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**Community Resilience and Development
 Programme for Area C and East Jerusalem - CRDP**

Annual Progress Report

Reporting Period	1 January 2015 – 31 December 2015
Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swedish Government through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) - Austrian Government through the Austrian Development Agency, - Norwegian Government through the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, - UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) (for first year)
Country	State of Palestine
Project Title	Community Resilience and Development Programme for Area C and East Jerusalem
Project ID	Award ID: 69435 - Project ID: 084013
Outputs	<p>The CRDP has a main objective to support communities living in Area C and East Jerusalem in order to strengthen their resilience against displacement. The programme is assisting the State of Palestine to plan, channel resources, and implement actions for Area C and East Jerusalem while at the same time supporting local development.</p> <p>The program is implemented by a wide array of partners, including communities, grassroots organizations, local and international NGOs and Local Government Units based on their respective merits, and according to needs of communities.</p>
Implementing Partner(s)	Civil society organizations – Village Councils
Project Start Date	30/09/2012
Project End Date	30/06/2017
2015 Budget	USD 4,867,881
Total resources required	USD 32,257,189
Revenue received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Norway: USD 1,807,233 - Austria: USD 4,771,276 - Sweden: USD 12,716,857 - UK AID: USD 453,172
Unfunded budget	USD 12,508,651
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I. Executive summary

Within UNDP PAPP's focus on Area C and East Jerusalem and as part of the Community Resilience and Development Programme (CRDP), a total of 52 projects have been funded during three rounds of funding since September 2012. In its third year of funding, the Programme saw the completion of 39 projects in Area C and East Jerusalem, where it proved itself to be one of the main mechanisms supporting Palestinian resilience in Area C and East Jerusalem through the enhancement of various aspects of Palestinian lives such as education, health, employment opportunities and livelihoods.

Rounds of funding	Projects in Area C	Projects in E. Jerusalem	Total
1 st Round	12	8	20
2 nd Round	-	10	10
3 rd Round	20	3	22
Total	31	21	52

* Note: One project in round 3 targets both Area C and Jerusalem

Thus far, the CRDP has adopted a multi-sectoral approach according to the programme's four main outputs. The following summary of results shows a breakdown of the results achieved during the reporting period, according to each output:

► Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and East Jerusalem improved

Education/Health/Social infrastructure:

- ☞ Approximately **1,355** students have directly benefitted from the improved educational facilities and school units in Area C and East Jerusalem. This comes as a result of the rehabilitation and renovation of **32** school units in various locations.
- ☞ In the health sector in Area C, **84** communities have improved access to health services through the provision of ophthalmic care and the rehabilitation of health clinics that are more accessible for people with special needs.
- ☞ Around **5,300** vulnerable patients received eye screenings, **57%** of which are females. In Jerusalem, **251** un-insured Jerusalemite patients received coverage for their medical needs.
- ☞ Additionally, **251** un-insured Jerusalemite patients received coverage for their medical needs. In the area of social and cultural infrastructure, **12,655** people have benefited from the improved social infrastructure and their activities in East Jerusalem.

Housing & land use:

- ☞ A total of **144** residential structures benefiting around **1,000** people have been rehabilitated in **9** communities in Area C.
- ☞ In East Jerusalem, a total of **12** land parcels have been surveyed and data gathered into a database in order to utilize lands in Jerusalem. This exercise aims at facilitating collective

development in which multiple households are built together in order to offer housing at a reduced cost of up to **20%** below market rates.

- ☞ Three housing cooperatives with a total of **126** members have been established in East Jerusalem so as to offer housing for around **1,722** people through the registration (currently in process) and eventually the construction of **287** housing units.

Energy sector:

- ☞ A total of **480** people in **6** communities in Area C have access to renewable energy through the provision of solar panel units to **68** households.
- ☞ This provision has resulted in a **68%** decrease in the time women spend on a daily basis on manual processing of dairy products and increased studying hours by three hours per night, and has also contributed to the improvement of families' wellbeing and social cohesion.

▶ Output 2: Improved access to and protection of natural resources

- ☞ As for the area of protection and improvement of natural resources, access to water has been improved for **2,893** people in **15** communities in Area C through the rehabilitation of **117** water cisterns, the connection of **19.8** km of water networks, and an increase in the storage capacity of 2 springs through the installation of water reservoirs.
- ☞ In addition, access to land and agricultural based businesses have been enhanced through the rehabilitation of **1,910** dunums of land in **8** communities in Area C.
- ☞ Moreover, a total of **15.5 km** of agricultural roads in **14** communities in Area C were rehabilitated and constructed benefiting around **3,266** people.

▶ Output 3: Economic opportunities enhanced through support to livelihoods

- ☞ In support of improved economic opportunities for Palestinians, a total of **208** marginalized women in East Jerusalem, of which **106** have secured part time jobs, have been supported to improve their income through a variety of interventions, namely their skills in sewing, design and embroidery as well as the provision of business start-up kits and provision of micro business opportunities.

▶ Output 4: Rights of Palestinian citizens in Area C and East Jerusalem are upheld through legal protection, advocacy and community participation and mobilization

- ☞ Regarding the promotion of Palestinians' rights, around **1,200** members in **12** communities in Area C and East Jerusalem participated in **9** initiatives and campaigns promoting human rights, advocacy, community participation and mobilization.

II. Background

The Community Resilience and Development Programme CRDP is the result of a fruitful collaboration between the Palestinian Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development (now merged with the Ministry of Finance - MOFAD), the UNDP/PAPP and the Government of Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency - SIDA.

CRDP was designed to strengthen the resilience of Palestinians living in Area C and East Jerusalem to enable them to remain on their land. The programme supports a socio-economic change in the life of Palestinians living in these areas through different CRDP interventions. In other words, the programme aims to support a transition from dependence on humanitarian assistance to save and preserve life to, instead, the ability of communities to sustain and enhance their lives through development initiatives.

On the 25th of September of 2012, an agreement was signed between Sweden and UNDP/PAPP to launch the programme and its first call for proposals to fund development projects in Area C and East Jerusalem with an aim of supporting Palestinians to stay on their lands. The United Kingdom, through its Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), joined the funding pool of the programme in December 2012. On the 20th of June 2013, the Government of Austria, through the Austrian Development Agency, signed an agreement to fund the CRDP. Furthermore, in December 2014, the latest donor to join the programme was the Government of Norway through the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Finally and during the reporting period, the Government of Austria expressed its interest in continuing its contribution to CRDP and a modified project document along with other requirements were submitted accordingly. It is also worth to mention that during the programme's second year, two new ministries joined the programme's Review Board along with the Palestinian Ministry of Planning: the Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Agriculture.

▶ **Refocusing the program:**

In May 11th 2015, following internal assessments within the UNDP, taking into consideration the CRDP's two years of implementation and as a result of the midterm external evaluation, a refocusing of the scope of the programme was discussed and proposed to CRDP partners. The aim of the refocusing was to further enhance the results of CRDP interventions through working in a community-driven cluster approach.

