hebron. In 2014: 101 structures were demolished including 35 residential structures displacing 193 people including 98 children. In 2015: 64 structures were demolished including 11 residential structures displacing 75 people including 42 children. In January and February 2016: 55 structures were demolished including 28 residential structures, displacing 159 people including 85 children.

⁸⁶ There are 36 communities where tents and shacks are the main housing units. OCHA (2016), Vulnerability Profile of Palestinian Communities in Area C. Available online: <http://www.ochaopt.org/vpp.aspx>

7.5 The Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person

The right to life, liberty and security of person is relevant within the context of Hebron, particularly insofar as it aims to protect Palestinians from the potential excessive use of force by Israeli Security Forces (ISF), as well as settler violence and harassment. In the last quarter of 2015, clashes between Palestinians and the ISF and attacks by Palestinians against Israelis rose across the West Bank, including within the city of Hebron. Since the beginning of October 2015 and until the end of March 2016, 59 Palestinians were shot dead by the ISF in the entire Hebron Governorate (including 25 in H2 area alone), of whom 49 Palestinians were killed in context of attacks alleged attacks against Israelis. Ten Israelis (including two members of Israeli forces) were killed by Palestinians and 53 were injured in the Hebron governorate* (including four Israeli fatalities reported at Gush Etzion junction). Within this context, there were instances in which the actions of ISF against Palestinians carrying out or allegedly carrying out attacks raise concerns about a possible excessive use of force.

For instance, on 22 September 2015, an 18 year-old Palestinian woman was killed by an Israeli soldier at a checkpoint in H2. According to witnesses, she was attempting to walk away from the checkpoint after a standoff with the soldiers when she was first shot and fell to the floor, allegedly dropping a knife. She was shot again while lying wounded, reportedly without presenting any imminent threat. The latest incident that may also be qualified as an extrajudicial execution occurred in H2 on 24 March 2016, when an Israeli soldier was filmed shooting a Palestinian man lying wounded on the ground after he was allegedly involved in a stabbing attack which injured another soldier. The incident was extensively covered in the media and the ISF immediately opened an investigation into the incident, resulting in an indictment of the soldier for manslaughter. The UN is unaware of any other instance of possible excessive use of force by the ISF in Hebron that has led to a criminal investigation since the escalation of violence beginning in mid-September 2015, raising serious concerns about accountability.

A marked increase of settler violence against Palestinians in Hebron city and governorate between October and November 2015 was reported by OCHA, with at least 61 attacks resulting in injuries or property damage. Incidents of violence include physical assault, stone throwing against Palestinian individuals or property, throwing garbage on or blocking the passage to Palestinian property, trespassing on Palestinian property and damaging Palestinian water supply. While it directly impedes the right to life, liberty and security of person of the affected Palestinian population, settler harassment and violence impede the enjoyment of further human rights, such as the right to privacy, family and home, the right to an adequate standard of living, as well as the right to property.⁸⁷

There are also concerns of continued reports of human rights defenders subjected to physical attacks, harassment, arrest and detention, and death threats, particularly in H2. Increased pressure by the ISF on volunteers of international NGOs operating in H2 has notably seriously undermined their capacity to provide protective presence in H2, and in particular to children on their way to school and to document child rights violations. The three protective presence organizations (CPT, EAPPI and ISM) had to pull out of H2 in November 2015 as a result the implementation of a closed military zone. Five volunteers were arrested by ISF and threatened with

⁸⁷ See for example Art. 17 ICCPR; Art. 11 ICESCR; Art. 17 UDHR and 5 CERD.

deportation. The organisation “Youth against settlements” also received a temporary order of closure of its office premises located in the same area.

On 22 October 2015, posters were displayed in H2 with photos of EAPPI and ISM volunteers with messages requesting ISF and settlers to act against them. The messages (translated) said *“The persons in these photos are here to harm Israelis for anti-Semitic reasons. DEAL WITH THEM”*. Regular physical and verbal attacks by a well-known settler have been filmed by NGOs in October and November 2015 and on a number of instances in the past. The films show the presence of ISF during all incidents with no attempt from their part to stop settler violence against the volunteers.

Duty bearers:

Israeli authorities. As provided by the Guidelines for Hebron and the Hebron Protocol, Israel has retained the responsibility for internal security and public order in H2⁸⁸; as the occupying power, Israel is also bound to ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety in the oPt⁸⁹.

7.6 Children’s Right to Protection

In H2 and Area C children’s right to protection from abuse, neglect, cruelty and exploitation from the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁹⁰ is not fulfilled. In terms of Children in Armed Conflict (CAAC) key issues include: The high level of military presence and security restrictions imposed on H2, including on businesses of the Old City of Hebron greatly affects the families’ ability to protect and adequately provide for their children, greatly contributing to the overall climate of fear, insecurity and violence outside and inside the family. Israeli forces military operations, including search and arrest operations and demonstrations by Palestinians often result in clashes that lead to children’s death and injury – five children were killed and 26 injured in 2015. The search operations, the camps, arrest and detention of children including in camps is ever present adding to the fear experienced by children and their families in their routine daily activities.

Settler attacks against Palestinian children on the way to and from school are also a serious concern impacting on the well-being of the children and their families.⁹¹

In Hebron 88.6 percent of children aged 1-14 years experience violent discipline, with 15 per cent experiencing severe physical punishment. One out of four women aged 20-49 years were married before the age of 18 years.⁹² Children are vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse from their own communities and families, and there are limited responses to address the social norms and practices which drive these practices.

⁸⁸ Para. 4a Guidelines for Hebron; Para. 2 Hebron Protocol.

⁸⁹ Art. 43 Hague Regulations.

⁹⁰ Convention on the Right of the Child, article 3, 4 and 19.

