****United Nations **HUMAN RIGHTS** Office

**Project Proposal**

**To protect and advance human rights in the occupied Palestinian territory**

**March 2020**

|  |
| --- |
| **Why contribute to the UN Human Rights Office in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) ACTION** |
| Providing UN Human Rights oPt with resources will enable the Office to promote and protect the full enjoyment and realization by all Palestinians of their rights during the ongoing Israeli occupation and in the attempts to find a solution to the conflict, including through support to building a State of Palestine respectful of its human rights obligations. Contributions will in particular help:**Support to the Government to comply with its human rights obligations.** Throughcapacity-building efforts the Office supports and assists Palestine in its implementation of the human rights treaties ratified since 2014. **Provide guidance to civil society** on international human rights standards and assist them in monitoring the human rights situation and leverage the national and international protection systems.**Provide strategic support to the work of the Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR)** to consolidate progress made in the realization of human rights in Palestine. |  | **Support impartial expert monitoring and reporting** on the human rights situation across the oPt and across all duty-bearers. The results of monitoring inform the capacity-building programme and form the core of public reports to the United Nations Human Rights Council, General Assembly and Security Council.**Guard against, and take decisive action to limit reprisals and retaliation against human rights defenders**, and help fight against impunity for these acts.**Bring greater conformity of detention practice and detention conditions** with international human rights standards and reduced number of cases of arbitrary detention.**Bring human rights more centrally into the humanitarian response** through our leadership of the Protection Cluster. Ensure centrality of protection of the most vulnerable in the over-all humanitarian response |

**UN Human Rights Office in the oPt**

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the occupied Palestinian territory (United Nations Human Rights oPt), covering both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, was established in 1996, with the mandate to provide capacity building for the Palestinian Authority and for Palestinian civil society. A major Israeli military offensive in Gaza in late 2008/early 2009 led the Human Rights Council to request the High Commissioner to strengthen the Office, to engage in the monitoring of the human rights situation in the oPt, and to provide periodic public reports of the Office’s findings to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly. As such, United Nations Human Rights oPt is the only international organization with a formal mandate to monitor and publicly report on the human rights situation in the oPt.

In 2010, United Nations Human Rights oPt assumed full responsibility for leading the Humanitarian Protection Cluster within the context of the overall humanitarian response. The Protection Cluster is a coordination mechanism, which brings together United Nations, Palestinian, Israeli and international humanitarian and human rights organizations to ensure comprehensive and coherent needs assessment and prioritization of the provision of for example legal aid and child protection services.

UN Human Rights in the oPt

* Established 1996
* Offices in Ramallah, Gaza, East Jerusalem, Hebron
* 43 staff/$5m annual budget
* UN Regular budget support from 2017

The capacity building activities of the Office have significantly grown following the 2014 ratification by Palestine of seven of the core human rights treaties. The Office is fully engaged in supporting the Government in its reporting and implementation of the treaty obligations, as well as in supporting the Independent Commission for Human Rights and civil society organizations (CSOs) in realigning their work to exploit the opportunities for human rights protection that the treaties give.

The core areas of work for the Office include; efforts to push for accountability for violations by all duty bearers; stronger integration of human rights in humanitarian action (both through the Protection Cluster with key actors including the UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator); human rights related to detention, ill-treatment and torture and shrinking civil society space, which are increasingly violated by all duty bearers. The Office will buttress these ongoing areas with a growing focus on women's rights, youth, people with disabilities and the LGBTI community.

Approximately 40% of the annual budget of USD 5 million is currently provided by the United Nations regular programme budget. In addition, the office currently receives multi-year support from Ireland, Norway and Switzerland towards the overall workplan and budget of the Office, multi-year project support from the EU as well as financial contributions from Ireland. In addition, the office received support in the form of gratis personnel by Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Sweden and Switzerland. The Office has its main office in Ramallah, a sub-office in Gaza, and field offices in East Jerusalem and Hebron.

**UN Human Rights oPt’s added value**

There is wide recognition amongst UN, non-governmental organizations and diplomatic partners that the situation in oPt is one of a protracted human rights and protection crisis. Therefore, the role of UN Human Rights oPt, as the human rights voice of the UN, is widely appreciated by a broad range of actors, and political support for the office is strong.

