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GENDER IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

THE HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY (OPT)

(2023–2026)

ABOUT

This document was developed by UN Women and OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team. It provides a collective vision of the shared responsibilities of the HCT, in collaboration with partners and national actors, to advance gender equality within the humanitarian operation in OPT.

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DISCLAIMER

The views and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent the views of the German Federal Foreign Office, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UN Women, OCHA, the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations.



UN Women is the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

<https://palestine.unwomen.org/en>
facebook.com/unwomenpal/



OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

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OBJECTIVE

This Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Accountability Framework (the “Framework”) sets out the way forward on advancing gender in humanitarian action by the Humanitarian Country Team (“HCT”) in the OPT, between 2023 and 2025.

The Framework presents a broad set of measurable outcomes, outputs, and indicators which will be reviewed on an annual basis to assess progress made towards achieving the framework theory of change. Annual progress assessments will identify achievements, lessons learned, challenges, emerging needs and existing gaps.

The Framework was premised on the findings of multi-stakeholder consultations held by UN Women and OCHA at the end of 2021.¹ It was also developed in accordance with the [recommendations of the End-term Joint Evaluation of UN Women and OCHA Joint Action Plan in Palestine “Strengthened Gender Focus in Humanitarian Action”](#),² carried out by an Independent Evaluator between March and October 2021. Forty-five key informants and two groups of stakeholders, both national and international contributed to the evaluation.³ The development of the Framework is also informed by a number of key documents, including The [IASC Policy and Accountability Framework on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action, IASC’s strategic prioritization of gender and localization \(with a focus on women led organizations\) for 2022-2023](#), the [Grand Bargain commitments](#) and UN Women Humanitarian Response Strategy (2022-2025).

The Framework seeks to harness a collective approach through strengthened involvement of HCT members in a more systematic, planned, and consistent manner throughout the inception and

implementation of the framework. To this end, HCT members will commit to the following:

1. Each HCT member will commit to spearhead a minimum of one GiHA Joint activity annually per the annual GiHA workplan . The HCT members commit to reporting against progress on the activities on a quarterly basis at HCT meetings.
2. HCT members commit to report on corporate level/ organization level progress against the indicators outlined in the Framework on an annual basis.
3. HCT members at representative/deputy representative levels will alternate co-chairing the GiHA working group on an annual basis. UN Women will continue to be a standing chair of the GiHA working group to ensure continuity and institutional memory.

Overview of Progress:

Since 2013, UN Women and OCHA in the occupied Palestinian territory (OPT) have partnered to advance gender equality in humanitarian action and ensure effective gender mainstreaming through collaboration and involvement of humanitarian actors, including HCT members, the cluster system, and women-led organizations. This partnership has led to a better understanding of gender-based vulnerabilities and improved the humanitarian response by addressing the differentiated impact of the crisis on diverse population groups and overcoming biases in accessing assistance and protection.

In 2015, a two-year Joint Action Plan (JAP) was developed by the two agencies as part of a global pilot initiative to better mainstream gender into

1 <https://gate.unwomen.org/EvaluationDocument/ReportDocIndex?evaluationDocumentID=9702>

2 Final Evaluation_UN Women OCHA JAP_FINAL.docx

3 Final Evaluation_UN Women OCHA JAP_FINAL.docx, p 73.

humanitarian action that spanned 2016-2017. This was followed by a new iteration which was produced for another three years (2018-2020), given that there was still a need to strengthen the humanitarian actors' collective performance on gender equality, advance the role of local women and civil society organizations in the humanitarian response; ensure that the assistance is gender responsive at a planning and implementation level, and strengthen the strategic use of knowledge products in advocacy and policy development.

The 2018-2020 JAP was informed by several relevant policies, instruments and standards relating to humanitarian response, gender equality as well as the policies of UN Women and OCHA. It sought to capitalize on the complementary capacities and

mandates of OCHA and UN Women to advance gender equality in the humanitarian response and ensure effective gender mainstreaming.

Prior to the development of the 2021-2023 JAP, UN Women commissioned an independent evaluation to assess the contribution of the JAP to an inclusive and gender-responsive humanitarian action, document the enabling factors and lessons learned that influenced the JAP's outcomes as well as develop concrete recommendations for the development of the next iteration of the JAP (2021-2023).⁴ The evaluation involved 45 key informants and two focus group discussions with two groups, one with international stakeholders and the other with national stakeholders.