⁹¹ Children are particularly vulnerable to the threats and violence that surround them and which they sometimes witness first hand. As one study put it, in the world of such children, “one form of violence slides almost seamlessly into another, and physical violence (hitting), systemic violence (the occupation) and structural violence (checkpoints) are all related...there are no impermeable borders between the violence of the Israeli occupation, Palestinian public violence and violence in homes and among family members.” (UNICEF Situation Analysis of Palestinian Children, 2013)

⁹² MICS, 2014, PCBS

Duty bearers:

State of Palestine; Israeli authorities (as provided by the Guidelines for Hebron and the Hebron Protocol, Israel has retained the responsibility for internal security and public order in H2⁹³; as the occupying power, Israel is also bound to ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety in the oPt⁹⁴).

8. Programmatic Framework – Coordination, Implementation and Theory of Change

The Programmatic Framework has been developed in close coordination with the Hebron Governorate Task Force. Coordination of efforts related to resource mobilization, implementation, and monitoring and reporting will be conducted jointly by the UN Hebron Task Force and the Governorate Task Force. Leadership will rest with UNSCO on behalf of the UN, and the Office of the Governor for Hebron. The two working groups will meet at least twice per year to review implementation of the Strategy. If specific issues arise, relevant counterparts from the Government, civil society, bilateral or multilateral bodies will be invited so as to build synergy and complementarity of efforts. Coordination within sectoral (national, governorate, and municipal) government programmes or initiatives will be primarily addressed through the Programmatic Framework. Within the Framework are a series of short- and medium-term initiatives that address specific rights for the target populations of women, children and youth. It is important to stress that the programmatic framework does not address all needs of Hebron, rather it is a focused and pragmatic set of activities that builds on the previous experience of UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, as well as the significant experience and projects of the Governorate and Municipalities of Hebron.

These initiatives are couched within a theory of change focused on generating the necessary and sufficient conditions required to respect, protect and fulfill the Human Rights of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged populations living in Hebron Governorate, namely women, youth and children. Realizing that the UN's efforts are complementary to and supportive of a broader range of actions, the Strategy's theory of change combines tangible local level initiatives for immediate impact (such as rapid employment initiatives, school reconstruction) with others that address underlying root causes and longer term determinants of disadvantage and vulnerability (for example supporting women's economic empowerment, revitalizing agriculture, livestock and farming industries. A more detailed explanation for each right holder is provided below.

Children: Focusing on projects that build children's resilience through providing psychosocial support and also protective presence at key school access points will promote their fulfillment to the **right of protection** in an environment characterized with high military presence (especially in H2) and high number of settler attacks. This immediate intervention in turn supports children's **right to education** by creating conditions for children to attend school and pursue their education. Coupled with this are activities that focus on building the capacity of the teachers to provide psychosocial support so that those children who are affected are more readily able to find assistance. In regards to the more medium term, a small scale initiative to provide improved kindergartens is included, though such infrastructure is also being provided by other actors hence the Strategy will only focus on the rehabilitation of existing structures to upgrade them to workable conditions. Through rehabilitation of kindergartens the children shall enjoy education in a safe and suitable environment.

⁹³ Para. 4a Guidelines for Hebron; Para. 2 Hebron Protocol.

⁹⁴ Art. 43 Hague Regulations.

Youth: The Strategy targets the fulfillment right to adequate standard of living, Right to education and right to liberty and security of person, with each right reinforcing and related to the next. A significant focus is on providing economic opportunities for youth as a key component of **the right to an adequate standard of living**. This will include rapid employment generation, skills, and entrepreneurship development. As part of this, the provision of public spaces as a key physical area in which economic activity can occur is seen as a critical component to advance the fulfillment of this right. The provision of economic opportunities is related to the **right to education**, and more specifically the access, quality, and availability of education. Improving inclusive education, providing a safe learning environment for youth, and building the capacity of teachers to meet student's needs in terms of a conducive learning environment, are key initiatives within the strategy. As noted previously, there is a significant array of activities in the education sector that address many other areas and needs; the purpose of the initiatives in the Strategy are to focus on the specific issues affecting the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. Underpinning and enabling the fulfillment of the rights for youth is the **right to liberty and security of person**. The Strategy focuses on the provision of psychosocial care, and extracurricular activities to promote leadership and resilience amongst youth, and spaces for safe socialization and pursuit of interests.

Women: Embedded in the notion of supporting women to fulfill their rights to ***an adequate standard of living, right to health and right to housing***, the strategy focuses on a number of interrelated interventions specifically designed to help them realize those rights. To address the ***right to an adequate standard of living*** in an environment characterized in limited job opportunities and low labor participation, the strategy focuses on engaging with cooperatives, labor unions and universities to provide on the job coaching to support women in joining non-traditional sectors. Furtherly supporting women in running their own private transportation services and in running women-led childcare services in Area C, will enable them to overcome the obstacles initially limiting their ability to access the job market. An additional obstacle is the lack of an adequate safe place for women victims, which the strategy addresses by refurbishing the Family and Juvenile Protection Unit in Hebron to include such a place. Enabling this right is further reinforced in the implementation of projects that provide housing units with a mixed residential and commercial use thereby supporting women to also enjoy their ***right of housing***. The lack of availability, accessibility and quality of housing are all issues that affected women's ability to enjoy this right. In an effort to increase their ability to generate income and secure residence, women-headed households will be provided with equipment to conduct economic activities in ground floor shops in the same residential premises. Additionally, the strategy gives special focus on women's ability to enjoy their ***right to health*** through supporting initiatives that ensure healthcare clinics are upgraded to provide maternal, emergency and newborn care. Accessing quality obstetrical services essentially promotes their right to health.

