

2016 Annual Progress Report (Norway)

United Nations Development Programme Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People

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

Reporting Period	1 January 2016– 31 December 2016
Donors	Norwegian Government Other donors contributing to the CRDP during the reporting period include the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), • Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Country	State of Palestine
Project Title	Community Resilience and Development Programme for Area C and East Jerusalem – CRDP
Project ID	Project ID: 084013 Award ID: 69435
Outcome	Area C communities and East Jerusalemites have strengthened their resilience to sustain on their land through development and recovery support
Outputs (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved • Output 2: Access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities improved • Output 3: Governance including human capital knowledge management and public participation strengthened • Output 4: Nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem supported
Implementing Partner(s)	International Peace and Cooperation Center (IPCC) Khalet El Mayyeh Village Council Beit Duqqa Village Council Jdeara Village Council Riwaq Gruppo di Volontarito Civile (GVC) Eastern Barta'a Village Council Custody of the Holy Land AMIN Media Network Near East Consulting First Services Council for Northern Jordan Valley First Council for Common Services

	<p>Al Makassed Hospital Augusta Victoria Hospital (AVH) St John Hospital Union of Jerusalem Housing Assembly (UJHA) Anajah University We Effect Kafr Qaddum Village Council Al Aqaba Village Council Youth Development Department (YDD) Welfare Association (Ataawon) HIWAR Area C Coordination Office (ACCO) Palestine Economic Research Institute- MAS Birzeit University</p> <p>11 implementing partners received funding from Norway during the reporting period:</p> <p>Custody of the Holy Land Riwaq International Peace and Cooperation Center (IPCC) Near East Consulting Joint Services Council for Northern Jordan Valley Al Quds Open University Burj Al Luq Luq Welfare Association "Taawon" Al Makassed Hospital Augusta Victoria Hospital St. John Hospital</p>
Project Start Date	30/09/2012
Project End Date	31/12/2017
1 January 2016 – 31 Dec 2016 Work Plan Budget	USD 5,232,629 (USD 706,215 specific to Norway)
Total resources required as per the Programme Document	USD 32,257,189
Revenue received as of 31 December 2016:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norway: USD 1,801,299
Received from partner Donors to CRDP as of 31 December 2016:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweden: USD 17,064,211 • Austria: USD 4,202,585 • UKAID: USD 453,172
Total Received from all Donors as of 31 December 2016:	<p>USD 23,521,266 Norway has contributed 7.7% of all funds.</p>
Unfunded budget	USD 8,735,922.69
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I. Executive summary

The United Nations Common Country Assessment (CCA) in 2016 identified systematic disadvantages and vulnerability in achieving the 2030 Agenda and amongst all, it says “**the largest and most visible constraint on Palestinian development is the occupation**”¹ as it has caused restrictions on movement of goods and people as well as access to natural resources (e.g. land, water and minerals), geographical and socio political fragmentation, and constraints to economic development. While all Palestinians face the said challenges, the Common Country Assessment identified particular localities that are more vulnerable and systematically disadvantaged and such localities included Area C and East Jerusalem. In Area C, “less than 1% has been planned for Palestinian construction”² and populations living in Area C face more risks of demolitions, displacement, and limited access to land and water. In 2016, the numbers of demolished structures and displaced people increased to 867 and 1,202 cases compared to 461 and 524 in 2015³. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Israeli authorities demolished or seized 300 donor-funded structures in 2016 and more than 100 donor-funded aid structures received demolition, stop-work, and eviction orders and most of the cases were in Area C⁴. In East Jerusalem, only 13% of the municipal area is allocated for Palestinian construction⁵. In 2016, the highest number of demolitions was recorded in East Jerusalem since 2000⁶.

In such restricted humanitarian and development space, during the reporting period the Community Resilience and Development Programme (CRDP) implemented 27 projects in Area C (Tubas and Qalqiliya clusters) and East Jerusalem with the fourth round of funding and one project (The Holy Custody Project), which was approved in the 3rd round, still continues in East Jerusalem in 2016. By the end of the reporting period (end of December 2016), 11 projects were completed while 16 remained ongoing. The following is a table summarizing all projects funded through the four rounds to date:

Table 1. Projects funded over the 4 rounds of funding

	Projects in Area C	Projects in E. Jerusalem	TOTAL
1st Round of Funding	12	8	20
2nd Round of Funding	-	10	10

¹ UN, Common Country Assessment, 2016, P11

² OCHA, Fragmented Lives: Humanitarian Overview 2016, May 2017 P6

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

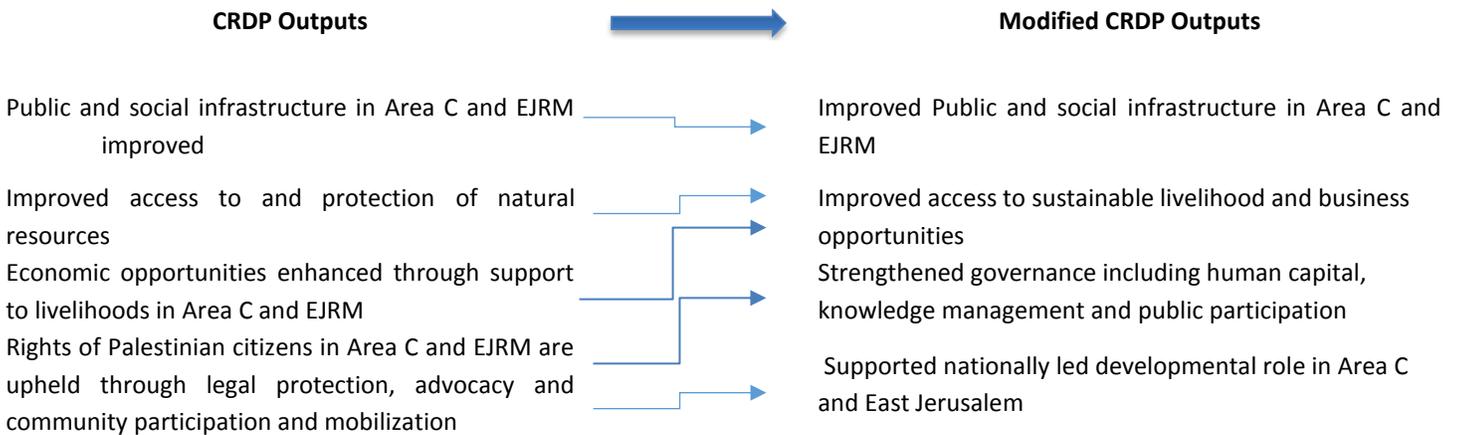
⁶ Ibid

3rd Round of Funding	20	3	23
4th Round of Funding	19	8	27
TOTAL	50	29	80
* Note: one project in round 3 targets both Area C and Jerusalem			

To facilitate resilience, projects that have been implemented in the fourth round of funding have focused on a strengthened partnership with local government units in two clusters in Area C. As such, 10 of the 19 projects in Area C, are implemented with Local Government Units (LGUs), in comparison to previous rounds where implementation was conducted primarily through civil society organizations (CSOs).