The proposed implementation strategy for the second phase of the programme is to continue to provide local stakeholders with the needed resources, through various mechanisms (e.g. grants to local actors and NGOs and direct UNDP procurement), for them to strengthen their resilience and invest in their local development. The programme is designed to enable communities and grassroots organizations to directly implement the interventions they need to strengthen the resilience of Palestinians through partnerships with municipalities, Palestinian Authority agencies, and local and international NGOs, and according to locally designed plans.

Based on the empirical learning of the CRDP's first phase, a refocused strategy was agreed upon by the programme's partners for this next phase. The key proposed shift is to support the two state solution by shifting a culture of coping with pressures and adverse events to transforming the environment for Palestinians to progress and prosper.

The main lessons learned that contributed to the new strategy are:

Lessons Learned / Key Areas of Change	Proposal
Wide geographical coverage and competitive approach revealed limited community participation, ownership and involvement	A community driven cluster approach using community consultations and focused on 3 geographical areas to validate needs and anchor results rather than relying on Call for Proposals
Work much closer with local service providers as a means of strengthening resilience and ownership	Partner with and empower ministries and LGU'S, CBO's, and relevant specialized NGO's who have greater access & expertise
Focusing only on displacement and vulnerability has led to further fragmentation of Area C	Focus on resilience indicators and the developmental potentiality of the geographical areas, its people and institutions
Palestinian State's Area C engagement strategy shows an increased interest to engage in Area C	Focusing on specific geographical areas and needs will support the operationalization of the Palestinian State's engagement strategy in Area C
Short term results in EJ rather than long term coordinated support	It is necessary to delink Area C from EJ and work on long term programme support
Weak coordination of interventions at strategic and operational levels	Establish mutually beneficial synergies between humanitarian and developmental actors, as well as stronger linkages with ongoing UNDP initiatives (Rule of law, DEEP, FAIR, Environment, KFW...)

Strengthen advocacy & communication	Sharpen the contribution of the programme to foster an effective advocacy to advance the development agenda, rights, and resilience, linking it to the wider national political agenda.
Strengthen partnerships with ministries and other stakeholders	More effectively anchor the programme to the evolving national agenda and Area C engagement strategy. Plan together with the ministries within the clusters.

UNDP proposed to model the **Community Driven Clustering Approach** in two clusters in Area C during its second phase (the fourth round of implementation). Targeted clusters were identified relying on the achievements and experiences of the programme during its first phase, and after reviewing existing community profiles (based upon the assessments) and after conducting participatory workshops in each potential cluster. Building on a potentiality of investments based approach, and coordinating works with the humanitarian actors on overall needs and rights, UNDP proposed for the CRDP to support the economic viability of these communities to remain present as a basic entry point to resilience building.

► **Preparation of the 4th Round of funding – the Cluster approach:**

During the reporting period, the CRDP’s efforts focused on two parallel tracks: monitoring and evaluating second and third round projects and preparing for the fourth round. The former level involved the follow up on **30 projects**, which were on-going during the period. The uniqueness in the third round was the adoption of new implementation modalities, namely partnership with village councils in the implementation of projects and the establishment of strong coordination mechanisms with government directorates (agriculture and local government) in planning, providing technical support, monitoring and evaluation of works.

With regard to preparation for the fourth round of funding, CRDP team reviewed and analysed data available on Area C including the Community Assessments prepared by Birzeit University, OCHA’s vulnerability database, and other resources. Accordingly, CRDP identified two clusters: one in Masafer Yatta, in South Hebron and another in North of Tubas Governorate. In order to further validate these findings, multi stakeholders workshops were conducted by CRDP team at the local level to identify, verify and prioritize clusters’ needs. The first workshop was conducted on 5th of May, 2015 with participation of representatives of 11 communities located in Masafer Yatta, South Hebron, and the second workshop took place in Tubas Governorate on 6th of May, 2015 and included 4 communities. The workshops, initiated on cluster approaches, brought together LGU representatives with local leaders and NGOs already active in these areas.

As a subsequent step, the CRDP involved in complementing the rapid participatory appraisal activities in the proposed two clusters, i.e. Yatta and Tubas, by mapping stakeholders on the ground, collecting additional needs, meeting with other humanitarian and development actors, researching the socio-economic conditions and preparation of recommendations to be presented to the Review Board. During a Review Board session in September 2015, the UNDP proposed to focus on the two clusters of Yatta and Tubas. During this meeting, the Palestinian Government recommended to include a cluster in Qalqilia. After conducting thorough analysis and research on the newly added cluster, the Review Board met again in October 2015 and officially endorsed the selection of Qalqilia and Tubas clusters, in addition to East Jerusalem.

As for the needs in East Jerusalem, the CRDP proposed to support strategic initiatives in East Jerusalem that strengthen residency of Jerusalemites through provision of economic opportunities, strengthen social services (primarily to the un-insured Jerusalemites) and planning (for public and residential uses). The PMU has embarked on developing a work plan and comprehensive budget for the entire programme and phases (all donors).

► **Area C Implementation Strategy:**

The two Review Board meetings also concluded by agreeing on the following:

- CRDP shall support long-term development initiatives in the Area C clusters with a focus on territorial integrity, sustainability, equity and empowerment of local actors (primarily village councils and CBOs).
- The CRDP's new approach will contribute to a strategic direction rather than a project approach, especially after the introduction of the engagement strategy and national plan, e.g. sectoral and local government plans.
- The CRDP shall support the Palestinian Government in leading development efforts in Area C through the inter-ministerial committee.
- It is necessary to delink Area C strategic approach from East Jerusalem and work on long-term strategic programme support. As such, the CRDP will support strategic initiatives in East Jerusalem to strengthen residency of Jerusalemites as well as economic opportunities, social services and planning.
- The CRDP shall support a nationally led platform in East Jerusalem by engaging Jerusalemites in shaping their own development priorities and response mechanisms.
- The CRDP is a knowledge development and information management tool, in support of national agenda setting on Area C including advocacy.

III. Progress Review

Aiming at strengthening resilience and fostering the transition from humanitarian to development, the third call for proposals was designed and matched with both the findings of the community assessment and national priorities set by partner ministries. During the implementation phase, partner ministries have coordinated with the other actors under their supervision so as to avoid duplication, tracked progress and planned future interventions.