4 Which was later replaced with the development of the GiHA Accountability Framework.

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OF THE 2018-2020 JOINT ACTION PLAN

The [End-term Joint Evaluation of UN Women and OCHA Joint Action Plan in Palestine “Strengthened Gender Focus in Humanitarian Action”](#) in the occupied Palestinian territory (OPT) has yielded nine key recommendations for progress and development.

Recommendation 1, Priority- High: OCHA and UN Women should do a joint review of the JAP management structure, with a view to sharing the responsibilities and day to day management of the JAP in a more equative manner, and that includes more frequent stops for joint stocktaking exercises and moments for reflection. Such an approach could lead to a timelier identification of the factors threatening the sustainability of the JAP in the future (including the lack of dedicated resources) and to an earlier identification and leveraging of enabling factors. It should include ways of bolstering the human resources that both organizations have at their disposal in the country (whether through missions or more long-term).

Recommendation 2, Priority: High: For the next iteration of the JAP, UN Women and OCHA should involve the HCT members by consulting them and incorporating their suggestions and recommendations with a view to increasing the sustainability of the good results of the JAP as well as its ownership. They should also brief the donors on the ongoing work that is being realized within the framework of the JAP and seek their support to its implementation.

Recommendation 3, Priority: High: UN Women and OCHA Palestine should liaise with the HC’s office to identify ways in which the accountability for gender equality and women empowerment is clearly identified and system wide. This could include

but is not limited to a) placing the responsibility overseeing gender responsiveness and inclusiveness in humanitarian action in his/her office; b) ensuring that the HCT compact which is the framework of accountability⁵ translated into action on gender equality and gender responsiveness and reflects the responsibilities of different actors; c) strengthening the monitoring of gender-related commitments made by the HCT members, particularly those that have been ranked as gender responsive; d) including gender-responsiveness as a collective outcome when they begin to align their strategic planning exercises in 2022 (i.e., the Cooperation Framework and the Humanitarian Response Plan). In doing so, they should systematically apply a diversity and inclusion sensitive approach, disaggregated data and use standardized SOPs (e.g., on referral of survivors of GBV).

Recommendation 4, Priority – High: UN Women, OCHA should lead efforts by the HCT to strengthen the localized approach to gender-responsiveness in Palestine, better reflecting the priorities of national stakeholders including the national authorities and affected population and civil society organizations. Such efforts should: a) emphasize the empowerment of women and their resilience as much as they emphasize on their need for protection; b) reach out to the wider society, local leaders, men, and youth-led organizations on evidence-based approaches to gender and masculinities; c) build grassroots capacities on male engagement on these issues; and d) continue to document more frequently and clearly the differentiated consequences that the military occupation has had on the lives of men, boys, women, and girls as well as their differentiated humanitarian and protection needs. The results of these documentations should continue to be integrated and highlighted in their advocacy efforts

⁵ In the Compact, “HCT members commit to ensure that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are at the very core of humanitarian action which promotes the equitable rights of affected people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. To this end, an understanding of the specific needs, concerns, capacities and priorities of women, girls, boys, and men should inform emergency preparedness and the humanitarian programme cycle (humanitarian planning and response). It also means that the HCT must facilitate the active participation and leadership of women and girls in humanitarian action and beyond; and promote transformative change for more inclusive and equitable society in the OPT”.

and continue to be linked to UN Women and OCHA's interventions on UN SC Resolution 1325 and the national action plan.

Recommendation 5, Priority: High: UN Women and OCHA in Palestine should liaise with their respective headquarters and the IASC to encourage a comprehensive review of the GAM based on the experience of the HCT in Palestine and the significant challenges that have been encountered. The revised GAM should be incorporated into the formal planning and reporting tools used during the HRP. Pending a broader reform of the GAM, UN Women and OCHA in Palestine should lead in proposing alternative user-friendly, relevant, and practical guidance notes that organizations and their staff could use in different stages of the programme cycle.

Recommendation 6, Priority: High: UN Women should review the content of its trainings and capacity building with a view to nuancing the key messaging and developing further guidance on how to assess and reflect the needs of vulnerable groups following a gender-inclusive assessment including boys and men (e.g., LGBTI, persons with disabilities) and implementation. It should also invest in training trainers and in ensuring that the training is adapted to the knowledge level and needs of the recipients from among relevant stakeholders. UN Women and OCHA should also go back to holding trainings on the HRP jointly as it was done in the past as both agencies served to reinforce each other's efforts.