In light of the recommendations presented in the CRDP midterm evaluation which took place in late 2014, CRDP outputs which were agreed upon in the original project was modified during the reporting period in 2016 as the following:

Figure 1. Modified CRDP Outputs



Since the inauguration of the CRDP, a total of 80,490 Palestinians in Area C and East Jerusalem have benefited from CRDP interventions to endure hardship and stay in their land. In addition, 6,782 dunums of land have been reclaimed as a result of CRDP activities. In addition, several results have been achieved at the CRDP output level which are summarized here based on the revised outputs mentioned above.

In the area of public and social infrastructure, a total number of 9,037 students, including 3,563 females have benefited from improved learning conditions through the renovation of 70 educational units in Area C and East Jerusalem communities. In addition, a total of 20,676 Palestinians including 10,969 females have benefited from improved access to health services through provision of subsidized treatment in East Jerusalem and from mobile

ophthalmic care clinics in about 35 Area C communities in the south Hebron Hills. In the energy sector, a total of 1,772 Palestinians living in Bedouin communities in Area C benefited from improved access to renewable energy through the installation of 196 solar system units. These communities previously relied on diesel and other fuel-generated power. As a result, there has been 67 percent decrease in the time women spend in milk processing as they now use electrical butter churns instead of the manual milk shaking to produce butter. In addition, a comprehensive study on energy needs of the Bedouin communities of Al Maleh in Tubas was conducted through CRDP. In light of the study results, other actors in the target area such as *Gruppo di Volontariato Civile* (GVC) provided 12 solar units to the Bedouin communities in addition to the 44 units CRDP is planning to provide during 2017. In the area of housing, a total of 2,810 Palestinians benefited from improved access to proper and decent housing in Area C and East Jerusalem. Improvement targeted 510 housing units. Moreover, a study was conducted in East Jerusalem in 2016 to identify available public spaces to be developed. Based on the study results, 2 public parks are being rehabilitated/ constructed in 2 neighbourhoods in 2017. For the sake of promoting Palestinian culture and identity, a total of 19,632 Palestinians living in Area C and East Jerusalem communities took part in 15 initiatives and 50 community meetings aimed at integrating youth within the Palestinian community and strengthening the Palestinian identity.

In order to support Palestinians and to strengthen their resilience to stay on their land, many interventions have been designed to improve access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities. For example, a total of 1,024 Palestinians including 617 females have benefited directly from improved new and existing economic opportunities in various fields. In addition, 2,065 dunums of land were directly reclaimed while another 4,717 dunums were accessed by Palestinians through the rehabilitation of agricultural roads. At least 1,300 land owners have benefited as time and cost spent to access their land have been reduced as a result. Moreover, a total of 29,1 km of agricultural roads were rehabilitate resulting in access to at least 4,449 dunums have been made accessible in Area C communities. Moreover, 41.3 km of water networks have been installed or rehabilitated in Area C communities including 185 water cisterns, three wells and four springs.

Due to the importance of investment in human capital and public participation, a total of 810 women were empowered through attending training courses and awareness sessions on women participation in public life in both clusters of Tubas and Qalqiliya. In addition, two women forums were established aiming at identifying women needs in the clusters as well as networking with other actors to address these needs. Moreover, three women were nominated for the recent local elections in 2017 and two of them are currently members in the village councils. Capacity for implementing development projects such as planning, financial management, monitoring and supervision was enhanced in six local government units (LGUs) benefiting at least 24 persons including three women through implementing various projects in partnership with these LGUs. In addition, 15,191 Palestinians living in Area C and East Jerusalem took part in 15 community initiatives and around 50 community meetings aiming at promoting human rights.

Aiming at supporting nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem, the Area C Coordination Office (ACCO) was established in June 2016. The office was staffed (following is list of positions hired at ACCO), furnished and equipped through the CRDP.

Table 2. Organogram of ACCO

Head of Office
MIS and Planning Officer
Advocacy & Communication Officer
Monitoring & Reporting Officer
Administrative Assistant
3 Field Coordinators
Driver

ACCO have achieved some results which were shared with donors in November 2016. The following is summary of these results:

Policy and coordination

- A major coordination committee has been formed and a first meeting was held announcing its launch and objectives.
- Government's sector plans have been reviewed and Area C components have been extracted.
- An initial assessment of government engagement and leadership in humanitarian and development mechanisms has been conducted.

Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting

- Revision on all sources of information pertaining to Area C communities has been completed so as to harmonize information and references.
- Prepared various special field reports to the Prime Minister on challenges facing certain communities.
- Conducted mapping of existing programs and interventions.

GIS and Planning

- Trained government focal points in utilizing Geo MOLG in entering information related to various interventions in addition to monitoring their progress.
- Specified the required geo-based layers of all sectors to develop the system into a planning tool.

Advocacy and Communication

- Prepared various reports and facts sheets.
- Established data collection channels related to risks to systematically analyse and disseminate.
- Prepared new dissemination tools and platforms (e.g. social media).

II. Background

During 2016, the situation in Area C and East Jerusalem has worsened in terms of more restrictions imposed on Palestinians' access to housing, basic services and livelihood. In September and October 2016, the Israeli

authorities confiscated, demolished, or forced Palestinians to demolish 155 structures across the West Bank⁷. This has resulted in displacement of 240 people including children. Of these structures, 130 were in 21 communities which are partially or entirely located in Area C⁸. Affected families received humanitarian assistance funded by international donors or by the government of Palestine.