At left: Networking and knowledge sharing workshop on March 23rd 2015

At right: Women taking part in a design training in East Jerusalem

The following are the main achievements during the reporting period:

▶ Completed projects:

During the reporting period, a total of **18 projects** (from the 2nd and 3rd rounds of funding) were completed. Below is a list of completed projects, results and corresponding outputs:

☞ **Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and East Jerusalem improved:**

#	Partner	Achievements	Budget
1	Al Hakawati	- Around 5,000 youth and children from East Jerusalem attended the various shows and the drama training sessions conducted by Al Hakawati Theatre and its partners.	\$90,000
2	The Jerusalem Christian Community Development Association	- 160 m2 of unused space in St Joseph school in the old city of Jerusalem were rehabilitated. As a result, two new classrooms were created and two old classrooms upgraded to have better educational environment. The additional 2 classrooms allowed the school to be a full school (1-12 grades) for females which requires the least fees in the old city.	\$146,400

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One multipurpose hall is upgraded and a media and resource centre was created. The project activities benefited a total of 400 students 	
3	Industrial Islamic Orphanage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The annexed building of Dar Al Aytam in the old city of Jerusalem is renovated and rehabilitated. - The Carpentry and Paint Section is renovated and rehabilitated. - The new sewing section is established. - This project has benefited a total of 150 students. 	\$150,000
4	Peace Center for the Blind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The school system of the Peace centre in the old city of Jerusalem was supported so activities run at school were implemented. - Three new students joined the school and 2 others joined a vocational training course. - The project benefited 50 persons in total. 	\$118,215
5	Al Saraya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 800 children from the old city of Jerusalem participated in a number of academic and extracurricular activities which were run by 30 volunteering university students - 4 social initiatives run by 20 volunteers targeting more than a 100 children were implemented. - 28 university students received scholarships as a result. 	\$90,000
6	Al Makassed Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 251 cases of uninsured Jerusalemites were supported during the reporting period. - While 199 beneficiaries were in-patients, 52 were supported by subsidizing their diagnostic procedures/lab tests. 	\$134,600
7	Union for Jerusalem Housing Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 land parcels have been surveyed and data which have been gathered were turned into a full database in order to utilize lands in Jerusalem. - Three housing cooperatives with a total of 126 members were have been established in East Jerusalem so as to offer housing for around 1,722 people through the registration (currently in process) and eventually the construction of 287 housing units. 	\$69,664
8	Dan Church Aid (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 households were provided with solar panels, butter churns and refrigerators in 3 communities in south Hebron hills. Around 763 people have directly benefited from the provision. The project resulted in 40% increased production of dairy products and 20% increase in women headed households' access to electricity - Time spent in butter making has reduced to 67%. 	\$250,000
9	Vento Di Terra (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 school units were renovated at Khan Al Ahmar School. - 204 people living in four communities have benefited from the intervention. - 3 adults from the community were trained in low risk rehabilitation. 	\$146,363
10	Action Against Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 116 dunums were rehabilitated in south Hebron hills. In addition, 12 km of agricultural roads have been rehabilitated which are expected to benefit 1,200 people in 12 communities. - 49 structures were rehabilitated and expected to benefit 343 persons. - 20 cisterns were rehabilitated and are expected to benefit 168 persons. - Around 39 thousand animals are being vaccinated and a similar number has been de-wormed. 	\$450,000
11	MA'AN Development Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 95 residential structures were renovated to benefit approx. 570 residents. - 18 solar panels were installed to benefit 108 persons in south Hebron hills. 	\$467,949

12	St John Eye Hospital Group	- 5000 persons are being checked for eye problems in south Hebron hills by the St John's mobile clinics. 84 visits have been conducted so far.	\$221,954
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☞ **Output 2:** Improved access to and protection of natural resources:

#	Partner	Achievements	Budget
13	Palestinian Wastewater Engineers Group	- 43 cisterns benefiting directly 285 people were rehabilitated in 2 communities in north Jordan valley. - 9.888 km of water network was rehabilitated benefiting directly 228 people.	\$334,374
14	Palestinian Hydrology Group	- 43 cisterns were rehabilitated in 3 communities benefiting directly about 516 beneficiaries in 3 communities in north Jordan valley and East Ramallah.	\$150,000
15	Kardala Village Council (incl. Ein El Bida & Bardala)	- Assessment visits have been paid to this area. The project has been reviewed in light of other similar projects and needs in the area of north Tubas.	\$238,933

☞ **Output 3:** Economic opportunities enhanced through support to livelihoods:

#	Partner	Achievements	Budget
16	YWCA-Jerusalem	- 152 marginalized women from East Jerusalem benefited from 6 outreach training courses. - 20 women received specialized training at the YWCA centre - 50% of the trainees (86 women) were placed in internship programme through Al Taawon organization.	\$128,452
17	Al Mortaqa Women organization	- 56 women from marginalized communities in EJ were trained in design, sewing and embroidery. - 20 of them secured part time job either by working with the centre on their brand Untha or working from home.	\$106,157
18	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	- 244 dunums in 8 sites in 3 different communities in Masafer Bani Naim were rehabilitated as range lands. - 360 workers benefited from cash of work system making a total of 2040 beneficiaries with their families. - 10 cisterns were also rehabilitated to benefit 120 persons.	\$292,821

▶ Ongoing projects:

12 projects were ongoing during the reporting period. The main achievements that were captured so far are the demonstration of territorial linkages between Area C and areas A and B and the successful developed partnerships (NGO-Village Council or NGO-NGO). Below is a list of ongoing projects, results and corresponding outputs:

☞ **Output 1:** Public and social infrastructure in Area C and East Jerusalem improved:

#	Partner	Achievements to date	Budget
1	East Jerusalem YMCA (Rehabilitation Program)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 114 person with special needs are being supported by medical aids, house renovation or transportation. - 8 schools have been identified for school renovation and 5 health clinics in south Hebron hills. 	\$191,150
2	International Peace & Cooperation Centre (Area C & EJ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drawings and bidding documents have been prepared to construct the kindergarten in Jiftlek and a football playground in Fassayel. - In East Jerusalem, a report has been prepared on the public spaces available for development in East Jerusalem. 	\$440,000

☞ **Output 2:** Improved access to and protection of natural resources:

#	Partner	Achievements to date	Budget
3	GVC (Gruppo di Volontarito Civile)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work is on-going in order to rehabilitated around 10 km of water network in 3 communities in the Jordan valley area. - 3 associations are being trained on silage production so they can be provided by the plants and train farmers on producing them. 	\$487,400
4	Khalet el May Village Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work is on-going in Khalet El May in south Hebron hills for reclaiming about 100 dunums and installing 2 water tanks. - 3 km of water networks are expected to be installed as well. 	\$376,320
5	Riwaq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A round 50 dunums are being reclaimed in Beit Ikksa area. - 3 cisterns are being rehabilitated to benefit 18 people and 1 to benefit around 30 families (180 persons) through the women association. 	\$150,000
6	Beit Duqqu Village Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A water tank has been installed on Salman spring in Beit Duqqu, north west Jerusalem. - 60 dunums of land are being rehabilitated and 1 km of agricultural road are being reclaimed. 	\$130,000

☞ **Output 3:** Economic opportunities enhanced through support to livelihoods:

#	Partner	Achievements to date	Budget
7	Eastern Barta's village council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 km of agricultural roads are being constructed and rehabilitated in Eastern Barta village and are expected to connect 4 communities with an approx. 500 residents. 	\$280,000
8	Al Jdeirah Village Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Jdeirah village, 7 cisterns are being rehabilitated. - Around 50 dumums are being rehabilitated - 2.8 km of agricultural roads are being constructed. 	\$150,000
9	Custody of the Holy Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three religious places in the Old City of Jerusalem are being renovated and are expected to create a number of job opportunities. 	\$500,000

☞ **Output 4:** Rights of Palestinian citizens in Area C and East Jerusalem are upheld

#	Partner	Achievements to date	Budget
10	Al-Quds Open University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 1500 students are expected to benefit from a mobile educational centre in south Hebron hills. The truck designated for the mobile centre is being purchased and the internal design has been identified. 	\$308,896