UN Human Rights oPt’s mandate encompasses both monitoring andreporting and technical assistance, and is strengthened by on the one hand, the explicit request by the Government of Palestine to UN Human Rights oPt for technical assistance on the human rights treaties and, on the other hand, formal mandates to monitor andreport stemming from resolutions of the UN Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly. The Office targets capacity-building interventions to areas in need identified through our own independent monitoring work. This approach raises UN Human Rights oPt’s ability to achieve impact over that of other international actors who do not undertake human rights monitoring.

The Office’s monitoring work in the oPt is well established and respected by its partners to the extent that it is often consulted on issues of legal analysis and on facts of particular cases and trends. The monitoring work of the office also informs other UN mechanisms with a focus on the oPt, such as the Special Committee on Palestinian Rights and the work of the Special Rapporteur on the oPt. The Office's role as lead of the Protection Cluster is vital in ensuring that protection and respect for international human rights and humanitarian law are an integral part of the work of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

UN Human Rights oPt promotes a rights-based approach in all its programmes. This is a well-established and detailed methodology to optimize human rights implementation to the benefit of rights-holders. The Office is currently working closely with the Government to ensure the mainstreaming of human rights into their national development framework. United Nations Human Rights oPt ensure that human rights are central not only to the Common Country Assessment, and the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF -commenced in 2018), but also to the Government’s National Policy Agenda (NPA), which charts the coming five years in development objectives. The fact that UN Human Rights oPt is fully engaged both in the development and humanitarian sphere underlines its added value value in terms of ensuring complementarity in this regard (nexus).

UN Human Rights oPt is the only international organization working on government structures for implementing human rights obligations and reporting under the human rights treaties. UN Human Rights oPt’s work is anchored into the Office’s global experiences and tools supporting the set-up of such dedicated mechanisms across the world.

Moreover, due to its privileged position with the Government, UN Human Rights oPt is not only able to generate the buy-in needed to mainstream human rights at the technical level but also to accompany this work through to the point of adoption at the political level. Similarly, being able to engage in public and informal advocacy on shortcomings in human rights treaty implementation while at the same able to offer a helping hand through technical assistance makes the Office well placed to hold the Government accountable and press for positive change.

Lastly, UN Human Rights oPt successfully became “gender accredited office” and received this certification through a joint UNDP-OHCHR programme. The certificate reflects that the knowledge and awareness of gender issues in the Office is well developed and that gender is mainstreamed throughout the Office’s activities and issues involving women are addressed in both monitoring, protection and capacity building. This demonstrates that the Office is well placed to address issues in the oPt related to women through its activities.

**The human rights challenge**

On the Palestinian side, since April 2014, when Palestine acceded to seven of the nine core human rights treaties, UN Human Rights oPt has provided support to the right-holders to understand and demand their rights, and to the duty bearers to increase government capacity to understand its treaty obligations and to respond through effective government programming and reform. Whilst the ongoing split between Fatah and Hamas continues to frustrate efforts at nationwide implementation of human rights norms, the new government in Palestine has heralded an improved approach towards key human rights challenges for the Palestinian Authority such as freedom of expression, arbitrary detention and ill-treatment, but serious human rights concerns remain and UN Human Rights monitoring continues to document cases of arbitrary arrest and detention for the exercise of fundamental freedoms, as well as ill-treatment and torture that feature within the centrally important justice and security sectors. Interventions in these areas require in-depth assistance through all levels of Government to ensure that relevant legislation and policies in the security and justice sector are in line with international standards

In Gaza, the situation remains worrysome with Hamas showing few signs of easing its restrictions on rights of freedom of expression, association and assembly or improving concerning practices of arbitrary arrest and ill-treatment in detention. Although the de facto authority continues to hand down death sentences, one bright spot has been that no executions took place in 2019.

Israel, as the occupying power, remains responsible for the majority of the continuing grave violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights across the oPt. UN Human Rights monitored and documented ISF’s continuing excessive use of force, including against children, across the oPt, be it in the context of the demonstrations at the Israel-Gaza fence, or in the context of search and arrest operations, clashes, and in response to attempted attacks in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. There were also a number of escalations in the hostilities between Israel and the armed groups in Gaza, raising concerns of violations of International Humanitarian Law. A glaring lack of accountability for the excesses in the use of force, be it in the context of law enforcement operations or during hostilities, including for the major hostilities of 2008-2009, 2012 and 2014, continued to prevail.