In East Jerusalem, Israeli settler organizations have focused on taking control over Palestinian properties in East Jerusalem neighbourhoods.⁹ These organizations intensified their efforts to control Palestinian properties in the Muslim and Christian quarters of the Old City, Silwan, and At-Tur¹⁰. As a result, several families were displaced and as a result their livelihoods have been disturbed leaving them in poverty and increased dependency¹¹.

In light of these circumstances, humanitarian assistance and development interventions have become essential to mitigate and return a balance to the life of Palestinians living in Area C and East Jerusalem. In this environment, a programme such as the CRDP is of great importance in strengthening the resilience of Palestinians living in Area C and East Jerusalem. The following section provides progress overview for the key results in the programme.

III. Progress Review

During the 3rd round of funding, 23 projects were implemented of which 10 were completed in 2016 and 1 is expected to be completed in 2017. Out of the 10 projects completed in 2016, 9 were completed in Area C and 1 in East Jerusalem. The table below illustrates the distribution of completion for round 3 projects.

Table 3. Round 3 Projects

Round 3	Total	Year of Completion		
		2015	2016	2017
Area C	20	11	9	0
East Jerusalem	3	1	1	1

As a result of the refocusing of the CRDP implementation strategy to the cluster approach, 27 new agreements were signed with variety of implementing partners in Tubas and Qalqiliya clusters as well as in East Jerusalem. One project identified in 2015 continued in East Jerusalem until 2016. By 31 December 2016, 11 projects were completed: 7 in East Jerusalem, 2 in Tubas cluster, 1 in Qalqiliya cluster and 1 common project in both clusters.

⁷ OCHA, Palestinian Bedouin and herding communities targeted in wave of demolitions, 11 November 2016.

⁸ Ibid

⁹ OCHA, Palestinian family forcibly evicted from its home in occupied East Jerusalem, 15 September 2016.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid

Accordingly, the remaining 16 projects continued in 2017. The following table illustrates the distribution of round 4 projects.

Table 4. Round 4 projects

Round 4	Area	# of Projects	Operationally completed by 31 Dec. 2016	Ongoing
Area C	Tubas	8	2	6
	Qalqiliya	9	1	8
	Common	3	1	2
East Jerusalem		7	7	0
Totals		27	11	16

Therefore, a total of 21 projects were completed during 2016 from rounds' 3 and 4 projects. These projects resulted in changes of people's lives in Area C and East Jerusalem.

During this reporting period, Norway contributed directly to the implementation of 14 projects, of which 7 projects are being implemented in Area C and 7 projects in East Jerusalem. The following table outlines these projects and the list of projects is attached with the financial contributions.

Table 5. Projects funded and Implemented by Norway

Project implemented and funded by Norway during the period 1 January 2016-31 December 2016			
Location	Number of projects	Completed	Ongoing
Area C	7	6	1
East Jerusalem	7	2	5
Totals	14	8	6

These projects resulted in improved changes of people's lives in Area C and East Jerusalem. The following table shows annual targets for 2016 and brief update on them followed by selected photos:

Table 6. Annual targets for 2016

Annual Targets	Brief Update/Summary as of 31 December 2016	% of Achievements
One study is conducted on available public spaces in East Jerusalem	During the reporting period, a study was conducted to map available public spaces in East Jerusalem. The study identified 11 public areas for immediate utilization. Accordingly, the CRDP Review Board approved the	100% of target achieved.

	selection of two areas to construct two public parks in Silwan and Beit Hanina Neighborhoods.	
One community managed mobile educational centre is established.	In replication for one project that was implemented in south Hebron hills during 2015 and benefiting more than 1,500 students in the area, a community managed mobile educational center is being conducted to benefit the students of Al Maleh Community in Tubas cluster. The project is in tendering process and will be equipped with needed tools once delivered. It is expected that this mobile center will provide educational services to at least 500 students.	35% of target achieved.
4 education units that would enhance quality of education to # of students in Area C improved (disaggregated by sex and age, serving minimum 50% female students)	Once kindergarten was constructed in Jiftlik village in the Jordan valley, 60 students (50% female) started receiving preschool education. In Fasayel Village in the Jordan valley, at least 2,000 youth have enjoyed playing sports in a newly constructed playground.	50%
2 athletic fields for youth are provided/ rehabilitated and 3 women athletic spaces are provided (with # of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and age).	In each of the clusters of Tubas and Qalqiliya, one area was selected by the community in order to be utilized for constructing athletic fields. Bidding documents were prepared and construction started and is expected to be completed by mid-2017. Ein Al Beida (in Tubas cluster) athletic field is funded by Norway fund.	50% of completion.
2 LED forums are established in clusters of Tubas and Qalqiliya.	Economic mapping study was conducted in both clusters of Tubas and Qalqiliya as well as in Jerusalem to identify local economic sources and to establish LED forums. These forums are going to be established during 2017	35% of target was achieved.
11.7 km of roads are opened or rehabilitated.	(0.4 km) of agricultural road in Beit Iksa were rehabilitated to provide access to abandoned 22 dunums of agricultural land benefiting at least 12 families and created job opportunities for 7 women who tend to market the products through the women society in the village. In Tubas cluster, 8 km of agricultural roads are being rehabilitated in Ein El Beida, Al Farsiya, Kardala and Bardala. Work is ongoing and is expected to be completed in 2017	11% of target was achieved through this intervention. 50% of the activity has conducted.
370 dunums are reclaimed and become available for agricultural use.	55 dunums were rehabilitated in Beit Iksa village providing job opportunities for at least 7 women and their families (around 50 people).	15% of annual target was achieved through this intervention.
150 new university graduates are placed for internship and 70% of them are permanently employed	169 fresh graduates from EJ were selected by Welfare Association and trained on life skills (Work Place Success training), with a total of 8,450 hours of training provided. 169 fresh graduates obtained 6-months internship (on the job training). 72.8% of the graduates that has benefitted has received permanent jobs. Thus, 845 family members have benefited from the improvement of the economic situation.	113% of target was achieved.