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An MoU with 3 Palestinian universities is being signed so that students from these universities would volunteer to work with children in these areas. A number of initiatives are planned to be conducted. 	
11	Near East Consulting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiated a dialogue on resilience in the State of Palestine. - Established a national preparatory committee for the September 2016 Resilience conference. - Produced a map and community profile on Area X (outside the wall communities) that provides guidance to the national and international community for engagement. 	\$297,153
12	AMIN Network (Area C and EJ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 young journalists and activists are being trained so as to provide stories for the organization's portal. - A portal is being constructed so as to include stories about Area C in north Jerusalem (Area X). - Community profiles are being prepared for 6 communities in this area. 	\$150,000



CRDP donors attended the launching event of Round Three on 2nd of March 2015

- ▶ The **visibility** of the programme and its partners has been significantly enhanced. On March 2nd. 2015, Under the Auspices of the H.E. Prime Minister Dr Rami Al Hamdallah, the third round of funding and its projects were launched in a special event attended by representatives from donor community specially CRDP donors: Sweden, Austria and Norway. The event which took place in Al Nabi Mousa site in Jericho was also attended by representatives from the government of the State of Palestine, mayors and representatives from the third round's implementing partners including Palestinian and International NGOs. During the event, a number of speeches were delivered assuring the importance of CRDP as a mechanism to the development of Area C and East Jerusalem.



HE Prime Minister Dr Hamdallah delivering a speech during the launching of Round Three on 2nd of March 2015

- ▶ Implementing partners' experience with regard to mitigating and managing risks has been increased during the third round of funding. On March 23rd. 2015, CRDP organized a networking and knowledge sharing workshop at the Red Crescent Society center in El Bireh attended by 51 participants. The workshop aimed at gathering representatives of relevant PA ministries, Area C and East Jerusalem implementing partners of the third round of funding in one place for the sake of knowledge sharing and learning from the experience of each other. It also aimed at creating a discussion on risks facing implementation of interventions in Area C¹. The workshop was opened by 2 short speeches by representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Local Government.



At left: Youth cleaning and painting the school surrounding at one of Area C schools in South Hebron Hills as a result of one of the youth campaigns led by university students, a project implemented by Al Quds Open University
 At right: Hand-over of water network expansion in Atuf, Tubas in North Jordan Valley with the participation of representatives from the directorate of Agriculture and the village council

¹ Through a special panel of two panellists: Mr. Jamal Al Amleh from LRC Land Research Center (LRC) and Bassam Karajeh from Jerusalem Legal Aid Center (JLAC).

- ▶ In preparation for the new phase of the CRDP, a thorough analysis was made on three Area C clusters (Yatta, Tubas and Qalqilia) that was based on various developmental and resilience based indicators, in addition to potentiality, attainability and risks. A comprehensive work plan and budget were developed that is reflective of CRDP's new approach, through a participative approach, involving the key national partners.
- ▶ A major development during the reporting period was that UNDP, after supporting the National Engagement Strategy on Area C, agreed with the Prime Minister's Office to support through the CRDP the newly established inter-ministerial committee on Area C and the establishment of an Area C Coordination Office (ACCO).



At left: Palestinian school students are being trained to use computers in the mobile educational Centre in Area C in south Hebron Hills, a project implemented by Al Quds Open University

At right: Abdullah is a person with special needs who used to sleep in the kitchen in his home in south Hebron Hills. CRDP intervention was to construct a room for him. He feels happier and more comfortable now.



Nayfeh is a single woman who takes care of her sheep and her brothers in Arahwa community in south Hebron Hills. After the provision of solar panels and butter churn, Nayfeh spends half an hour to prepare butter instead of four hours following the traditional manual way. As a result of the provision, her brother and his family (5 kids) have returned to live in the community. Kids can now study thanks to the lights lightened by the generated electricity.

3. Achievements related to partnership, networking, monitoring and evaluation:

- ▶ In follow up on on-going projects, a total of **280 field visits and meetings** were held by the CRDP team. Field visits aimed at monitoring progress, provision of technical and administrative support to few implementing partners (primarily weak village councils), evaluation of interventions, networking with other programmes and stakeholders, assessing and facilitating community engagement and linking implementing partners with directorates.
- ▶ In support of projects of the third round, a total of **17 area based coordination committees** in local communities were organized that significantly contributed to sustainability and enhanced effectiveness. These area based committees focused on the following:
 - Development of terms of references clarifying role of governmental directorates in monitoring of alignment of interventions with national priorities while ensuring maximization of value for money (e.g. standardization of cost of cistern and agricultural road rehabilitation).
 - Strengthening equity among targeted communities by avoiding supporting beneficiaries who received similar support before.
 - Revision of bills of quantities and specifications of services and material used in addition to ensuring community contribution as a mean for strengthening ownership.
 - Linking interventions with other programmes under implementation in the area. For example, in Tubas area, the directorate of agriculture recommended to alter the specifications of the water network so as to match with other plans in the area. In other areas, the directorate of agriculture distributed trees (of certain specifications) in reclaimed lands which saved some financial resources on the programme.
 - Participating in joint technical monitoring on projects' sites with CRDP team and UNDP engineers to ensure abidance by contracts and specifications.
 - Communicating with village councils and other stakeholders for maintaining results after the completion of projects.

4. Achievements related to preparation for the new (fourth) round of funding:

- ▶ The CRDP team conducted a comprehensive participatory assessment in Qalqilia cluster. 32 meetings were held in the cluster. After completion of the assessment, a detailed report was prepared that lists the main issues, needs and status of the clusters.

- ▶ The CRDP has partnered with GVC Civil Volunteer Group (one of CRDP partners during 3rd round of funding) in order to build on their vulnerability study conducted in Tubas area and complement it with a developmental and resilience based study, with focus on CRDP's Tubas cluster and demonstrate evidence of transition (from humanitarian to development). Around 40 meetings were held during the reporting period in addition to another six conducted by the CRDP team. The first phase of the study was completed during the reporting period.
- ▶ The Government of Austria has expressed interest in continue its support to CRDP and requirements for a new phase of funding were submitted. The new phase of Austria's support will start on January 1, 2016 until June 30, 2017, and a signing ceremony with the Prime Minister is planned at the beginning of 2016.
- ▶ As part of the work plan for East Jerusalem, four projects were submitted to the Review Board of the programme for approval. Below is a list of proposed projects:
 - Support of social services program in support of un-insured Jerusalemites. This intervention (through three projects) will be implemented by three East Jerusalem based hospitals, namely: Al Makassed, Augusta Victoria and St. John.
 - Provision of job opportunities to fresh graduates from Jerusalem. This project will be implemented by Taawon (Welfare) Association.