Recommendation 7, Priority: Medium: UN Women and OCHA in Palestine should advocate with the HC and the ICCG principals for the strengthening of the position of the gender focal points. Some of the ways through which gender focal points can be better supported include: a) formalizing the responsibilities of their staff that act as gender focal points; b) ensuring that gender focal points are evaluated against them; c) extending the responsibilities of the gender focal points to include also lending support with the monitoring of gender-responsiveness in the humanitarian response of clusters (particularly

projects with 4T and 4M GAM;⁶ d) undergoing a thorough induction training when they assume their responsibilities as gender focal points; e) receiving a training on how to become trainers, so that they can autonomously impart knowledge among relevant stakeholders including the authorities and national NGOs and CBOs involved in the humanitarian response.

Recommendation 8, Priority: Medium: UN Women, OCHA and the wider HCT should engage national NGOs and civil society organizations more effectively, particularly in sectors such as water and sanitation where women's organizations are less active and prevalent. The key consideration for supporting national NGOs should be their expertise, links to the community and their ability to meet the needs of their communities. Local partners should be engaged as equal partners. Efforts should be made to be more inclusive of smaller CBOs who may not be specialized protection NGOs but who nevertheless play an important role in meeting the needs of vulnerable groups.

Recommendation 9, Priority: Medium: UN Women, OCHA and the wider HCT should develop plans for the systematic capacity building of civil society organizations, including women's organizations and which are not limited to gender-inclusiveness but also incorporate topics such as programme and financial management, as well as broader protection and humanitarian principles.

The OPT has continuously been acknowledged for good performance on the integration of gender in humanitarian action across different milestones and targets. According to [the IASC Gender Accountability Framework Report \(2021\)](#) the OPT as a crisis-settings has produced HNOs that demonstrated gender analysis and SADD consistently across four years since the launch of the IASC Gender Policy. Pioneering initiatives such as gender with age marker trainings and involving women-led organizations in humanitarian processes and financing have been undertaken.

6 Minutes of ICCG Meeting – Gaza 21 February 2018

In January 2020, the UN Country Team in the OPT adOPTed the Humanitarian, Development, and Peace Nexus (HDPN) approach, underscoring the importance of integrating gender across the three

pillars. This approach requires coordinated efforts leveraging the UN coordination mandate to address developmental, humanitarian, and peace-related challenges.

ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES OF THE GENDER IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The framework seeks to achieve the outcomes below.

Outcome 1:

Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in the OPT has strengthened accountability towards gender equality commitments in the coordination, planning and implementation of Humanitarian Action.

Outcome 2:

Crisis affected populations (particularly women and girls) exercise their voice, agency and participation in humanitarian response planning,

implementation, and recovery across the Humanitarian- Development-Peace Nexus.

Outcome 3:

Women’s led organizations (WLOs) and women’s rights organizations (WROs) have increased leadership and participation in humanitarian action and recovery efforts.

The anticipated outcomes of the Gender in Humanitarian Affairs Accountability Framework (2023–2025) in the OPT, are the result of the following theory of change:

Theory of change

	IF	THEN
1	Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in the OPT has strengthened accountability towards gender equality commitments in the coordination, planning and implementation of Humanitarian Action;	Crisis-affected population in the OPT (particularly women and girls) will be better served by gender-transformative humanitarian response
2	Crisis affected populations (particularly women and girls) exercise their voice, agency and participation in humanitarian response planning, implementation, and recovery across the Humanitarian- Development-Peace Nexus;	Crisis-affected population in the OPT (particularly women and girls) will be empowered to contribute as leaders in their communities including in planning, implementation and recovery across the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus; and
3	Women’s led organizations (WLOs) and women’s rights organizations (WROs) have increased leadership and participation in humanitarian action and recovery efforts.	Crisis-affected population in the OPT (particularly women and girls) will have greater influence in building their resilience; benefit equally from humanitarian action; and attain more equitable relationships free from violence.