650 vulnerable and uninsured Jerusalemites have improved access to health services	A total of 1,307 uninsured and marginalized Jerusalemites including 49% females benefited from subsidized treatment in different specialties. Such treatment was offered in 3 hospitals: Al Makassed, St. John Eye and Augusta Victoria hospitals. In addition, a total of 8,291 patients received essential primary, secondary and tertiary surgical ophthalmic treatment. Moreover, 9 surgical items were purchased at St John hospital and a volunteering programme to support patients and their families was established to serve 200 people daily.	201% of target was achieved.
One abandoned piece of land in Jerusalem Old City is rehabilitated and thus protected and utilized to benefit youth and elderly people.	This area has been identified in Jerusalem Old City and called "Ard Al Ameem". The plan is to lightly rehabilitate the area to be utilized by Jerusalemites youth and families. Bids are ready but the process is still ongoing to prove ownership and get the approval of the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem to start the rehabilitation work.	15% completion of activity.

In order to achieve the results presented in this report, the following activities were carried out:

Programme Planning and Design:

Two needs assessment exercises were conducted to identify the development needs in the two clusters of Tubas and Qalqiliya. Assessments in Qalqiliya cluster was conducted in October 2015 by UNDP based on information available through monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The other assessment in Tubas was carried out in January 2016 by *Gruppo di Volontariato Civile* (GVC). Two workshops were then conducted in March 2016 in both clusters by an external facilitator to validate the assessment results, accordingly, in line with the CRDP framework.

Consultative meetings were conducted in March-April 2016 with Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government, and Ministry of Jerusalem Affairs to discuss the proposed projects and to validate their importance and priority from the relevant ministries' perspective.



Meeting with Jit village council in Qalqiliya cluster (October 2015)



Focus group at Jinsafut girls' secondary school in Qalqiliya cluster (October 2015)



Photo taken during needs assessment exercise in Tubas cluster (January 2016)

Monitoring and Evaluation

The following table summarizes monitoring and evaluation activities that took place during the reporting period:

Table 7. M & E Activities.

Month	Activity
January	A planning meeting took place to discuss the annual work plan and other relevant issues.
April	A proposed list of projects to be implemented during the fourth round of funding in Area C and East Jerusalem were presented, discussed, and approved in a review board meeting.

June	A follow up technical meeting was held with CRDP donors. An annual work plan until 30 June 2016 was presented and discussed.
January-December	160 field visits and meetings were held by the CRDP team.
June	Two steering committees in Area C were formed, one in Tubas Cluster and one in Qalqiliya cluster. The steering committee consists of main stakeholders including beneficiaries, representatives from local directorates of line ministries, representatives from the governorates and from implementing partners. These committees met six times in each cluster.
January-June	Visits to 14 completed projects (from the third round of funding) during the reporting period were held during the reporting period. The achieved Results' accumulative sheet was then updated accordingly to include the most updated data available.
June	A dynamic infographic including all CRDP results since inception was produced and shared with donors and national partners.

Donors' Field Visits:

On 3 November 2016, a delegation from SIDA, ADA and Norway visited several projects including a rehabilitated water network in Kufr Qaddum Village, a women awareness session in Kufr Laqef, and Rehabilitated agricultural roads in Jinsafut.



Photo taken during the donors' field visit to Qalqiliya cluster in November 2016

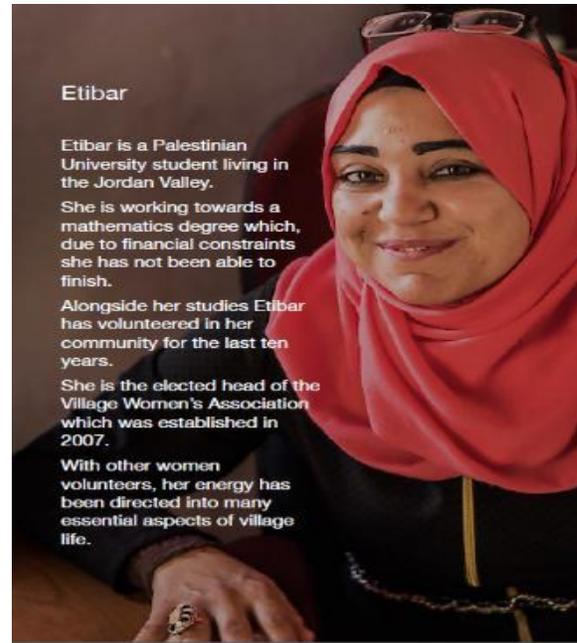
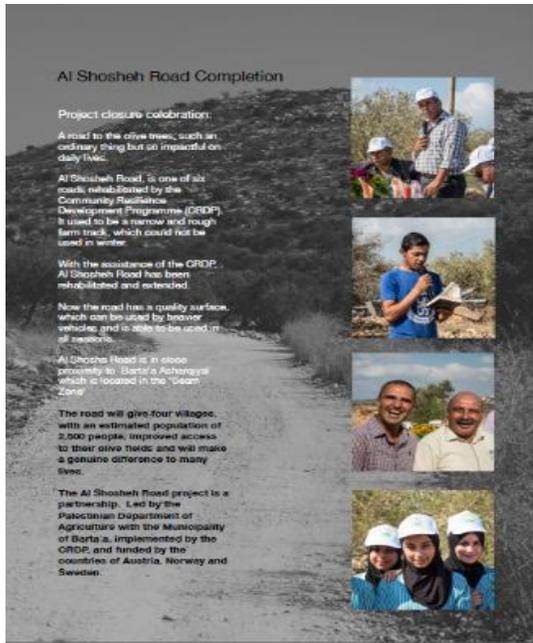
Reporting and Communication:

During the reporting period, 14 issues of the biweekly progress updates were produced and shared with donors and national partners.



Screen shots for issues for the 12th and 20th issues of the biweekly progress reports

Two photo stories were developed focusing on one female beneficiary in Tubas Cluster and another on the rehabilitation of agricultural roads in Eastern Barta'a village. Both stories are under production and should be finalized soon.