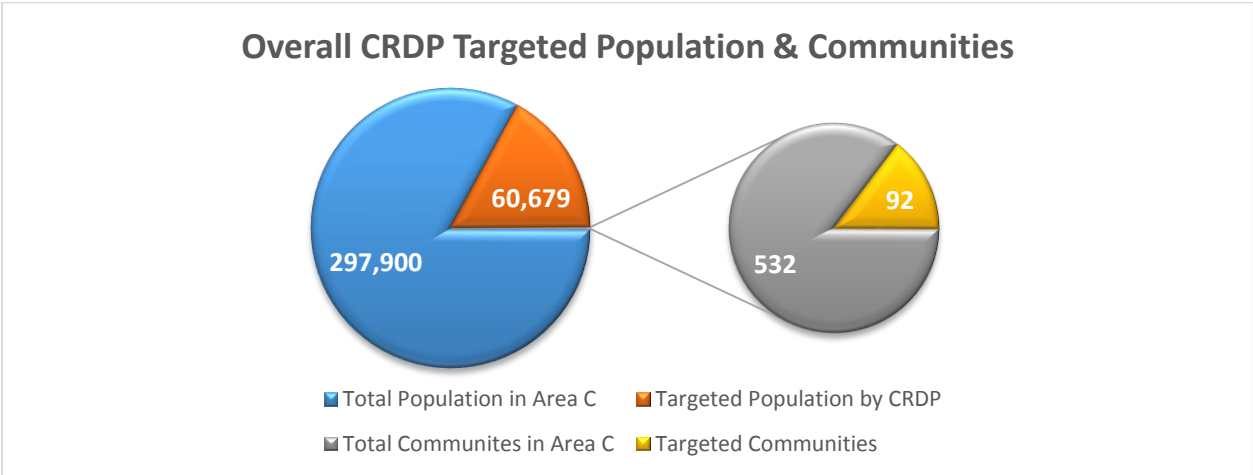
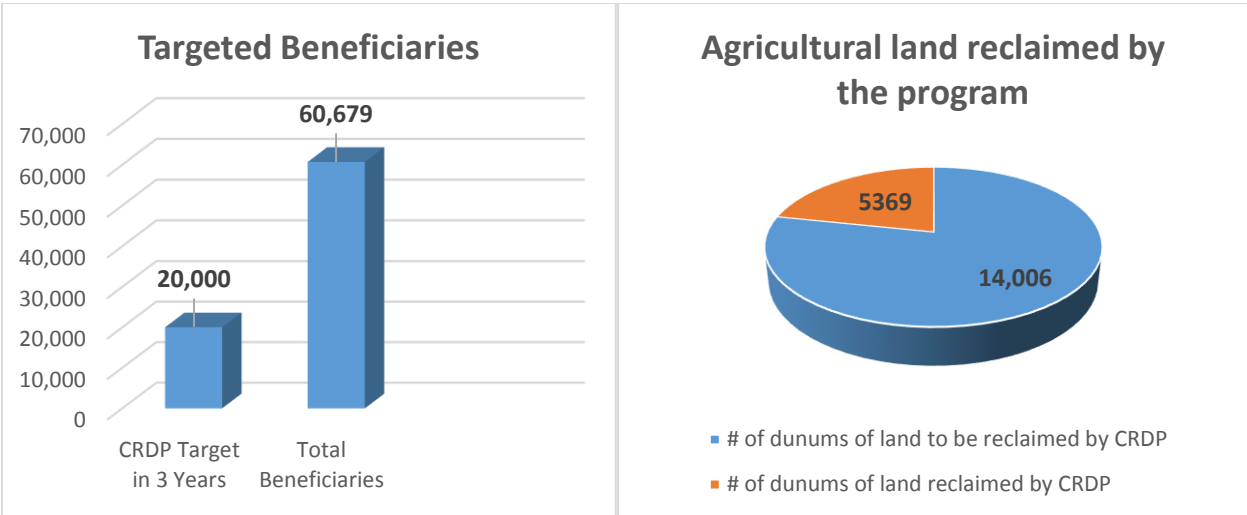
IV. Progress towards project outputs

CRDP Outcome: Area C communities and East Jerusalemites have strengthened their resilience to sustain on their land through development and recovery support

Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Palestinians targeted by and benefited from CRDP interventions are able to endure hardship in Area C and East Jerusalem (EJRM) 	<p>Based on CCE study 2013, approximately 150,000 Palestinians live in Area C (excluding East Jerusalem). According to OCHA's Area C vulnerability profile (2014), a total of 297,900 Palestinians live in 532 residential areas in Area C. 67,016 Palestinians are living in communities and villages that are entirely in Area C. According to OCHA (2014), shelters in 69% of Area C communities are threatened with demolition and land in 50% of Area C witnesses</p>	<p>20,000 Palestinians living in Area C and East Jerusalem are directly and indirectly targeted so as to enhance their adaptive capacity and strengthen their resilience to stay in Area C and East Jerusalem.</p>

	land confiscation/requisition. As for East Jerusalem, the population is 788,052 of which 283,873 or 36% are Palestinians (B'tselem, Background on East Jerusalem, 2012).	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of land utilized, rehabilitated or restored to contribute to Palestinians' less reliance on humanitarian support 	Area suitable for reclamation in Area C is (186,300 dunums) = (23%) of total Area C: 810,000 dunums (30% suitable for fruit trees, 22% suitable for forest, 48% suitable for rangeland). (UNDP/PAPP, Economic Analysis and Potential of Area C, 2011, internal document).	20% (19,375) dunums of 52% (94,800 dunums) of land suitable for fruit trees and forest in Area C is reclaimed, rehabilitated and restored as a result of CRDP activities.

Status of outcome indicators (based on aggregate results)



Outputs	Baseline	Output indicators	Target (1 st Oct, 2014 - 30 th June, 2016)	Current Status	Comments
<p>1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C & East Jerusalem improved</p>	<p>Lack of educational spaces: 182 schools in Area C, many in need of renovation (MoEHE). 1,000 additional classrooms are required to accommodate Palestinian children in schools in East Jerusalem and many existing facilities are substandard or unsuitable (OCHA, East Jerusalem, Key humanitarian Concerns, December, 2011). Only 19/100 communities have local schools which are operated by the Ministry of Education, 15 of which are in dire need of extensive rehabilitation (CCE, 2013).</p>	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of improved units that would enhance quality of education to # of students in Area C (disaggregated by sex and age, serving minimum 50% female students) <p>EJRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of improved learning units/ spaces that would enhance quality /opportunity education to # of students in EJRM (disaggregated by sex & age, serving minimum 50% female students) 	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 units that would enhance quality of education to # of students in Area C improved (disaggregated by sex and age, serving minimum 50% female students) <p>EJRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 learning units/ spaces that would enhance quality/opportunity education to # of students in EJRM are improved (disaggregated by sex & age, serving minimum 50% female students) 	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 17 units to enhance quality of education serving 1104 students in Area C have been improved. - 15 learning units/ spaces to enhance quality/opportunity education to 390 students in EJRM are improved 	<p>Area C:</p> <p>Works are ongoing in 9 units in one village in Area C, which would increase the overall target</p> <p>EJRM:</p> <p>The results of the interventions were maximized by utilizing creative designs and resources efficiently so as to provide additional units and spaces.</p>
	<p>60 communities out of 271 (22%) in Area C are not being provided with adequate health services due to access restrictions (WHO, WHO Area C – Assessment of Health Needs, 2011).</p>	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of communities (and # of people and % of marginalized women) in Area C which have improved access to health services <p>EJRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of people and % of marginalized women in EJRM which have improved access to health services 	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 communities have improved access to health services <p>EJRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300 people have improved access to health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 84 communities have improved access to health services through the provision of mobile clinics and improvements of existing clinics. - 251 people have improved access to health services 	<p>A mobile clinic was utilized to provide health services to marginalized communities which significantly increased the geographical coverage and targeted population.</p> <p>The total number of beneficiaries will largely increase during the next phase as a result of the new</p>