The people of Hebron: While the strategy specifically supports youth, women and children in fulfilling their rights, it also ensures supporting the people of Hebron as a whole in realizing their right to ***life, liberty and security and right to an adequate standard of living***. To support the people of Hebron in fulfilling their ***right to life, liberty and security***, the strategy focuses on enhancing the capacity for monitoring all human rights violations in Hebron (H2 in particular), based on OHCHR's capacity as the only internationally mandated entity to monitor and report publicly on human rights violations in the oPt. The strategy is additionally quite innovative in the ways it aims at fulfilling the right to an ***adequate standard of living*** for this group. Such initiatives focus on improving business development opportunities whether in the provision of in-kind support or supporting the expansion of markets. Focus is specifically given to the rehabilitation of essential infrastructure including healthcare clinics and schools, facilitation of access to credit and improving the potential to establish private-public partnership. Through

asserting the connectivity between H2, South of Hebron and the rest of the Governorate and in between the historic and contemporary urban landscape of the city local actors can make better use of the business potentials while preserving the cultural heritage. Through providing craftsmen with tailored technical and vocational training programmes in heritage conservation, a network of skilled craftsmen who would protect the traditional know how using the proper techniques and materials would be established. The ability of those craftsmen to generate income will be further enriched. When it comes to farmers or herders, interventions focus on building their resilience and alleviating their poverty through adopting various implementable measures. These include providing in kind and technical support to restore their farming activities and increase productivity of rain fed farming, the establishment of water harvesting cisterns in addition to the rehabilitation of agricultural land and roads.

Worthwhile noting that the strategy does not tackle the realization of the key human rights for those groups in a mutually exclusive manner but rather considers the realization of one right for one group as key to the realization of a set of other right/s by the other identified groups. For example, while rehabilitating the kindergartens in H2 promotes the right of protection to children, however, it also provides the workers in Hebron with job opportunities thereby supporting them to realize an adequate standard of living. Providing women-headed households with housing units and commercial shops at ground floor will not only ensure that their rights of housing and adequate standard of living are ensured, but that those supported by them are equally enjoying those rights.

The diagrams below illustrate the composition of the Programmatic Matrix in terms of target populations, the specific rights focused on, and projects contributing to the fulfillment of the rights. Approximately USD\$ 14,000,000 (29% of total) targets specific beneficiary populations, while approximately USD\$34,000,000 are integrated projects with an emphasis on all three-priority groups and including the broader population of the Hebron Governorate as well.

Right Holder	Human Right	Project interventions to support fulfillment of the Human Right	Budget per Right
Children	Right to Children’s protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Children's Resilience through protective presence • Provision of psycho-social support • Diversion of children from the justice sector • Support to refugee children in distress 	\$5,419,907
	Right to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of kindergartens 	\$120,000
Youth	Right to adequate standard of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of youth through civic, social and economic engagement • Safe public spaces 	\$3,200,000
	Right to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards an inclusive learning environment for youth • Empowering teachers to meet student's needs • Mitigating the impact of attacks on schools 	\$1,000,000

	Right to liberty and security of person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of psycho-social support Activities for promotion of youth leadership and provision of support for young refugees 	\$180,000
Women	Right to adequate standard of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for Women's Economic Empowerment Support for access to basic services 	\$800,000
	Right to adequate housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of social housing and integrated livelihood support 	\$6,000,000
	Right to Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced Maternal, Emergency Obstetrical and New Born Care 	\$ 700,000
	Right to liberty and security of person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for local authorities and civil society on addressing domestic violence 	\$400,000
All people residing in Hebron	Right to adequate standard of living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic development through urban heritage and renewal Rehabilitation and upgrade of essential infrastructure Business development and LED planning Rapid Employment creation Revitalization of agriculture, livestock and farming industries 	\$36,830,000
	Right to liberty and security of person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced Human Rights Monitoring in H2 and Area C 	\$210,000