Screen shot for the two photo stories

- 6 short videos on CRDP achievements were produced, 2 were launched and 4 are pending UNDP and donors' clearance:

Khalet El Mayyeh Project*Launched

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gdMv-ID7G3Y>

Khan Al Ahmar Project*Draft

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dnlkp21C5aw>

Pal vision Project-Launched

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=949ARSr28Mo>

Jerusalem Hospitals*Draft

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TPIdAkWvRI0>

GVC Project*Draft

<https://youtu.be/OYbGoJDEnMA>

CRDP film*Draft

https://youtu.be/yG4WbjdT4_o



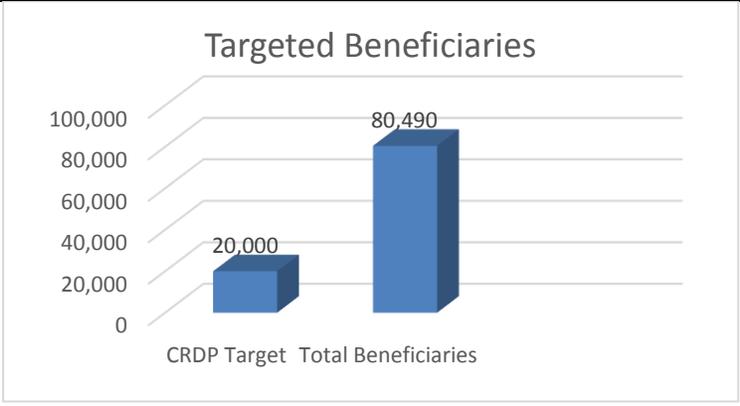
A screen shot for the launched video on Khalet El Mayyeh project

IV. Indicators Based Performance Assessment

As a result of modification of outputs in early 2016, the reporting for Norway’s contribution during this reporting period is presented in the following section according to the modified outputs. The financial allocations and contributions will be presented in a consistent manner and are presented in tables including implementing partners per CRDP output and status of implementation. The project’s completion report that will be submitted in early 2018 will present results at the outcome indicators’ level.

Table 8. Outcome Indicators

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 	<p>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 land confiscation/requisition. As for East Jerusalem, the total number of population is 788,052 of which 283,873 are Palestinians making 36% (B’TSELEM, Background on East Jerusalem, 2012)</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 endure hardship and to stay in Area C and East Jerusalem land.</p>
<p>Update: by 31 December 2016, a total of 80,490 Palestinians living in Area C and East Jerusalem have been directly targeted to enhance their adaptive capacity and strengthen their resilience to endure hardship and to stay in Area C and East Jerusalem. Towards end of programme, a perception survey is going to be conducted.</p>		

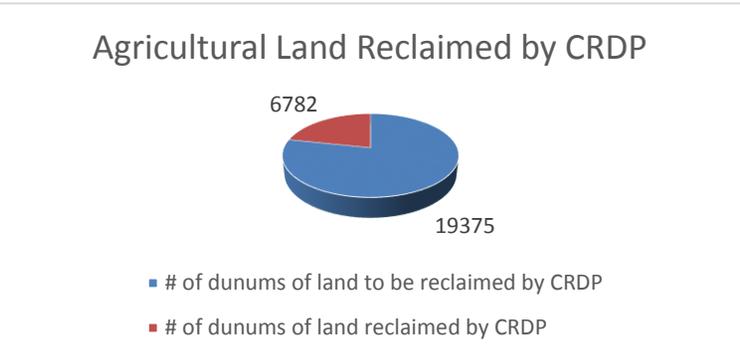


- Area of land utilized, rehabilitated or restored to contribute to Palestinians' less reliance on humanitarian support

Area suitable for reclamation in Area C is 182,300 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% (18, 960 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.

Update: During 2016, 313 dunums were rehabilitated and another 1,100 were replanted as a result of CRDP activities. So far, 6,782 have been reclaimed as a result of all CRDP activities since inauguration. Deviation in meeting the target is due to implementation of many projects in East Jerusalem where agricultural components are irrelevant. In addition, land reclamation has not been the main priority for projects to be conducted in the Area C cluster. More focus has been on basic services including education, energy, transportation and water.



The following section summarizes the results achieved through the projects that were funded by Norway's contribution and completed during the period (1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016) according to CRDP modified outputs with a focus on relevant indicators only. It should be noted that all projects implemented utilizing Norwegian funds were completed by December 2017.

Table 9. CRDP Modified Outputs

Results Achieved towards CRDP original outputs:					
Indicators	Baseline	Target ¹²	Achieved Target (Current Status)	Reasons for Variance	Source of Verification
Output 2: Improved access to and protection of natural resources					
# 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)	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)	170 water cisterns are rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available)	A total of 4 water cisterns have been rehabilitated to benefit at least 1,000 Palestinians living in 2 Area C communities (Riwaq) .	13% of target (31 cisterns) for the first five months of 2016 was achieved. The rest of target was achieved during 2015.	Partners' narrative reports. Photos. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries
Output 3: Economic opportunities enhanced through support to livelihoods in Area C and EJRM					
# of dunums reclaimed and become available for agricultural use # of km of roads opened or rehabilitated	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)	5000 dunums (30% of CRDP target) are reclaimed and become available for agricultural use. 60 km of roads are opened or rehabilitated.	An Area of 55 dunums of land were reclaimed in 3 Area C communities benefiting around 4.462 Palestinians (Riwaq) . A length of 0.4 km of agricultural roads was rehabilitated benefiting at least 1,825 Palestinians and facilitating access to	15% of annual target (370 dunums) was achieved through this project during the first five months of 2016. 11% of annual target (3.7 km) was achieved through the implementation of this project during the first five months of 2016.	Partners' narrative reports. Photos. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries

¹² Target mentioned under is for the period from 01/10/2014-31/05/2016

			1,100 dunums as a result (Riwaq).		
Output 4: Rights of Palestinian citizens in Area C and EJRM are upheld through legal protection, advocacy and community participation and mobilization.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of initiatives promoting human rights, advocacy and social cohesion. <p>% women of women and % of youth (under 30) among those who participate in CRDP-supported initiatives that promote human rights, human-rights based advocacy community participation and mobilization</p>	<p>Population forced to move to areas B and A (OCHA, Displacement and Insecurity in Area C of the West Bank, 2011).</p> <p>27,000 herding communities threatened with forced displacement</p> <p>Already existing protection mechanisms in oPt but insufficient</p> <p>Due to geographical fragmentation, restrictions imposed by Israel and community specificities, many communities suffer from a weak social tissue impeding proper participation</p>	<p>10 initiatives to promote human rights, advocacy and social cohesion were conducted.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>With regard to Policy Support, in November 2016, the first annual Palestine Resilience Conference was held in Amman, Jordan, convened in partnership between the Government of Palestine, Islamic Development Bank, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and the United Nations Development Programme (Near East Consulting).</p>	<p>Targets set in the project document were achieved during the reporting period.</p>	<p>Partners' narrative reports.</p>
Results Achieved towards CRDP revised outputs:					
Indicators	Baseline	Target¹³	Achieved Target (Current Status)	Reasons for Variance	Source of Verification
Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved					
# of uninsured and marginalized Jerusalemites and % of marginalized women in EJRM which have improved access to health services	In previous CRDP projects, around 600 uninsured Jerusalemites received subsidized treatment.	650 vulnerable and uninsured Jerusalemites have improved access to health services	A total of 1,307 uninsured and marginalized Jerusalemites including 49% females benefited from subsidized treatment in different specialties. Such treatment was offered in 3	201% of target was achieved as subsidized treatment varies in monetary value.	Partners' narrative reports. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries.