Israel also continued a number of other practices that for years have constituted systematic and serious violations of the rights of Palestinians. These include practices of collective punishment and restrictions to freedom of movement, the most grave of which is the blockade and closures of Gaza, which entered its 13th year. The restrictions negatively affected a range of other rights, such as right to health, education, work and livelihoods.

Israeli settlement expansion remains another impediment to the realisation of the rights of the Palestinians and often comes accompanied with a series of other violations, that together create a coercive environment that is slowly forcing Palestinians to leave their usual places of residence. UN Human Rights continues to monitor, document and publicly report on the demolitions and consequent displacement, settler violence and the lack of law enforcement for the Palestinian population, as well as on the Israeli practices related to arrest and detention of Palestinians, including children, which is at a concerning high in villages and communities near the settlements.

Within this context the UN Human Rights oPt continues to monitor and document cases of torture and ill-treatment, arbitrary arrest and detention, as well as a rise of violations and abuses by all duty-bearers of the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, denoting a shrinking civil society space.

Civil society space:

The space for civil society in Palestine has shrunk significantly as a result of actions by all duty-bearers leading to significant and often drastic constraints placed on citizens to claim their rights, and on human rights defenders to do their work (including trade unionists and journalists). Violations and abuses by all duty-bearers of the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association are on the rise. UN Human Rights oPt regularly receives reports of human rights violations perpetrated by the Palestinian Security Forces and the authorities in Gaza, particularly against individuals and groups critical of the authorities. Social media is monitored, and journalists and activists are at the risk of being harassed, arrested, detained and, in some cases, subjected to ill-treatment or torture. Authorities in both the West Bank and Gaza have also restricted peaceful assemblies. Women’s human rights defenders face unique challenges as they are further vulnerable to specific forms of violence and harassment by all duty bearers, as well as to the general hostility by their communities for challenging traditional gender roles in Palestinian society. All these practices denote the rise of a repressive environment and, at the very least, promote self-censorship among the Palestinian population.

Arrest and detention:

UN Human Rights oPt continues to monitor and document cases of detention for the exercise of fundamental freedoms, namely detention of human rights defenders, journalists, and for political affiliation, as well as cases of detention based on discriminatory grounds. Furthermore, monitoring shows cases of detention without legitimate grounds or fair trial guarantees which includes:

* Unlawful administrative detention particularly arrests and detention upon the order of a provincial governor
* Detention without legitimate grounds or legal basis where Palestinian security forces refuse to release detainees, bypassing a judicial release order often by re-arresting a person on new charges on governors’ orders, or in cases where the release of detainees is subject to the approval of the President and/or the Minister of Interior
* Grave violation of due process guarantees in criminal proceeding, where it is of such gravity that it gives an arbitrary character to the deprivation of liberty.

Detention of women based on discriminatory laws and frameworks and lack of alternatives to imprisonment for pregnant women and women detained with their children.

Torture and ill-treatment:

UN Human Rights oPt’s monitoring work shows credible allegations of torture and ill-treatment, poor and inhumane conditions of detention, as well as violations of fair trial guarantees and access to justice. This includes e.g. the use of shackling, holding detainees in stress positions for prolonged periods of time to extract a confession, beatings and other forms of physical violence, prolonged use of solitary confinement, verbal insults, threats, and sleep deprivation.

Spotlight populations and integration of gender:

Women in the oPt are exposed to discrimination and violence. Women and girls experience, directly and indirectly, the violence of the Israeli occupation, including restrictions on their freedom of movement, displacement, house demolitions, excessive use of force by Israeli security forces, settler violence, restrictions on their freedom of movement and on access to education and health-care services, particularly in Gaza. They are also subjected to multiple forms of gender-based violence, such as child, early and forced marriage, domestic violence, and gender-related killings emanating from patriarchal social norms, often with impunity. Archaic laws applicable in the West Bank and Gaza respectively, contain numerous discriminatory provisions against women and girls in matters such as marriage, divorce, child custody and inheritance. Owing to the political and legal fragmentation of the oPt, women and girls are afforded different level of protections in different geographic areas, contributing to the perpetuation of violence and discrimination.