UN Strategy for Hebron - Programme Matrix/ New Projects

The project contributes primarily to the fulfillment of the following Human Right (1 = project primarily addresses this right, 2 = project addresses this right on a secondary basis)						The project's results are related to the following areas:			Project Title	For the following Rights Holders in Hebron: ** Note: Right holders focused on in the strategy include youth, women, and children, in areas A, B, and C, and H1 and H2 and refugee camps.	Through this approach:	UN Agency involvement		In coordination and cooperation with the following Government and other key actors:		With the following estimated budgetary requirement (USD):	This will be accomplished during the following time frame:		Risks and Assumptions		
1. Right to an adequate standard of living	2. Right to Children's protection	3. Right to education	4. Right to health	5. Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person	6. Right to adequate housing	Human Rights Protection and Advocacy	Access to Services	Economic Empowerment and Livelihood				Convening Agency	Other UN agencies	Government Partners	Other implementing Partners		Short Term (A project completed within 12 months)	Medium Term (A project completed within 13-36 months)			
1								X	Support for Women's Economic Empowerment	Women in H1, H2 and Area C	Support women's economic empowerment through engagement with cooperatives, labor unions and universities to encourage girls and young women to join untraditional employment sectors and provide them with on the job coaching and income generation opportunities in these sectors. To this end, the IUNV proposes that a mentorship program of IUNV supports young women and girls to join untraditional employment sectors. This will be combined with an advocacy campaign led by NUNVs and UNYVs on changing socio-behavioural norms within the employment sector.	UN Women	ILO, UNV (*)	MOWA, MoE, MoL, MoNE		300,000	X				
				1		X	X	X	Support for Local Authorities and Civil Society on addressing domestic violence	Women in H1, H2 and Area C	Strengthen linkages between local authorities, local civil society, police and MOSA to improve use of existing non-violence shelters so that women victims have access to services. Includes refurbishment of Family and Juvenile Protection Unit of PCP in Hebron to include a safe space for women victims.	UN Women	UNFPA	MOSA, local authorities, PCP	400,000			X			
1			2					X	Support for Access to Basic Services	Women in Area C	The purpose of the project is to improve access to basic services for vulnerable populations, in particular women, in Area C, which is scattered and isolated. Lack of access to transportation and childcare services have been identified by the beneficiary population as two of the most acute obstacles to accessing basic services (WASH services, education and health services, economic empowerment opportunities). The focus will be on women-run private transport services and women run childcare services that would facilitate access to other basic services for vulnerable and isolated populations in Area C.	UN Women	ILO, UN Habitat, UNDP	Chamber of Commerce, local authorities	500,000				X		
2					1			X	Social Housing and integrated livelihood support for Women Headed Households in Hebron	Women in H1, H2 and Areas A,B,C within the Hebron Governorate	The purpose of this project is to provide housing units for 100 women headed households in Hebron (approximately 400 people in total), and as well through the principle of 'mixed use commercial/residential development' to also provide space, training, and necessary equipment for the women to conduct economic activities within the same built premises (ground floor shops). This project builds upon a previous UN Habitat intervention in Hebron but brings a more specific focus on designing the commercial space and siting of the building and connectivity up front to accommodate potential economic activities.	UN Habitat	UN Women	MoPWH, MOSA, Local Authorities, Chambers of Commerce	6,000,000				X	The assumption made is that public land will be available and granted by the municipalities and governorates for development of the public spaces. Previous collaboration within Hebron has shown that this is possible and welcomed by the government actors.	
1				2		X		X	Safe Public Spaces	Youth, with a specific focus on adolescent girls in H1 and H2, and Areas A, B, C of Hebron Governorate.	This project will develop 10 safe public spaces for youth (with a specific focus on adolescent girls) and children. For youth, UN Habitat's will utilize its innovative participatory processes including ICT based Mobile phone apps, popular software such as Minecraft, and other tools through which the target groups will design their own public spaces. The process will be facilitated by the UN actors and done in collaboration with relevant government partners (thereby contributing to improved dialogue between citizen and their government bodies). UNV will provide ICT support through on-site NUNVs and OVs. NUNVs These spaces can include parks, playgrounds, town squares, street areas, or small scale public buildings. This builds upon a global partnership between UN Habitat and UN Women. NUNVs engineers will also support in the building of the public spaces through mentorship of engineering university students. The focus will be on providing safe and accessible places for recreation, learning, cultural events, and social interaction. For children/adolescents, UNICEF 's will utilize its expertise in child friendly spaces, child-friendly schools and innovation labs in partnership with UN Habitat's public space processes to develop appropriate areas, including in schools. In total, it is estimated that up to 15,000 children and adolescents, including adolescent girls, will benefit from the programme. National youth and university volunteers will be considered as community animators who can develop the activities, scheduling and maintenance programmes of these public spaces.	UN Habitat	UN Women, UNICEF, UNV (*)	MoLG/MDLF, Hebron Governorate, Municipalities	2,300,000					X	The assumption made is that public land will be available and granted by the municipalities and governorates for development of the public spaces. Previous collaboration within Hebron has shown that this is possible and welcomed by the government actors.
2		1						X	Towards an inclusive learning environment for youth in Hebron	High School Students in all Hebron areas with high drop-out risk (Grades 10-12)	This project seeks to address the needs of the most vulnerable students and youth, with a special focus on girls in all Hebron areas who are unemployed due to the mismatch between their education and the labour market. Since the labour force participation rate in Hebron is much lower for women than men, women are more vulnerable to informal, unpaid and unprotected work. Therefore, this project aims to provide these vulnerable students with practical and life skills through providing teachers with training on identified vocations linked to the labour market. NUNV specialists are proposed to support various field practicum for the students to have real-life experience in various labour markets. The project will target teachers, students and parents in schools in all Hebron areas by providing youth, in particular girls with the opportunity to develop these relevant skills and increase women's access to the labour market.	UNESCO	UNV (*)	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	500,000	X			Political situation that might affect accessing some schools		