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING:

Monitoring will be carried out throughout the implementation of the framework and will be complemented with a comprehensive baseline and endline exercise which will support finetuning the baselines and targets. A logical framework including outcome and output indicators has been developed for the framework to measure the extent to which outcomes and outputs have been achieved (See Annex I). The realization of the Framework outcomes will be achieved incrementally between

2023 and 2026 (See Annex II). The collection of information and tracking of performance against the indicators will be administered by UNWOMEN.

An annual workplan will be developed at the technical level to progressively reach the outcomes. Tools and analysis drawn from GAM trends, case studies, HRP midterm review, IASC accountability report(s), will also be utilized to ensure an evidence-based approach to monitoring efforts.

ANNEX I

Accountability Framework

Strategic Objective **Humanitarian Country Team in the OPT is accountable to gender equality and women's empowerment commitments and standards in humanitarian action.**

Outcome 1. Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in the OPT has strengthened accountability towards gender equality commitments in the coordination, planning and implementation of Humanitarian Action.

Outcome level indicators:

Indicator 1.A.

HPC uses gender responsive analysis and monitoring to inform humanitarian planning and response.

Indicator 1.B.

Humanitarian financing mechanisms/funds (OPT HF and CERF) set specific gender targets and prioritize funding programmes that address gender needs.

Indicator 1.C.

Number of multi-sectoral plans, strategies or programmes that are implemented by the HCT to address gender specific vulnerabilities and particularly advance women's equal access to and use of services, goods and/resources.

Output 1.1. The HCT has increased capacity to address and prioritize the gendered and intersectional needs of crisis affected population particularly women and girls.

Output level indicators:

Indicator 1.1.A.

HNO and HRP include/are informed by SADD, gender analysis, gender indicators and gender targeted actions.

Indicator 1.1.B.

HRP includes projects aimed at combating and mitigating the impact of (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) through targeted interventions.

Indicator 1.1.C.

A measure to analyze GAM data on annual basis is developed and applied by the HCT in cooperation with UN Women and OCHA.

Indicator 1.1.D.

The HCT sets measurable targets and indicators, in consultation with stakeholders, to enhance the integration of gender equality funding in CERF and HF processes.

Output 1.2. Coordination architecture and mechanisms (i.e., the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), clusters and sub-clusters, advocacy working group etc.) integrate gender into the assessment, planning and implementation of humanitarian response.

Output level indicators:

Indicator 1.2.A.

Total number of humanitarian clusters and sub clusters that have allocated and maintained use of a gender focal point.

Indicator 1.2.B.

Total number of cluster-level gender plans developed in partnership with local/women's organizations and gender focal points.

Indicator 1.2.C.

Percentage of cluster-level response plans and strategies that demonstrate the integration of gender equality.

Indicator 1.2.D.

Number of gender focused actions included in the national and sub-national ICCG workplans that are implemented.

Output 1.3. The Gender in Humanitarian Action Group (GiHA) has increased capacity to coordinate and further gender equality commitments in humanitarian action.

Output level indicators:

Indicator 1.3.A.

Number of gender focal points who provide technical support on gender to HRP and HF processes including vetting panels.

Indicator 1.3.B.

Percentage of cluster members and gender focal points (out of the total) who are monitoring gender-responsiveness in relevant clusters' humanitarian response.

Indicator 1.3.C.

Percentage of cluster members and gender focal points reporting capacity to act as trainers of GiHA (including but not limited to GAM).

Outcome 2: Crisis affected populations (particularly women and girls) exercise their voice, agency and participation in humanitarian response planning, implementation, and recovery across the Humanitarian- Development-Peace Nexus.

Outcome Level Indicators:

Indicator 2.A:

The process of developing and implementing humanitarian appeals and crisis/conflict recovery programmes actively seeks and values the insights and recommendations of affected populations, highlighting the importance of inclusivity and gender-responsive approaches.

Indicator 2.B.

Number of interagency programmes and initiatives implemented to promote gender equality across the Humanitarian- Development- Peace Nexus.

Output 2.1. Women and girls affected by the protracted humanitarian crisis have increased capabilities to participate in, access and benefit from humanitarian planning, response and financing.

Output level indicators:

Indicator 2.1.A.

Total number of women and girls who are direct beneficiaries of the humanitarian response plan.

Indicator 2.1.B.

Humanitarian programmes comprehensively assess their impact on marginalized women's and girls' groups, ensuring that their specific needs, challenges, and aspirations are addressed.

Indicator 2.1.C.