In Gaza, the impact of the hostilities on women and girls have exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities stemming from the longstanding Israeli blockade and the discrimination against women within Palestinian society. Of particular concern is the situation of widows, women and girls with disabilities, internally displaced women, adolescent girls, and women farmers.

**Spotlight populations:**

OHCHR is throwing light on the human rights situation of women and girls in the oPt through its monitoring and reporting mandate. The Office is also focusing on women’s rights and gender through its capacity-building activities e.g. rolling out activities in terms of CEDAW implementation as well as highlighting the gender component of the rights contained in other human rights treaties. Within the protection cluster, OHCHR works towards ensuring a human rights based approach to the response on gender-based violence.

UN Human Rights Office is addressing the rights of people with disability through capacity building activities focused on engagement with the Palestinian Government and CSOs on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Furthermore, the Office is mainstreaming disability rights in humanitarian responses in the protection cluster.

In both the West Bank and Gaza approx. 70% of Palestinians are under the age of 30 and exposed to unacceptable levels of violence, which corresponds in a high number of victims among youth and children. Since the beginning of the Great March of Return the Israeli security forces killed 45 children and injured more than 4400 children using live ammunition, rubber coated bullets and tear gas. Furthermore, a high number of those shot or injured as a result of attacking or allegedly attacking Israeli security forces have been children. Concerns also remained over the detention practices of Israel, particularly against children

**FACTS & FIGURES**

United Nations Human Rights oPt activities in 2019:

* ****Monitoring: not fewer than 200 field visits were carried out during 2019, including around 80 visits to different locations in the Gaza Strip to monitor violations of International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) by Israeli and Gaza authorities, and at least 150 visits in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, to monitor IHRL and IHL violations by Israel, as the occupying power, and by the Palestinian Authority. In addition, regular visits to Palestinian detention facilities were carried out, both in the West Bank and Gaza, on an approximately weekly basis.

**UN Human Rights oPt on a monitoring mission in the access restricted area in Gaza during the Great March Protest in May 2018.**

* Capacity building: In total, 63 workshops and trainings were implemented, attended by over 1150 participants, two-thirds of which were women, incorporating topics related to the seven human rights treaties acceded to by Palestine, interaction with Treaty Bodies, training on selected civil rights for the security and justice sector, human rights indicators on the right to health and Sustainable Development Goals.

**United Nations Human Rights oPt roadmap and path for change**

The overall aim of the project is to promote and protect all human rights for all in the oPt. UN Human Rights oPt will focus its interventions at the national, regional and international levels building on six pillars, which forms the basis for the defined outcomes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Increasing implementation of the **international human rights mechanisms**  outcomes | Early warning, prevention and protection of human rights in situations of **conflict and insecurity** | Strengthening **rule of law** and **accountability** for human rights violations  |
| Integrating human rights in **sustainable development** | Enhancing equality and countering **discrimination** | Enhancing and protecting **civic space** and people’s **participation** |

**Outcome 1: Laws, policies and practices protecting the right to participate and civic space, including online, strengthened and respected by both Israeli and Palestinian authorities.**

Outputs include:

* Human rights organizations and defenders have tools to address restrictions on civic space (freedom of expression, assembly and association) by all three duty-bearers.
* All three duty-bearers are aware of their obligations in relation to protecting civic space (freedom of expression, association and assembly).
* International community is aware of the restrictions on civic space and equipped to raise the concerns with all three duty-bearers.

**Outcome 2: Israeli practices as the occupying power, and Palestinian laws, policies and practices are increasingly in conformity with international human rights standards as regards SGBV and other discriminatory practices against women, as a first step towards the promotion of women’s equality within societal frameworks.**

Outputs include:

* Contextual information of women’s rights is strengthened.
* Improved advocacy on women’s rights form a human rights based approach.

**Outcome 3: Human Rights are integrated in humanitarian strategies, planning and response, including Humanitarian Coordinator (HC)/HCT advocacy and the Humanitarian Programming Cycle.**

Outputs include:

* HC, HCT and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group policy and practice is guided by human rights and IHL.
* Human rights and protection concerns and international law analysis are integrated in humanitarian advocacy.
* Analysis of protection needs and gaps is available to the HCT; annual strategic response plans are in place. Coordinated and holistic protection responses are in place to prevent or mitigate impacts of violations and conflict.
* Protection is mainstreamed through the humanitarian response.
* Protection Cluster Emergency Response Preparedness in place.

