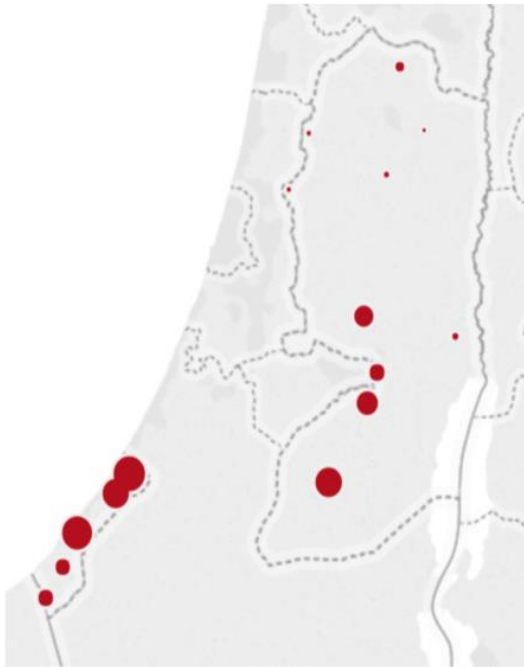


GBV Sub-Cluster Palestine

Reporting period: January - June 2017



Location of registered GBV cases in occupied Palestinian territory

- 7,399** GBV cases registered by the GBV Sub partners during reporting period
- 78 %** received GBV services
- 10 %** referred externally to specialized GBV services
- 20 %** of registered GBV cases did not receive services due to lack of capacity and funding

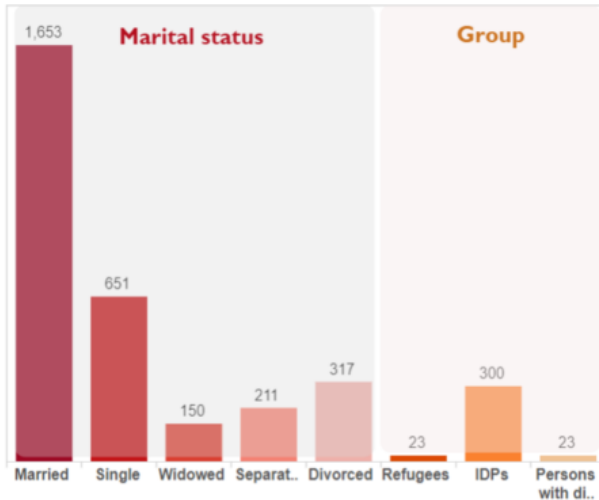
GBV cases registered by location, gender and age

	Female 0-17	Female 18 +	Male 0-17	Male 18 +
West Bank	333	953	89	28
Gaza Strip	282	4,797	29	191

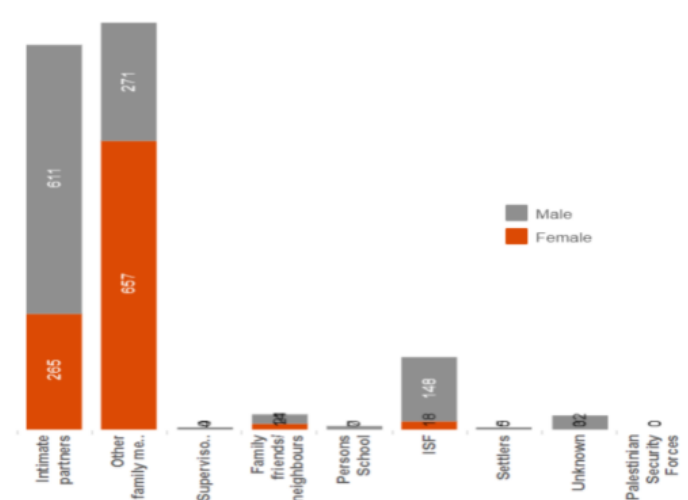
Number of people reached with GBV awareness raising



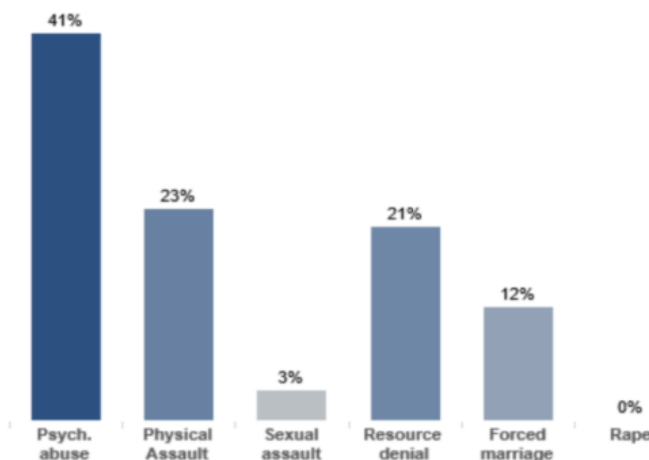
Profile of GBV survivor



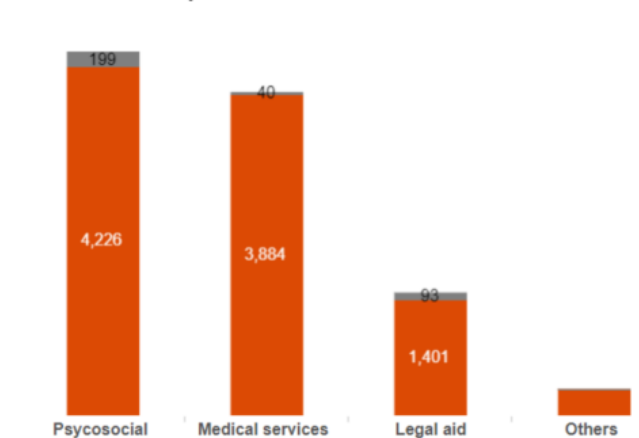
Profile of alleged perpetrator



Type of GBV



GBV services provided



Partners have reported that rape victims do not want their cases to be registered as rape case due to fear and stigma