					projects targeting the social sector through three EJ based hospitals.
	Extremely limited opportunities to build in Area C and EJRM due to restrictions by Israel.	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of Palestinians who have improved their right to proper and decent housing in Area C <p>EJRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of Palestinians who have improved their right to proper and decent housing in EJRM 	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1000 Palestinians have improved their right to proper and decent housing in Area C. <p>EJRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 800 Palestinians have improved their right to proper and decent housing in EJRM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 913 Palestinians have improved their right to proper and decent housing in Area C through rehabilitation of current shelters. - 360 Palestinians have improved their right to proper and decent housing in EJRM through provision of housing plans in EJRM to facilitate construction of housing complexes 	<p>In Area C, careful assessment of various risks did not allow increasing the number of houses/shelters. Also, community needs, after the design of interventions, directed more funds to support wider interventions but with less number of beneficiaries.</p> <p>In EJRM, the total number of beneficiaries will increase as a result of both the multiplier effect of a project that has ended as well as the new phases that will cover new neighborhoods.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 41% of Bedouin and herder communities of Area C do not have a source of electricity (UNRWA, UNICEF, WFP Household Survey for Communities in Area C, 2010). - Impact of lack of electricity on herder communities especially on women: at least 25% of their weekly time spent on manual processing of dairy products and laundry (UNDP assessment after field visits to herder communities). 	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of people in Area C who have access to power through various means such as renewable energy (% of women from total #) - % decrease in time women spend in milk-shaking and laundry 	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1500 Palestinians have improved access to power through various means - 60% decrease in time women spend in milk-shaking and laundry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 979 Palestinians have improved access to power through various means (renewable and clean energy) - 68% decrease in time women spend in milk-shaking and laundry through provision of tools for dairy production such as butter churns and refrigerators 	<p>The fourth round of funding is expected to target 10 additional communities by focusing on community based networks which is expected to increase total number of beneficiaries, including achieving a decrease in time women spend in manual work.</p>

Outputs	Baseline	Output indicators	Target (1 st Oct, 2014 - 30 th June, 2016)	Current Status	Comments
2: Improved access to and protection of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 52 water springs located in Area C became target of Israeli settlements (OCHA, How Dispossession Happens, March 2012). - In Northern and Middle Jordan Valley, water consumption is 61 l/c/d (B'tselem, Dispossession and Exploitation, 2011) 	Area C: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of water springs targeted by CRDP to ensure rehabilitation, protection and better access for Palestinians (with # of CM of water that become available) - # of water cisterns rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available) - # of KM of water network rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available) 	Area C: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 water springs are rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available) - 170 water cisterns are rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available) - 15 KM of water network rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 water springs rehabilitated (with 1900 CM of water become available) - 117 water cisterns rehabilitated, a total of 9,444 CM of water became available - 19.8 KM of water network rehabilitated 	<p>The 33% achievement of the target of water springs is due to the low availability of springs in the targeted areas as part of 3rd round of funding.</p> <p>Due to nature of soil in some of the targeted locations and the higher cost of rehabilitation per cistern the number of cisterns was lower than planned, but at 70% of the target. Also, the total length of water networks is higher than the target which is a result of intensive coordination and planning on the ground.</p>

Outputs	Baseline	Output indicators	Target (1 st Oct, 2014 - 30 th June, 2016)	Current Status	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area suitable for land reclamation in Area C is 23% of total Area C: 810,000 dunums (UNDP/PAPP, Economic Analysis and Potential of Area C, 2011, internal document) 	Area C: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of dunums reclaimed and become available for agricultural use - # of KM of roads opened or rehabilitated 	Area C: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5000 dunums (30% of CRDP target) are reclaimed and become available for agricultural use - 60 KM of roads are opened or rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1910 dunums (a direct of 360 dunums and around 1,550 dunums as a result of agricultural roads -38 % of CRDP Y3 target) are reclaimed serving around 668 people and are available for agricultural use 	<p>Based on CRDP experience, land reclamation requires the design of a comprehensive set of interventions, including the construction of water cisterns and terracing, that would enhance the effectiveness</p>

<p>3: Economic opportunities enhanced through support to livelihoods in Area C and East Jerusalem</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15.5 KM of roads are opened or rehabilitated 	<p>and sustainability of results. Accordingly, some funds were allocated to implement a comprehensive model and therefore reducing the number of dunums of land for reclamation and agricultural roads. A few ongoing projects will contribute to additional land reclamation and road rehabilitation in the next reporting period.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average monthly income of Bedouin and herder communities in Area C: 1,024 NIS (\$277) (UNRWA/UNICEF/WFP Household Survey for Communities in Area C, 2010). - 55% of Bedouin and herder communities in Area C are food insecure (Food Security & Nutrition Survey of Herding Communities in Area C, UNRWA, UNICEF, WFP, data from 2010) 	<p>Area C: # of new or existing business initiatives in the value chain supported</p> <p>EJRM: # of new or existing business initiatives in the value chain supported.</p>	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported <p>EJRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported 	<p>In EJRM, a total of 208 women have been supported with skills in beautification, dress making, pastry making, sewing and embroidery. A total of 106 of them were employed or self-employed.</p>	<p>Based on the needs identified during the 3rd round of funding, few projects will support business initiatives, the result of which will materialize in the next reporting period. However, in EJRM, the number of these initiatives makes 49 business initiatives which almost reach the target.</p>

Outputs	Baseline	Output indicators	Target (1 st Oct, 2014 - 30 th June, 2016)	Current Status	Comments
<p>4: Rights of Palestinian citizens in Area C and East Jerusalem are upheld through legal protection, advocacy & community participation and mobilization.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Population forced to move to areas B and A (OCHA, Displacement and Insecurity in Area C of the West Bank, 2011). - 27,000 herding communities threatened with forced displacement - Already existing protection mechanisms in oPt but insufficient - Due to geographical fragmentation, restrictions imposed by Israel and community specificities, many communities suffer from a weak social tissue impeding proper participation 	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - #of initiatives promoting human rights, advocacy and social cohesion. - At least 30% women and 50% youth (under 30) among those who participate in CRDP-supported initiatives that promote human rights, human-rights based advocacy community participation and mobilization 	<p>Area C:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 initiatives to promote human rights, advocacy and social cohesion are conducted. - At least 30% women and 50% youth (under 30) among those who participated in CRDP-supported initiatives that promote human rights, human-rights based advocacy community participation and mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 initiatives to promote human rights, advocacy and social cohesion were conducted in Area C. In addition, one initiative was conducted for the same purpose in EJRM. - A total of 1596 students, 824 boys and 772 girls from seven schools in south Hebron Area C had been targeted in these campaigns while 48 university student volunteers had run the campaigns. - The calculations show that 48% of participants were females while 100% of participants were school students and youth under 30. 	<p>Several community initiatives and voluntary campaigns were organized during the reporting period but the final assessment will be made in the following period, and hence the target will increase accordingly.</p>

V. Project Risks and Issues

- **Administrative risks:**

In March, 2015, the restructuring of the PMU, following the Mid-term review, disrupted the implementation of the programme for several months. The decision to shift from a project-based approach through calls for proposals to a cluster approach has also delayed the implementation process, since it requires more time to identify the needs, priorities and potential implementing partners in the targeted areas.