**Outcome 4: Israeli and Palestinian detention policies and practices are more in conformity with international human rights standards and the number of cases of arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and torture has declined.**

Outputs include:

* UN Human Rights oPt produces reliable and accurate documentation on arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and torture by both Israeli and Palestinian authorities.
* Palestinian authorities have taken policy or practical measures to address arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and torture.
* UN Agencies are active in supporting the justice and security sectors in the oPt and have agreed on a joint strategy and messaging to address concerns with arbitrary detention, torture and ill-treatment, including in the context of reconciliation between Gaza and the West Bank and including as pertains to children.

**Outcome 5: Member States, international and regional actors incorporate UN Human Rights oPt’s information, analysis and recommendations into their positions demanding accountability for Israeli violations of IHL and IHRL in the oPt**

Outputs include:

* UN Human Rights oPt has strengthened its monitoring of and reporting on particularly vulnerable areas, H2 of Hebron, East Jerusalem and Gaza.
* United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and Humanitarian Country Team advocacy includes strong messaging on accountability for Israeli violations.
* Member States have been provided with accurate and timely information on advocating for accountability for Israeli violations.
* Pressure on Member States to do so has increased.

**Outcome 6: Palestinian civil society organisations, the Independent Commission for Human Rights, and non-traditional human rights organisations increasingly use the international human rights mechanisms to hold both Israel and the State of Palestine accountable for their human rights obligations and to assist Palestinians in claiming their rights**

Outputs include:

* ICHR’s capacity to use human rights treaty provisions and treaty body recommendations in their strategic engagement with the government has increased.
* UN Human Rights oPt has enhanced the capacity of civil society to use the human rights mechanisms for engaging in monitoring human rights implementation including relevant domestic legislative processes that affect them.
* UN Human Rights oPt in cooperation with the UNCT provides support to the government of Palestine on integrating human rights treaty obligations into policy

**BUDGET NEEDS**

UN Human Rights oPt seeks voluntary contributions totalling 1,500,000 EUR or 1,680,934 USD in support of activities in the oPt as outlined below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcomes** |  | **BUDGET NEEDS USD**(including staff and operating costs) |
|  | **Year 1****2020\2021** | **Year 2****2021\2022** | **Year 3****2022\2023** | **Total****2020\2023** |
| Outcome 1: Laws, policies and practices protecting the right to participate and civic space, including online, strengthened and respected by both Israeli and Palestinian authorities.  | **106,289** | **106,507** | **106,507** | **319,303** |
| Outcome 2: Israeli practices as the occupying power, and Palestinian laws, policies and practices are increasingly in conformity with international human rights standards as regards SGBV and other discriminatory practices against women, as a first step towards the promotion of women’s equality within societal frameworks. | **106,289** | **106,507** | **106,507** | **319,303** |
| Outcome 3: Human Rights are integrated in humanitarian strategies, planning and response, including HC/HCT advocacy and the Humanitarian Programming Cycle. | **35,430** | **35,502** | **35,502** | **106,434** |
| Outcome 4: Israeli and Palestinian detention policies and practices are more in conformity with international human rights standards and the number of cases of arbitrary detention, ill-treatment and torture has declined. | **35,430** | **35,502** | **35,502** | **106,434** |
| Outcome 5: Member States, international and regional actors incorporate UN Human Rights oPt’s information, analysis and recommendations into their positions demanding accountability for Israeli violations of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rrights Law in the oPt. | **70,859** | **71,005** | **71,005** | **212,869** |
| Outcome 6: Palestinian civil society organisations, the Independent Commission for Human Rights, and non-traditional human rights organisations increasingly use the international human rights mechanisms to hold both Israel and the State of Palestine accountable for their human rights obligations and to assist Palestinians in claiming their rights. | **70,859** | **71,005** | **71,005** | **212,869** |
| Operating Costs | **60,598** | **79,349** | **70,393** | **210,340** |
| Programme Support Costs (PSC) @ 13% | **63,148** | **65,699** | **64,535** | **193,382** |
| **Grand Total**  | **548,900** | **571,077** | **560,957** | **1,680,934** |

The three-year budget is the sum of activity costs, including staffing costs, and operating expenses. Please find attached the proposed budget plan for the three years duration of the project in Annex 1.