Percentage of humanitarian projects funded through the HRP that are coded as 3M,3T, 4M and 4T.

Outcome 3: Women's led organizations (WLOs) and women's rights organizations (WROs) have increased leadership and participation in humanitarian action and recovery efforts.

Outcome level indicators:

Indicator 3.A:

Systematic engagement of women's organization within the planning process and coordination architecture.

Indicator 3.B:

A senior women's advisory board is established to inform the HCT members on key gender trends and priorities.

Output 3.1: Local women-led/women's rights have increased capacity to participate in humanitarian action processes and structures.

Output level indicators:

Indicator 3.1.A:

Percentage of humanitarian coordination bodies or structures in which women's organizations participate (localization taskforce, GiHA working group and other coordination groups).

Indicator 3.1.B:

Representation of WLOs in the analysis and planning processes of the HNO and HRP .

Indicator 3.1.C.

Number of local women's organizations that self-identify when surveyed as having strengthened capacity to provide gender advisory support to humanitarian actors.

Output 3.2: Women-led/women's rights organizations have increased access to humanitarian financing.

Output level indicators:

Indicator 3.2.A:

Number of women's organizations that receive direct funding through HRP and the HPF (disaggregated by whether or not the organization is a first-time recipient).

Indicator 3.2.B.

Number of people affected by the crisis who benefit from humanitarian responses designed and implemented by women's organizations.

Indicator 3.2.C:

OCHA's FTS and its gender-coding systems track gender-focused humanitarian funding as well as funding allocated to WROs/WLOs.

ANNEX II

Accountability Framework Table

Accountability Framework Table (Outcomes, outputs, indicative activities, responsibilities, comments)			
<p>Outcome 1. Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in the OPT has strengthened accountability towards gender equality commitments in the coordination, planning and implementation of humanitarian action.</p> <p>Outcome indicator: 1.A. HPC uses gender responsive analysis and monitoring to inform humanitarian planning and response.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): Yes, the Gender Alert Target (2024): Yes Target (2025): Yes Target (2026): Yes</p> <p>Outcome indicator: 1.B. Humanitarian financing mechanisms/funds (OPT HF and CERF) set specific gender targets and prioritize funding programmes that address gender needs.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): To be established. Target (2025): Yes Target (2026): Yes</p> <p>Outcome indicator: 1.C. Number of multi-sectoral plans, strategies or programmes that are implemented by the HCT to address gender specific vulnerabilities and particularly advance women’s equal access to and use of services, goods and/resources.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): To be established. Target (2025): 3 Target (2026): 4</p>			
Outputs	Indicative activities	Responsibility	Comments
<p>Output 1.1. The HCT has increased capacity to address and prioritize the gendered and intersectional needs of crisis affected population particularly women and girls.</p> <p>Output level indicators:</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.A.</u> HNO and HRP include/are informed by SADD, gender</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produce the Gender Alert to inform the HPC - Produce humanitarian knowledge products that highlight gendered and intersectional needs of crisis affected population. 	<p>Joint: RC/HC’s office;</p> <p>UN Women Special Representative and GiHA Team Leader;</p>	