	2	1					X		Towards empowering teachers to meet the diverse needs of students in Hebron	High School Students in all Hebron areas	This projects aims at increasing access to quality education by building the capacity of secondary education teachers in creating an inclusive and safe learning environment. This will be done through training teachers on INEE Minimum Standards to ensure that the provision of education is inclusive and of quality in times of crisis. Also focus will be given on building the capacity of teachers to strengthen emergency preparedness and response, to provide psychosocial support, special needs education and developing a more student-centered approach. Additionally UN/UN Human Rights Specialists propose to support teachers through comprehensive and holistic education training modules on human rights, conflict prevention and mitigation. This will also include education on the Sustainable Development Goals. Communication and Advocacy campaigns on human rights, conflict prevention and the SDGs through mobilized human rights national, youth and community volunteers who will be supported by Online Volunteers for the development of training modules. This project will engage secondary students in psycho social and non violence programme activities and it will provide them with practical and life skills and nurture their psychological and social development needs.	UNESCO	UNV (*)	Ministry of Education and Higher Education		500,000	X		Political situation that might affect accessing some schools
	1	2					X	X	Mitigate the impact of attacks on schools and promote schools as safe zones in affected schools in Hebron	15730 Students in 57 schools in Hebron, (9495 male, 6236 female) 1050 Teachers in 57 schools in Hebron (625 male and 425 female)	1) Capacity building support to strengthen emergency preparedness and response for the following: Provision of basic medical training to school staff to provide basic first aid and first line emergency care ; Provision of basic safety equipment such as first aid kits and fire extinguishers to vulnerable secondary schools ; Awareness raising and counselling sessions for teachers, students, staff and safety committees. The NUNV medical and safety volunteers can play a role in capacity building and teacher mentorship. 2) Capacity Development support to strengthen monitoring and communication of education-related violations. Provide training to education personnel on the utilisation of such surveillance programmes 3) To ensure that provision of education is inclusive and of quality in this time of crisis and in line with the INEE Minimum Standards. This includes guidance sessions to MoEHE central and district levels to apply INEE minimum standards and inclusive education approach in daily classroom practices ; Teacher support/classroom practices to apply INEE minimum standards and inclusive education approach in daily classroom practices/child led activities. IUNV INEE specialists to be strategically placed with the MoEHE to capacitate the MoEHE in creating structural and policy level mechanisms for emergency preparedness.	UNESCO	UNICEF, UNV (*)	MoEHE		1,284,907	X		Political situation that might affect accessing some schools
1					2				Managing Urban Heritage and urban renewal in the old city of Hebron and its vicinity	Residents of the old city and its vicinity in H2 (30,000 inhabitants)	The project aims to contribute at enhancing the living urban environment in the old town of Hebron by orienting compatible urban developments to assert the connections between the historic and contemporary urban landscape of the city through: • Identifying processes that shape transformations in the old town and its vicinity to create a better living environment leading to reduce the impact of the chaotic inward urban expansion. • Putting in place methods for urban rehabilitation using integrated approaches to ensure proper management of urban transformations as well as proper conservation of urban heritage and heritage assets. • Developing technical and vocational training programmes in heritage conservation. A network of skilled craftsmen who would protect the traditional know how using the proper techniques and materials would be established. • Emphasizing the economic aspect of cultural goods and creative industries and advocate urban culture as a significant driver for sustainable urban development.	UNESCO	UN Habitat	Ministry of local government, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	Hebron Rehabilitation Committee and the Municipality of Hebron	2,000,000		X	Risk: Accessibility to old city neighbourhoods Assumption: Flexibility of the Palestinian administrative and legal system to accommodate new approaches in urban heritage management
1	2	2	2				X	X	Rehabilitation and up-grade of essential infrastructure	All, with focus on women, children and youth. Area C and Old city. 15,000-30,000 persons. Creation of jobs for estimated 500 persons for 6 months and longer	The purpose of the project is to rehabilitate and up-grade infrastructure to improve business opportunities and community service delivery. The focus will be on activities that can quickly result in new employment opportunities and rehabilitation of health care clinics, schools, productive assets etc. Example of interesting projects are the tourist village and rehabilitation of the drainage system in the old city and improvement of water systems for domestic and agricultural purposes in Area C. The detailed list of projects will be developed together with the Governorate, CBOs and other local actors. The infrastructure will be implemented through intensive labor modalities.	UNDP	UNICEF, FAO	Governorate of Hebron, Ministry of Social Welfare and other line ministries, municipalities, local NGOs		3,000,000		x	The risk is lack of adequate funds and access to the area, though that should not be a problem, as UNDP, FAO and UNICEF have implemented projects in these areas before.
1									Business development for economic empowerment	Women, youth, Area C and H2, Skill training/work opportunities/business development for estimated 500 persons/producers.	The purpose of the project is to support business development and employment, with a particular focus on H2 and South Hebron and the interconnectivity between these areas and the rest of the Governorate. The project shall support local actors to make better use of the business potentials that are inherent in the city, with a particular focus on youth, women and vulnerable groups. The project will include activities such as supporting youth services in Yatta, helping women realize their potential in for example tourism and handicraft, assisting the development of business centers and helping small business access credit. The project will also include a component of advocacy, as access to economic assets and the right to movement are key factors for economic development.	UNDP		Governorate of Hebron, Ministry of Social Development and other line ministries		1,500,000		x	The risk is that the restrictions on economic development affects the results of the project
1									Employment for immediate improvement of livelihoods and for strengthening of skills for long term benefit	Vulnerable households, youth, graduates, women headed households, about 500 persons will get work opportunities for 6 months.	The project will focus on interventions that provides immediate work opportunities for vulnerable persons, youth and graduates, while improving their long term capacity for production and employment. The project will include work schemes that create high impact productive assets in the rural area and improvements in infrastructure in the old city, including housing. Regarding youth, including young graduates, the focus will be on internships or job placements in the private or public sector, with a focus on skills and on the job training. Special efforts will be taken to include persons with disabilities in the interventions.	UNDP		Ministry of Social Development private and public sector, NGOs etc		1,500,000			Access, lack of economic opportunities