¹³ Target mentioned under is for the period from 01/06/2016-30/06/2017

			hospitals: Al Makassed, St. John Eye and Augusta Victoria hospitals. In addition, a total of 8,291 patients received essential primary, secondary and tertiary surgical ophthalmic treatment. Moreover, 9 surgical items were purchased at St John hospital and a volunteering programme to support patients and their families was established to serve 200 people daily.		
Through CRDP, no new or existing businesses in East Jerusalem were supported before. No fresh graduates	# of new or existing business initiatives in the value chain supported with at least 30% women participation. # of fresh graduates who are placed for internship and % of those who are permanently employed	150 new university graduates are placed for internship and 70% of them are permanently employed (disaggregated by sex).	169 fresh graduates from EJ have been selected and trained on life skills (Work Place Success training), with a total of 8,450 hours of training provided. 169 fresh graduates obtained 6-months internship (on the job training). 72.8% of the graduates that has benefitted has received permanent jobs. Thus, 845 family members have benefited from the improvement of the economic situation (Ataawon/ Welfare Association).	113% of target was achieved. Partner could target more graduates with the allocated budget.	Partners' narrative reports. Photos. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries.

The above-mentioned results and other CRDP results have collectively supported a process of transformation from humanitarian to a development approach in improving the lives of Palestinians living in Area C and East Jerusalem as following:

- Through the establishment of ACCO, the Palestinian government now has a guiding body that is expected to assist them in coordinating and directing efforts in Area C in a strategic and holistic manner.
- The CRDP has shed light on the importance of targeting Area C and East Jerusalem communities to support Palestinians' right to develop their land and to improved education, health care, access to energy, and reliable transportation. This can be seen vividly in the coordination meetings that took place between CRDP and other UNDP programmes as well as between CRDP and other actors in Area C.
- The CRDP has shown examples of complementarity of interventions and have acted as an incubator for innovative solutions addressing Palestinians' needs in the targeted areas. An example is related to the management of the solar energy sector in Area C communities.
- With a special focus on the health sector, the three main hospitals in East Jerusalem have played a greater role in provision of subsidised health treatment to a large number of Palestinians living in Jerusalem. In order to sustain such subsidised services, a fund is to be created and administered by the hospitals through the CRDP 5th round of funding. Therefore, these hospitals will no longer need humanitarian assistance in this aspect.
- A great achievement has been witnessed in Area C communities in the way renewable energy is provided and managed in a number of communities. This fact has strengthened local communities' ownership and governance which in turn ensures sustainability in provision of this service. As a result, provision of energy has no longer been labelled as humanitarian. A vivid example on this is the provision of solar panel units in Al Maleh Area in Tubas cluster where the units are owned by the Directorate of Local Government in Tubas and under their follow up. The end users pay a monthly fee of approximately USD 15 (NIS 50) and in return they have access to sustainable source of energy.
- Implementation of projects in partnership with the local government units has built the capacities of these LGUs in overseeing projects' implementation both administratively and financially.
- Women involvement in the CRDP projects' implementation have created strong and effective women committees in Area C communities. Members of women forums in both Qalqiliya and Tubas clusters for example have been trained on how to assess their community needs, to be part of a decision making process, and how to fundraise for their own interventions.

V. Project Risks and Issues

Issues:

- During the reporting period the Project Management Unit faced a number of persons leaving for other opportunities. However, UNDP was able to ensure a smooth transition without any delays to project implementation.
- ACCO was relatively new and will need time to provide the proper guidance to the Palestinian and international community. Some positive steps have been undertaken and we expect greater strategic involvement in the coming period.

Risks:

During the reporting period, three incidents took place. Of the incidents, the three of them were resolved during the reporting period. The combined value of the incidents is approximately USD 40,000 and the number of persons affected by the incidents is 5. The following is a table which provides more details about the incidents that took place during the reporting period.

Table 10. Risk Matrix

Risk Number	Risk Description	Responsible NGO	Date Reported day-month-year	Last Update day-month-year	Actions	Risk Status Open / resolved
R 1	<p>Incident #1: Sunday 20th November, at 10:00AM:</p> <p>A laborer, Mr. Ahmad Nasr was stopped by Israeli soldiers while working this morning on the rehabilitation of an agricultural road in Jit, Qalqiliya cluster. Directorate of Agriculture contacted the Palestinian DCO, Ahmad was released a few minutes later.</p>	The First Council for Common Services- Joutet Amra	20-Nov-2016	N/A	<p>Mr. Ahmad Eid (Director of directorate of agriculture) made an immediate phone call with Mr. Muhannad Shawar (from the Coordination Office DCO) and informed him of the incident. He mentioned that they never requested any coordination when working in agricultural roads.</p> <p>- The contractor has now requested the excavator to leave the location which he did.</p>	Resolved – Work commenced shortly thereafter.
R 2	<p>Incident #2: Sunday 20th November, at 4:00PM</p> <p>Israeli soldiers held three men and two excavators in a different road in the village of Jit.</p> <p>They took the keys of one of the excavators. Soldiers informed them that they are from the Qalqiliya governorate DCO and that they are not allowed to work</p>	The First Council for Common Services- Joutet Amra	20-Nov-2016	5-Dec-2016	5 December 2016, excavator was released	Resolved. Works commenced shortly thereafter.