<p>analysis, gender indicators and gender targeted actions.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): Yes Target (2024): Yes Target (2025): Yes Target (2026): Yes</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.B.</u> HRP includes projects aimed at combating and mitigating the impact of (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) through targeted interventions.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): Yes Target (2024): Yes Target (2025): Yes Target (2026): Yes</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.C.</u> A measure to analyze GAM data on annual basis is developed and applied by the HCT in cooperation with UN Women and OCHA.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): Under development Target (2024): Yes Target (2025): Yes Target (2026): Yes</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.1.D.</u> The HCT sets measurable targets and indicators, in consultation with stakeholders, to enhance the integration of gender equality funding in CERF and HF processes.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): To be established Target (2025): Yes Target (2026): Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematic review of HNO and HRP to ensure that they are informed by SADD, gender analysis, gender indicators and gender targeted actions. - Ensure HRP includes plans for services for survivors and also strategies for prevention and mitigation of all forms of GBV and PSEA. - Ensure GAM monitoring exercise is completed and reported on in the HRP midcycle review. - Ensure gender indicators data system established and made accessible to HCT members - RC/HC's office receives regular briefings on gender priorities and challenges. - Appointment of a UN Women secondee to RC/HC 	<p>OCHA Head of Office and Deputy Head of Office.</p>	
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<p>Output 1.2. Coordination architecture and mechanisms (i.e., the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), clusters and sub-clusters, advocacy working group etc.) integrate gender into the assessment, planning and implementation of humanitarian response.</p> <p>Output level indicators: <u>Indicator 1.2.A.</u> Total number of humanitarian clusters and sub clusters that have allocated and maintained use of a gender focal point.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 6 clusters Target (2024): 6 clusters Target (2025): 6 clusters Target (2026): 6 clusters</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.B.</u> Total number of cluster-level gender plans developed in partnership with local/women’s organizations and gender focal points.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 2 Target (2024): 3 Target (2025): 4 Target (2026): 5</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.C.</u> Percentage of cluster-level response plans and strategies that demonstrate the integration of gender equality.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): To be established. Target (2025): 30% Target (2026): 40%</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2.D.</u> Number of gender focused actions included in the national and sub-national ICCG workplans that are implemented.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 80% Target (2024): 100% Target (2025): 100% Target (2026): 100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical backstopping on gender to ICCG, clusters and sub-working groups - Regular systematic meetings on gender priorities take place with clusters across the HCT. - Cluster-level gender workplans are developed with inputs from WRO/WLOs. - Cluster-level response plans and strategies integrate gender equality components and are regularly updated to address the latest developments. - The ICCG regularly and strategically supports the undertaking of gender and humanitarian assistance activities. 	<p>Joint: RC/HC’s office;</p> <p>UN Women GiHA team;</p> <p>OCHA GiHA team.</p>	
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<p>Output 1.3. The Gender in Humanitarian Action Group (GiHA) has increased capacity to coordinate and further gender equality commitments in humanitarian action.</p> <p>Output level indicators: <u>Indicator 1.3. A.</u> Number of gender focal points who provide technical support on gender to HRP and HF processes including vetting panels.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 3 GFPs Target (2024): 4 GFPs Target (2025): 5 GFPs Target (2026): 6 GFPs</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.B.</u> Percentage of cluster members and gender focal points (out of the total) who are monitoring gender-responsiveness in relevant clusters' humanitarian response.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): To be established. Target (2025): 25 per cent Target (2026): 35 per cent</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3.C.</u> Percentage of cluster members and gender focal points reporting capacity to act as trainers of GiHA (including but not limited to GAM).</p> <p>Baseline (2023): To be established. Target (2024): 30% Target (2025): 50% Target (2026): 70%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The GiHA WG convenes and coordinates with national actors on gender equality on an annual basis. - Expansion of the GiHA WG to include national WROs/WLOs - The work of gender focal points is formally incorporated into their performance assessments. - Cluster members and gender focal points annually review their cluster's response for gender responsiveness. - Cluster members and gender focal points receive a systematic induction training on integrating gender into humanitarian action. - Trainers are trained to support the integration of gender into humanitarian action for local authorities and national NGOs/CBOs. 	<p>Joint: UN Women GiHA team;</p> <p>OCHA GiHA team;</p> <p>Clusters;</p> <p>GiHA.</p>	
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Outcome 2: Crisis affected populations (particularly women and girls) exercise their voice, agency and participation in humanitarian response planning, implementation, and recovery across the Humanitarian- Development-Peace Nexus.

Outcome Level Indicator:

Indicator 2.A: The process of developing and implementing humanitarian appeals and crisis/conflict recovery programmes actively seeks and values the insights and recommendations of affected populations, highlighting the importance of inclusivity and gender-responsive approaches.

Baseline (2023): To be established

Target (2025): Yes

Target (2026): Yes

Indicator 2.B. Number of interagency programmes and initiatives developed to promote gender equality across the Humanitarian- Development- Peace Nexus.