GBV Sub-Cluster reporting January - June 2017



Key issues and concerns

- According to the report of Palestinian Police, the number of women who were killed in the West Bank last year was 11 and the number of women who were killed in the West Bank from the beginning of this year until 2 July 2017. These are expected to be the so called honor killed, however, this is not confirmed. WCLAC is currently looking more into this.
- Electronic crimes, has been identified as a venue where a large part of GBV takes place including physiological abuse and sexual harassment.
- PFPPA has reported increased Early Marriage in their target communities in the West Bank.
- PFPPA has reported increased economic control over women (denial of women's right to inherit, control over household income, control over women's salary)
- PFPPA has reported an increase in husbands preventing wives of using contraceptives.
- Electricity crisis in Gaza has increased tension of Women and increased GBV according to an Advocacy Paper by the GBV Sub-Cluster. Also, use of services in Gaza has increased.
- GBV SC member reported an increase in women drug addiction cases due to the humanitarian crisis in Gaza strip.
- GBV SC members reported that breast cancer survivors could not buy medicine due to the salary cut crisis.
- GBV SC members mentioned that WWD could not reach services because of the electricity cut problem, that they could not charge their technical devices or use the elevator and this limit their movement.
- Governmental shelter in Gaza Beit al Amman reported an increase number of high risk cases which seek Beit al Amman services even over night services, because of the impact of humanitarian crisis.

Key achievements

- GBV Sub-Cluster partners reached 7,343 GBV survivors whereof 78% reached services.
- The Ministry of Health has made it free of charge for GBV survivors to reach health services. This will increase the reporting of GBV cases as well as referral to specialized services.
- GBV Sub-Cluster has started the process to develop a strategy for the coming three years, which will feed into next humanitarian program cycle. TOR for the consultant who will develop the strategy was developed and circulated among GBV SC members. Methodology of the strategy was developed and circulated among GBV SC members.
- In West Bank three days training on GBV IASC guideline training for health, protection, and child protection WG, and the Legal task force. Total of 85 participants attended the training, 15 male and 70 females.
- Gaza GBV referral pathways was developed in Arabic and English and endorsed among the GBV SC members.
- PSCCW was established legal unit that provide the legal service to a number of women and girls in South of West Bank areas.
- 3 Safe Space (one stop GBV centers) by PFPPA and HWC is currently being established or has been established in Old City of Jerusalem, Hebron (H2) and Qalqiliya.
- UNFPA as chair of the GBV Sub Cluster is currently in the process of conducting an East Jerusalem Scope study on how women reach services in East Jerusalem.
- UN Women is currently conducting a study on the drivers of GBV in Area C in West Bank.

Key challenges

- 20% (1,483 GBV survivors) of registered GBV cases by the GBV Sub-Cluster has not received services due to lack of funding and resources. This is rather alarming as this percentage was lower than 5% last year.
- Sexual abuse within marriage, which many do not consider as a form of GBV and deny its existence, especially that according to the society's norms and culture.
- There is a difficulty in reaching cases based in areas C, mainly during unstable political conditions.
- The Law of Cybercrimes was endorsed, noting that there is many remarks from the civil community and the nongovernmental organizations in relation to the protection of GBV survivors.
- The referral system for dealing with GBV cases still requires more efforts to be strengthened in Gaza.
- Political issues related to the internal division affecting the adoption and commitment from the ministries in Gaza towards the national referral system to deal with women victims of violence.
- Bureaucratic system and procedures in the governmental institutions limited the responses to cases, who exposed to GBV.
- Social workers take large risks when dealing with sensitive cases which limited work with cases.
- Weak implementation of the national referral system in the West Bank
- The number of women who are exposed to violence and agree to be referred to specialized institutions is still limited, despite the progress in this aspect many women still refuse to be referred.
- The non-functional of Palestinian Legislative Council affect the amendment of laws negatively. For example the Cybercrimes Law was endorsed without the intervention or the discussion with the NGOs and the stakeholders.
- The number of disabled women who seek the GBV services is still low. There is a research need to study the reasons to this.
- Women are afraid to admit being abused, due to their fear of the society and husband's reaction.
- The lack of sufficient economic empowerment projects and programmes for GBV survivor to ensure re-victimization and re-integration of GBV survivors back into society.
- The inconsistent and insufficient funding of GBV projects.
- The difficulty in reaching some areas, especially with the deteriorated political situation in West Bank.
- The society's norms, traditions and culture, which considers talking about such issues a taboo, and considers domestic violence to be a normal thing, which makes it very difficult to change the society's views on GBV.
- Usually, any problems within the family are solved through family mediation, solutions are usually unfair to women especially that we live in a patriarchal society.