Actions taken: A management decision was taken in July 2015 to reinstate the CRDP team. A series of subsequent meetings with partners took place so as to collectively agree on the new approach of the programme.

- **Implementation risks:**

During the reporting period, the following project was faced with risks.

Strengthening resilience of herder communities in South Hebron – implemented by DanChurchAid (DCA) as part of third round of funding: On August 6, 2015, the ICA invaded Kherbet Al-Rahwa community and enquired about the solar system that belongs to Mr. Rajeh Al Samamerah where they checked the system, the cabinet and the cabling. The ICA did not do anything else or issue any stop work order. On August 10th, 2015 at around 10:30 AM, the ICA accompanied with a bulldozer came to the area where Mr. Al Samamerah lives and informed him that the ICA would demolish the residential tents as well as the animal shelter. The ICA permitted the family to evacuate and take out their personal belongings out of the tents. Mr. Al Samamerah was also able to rescue the solar unit provided through the CRDP from demolition. Two tents (50 sq. meters and 70 sq. meters) and one animal shelter (100 sq. meters) were demolished.

Actions taken: In addition to the coordination made with the implementing partner and the legal partner, UNDP has met with ICA and officially requested the immediate release of all confiscated equipment. The PMU has prepared coordinates on all targeted assets so as to follow up with regard to confiscated items. The ICA has indicated preliminary approval on the release of all equipment. Another meeting is scheduled in April 2016 so as to follow on the UNDP request.

More generally, the increase of security incidents in Area C requires closer monitoring of the situation in the program areas of intervention in order to assess the consequences on investments made so as to be in a position to request the seized assets from the Israeli authorities (ICA). To

this end, UNDP has developed a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) clarifying the steps required in following up security incidents (See Annex 1.). In addition, UNDP shared in February 2016 a consolidated report addressing risks faced by CRDP implementing partners and beneficiaries.

VI. Lessons Learned

Several lessons learned could be drawn from the previous period as new approaches have been tested as part of the third round of funding. Below is a summary of these lessons:

1. Five projects were implemented in **partnership with village councils** (VCs). It was noticed that institutionally stronger VCs were able to maximize results and efficiency. Weaker village councils relied on external technical support and faced obstacles in reaching community agreements on several issues, e.g. route of agricultural roads, amount of community contribution, commitment for maintenance, etc. This is evidence of the need of weaker village councils for institutional support, so as to take a lead on implementing community projects while gaining wider community satisfaction and confidence.
2. The involvement of **national institutional directorates** (primarily directorates of agriculture and local government) was extremely useful in providing government institutions with the opportunity to participate in the design and monitoring of interventions. In several locations, it was mentioned that the CRDP is unique in applying full partnerships with directorates. Moreover, in several projects (e.g. GVC, Khalet El May and Beit Duqqu) the involvement of the directorate of agriculture resulted in fine-tuning the targets of projects so as to better fit with other interventions in the area.
3. It was noticed that for higher effectiveness **land reclamation** should be an integral part of a wider model that links the chain of inputs and other enabling factors. In specific, along with protection factors, the impact of land reclamation is amplified when rainwater collection cisterns, if not irrigation networks, are either rehabilitated or constructed, in addition to linkages with agricultural programmes of the ministry of agriculture. Also, adopting new cultivating methods or products require additional and specialized technical support while providing a sustainable and sizable supply of irrigation water.
4. The opening of **agricultural roads** is important to encourage all farmers to cultivate additional land. If designed with the full participation of the community, the route of the roads could increase the connectivity and trigger wider community engagement.

VII. Way Forward

The third year of the CRDP was rich of experiences. The third round witnessed a slight shift from a scattered support to a geographically focused approach supported with enhanced sustainability and monitoring measures. The midterm evaluation which was completed at the beginning of 2015 included various recommendations which were discussed thoroughly by UNDP and its partners. From April-May 2015, the programme engaged in a refocusing exercise during which several actions were taken so as to respond to the recommendations of the midterm evaluation, including the formation of a new strategy for the programme.

At the same time, the CRDP engaged in regular monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing projects of the third round of funding. Later during the year, specifically in September and October, the UNDP engaged with its partners so as to clarify CRDP's new strategy. These consultations came after a strategic step was taken by the Palestinian Government to lead developmental efforts in Area C. UNDP proposed to support the newly established Area C inter-ministerial committee by supporting the Area C Coordination Office (ACCO) through the CRDP. In addition to the community development cluster approach, the support to the national leadership and the development agenda were the main elements of CRDP's new strategy.

VIII. Financial Status²

Statement of Income and Expenditures for: January 1st 2015 – December 31st 2015

Atlas No. PAL10: 00084013 - Donor: Norway

Operating funds	US\$
1 st Tranche (December 2014)	1,101,018
2 nd Tranche (December 2015)	700,280
Total received as of 31 December 2015	1,801,299
Disbursements	
Norway Fund - Grants	444,288
Program Management Unit (PMU)	42,659
Total disbursed amount	486,947
<i>Signed Grants Commitments</i>	<i>442,865</i>
<i>GMS (8%)</i>	<i>74,385</i>
Grand Total	1,004,197
Available Balance as of 01 January 2016	797,102

² Disclaimer: Data contained in this financial report section is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial provided above is provisional. The accounting period for the report is an open period and data from some accounting processes may not have been processed. Financial data provided above may not be complete, and it is provisional.

IX. Annexes:

Annex 1.

Standard operating procedures (SOPs) for security incidents in area C & East Jerusalem

Purpose:

The implementation of program activities in the field is facing specific challenges, due to the status of area C and East-Jerusalem. The present Standard Operating Procedures are established to provide guidance to the Program team regarding the measures to be taken when a security incident occurs and clarify the responsibilities in dealing with such situations.

These SOPs are to be read as an integral part of the HCT Policy Framework for Area C, guiding UN modalities of engagement in Area C.

Applicability:

These SOPs should be applied as part of the program's Risk management system. This applies to all CRDP funded projects being implemented through Implementing partners (IPs) including Local NGOs, International NGOs, and Village councils. The SOPs are applicable in case of stop work orders, assault, confiscation or demolition.

Moreover and as part of the SOPs, the CRDP will apply a legal pre-assessment of each supported intervention in close coordination with its legal partners, the local community, the existing clusters/consortiums (wherever applicable), OCHA, and other legal actors. The CRDP has allocated financial resources to partner with a legal entity in order to provide the legal support to CRDP related incidents.