	<p>on C areas without prior coordination.</p> <p>Mr. Ahmad Eid (director of Agriculture) contacted the Palestinian District Coordination Office (DCO) again</p>					
R 3	<p>Incident #3: Sunday 13th. November 2016.</p> <p>The company obtained the needed permission for installation of posters as part of the "Street Museum" project, on Sunday, November 13, 2016. However, Israeli police prevented the company staff from working and finalizing the installation of the posters at Damascus gate location without providing any legal justification.</p>	<p>Pal Vision. East Jerusalem</p>	<p>13 November 2016</p>	<p>13 November 2016</p>	<p>Installation was completed in four other areas of the Street Museum project including in Sheikh Jarrah, Al-Sahira (Herrod's) Gate, Nabi-Ya'qoub, and the Old City.</p> <p>As a result, the Damascus Gate area was excluded from the Street Museum activity for the month of November 2016.</p>	<p>Resolved – Project was completed during the report period.</p>

VI. Lessons Learned

During the reporting period a number of consultations took place in relation to lessons learned both in Area C and East Jerusalem. Kindly refer to the attached lessons learned (see Attachment 1) presentations that were conducted on 12 April 2016 and 21 September 2016 for full details.

VII. Conclusions and Way Forward

In 2016, a tremendous amount of results was achieved through the CRDP. Also, during the year, although we faced some minimal delays during implementation, we were able to disburse and implement most of the projects according to the work plan. Moreover, during the reporting period, a number of lessons were learned that will help to guide us into 2017 and planning for future phases of the CRDP.

Based on the additional contribution of 40 million SEK received from Sweden in December 2016, including an extension of the programme until 31 December 2017, an annual work plan for the period of 1 January 2017 and until 31 December 2017 shall be prepared, discussed and agreed upon by the CRDP Review Board in early 2017.

Norway will continue to be part of the Board structure going into 2017, although no funds for 2017 are allocated from the Norwegians. For CRDP, Norway's continued participation is important as we move forward in developing a phase II of the CRDP.

The focus of the upcoming work will be on completing the ongoing projects from the fourth round of funding and proposing new lists of projects for implementation during a fifth round of funding with special focus as per Sweden's request on East Jerusalem. Also, in order to be ready to achieve any current and future programming needs of CRDP, specialized technical staff will be recruited to complement the current staffing. Moreover, a final evaluation study for the CRDP, which has been tendered for on 5 December 2016, will be carried out and findings will be discussed with current donors, national partners and potential future donors to agree on the future of the CRDP as a unique and pioneering development mechanism in Area C and East Jerusalem. Finally, CRDP will continue to be an incubator for innovative & creative solutions that will work toward achieving resilience and development in Area C and East Jerusalem.

Table 11. Targets to be achieved in 2017 (01/01/2017-31/12/2017)

Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved

Area C:

- (20 units) Playgrounds and drinking facilities in 4 schools are rehabilitated.
- One educational mobile center is established and utilized to support technology education in Tubas cluster.
- 5 kindergartens are rehabilitated to provide a safer and child friendly environment to # of preschoolers disaggregated by sex.

- 200 students at least have enjoyed better access to schools in marginalized communities because of improved transportation.
- 2 athletic fields for youth are provided/ rehabilitated and 3 women athletic spaces are provided (with # of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and age).
- # of km of dirt tracks are rehabilitated with # of people benefiting (disaggregated by sex)
- Around 2,000 Palestinians have improved access to power through various means. # of solar units provided by CRDP and other actors.
- 60% decrease in time women spend in milk-shaking and laundry.

EJRM:

- At least 800 students have benefited from improved educational facilities, including vocational, in 5 schools in East Jerusalem.
- At least 15 students including female students can enjoy vocational education in East Jerusalem because of the financial support.
- 200 students at least participated in activities that emphasize the Palestinian culture and traditions.
- 5,000 Jerusalemite youth participated in activities to emphasize the Palestinian culture and identity (disaggregated by gender and age group).
- Two parks are created in public areas with total area of 2.5 dunams and 13,000 of Jerusalemites who use these facilities on a yearly basis.
- One abandoned piece of land in the Old City is rehabilitated and thus protected and utilized to benefit youth and elderly people.
- At least 500 vulnerable and uninsured Jerusalemites have improved access to health services.
- Around 500 Palestinians have improved their right to proper and decent housing in EJRM.
-

Output 2: Improved access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities

Area C:

- 5 km of water network rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available)
- 40 dunums (30% of CRDP target) are reclaimed and become available for agricultural use.
- 15 km of agricultural roads are opened or rehabilitated.
- One refrigeration truck is provided to support milk collection Al Maleh communities in Tubas.
- 2 LED forums are established.
- % of decrease in milk loss and monetary value.
- At least 50 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported

EJRM:

- 22 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported with at least 30% women participation.
- 115 new university graduates are placed for internship and 70% of them are permanently employed (disaggregated by sex).
- Tourism umbrella organization (ATIQ) is established and registered.

- Tourism sector group is supported with at least 30% of women participation.
- At least 3 initiatives have supported the tourism sector.

Output 3: Strengthened governance including human capital knowledge management and public participation

Area C:

- # of members of 13 LGUs in Area C (disaggregated by sex) whose capacity has been increased (baseline will be defined after conducting the assessment to be conducted in 2017).
- Capacity of 15 CBOs in Area C at least is assessed and plans for improvement are in place.

EJRM:

- 3 legal and engineering support units are established.
- 30 awareness workshops on legal, engineering, housing and social issues are conducted with participation of around 2,000 Jerusalemites taking part (30% women).
- 1200 of Jerusalemites who visit these clinics seeking legal, engineering and social advice.

Output 4: Supported nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem

- Approximately 10 knowledge and advocacy products and policy recommendations are produced.

VIII. Financial Status¹⁴

Based on UNDP financial reports, to date, the Government of Norway has contributed the amount of \$1,801,299. Total expenditures spent during 2016 were \$5,615,987. While the Government of Norway contributed to 25% of this delivery in 2016; in numbers, total expenditures from Norway funds were \$1,404,877, where out of it \$1,242,433 were spent on projects in Area C and East Jerusalem.

The following table (Table 1) explains cash status for Norway as of 31 December 2016 followed by details about actual expenditure (Table 12) during the reporting period (1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016). In addition, expenditures details per CRDP outputs during the reporting period are provided in a following table (Table 13).