Baseline (2023): To be established

Target (2024): 1

Target (2025): 2

Target (2026): 3

Outputs	Indicative activities	Responsibility	Comments
<p>Output 2.1.: Women and girls affected by the protracted humanitarian crisis have increased capabilities to participate in, access and benefit from humanitarian planning, response and financing.</p> <p>Output level indicators: <u>Indicator 2.1.A.</u> Percentage of increase of the total number of women and girls who are direct beneficiaries of the humanitarian response plan.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): To be established. Target (2024): 10 per cent increase Target (2025): 20 per cent increase Target (2026): 30 per cent increase</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.1.B.</u> Humanitarian programmes comprehensively assess their impact on marginalized women and girls’ groups, ensuring that their specific needs, challenges, and aspirations are addressed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out consultations with women and girls on humanitarian priorities. - Humanitarian programmes assess impact on marginalized women and girls’ groups to ensure identified needs are met. - Establish a network of key informants from the affected population that have diverse groups of women, men, boys and girls and ensure they are consulted to inform humanitarian processes. 	<p>Joint: UN Women GiHA team;</p> <p>OCHA GiHA team and field teams;</p> <p>HCT;</p> <p>GiHA.</p>	

<p>Baseline (2023): To be established. Target (2025): Yes Target (2026): Yes</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.1.C</u> Percentage of humanitarian projects funded through the HRP that are coded as 4T (gender targeted).</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 5% Target (2024): 6% Target (2025): 8% Target (2026): 10%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pool of crisis-affected women and girls established and engaged in HCT processes. - Regular monitoring of GAM. 		
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Outcome 3: Women’s led organizations (WLOs) and women’s rights organizations (WROs) have increased leadership and participation in humanitarian action.

Outcome Level Indicator:

Indicator 3.A: Systematic engagement of women’s organization within the planning process and coordination architecture.

Baseline (2023): N/A
Target (2024): Yes
Target (2025): Yes
Target (2026): Yes

Indicator 3.B: A senior women’s advisory board is established to inform the HCT members on key gender trends and priorities.

Baseline (2023): N/A
Target (2025): Yes
Target (2026): Yes

Outputs	Indicative activities	Responsibility	Comments
<p>Output 3.1: Local women-led/women’s rights have increased capacity to participate in humanitarian action processes and structures.</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.1.A:</u> Percentage of humanitarian coordination bodies or structures in which women’s organizations participate (localization taskforce, GiHA and other coordination groups.)</p> <p>Baseline (2023): To be established. Target (2025): 25 per cent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HCT processes include WROs/ WLOs in decision-making processes. - Build the capacity of local women’s organizations on gender responsive localization - Ensure that women’s organization participate actively in 	<p>Joint: UN Women GiHA team;</p> <p>OCHA GiHA team and field teams;</p> <p>HCT;</p> <p>GiHA</p>	

<p>Target (2026): 35 per cent</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.1.B:</u> Representation of WLOs in the analysis and planning processes of the HNO and HRP.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): N/A Target (2025): Yes Target (2026): Yes</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.1.C:</u> Number of local women’s organizations that self-identify when surveyed as having strengthened capacity to provide gender advisory support to humanitarian actors.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): To be established. Target (2024): 10 Target (2025): 15 Target (2026): 20</p> <p>Output 3.2: Women-led/women’s rights organizations have increased access to humanitarian financing.</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.2.A:</u> Number of women’s organizations that receive direct funding through HRP and the HPF (disaggregated by whether or not the organization is a first-time recipient).</p> <p>Baseline (2023): 4 organizations Target (2024): 5 organizations Target (2025): 7 organizations Target (2026): 10 organizations</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.2.B:</u> Number of people affected by the crisis who benefit from humanitarian responses designed and implemented by women’s organizations</p> <p>Baseline (2023): To be established Target (2025): 15,000 Target (2026): 20,000</p> <p><u>Indicator 3.2.C:</u> OCHA’s FTS and its gender-coding systems track gender-focused humanitarian funding as well as funding</p>	<p>humanitarian planning and monitoring processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs assessments carried out at local women/women’s organizations (with a focus on most at risk groups) assessing their ability to advocate for gender in national preparedness, humanitarian response and recovery. - Trainings provided to local women/women’s organizations (with a focus on most at risk groups) to support advocacy, programme and financial management. - Assessments carried out to gauge civil society organizations’ (working on gender equality and women’s empowerment) capacity to exercise leadership in gender equality and women’s empowerment in humanitarian action. - Core funding provided to support the most at risk local women/women’s organizations. - Funding provided to support gender responsive/gender transformation in national preparedness, humanitarian response and recovery. - Ensure humanitarian financing funds establish clear gender targets and prioritize financing programming that 		
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<p>allocated to WROs/WLOs.</p> <p>Baseline (2023): N/A Target (2025): Yes Target (2026): Yes</p>	<p>address gender needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humanitarian Fund management staff strengthen their capacity to apply strategies laid out in the GiHA accountability framework. - CERF and HF implementing partners receive training on incorporating gender equality aspects into pooled fund applications, project implementation, and reporting 		
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ANNEX III

Contextual Background

The unresolved political root causes of the crisis in the OPT pose a continuous risk of deterioration and regional spread. However, the UN's focus remains on utilizing sustainable, predictable, and effective instruments to address the short-term humanitarian crisis and work towards a lasting and equitable solution.