1			2				X	X	Strengthening the planning and coordination capacity of the Governorate	All, with focus on women and youth. Area C and Old city. In the long term, it should create jobs for at least 4000 persons	The purpose of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the Hebron Governorate to better lead development efforts, by improving its capacity to coordinate development actors, formulate inclusive and participatory development plans and manage local economic development (LED) initiatives. The support will include the development of a LED team at the governor's office and supporting its capacity to identify potentials for Private Public Partnerships, help improve local business services, analyze value chains, strength consumer and producer organizations etc. The project will be implemented together with the regional hub in Amman and the ART Initiative, UNDP's hub for territorial partnerships. Additionally NUNVs development and economics specialists strategically placed within various Line Ministries to improve the capacity of the Governorate in Hebron. This will also include training on human rights and SDGs for national authorities.	UNDP	UNVs (*)	Governorate of Hebron, line ministries		300,000		X	That the governorate has adequate resources and mandate for implementing the project, that there is a good dialogue between private and public sector, access
				1			x		Future Restored: Helping young refugees and their families dealing with the effects of conflict -related violence	Youth and their families in refugee camps in Hebron area	Conflict related violence causes significant protection threats as well as negative physical and psychological impacts on beneficiaries. Psychosocial trauma has left many families and communities struggling to cope with the constant threat. This project seeks two outcomes, to strengthen UNRWA and CBO capacity through training in order to respond to beneficiaries psychosocial needs, respond in emergencies more effectively, institutionalize the referral system, and qualify CBOs in Psychological First Aid so they can act immediately. The second outcome seeks to help reintegration of victims from conflict-related violence through the creation of community support groups, re-intergration support in schools and vocational education, and finally awareness and community sensitivity to psychosocial interventions. IUNV psychosocial specialists can work with partners to create programmes for reintegration and mobilize communities for awareness campaigns on community sensitivity to psychosocial interventions. Peer to peer training elements.	UNRWA	UNV (*)		CBOs in refugee camps	700,000		X	Funding availability and security situation in the camps.
				1				1	Protective summer activities	Youth in refugee camps in Hebron area	Conflict related violence has caused significant issues for protection and well-being of Palestine refugees. The physical and emotional impacts are very high for many families, communities and of course children are the first one to be exposed. Two types of summer camps will be organized: 1. Youth Leaders Summer Camp: In-depth training for male and female youth (ages 18-24), selected from peer support groups, on concepts of leadership, human rights, advocacy, healthy lifestyle, and communication skills. Cultural considerations will be made (particularly for the girls) if they are not permitted to join the central camp; an UNRWA counselor will train them in their own community. They will also receive some capacity building for them to be able to assist the counselors to deliver the community psychosocial summer camps for children afterwards. These youths will be empowered in their role of referent for children in their communities. Additionally, UN National Youth Volunteers to support current project peer to peer mentoring of youth leaders. Advocacy campaigns on human rights through youth generated camp competitions. 2. Psychosocial Summer Camp: Targeting at communities prone to conflict-related violence, UNRWA staff and appropriate local partners will conduct activities for children and youth focusing on protective and psychosocial support, self-advocacy and human rights.	UNRWA	UNV (*)		CBOs in refugee camps	160,000		x	Funding availability and security situation in the camps.
	1						x	x	Children in distress phase III	Schoolchildren in UNRWA schools	As a result of the recent increase in violence in the West Bank, a disturbing trend of student to student violence as well as a significant increase in behaviors associated with distress and trauma have been observed in UNRWA schools. Through the provision of emergency psycho social and mental health activities, the projects seeks specifically to assist children overcome the distress and trauma of conflict-related violence as it relates to the current crisis in the West Bank. To ensure a sustainable approach, activities will also include the provision of psychosocial, mental health, psychosocial first aid (PFA) and first aid training for staff in order to be able to carry similar activities out on a longer term basis.	UNRWA				85,000		x	Funding availability
			1				x	x	Rehabilitation of kindergarten in Hebron H2 area	Residents of the old city and its vicinity in H2 (30,000 inhabitants)	The purpose fo the project is rehabilitation of kindergarten in H2 area in partnership with Hebron Rehabilitation Committee. Safety accessibility to children. Recreational activities.	UNRWA			Hebron Rehabilitation Committee and the Municipality of Hebron	80,000		x	Funding availability.
	2		1				x	x	Rehabilitation of kindergatens in Arab Rushaidi and Um ul Khair beduin communities in Area C	Bedouin communities in Area C	The purpose fo the project is rehabilitation of kindergatens in beduin communities in Area C.	UNRWA				40,000		x	Funding availability
1								X	Revitalization of agricultural production and innovation in small scale agricultural income generating projects (Poverty alleviation)	All, with focus on women, children and youth. Area C, 10,000-12,000 persons	The purpose of the project is to alleviate poverty for famers and herders. In kind and technical support will be provided to restore farmers, herders and cooperatives' food production activities. In addition, quick impact support will be provided to poor families particularly female headed households to establish income generating projects in agriculture. The focus will be on the old city and rural areas of Hebron.	FAO		Ministry of Agriculture, Governorate of Hebron, municipalities	Local NGOs	4,000,000			Funding availability. This project was identified as priority by MoA
1								X	Improve livestock productivity and protect livestock health	2,800 herders in Hebron Governorate	The purpose of the project is to enhance livestock productivity and improve animal health for herders in remote areas to restore and protect their productive assets. The main outputs of the project will be: - The establishment of a livestock improvement and demonstration/experimental station. - The establishment of a livestock quarantine station in Tarqumia which is necessary for food safety and smooth and regulated trade in livestock.	FAO		Ministry of Agriculture, Governorate of Hebron, municipalities	Local NGOs	6,000,000		X	The risk is lack of adequate funds and the approval from the Israeli Authorities
1								X	Improve the resilience of low resilience farmers and herders	All, with focus on women, children and youth. Area C, 15,000-20,000 persons	The purpose of the project is to support farmers and herders in mitigating water shortage problems through the establishment of water harvesting cisterns and water storage structures at the household and farm level in addition to rehabilitation of agricultural land and roads.	FAO		Ministry of Agriculture, Governorate of Hebron, municipalities	Local NGOs	10,000,000		X	Funding availability. This project was identified as priority by MoA