Budget Reporting:

For reporting purposes, the budget is allotted to seven categories. These categories form the foundation for financial reporting. The template is detailed in Annex 1.

A staffing table and human resource needs is presented in Annex 2.

Supply and equipment for the project will be provided by the UN Human Rights oPt following the procedure for allocation of equipment, complying with the general principles of the United Nations in matters of transparency, competitiveness and equity, as well as international standards. Based on the description of the equipment and supplies needed, the UN Human Rights oPt will publish a tender.

Sustainability of the Project:

Sustained action is inherent in the project’s component on building capacity. The project’s activities and objectives are rooted in the accountability structure inherent in the international human rights treaty system. Each human rights treaty legally commits State Parties to protect and promote the rights contained in the treaty. The project aims to embed treaty implementation within other complementary government processes and use existing government work processes and structures

Lessons learned from development and human rights work in other countries have shown that mainstreaming human rights in existing work processes and structures is a more effective way of implementing the human rights treaties than developing stand-alone initiatives on human rights implementation such as national human rights action plans. UN Human Rights oPt therefore seeks to support the mainstreaming of human rights in the Government’s existing policy and strategy development processes.

UN Human Rights oPt will be using the same principle when designing activities for the ICHR and civil society organizations. Since the accession to the treaties, ICHR and numerous CSO, including both human rights organisations through the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council and other CSOs in Gaza and the West Bank have approached UN Human Rights oPt for support to adjust to the new human rights context in Palestine. ICHR have already started the process of adjusting their work to the treaties by structuring their annual reports according to rights.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

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**Annex 1**

The three-year budget is the sum of activity costs, staffing costs and operating expenses. The table below is a full cost plan for the proposal period. The budget is allotted to seven categories. These categories form the foundation for financial reporting.

|  |
| --- |
| **Financial Report (in USD)** |
|  | **TOTAL 2020-2021** | **TOTAL 2021-2022** | **TOTAL 2022-2023** | **GRAND TOTAL** |
|  |
|  |
| **010 - Staff and other personnel costs:** |   |   |   |   |
| International Staff | 174,056 | 174,056 | 174,056 | 522,168 |
| National Staff | 220,848 | 220,848 | 220,848 | 662,544 |
| Other personnel costs & Consultant (R&R + Orientation) | 4,640 | 4,640 | 4,640 | 13,920 |
| **Total Staff and other personnel costs** |   |   |   | 1,198,632 |
|  |   |   |   |   |
| **Activities and operating costs:** |   |   |   |   |
| 120 - Contractual services | 13,100 | 20,375 | 20,375 | 53,850 |
| 125 - Operating and other costs | 54,934 | 70,393 | 70,393 | 195,720 |
| 130 - Supplies, Materials | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 135 - Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture | 5,664 | 8,956 | 0 | 14,620 |
| 160 - Travel | 12,510 | 6,110 | 6,110 | 24,730 |
| **Total activities and operating costs** |   |   |   | 288,920 |
|  |   |   |   |   |
| **Grants:** |   |   |   | 0 |
| 140 - Transfers and Grants Issued to Implementing partner (IP) | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0 |
| 150 - IP-PSC (7%) | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0 |
| 145 - Grant Out | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0 |
| **Total Grants** | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0 |
|  |   |   |   |   |
| **TOTAL**  |   |   |   | 1,487,552 |
| **155 - UN-PSC (13%)** |   |   |   | 193,382 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** |   |   |   | 1,680,934 |

**Annex 2**

**Project Staff table**

The budget would support the following project staff:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Title | Grade/Level | Status | Location |
| Human Rights Officer (protection cluster) | P3 | Current staff | Gaza |
|  |  |  |  |
| National Human Rights Officer (monitoring) | NOA | Current staff | Hebron |
|  |  |  |  |
| National Human Rights Officer (capacity-building) | NOB | Current staff | Gaza |
|  |  |  |  |