The policies and practices of over 50 years of Israeli occupation affect the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, creating a reality where the living standards, coping mechanisms, as well as physical and mental wellbeing (particularly for the most vulnerable Palestinian communities) are continually threatened. This protracted humanitarian and protection crisis is further imperilled by regular violent escalations, an internal Palestinian political division and the COVID-19 pandemic.⁷ All of which contribute to the problematic status quo: one where harmful gender norms, a shrinking civic space, lack of political will, and intersecting forms of discrimination continue to have a gender differentiated impact on women, girls, men and boys; create gender specific risks and vulnerabilities; and create barriers to the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and girls, particularly as leaders in humanitarian processes.⁸

A recent multi-year humanitarian evaluation highlighted that the single biggest determinant of a person's agency in and out of crisis was their gender.^{9&10} Populations affected by crises face difficult challenges worldwide, however, the disadvantages, exclusion and violence women and girls face are exacerbated due to pre-existing gender-based discrimination and inequality. When individuals face emergencies there is an elevated risk of gender-based violence, pregnancy, child, early and forced marriage as well as other gendered consequences. Intersecting aspects of identities (including dimensions such as age, economic class, ability, religion, minority status, sexual orientation and gender identity) can further determine how those affected by crisis are impacted. Crisis can also disrupt women's ability to effectively organize or take leadership positions to influence decisions impacting their lives, including within the humanitarian response.¹¹

While the global humanitarian system has improved in integrating gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls into humanitarian action in recent years, it has inconsistently approached gender in humanitarian action in a holistic manner. Experts have recognized that more needs to be done to ensure gender is integrated in humanitarian action in a way that guarantees meaningful contributions of women and girls to the humanitarian planning and decision-making processes which directly impact their lives and their dependents' lives.¹² In fact, humanitarian action (including programming related to risk reduction, preparedness, response and early recovery) offers the opportunity to support more progressive gender roles, social norms, relationships and gender transformation more broadly. Carefully calibrated, humanitarian action can also reform institutions and support national reform to protect individuals from human rights abuses including, for example, Gender Based Violence (GBV).

7 UN Women, '2021 Gender Alert: 2021 Gender Alert: A Multisectoral Gender Analysis to Inform the 2022 Humanitarian Programme Cycle in the OPT', 2021.

8 The Gender in Humanitarian Action Accountability framework uses the shorter phrase "women, girls, men and boys" throughout to refer to women and men of: (a) different ages, understanding that gender roles and responsibilities change across the life cycle; (b) diverse backgrounds, understanding that sexuality, ethnicity, nationality, disability, belief, civil or economic status, norms and cultural and traditional practices etc. can be barriers or enablers, depending on context; and (c) different experiences, understanding that experiences of marginalization are heterogeneous. Marginalization derives from multiple and intersecting factors; Generation Equality Forum, 'Women Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action Compact', p.3, 2021.

9 Levine, Sida, Gray and Venton, 'Multi-year humanitarian funding', HPG Report, 2019, <https://cdn.odi.org/media/documents/12809.pdf>

10 In all four countries, the factors which shaped people's agency in crisis were economic, social and personal (page 2) - The single biggest determinant of an individual's life chances in all four countries was whether they were born male or female. Discussion of resilience at household or community level can mask the fact that what may be considered advantageous for a household or community is not necessarily in the interests of 50% of their members. It is impossible to detail every way that gender shapes someone's life, but several themes were striking across the study countries (page 18)

11 UN Women, 'UN-Women Humanitarian Strategy 2022 – 2025', 2021.

12 UN Women, 'Promoting Localized Gender Accountability in Addressing GBV and Inequalities in Humanitarian Crisis', p.2, 2022.

13 UN Women, 'UN-Women Humanitarian Strategy 2022 – 2025', p. 11, 2021.