1								X	Develop the value chain for rain fed farming in western areas of Hebron governorate	All, with focus on women, children and youth. Area C. 15,000-20,000 persons	This purpose of the project is to develop the value chain for rain fed farming with a focus on grapes as well as other fruit trees and vegetables. The project will provide in-kind and technical support to help farmers valorize their land and increase productivity of rain fed farming.	FAO		Ministry of Agriculture, Governorate of Hebron, municipalities	Local NGOs	7,000,000		X	Funding availability. This project was identified as priority by MoA
	1							X	Diversion of children from the justice sector	750 children in conflict with the law in Areas A,B,C, H1 and H2. Note: this refers to children in conflict with the law under the Palestinian Authority, not with Israeli military law.	The purpose of the project is to develop and apply non-custodial measures and alternatives to detention including enrolment in vocational training, judicial examinations, and social control orders. This will include developing a best practice guide to implement alternative measures to Deprivation of Liberty and Existence of case studies in which non-custodial measures were applied. A second activity will include strengthening the linkages between the formal and informal justice sector at pre-trial and post-trial stages for diversion, and rehabilitation and reintegration support. The findings from this project will inform scale up to other Governorates in the West Bank. Furthermore, IUNVs restorative justice/alternative measures specialist to develop knowledge products alongside capacity training of both the formal and informal justice sector. Possible development of a community based restorative justice program to bring together citizens and the justice sector.	UNICEF	UNDP, UNVs (*)	Ministry of Interior (MOI), Police, and Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA)	Terres des Hommes (TdH)	800,000		X	Diversion is included in the national MOSA road map for the implementation of the Juvenile Protection Law, which is currently under development. UNICEF is directly supporting this process to ensure diversion is included as a key priority.
	1							X	Provision of psychosocial (PSS) and legal support to children in conflict with the Israeli military authorities	Provide legal assistance and PSS to 750 children and their families, and reach 10,000 children and families through outreach	The purpose of the project is to strengthen provision of legal assistance and psychosocial support to children and their families who are in conflict with Israeli military authorities to improve the treatment of children who come in contact with the Israeli military justice system. IUNV psychosocial specialists work with partners to create programmes for reintegration and mobilize communities for awareness campaigns on community sensitivity to psychosocial interventions. Peer to peer training elements. This includes individual legal assistance to reduce forced confessions, and maltreatment of children, whilst providing PSS to mitigate the traumatic impact. The project will also include setting up safe spaces for children, and outreach programmes to children and families.	UNICEF	UNV (*)	MOSA	Tamer, Medecins du Monde (MDM), and Defense for Children International (DCI)	700,000		X	Availability of premises for safe spaces, and freedom of movement for outreach activities. Further escalation of violence is a possible risk and can result in closed military zones, making it difficult to operate in affected areas especially for outreach programmes. However, the project includes work at individual and household level, which will contribute to preserve access.
2	1							X	Provision of WASH emergency support and material assistance to households and communities at risk of forcible transfer	Around 800 individuals per year, totaling around 2,400, for the 3 year project period. This project will prioritize at-risk individuals subject to demolitions in all areas within the Hebron Governorate.	The project aims at providing systematic and timely response to demolition, damages and confiscation of WASH assets and infrastructures resulting from individual and mass demolition, and other IHL violations. The provision of assets, material assistance and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure is envisaged to allow community members to properly access WASH facilities and assets. The project includes the following components: 1) Provision of WASH emergency support for all demolitions and destructions of WASH infrastructures resulting from IHL violations 2) Provision of post-90 days material assistance support for all demolitions and destructions of WASH infrastructures resulting from IHL violations 3) Provision of technical assistance and support to assure access to WASH facilities and assets, impeded to vulnerable men and women as result of IHL violations.	UNICEF		PWA, Governorate of Hebron	um of 5 INGO partners,	750,000		X	The security and political situation remains stable and the Partner Agencies are allowed to implement the activities; The economic situation and the currency stay stable and don't decrease the availability and accessibility of the needed resources. There will be no major natural disasters, earthquakes, floods, or rain shortage/ drought.
1		2		2				X	Increase of water availability, access and management in areas vulnerable to water access in the areas of Hebron Governorate	Approximately 29,300 people will benefit from the intervention; details follow: a) children <5y: 4,272 (2,093 girls and 2,179 boys); b) minors between 5y and 18 y: 7,950 (3,896 girls and 4,055 boys); c) adults between 18y and 70y: 11,760 (5,762 women and 5,998 men); d) elderly >70y are 363 (178 woman and 185 men); and e) 4,955 school children living in the nearby communities (6,323 girls and 6,581 boys). Among the target communities, 540 individuals will also benefit from WASH improvements in	The main purpose of the project is two-fold. First, to increase access to water among target communities and public facilities (schools and hospitals). Second, to ensure affordable and sustainable access to basic minimal services for the most vulnerable communities in marginalized/remote locations of Area C in the Hebron Governorate. To achieve the project objective, UNICEF will support the subsidized distribution of safe drinking water to the most vulnerable households, schools and hospitals. The system envisages a strong collaboration among local and regional stakeholders beyond the central management of PWA. The action involves a predictable water access management approach, assuring equity, and increasing accountability and responsibility among local, regional and national Palestinian stakeholders.	UNICEF		PWA	GVC (INGO)	850,000		X	The political and security situation stays stable and the humanitarian space is not interrupted by Israeli authorities and/or other military and/or political factors. The economic situation and the currency area stay stable and don't decrease the availability and the accessibility of the needed resources.
								X	Support Maternal, Emergency Obstetrical and New Born Care	Pregnant women in H2 and Area C. Note: the number of beneficiaries will be provided upon identification of the two healthcare centers which will be targeted in this project together with the Hebron Hospital.	1) Strengthen the health system capacity to provide quality emergency obstetrical services to pregnant women, by upgrading three facilities in Hebron, including: a) One Hospital (Hebron Hospital) and two health centers. The upgrade will comprise rehabilitation works and procurement of medical equipment. In addition, UNICEF and UNFPA will coordinate to support the capacity building of selected Intensive Care Unit (ICU) staff (medical and paramedical). 2) Support to the referral system to improve the emergency care services for women and children.	UNICEF	UNFPA	MoH		700,000		X	
Total																51,949,907			

27 Projects. Of these 10 are joint projects between two or more UN Agencies. **52 million approx budget**
12 projects are short term (less than 12 months)

13 address the right to an adequate standard of living as the primary focus of the intervention
5 address the right to protection as the primary focus of the intervention
4 address the right to education as the primary focus of the intervention
3 address the right to life, liberty and security of person as the primary focus of the intervention.
1 address the right to health as the primary focus of intervention
1 addresses the right to adequate housing as the primary focus of the intervention

(*): all activities proposed by UNV in a number of project concepts are still pending consultations/discussions with the UN Country Team in Palestine