Table 12: Cash status and expenses:

Cash Balance:

Cash Status for Norway as of 31 Dec 2016		Remarks
Beginning Balance as of Jan 1st 2016	1,404,876.97	The ending balance was -4,619 by 31 December 2016; however a refund from one of the partners was refunded in 2017
Contributions received by Norway during 1 Jan 2016 -31 Dec 2015	0.00	
Actual Expenditures during 1 Jan 2016 -31 Dec 2016	1,404,876.97	
Cash Balance as of 31 Dec 2016	0.00	

¹⁴ Disclaimer: Data contained in this financial report section is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial figures provided above are provisional. –THE EXPENSES IN 2016 HAS BEEN COFIRMED. SO IT SHOULD NOT BE PROVISIONAL ANYMORE.

Disclaimer: UNDP adopted IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standards) on 1 January 2012; cumulative –WHICH FIGURES/AMOUNTS ARE WE REFERING TO?? that include data prior to that date are presented for illustration only.

Table 13. Expenses:

Details for Actual Expenditures during 1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016			Norway		Total	
			Approved budget	Actual expenditures	Approved budget	Actual expenditures
Budget Line	Modified Budget Lines	Budget Description	1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016			
NWU, Running costs, and other administrative costs						
Programme Manager	Programme Manager		0		75,621	33,698
Financial Associate	Financial Associate		0		48,123	28,985
Grants Manager	Grants Manager		0		48,123	9,921
Advocacy, Reporting and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Advocacy Coordinator/UN Volunteers (UNV)-Fully Covered		0		0	0
Field Officer 1	M&E and Reporting Coordinator		0		48,123	41,525
Field Officer 2	Field Officer 1-Area C		0		41,247	34,311
	Field Officer 2-Area C		0		41,247	34,311
	EU Coordinator		0		48,123	0
	Field Officer 3&4 (Reports to EU Coordinator)		41,247	18,195	41,247	28,588
	Driver		24,000	13,238	24,000	13,238
	Deputy Team Leader/Quality Assurance (20% of the working time)		33,808		33,808	41,378
Total Salaries			95,055	31,433	44,949	274,211
Running Costs				14,808	0	54,609
Security	Security	\$300 per month	0		1,800	2,383
Office rent	Office rent	\$1,500 per month	0		18,000	0
Furniture/Equipment	Furniture/Equipment	Up to a maximum amount of	0	3,140	10,000	4,319
Telecommunications**	Communications, Media, and Printing	\$500 per month	0		3,000	5,800
Transportation costs	Transportation and Travel	\$2,500 per month	10,000	8,129	30,000	14,831
Training, Workshops	Meetings, Workshops, Focus Groups	\$2,500 per month	0	1,102	15,000	1,201
Audio, Visual & Prod costs			0		0	4,400
Audits	Audits	Up to a maximum amount of	0		0	12,419
Programme Evaluations	External/Independent Programme Evaluation	Up to a maximum amount of	0		30,000	0
Sub-total			105,055	55,407	85,729	351,234
Output 1: Public and Social Infrastructure						
Education	Area C					
Health						
Housing	Projects support to Local Government/Units (UGUs) and local partners (includes Capacity Building)	Projects	400,000	588,312	1,787,933	2233,385
Energy	Knowledge production, Policy Analysis	Up to a maximum amount of	0		55,495	0
Community assessments	Support of the interim national committee of the Palestinian Government on Area C ***	Up to a maximum amount of	0		38,891	24,284
Sub-total 1			400,000	588,312	2,217,220	2,257,669
Output 2: Natural Resources						
Water/springs	Projects support with local partners (includes Capacity Building)	Projects	0	838,121	1,850,000	2,892,284
community-based initiatives	Knowledge production, Policy Analysis	Up to a maximum amount of	48,048	40,000	48,049	40,000
historical and environmental areas	Support of the Palestinian Government's Ministry of Jerusalem Affairs to facilitate stakeholders' coordination and engagement in East Jerusalem through a consultative platform	Up to a maximum amount of	100,000		10,000	0
Sub-total 2			148,048	878,121	2,008,049	2,932,284
Output 3: Livelihoods and Reclamation						
agricultural holdings and business development						
Sub-total 3						
Output 4: Rights upheld through legal support, advocacy and community participatory mobilization						
legal cases						
human rights, advocacy, community participation and mobilization						
Sub-total 4						
Contingency (1% of output estimation)						
Total Programmable	Total Programmable		850,902	1,300,340	4,889,828	5,231,188
General Management Service Area (GMS) @ 15.5%			52,312	104,037	38,001	384,201
GRAND TOTAL			7,08,215	1,404,377	5,227,829	5,615,387

- An excel version of this report is also attached to this report

Table 14: Expenses per CRDP outputs during the reporting period

Code	Old Outputs used before the Midterm Evaluation	Norway Expenditures between 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016	Programme Expenditures between 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016
Output 1 old	1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved	176,000	598,238
Output 2 old	2: Improved access to and protection of natural resources	0	264,655
Output 3 old	3: Economic opportunities enhanced through support to livelihoods in Area C and EJRM	194,424	368,779
Output 4 old	4: Rights of Palestinian citizens in Area C and EJRM are upheld through legal protection, advocacy and community participation and mobilization	168,706	198,706
	Total	539,130	1,430,378
Code	Outputs After Midterm Evaluation	Norway Expenditures between 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016	Programme Expenditures between 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016
Output 1	1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved	357,287	1,460,694
Output 2	2: Improved access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities	306,016	1,659,617
Output 3	3: Strengthened governance including human capital knowledge management and public participation	0	22,500
Output 4	4: Supported nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem	0	236,764
	Total	663,303	3,379,575
Grand Total		1,202,433	4,809,953

- An excel sheet of the tables is also attached to this report

Annex 1

Selected Photos from Various CRDP Activities



Photos taken during a closing ceremony for a project implemented by YDD in East Jerusalem aiming at supporting families under unification period



Photo taken during a closing ceremony, with participation of ADA representatives, for a project implemented by YDD in East Jerusalem aiming at supporting families under unification period



Photo taken during a closing ceremony, with participation of ADA representatives, for a project implemented by YDD in East Jerusalem aiming at supporting families under unification period



Photo taken during a follow up visit to the housing project implemented by UJHA in East Jerusalem



Water reservoir installed in Tubas cluster and land rehabilitated and irrigated (We Effect Project)



Photo taken during one of the meetings for discussions on East Jerusalem