Steps	Actions to be taken	When?	By who?
-	Prior to implementation: UNDP notify COGAT on the type of projects that will be implemented in the area.	ASAP after the identification of the project	UNDP – Deputy SR/Operations

1	UNDP staff on the ground are informed of an incident, either through their presence on the ground or through information provided by the cluster coordinator	Within 24 hours	UNDP - Cluster coordinator
2	UNDP sends immediately to donors (+ OCHA) a written information (by email) on the incident or order issued by the Israelis.	Within 24 hours	UNDP - Program Analyst
3	The legal partner -JLAC- is informed to provide advice on the legal remedies and the possible measures to face the incident	Within 24 hours	UNDP – Program Manager
4	Field visit: A UNDP staff undertakes a visit to the targeted area, to the extent possible together with the Cluster Coordinator and the Legal partner to conduct further assessment to validate the initial information, and identify any support to be provided by UNDP in addition to cluster member responses.	Within 48 hours	UNDP - Cluster coordinator + Legal partner
5	The legal partner -JLAC- submits its advice on the legal remedies and possible measures to face the incident	Within 72 hours	Legal Partner
6	UNDP prepares and shares with donors a detailed incident report (according to the standard template) detailing human impact, estimated financial loss and explaining measures taken (the advice given by the legal partner should be attached)	Within 72 hours	UNDP – Program Analyst + Program Manager
7	Coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator and the Humanitarian Cluster on possible action to be taken by the UN	Within 72 hours	UNDP – Special Representative/DSR
8	UNDP submits to COGAT a request claiming the restitution of any confiscated assets + follow-up	1 week maximum after the incident	UNDP – Deputy SR/Operations
9	UNDP assesses the situation and sends an update to donors on the measures taken and the updated outcome.	2 weeks after the incident	UNDP – Program Analyst + Program Manager
10	UNDP consults with donors and partners on any additional option or need for coordinated or joint communication / diplomatic response.	Continuous	UNDP SR UNDP Team

Annex 2.

List of Projects (completed and ongoing) during the reporting period:

#	IP	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	PMU Activities
		2014			2015												2016			
1	Al Hakawati																			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Held a financial capacity building training to the organization 2. Attended few activities during three visits 3. Organized an evaluation session with M&E Coordinator
2	The Jerusalem Christian Community Development Association (JCCDA)																			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Held 5 monitoring visits 2. Attended the provisional handover of the project with UNDP engineer 3. Organized and conducted a visit with UNDP engineer as part of a final assessment of the project
3	Industrial Islamic Orphanage																			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducted 3 field visits, including one with UNDP engineers 2. Organized an evaluation session with M&E Coordinator 3. Held 6 office meetings with management
4	Peace Center for the Blind																			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducted 5 field monitoring visits 2. Held three meetings with Center's accountant, including coaching 3. Attended center's exhibitions and promoted their work and linked the center with YWCA
5	Al Saraya																			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducted four field visits 2. Held five meetings with management to promote linkages and sustainability of the model
6	YWCA-Jerusalem																			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visited YWCA's partner CBOs to assess partnership 2. Attended several activities and networking events to assess satisfaction 3. Organized an evaluation session with M&E Coordinator
7	Al-Mortaqa Women organization																			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attended three training sessions with women 2. Six follow up meetings were conducted with management to revise scope of work and develop the business component 3. linked the center with YWCA to promote the production line and select marginalized women

8	Custody of the Holy Land																			1. Conducted 11 field visits and meetings 2. Proposed linkages with business advisors to initiate the business component
9	Al Makassed Hospital																			1. Conducted four field visits 2. Provided support on the planned research and ideas on the Fund
10	Union for Jerusalem Housing Assembly																			1. Conducted 9 field visits and meetings 2. Conducted a research on the housing sector with various parties 3. Met with members of the new housing committees
11	Action Against Hunger (ACF)																			1. Conducted three field monitoring visits and three coordination meetings 2. Held one handover field visit 3. Monitored risks in South Hebron with various parties
12	MA'AN Development Centre																			1. Held three field monitoring visits, two handover visits and four coordination meetings 2. Coordinated visits and revised BoQs with UNDP engineers
13	Al-Quds Open University																			1. Held three field monitoring visits and five coordination meetings 2. Supported and attended a closing ceremony
14	DanChurchAid (2)																			1. Held 2 field monitoring visits and one coordination meeting 2. Arranged for evaluation sessions and prepared analytical reports
15	East Jerusalem YMCA Rehabilitation Programme																			1. Held 4 field monitoring visits, one handover field visit with UNDP Engineer and three coordination meetings 2. Attended one training session
16	St. John Eye Hospital Group																			1. Held 5 field monitoring visits and one coordination meeting 2. Linked hospital with Al Quds University mobile education center
17	Vento Di Terra																			1. Held 15 field visits and meetings, including four visits with UNDP engineers 2. Coordinated activities with MOLG and MOE
18	G.V.C. (Gruppo di Volontariato Civile)																			1. Held 2 field monitoring visits, one handover visit with UNDP engineer and four coordination meetings. 2. Arranged a field visit with DFID
19	Eastern Barta's Village Council																			1. Held one field monitoring visits, one field visit with UNDP engineer 2. Held two coordination meetings with MOLG and MOA
20	Palestinian Wastewater Engineers Group																			1. Held 2 field monitoring visits, one visit with CRDP donor and 4 coordination meetings 2. Attended one tender opening session

21	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)																			1. Held two field monitoring visits and two coordination meetings 2. Attended one evaluation session 3. Coordinated with MOA on overall results and quality of range land
22	Kardala Village Council (inc Ein El Bida & Bardala)																			1. Held 2 field visits and one visit with UNDP engineer 2. Held 2 coordination meetings 3. Reviewed latest proposed design with other projects in the area
23	Palestinian Hydrology Group PHG																			1. Held 4 field monitoring visits and three coordination meetings 2. Organized two visits with Donor. 3. Collected various information on results and impact of interventions
24	AMIN network (area C and EJ)																			1. Held five monitoring and follow up visits 2. Coordinated with other UNDP units on linking results with other products
25	Khalet el May Village Council																			1. Held 4 field monitoring visits and two handover visits with UNDP engineers 2. Held 2 coordination meetings
26	Riwaq																			1. Held 16 monitoring visits and follow up meetings 2. Held one coordination meeting
27	Beit Duqqu VC																			1. Held a total of 9 monitoring visits and follow up meetings in addition to two coordination meetings 2. Held five visits with UNDP engineers 3. Conducted an evaluation visit (focus group discussion and interviews) with beneficiaries
28	(IPCC) International Peace & Cooperation Center (Area C)																			1. Conducted 10 follow up meetings 2. Collected information from various sources as part of researching the sector 3. Coordinated for the Area C component of the project 4. Reviewed the report on City Planning
29	Al Jdeirah VC																			1. Held 17 monitoring visits and meetings 2. Held one committee meeting and one visit with UNDP engineer 3. Conducted an evaluation visit (focus group discussion and interviews) with beneficiaries
30	Near East Consulting																			1. Prepared analysis and research on relevant areas of work pertaining to Area C and EJ 2. Provided information and details about CRDP projects to utilize in analysis