UN Strategy for Hebron - Programme Matrix/ Expansion of ongoing projects

The project contributes primarily to the fulfillment of the following Human Right (1 = project primarily addresses this right, 2 = project addresses this right on a secondary basis)						The project's results are related to the following areas:			Project Title	For the following Rights Holders in Hebron: <i>** Note: Right holders focused on in the strategy include youth, women, and children, in areas A, B, and C, and H1 and H2 and refugee camps.</i>	Through this approach:	UN Agency involvement		In coordination and cooperation with the following Government and other key actors:		With the following estimated budgetary requirement (USD):	This will be accomplished during the following time frame:		Risks and Assumptions
1. Right to an adequate standard of living	2. Right to Children's protection	3. Right to education	4. Right to health	5. Right to Life, Liberty and Security of Person	6. Right to adequate housing	Human Rights Protection and Advocacy	Access to Services	Economic Empowerment and Livelihood				Convening Agency	Other UN agencies	Government Partners	Other implementing Partners		Short Term (A project completed within 12 months)	Medium Term (A project completed within 13-36 months)	
				1		X			Enhanced Human Rights Monitoring in H2 and Area C	Vulnerable groups in H2 and Area C in general	Enhance capacity for monitoring all human rights violations in Hebron (H2 in particular), basing on OHCHR's capacity as the only internationally mandated entity to monitor and report publicly on human rights violations in the oPt. UN Volunteers will work to enhance the capacity for citizen monitoring of human rights violations. IUNVs will bring expertise and neutrality to support capacity development of NUNVs and community volunteers to ensure future sustainability of local ownership of monitoring processes.	OHCHR	UNV (*)	N/A*		210,000		X	
	1	2				X	X	X	Building children's resilience through provision of protective presence to ensure safe access for children to at-risk schools in Hebron	Approximately 600 students (50 percent girls) and 50 teachers (50 percent female)	This main purpose of the project is to support children and teachers to timely and safely access schools by providing protective presence at key points in the field. The specific objectives of the projects are: to decrease the cases of harassment against children in the targeted areas; and strengthen safety and security for children and teachers on their daily commuting to/from schools. The project activity components will include: 1) Support protective presence to children and teaching staff (with a focus on female) on their way to/from schools in the targeted Hebron districts. 2) Support field accompaniment to children and teachers accessing checkpoints through deployment of international accompaniers; 3) Deploy accompaniers / observers to additional checkpoints and schools on an ad hoc basis, as a form of rapid response, in cases of a reported increase in harassment, violence and intimidation towards boys and girls; 4) Intervene directly in cases of harassment at the different checkpoints and schools to prevent and/or de-escalate the situation in order to facilitate better access to education; 5) Report and document grave violations against children in target areas; and 6) Raise awareness on the difficulties faced by children and advocate to help them fulfill their right to education with Israeli/Palestinian authorities and at the international level.	UNICEF		MOEHE Central-Hebron Directorate, Hebron Municipality	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI)	600,000	X		Volatile security situation at checkpoints; Israeli forces and settlers have attacked volunteers in past similar projects. UNICEF and its partners have started considering to support community-based initiatives. For instance, in Hebron parents and community members have organized themselves into groups accompanying their children to check-points, and monitoring possible cases of harassment. These community-driven actions have contributed to reduce the number of incidents and could potentially be expanded as an additional measure to the international protective presence efforts.
	1	2				X	X	X	Protective Presence in vulnerable schools in H2 (Hebron Old City)	More than 10,000 school students from the H2 area and communities of Beit Ummer and Beit Einoon.	For the description of the project purpose and programmatic approach: please see project above ("Building children's resilience through provision of protective presence to ensure safe access for children to at-risk schools in Hebron"). The Directorate of Education - North Hebron has sought the support of the UN to have international protective presence for highly vulnerable and at-risk school children in H2, prioritizing one school near to Beit Einoon roundabout and the one located close the cemetery in Beit Ummer. The request from the Directorate of Education comes at a time of increased tensions between settlers and Palestinian communities in H2, Beit Ummer and Beit Einoon.	UNICEF	OHCHR	Directorate of Education,	International Solidarity Movement (ISM)	1,200,000	X		Same as above.
1								X	Empowerment of youth through civic and social engagement, and economic engagement.	20,000 adolescents will benefit from skill development trainings and career counselling; 1,000 adolescents will participate in job-shadowing initiatives; At least 10,000 adolescents will collaborate with local community leaders to implement youth-led initiatives tackling issues of concern for both adolescents and their communities.	The purpose of this project is to increase opportunities for adolescent skills development and adolescent-led community engagement. The project includes two components: 1) Adolescents are trained on a variety of skills including critical and creative thinking, communication, collaboration (4Cs), along with leadership, teamwork, and advocacy skills; and 2) Adolescents put their training and acquired knowledge into action through developing their own initiatives that are usually geared towards providing solutions to social problems identified in their communities. To support (1) and (2) above, UNV proposes to: a) provide human rights training to empower young people to become agents of change in the field of human rights, support youth innovation and social entrepreneurship, b) Produce knowledge and guides on best practices in youth volunteerism for human rights in order to inform youth engagement programmes and help them network with one another, c) developing innovative communication mechanisms that would help create synergies and linkages between volunteers and their communities and d) Support social entrepreneurship through the support of IUNV ICT specialists and Online Volunteers.	UNICEF	UNV (*)	MoEHE	Alnayzak and Injaz	900,000	X		The political situation might affect access to some of the targeted schools. Should instability and insecurity prevent the access to the targeted schools, UNICEF, in coordination with the Ministry of Education and its implementing partners, will identify a second group of schools located in areas with lower insecurity.
Total															2,910,000				

4 Projects. Of these one is a joint project between two UN Agencies. **3 million approx budget**
3 projects are short term (less than 12 months)

1 addresses the right to an adequate standard of living as the primary focus of the intervention
2 address the right to protection as the primary focus of the intervention
1 addresses the right to life, liberty and security of person as the primary focus of the intervention.

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