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Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

United Nations Development Programme
Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People

Country: occupied Palestinian territory

Donor: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA),
Austrian Government through the Austrian Development Agency (ADA),
Norwegian Government through the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Project: Community Resilience and Development Programme (CRDP)

PAL10-000084013



Annual Progress Report – 2016

2016 Annual Progress Report

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
Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) • Austrian Development Agency (ADA) • Norwegian Government • UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) (for first year)
Country	State of Palestine
Project Title	The Community Resilience and Development Programme for Area C and East Jerusalem – CRDP
Project ID	Project ID: 84013 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 Outputs)	<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) IN 2016	International Peace and Cooperation Center (IPCC) Khalet El Mayyeh Village Council Beit Duqqa Village Council Jdeara Village Council Riwaq <i>Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)</i> 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 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
Project Start Date	30/09/2012
Project End Date	31/12/2017
1 January 2016 – 31 Dec 2016 Work Plan Budget	\$ 5,232,629
Total resources required as per the Programme Document	\$32,257,189
Received from partner Donors to CRDP as of 31 December 2016:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIDA: \$17,064,212 • ADA: \$ 4,202,585 • Norway: \$1,801,299 • UKAID: \$453,173
Total Received from all Donors as of 31 December 2016:	\$23,521,269
Unfunded budget	\$8,735,920
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I. Executive summary

The United Nations Common Country Assessment in 2016 identified systematic disadvantages and vulnerability in achieving the 2030 Agenda and among all, it says “the largest and most visible constraint on Palestinian development is the occupation¹” and it caused restrictions on movement of goods and people, geographical and socio political fragmentation, access to natural resources (e.g. land, water and minerals) and dire 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 construction²” and populations living in Area C faces more risks of demolitions, displacement, 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 OCAH, 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, 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 continued 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
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

¹ UN, Common Country Assessment, 2016, P11

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

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

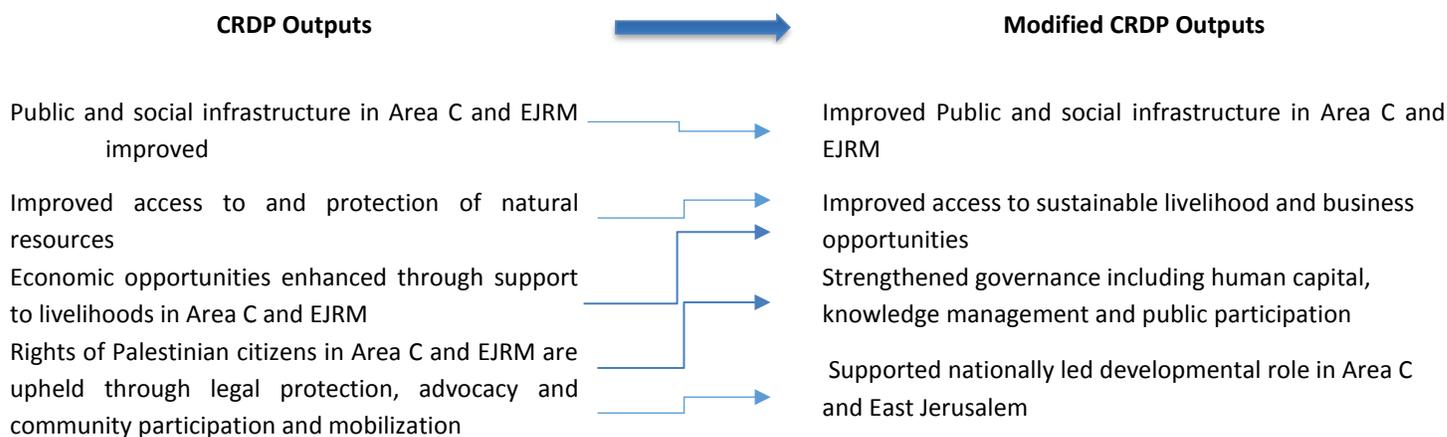
⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

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 projects were 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 physical 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 improvement of 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 south Hebron Hills. In the energy sector, a total of 1,772 Palestinians living in Bedouin communities in Area C have benefited from improved access to renewable energy through the installation of 196 solar system units. These communities used to rely 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. In light of the study results, actors in the area such as *Gruppo di*

Volontarito Civile (GVC) provided 12 solar units and the CRDP is planning to provide another 44 units during 2017. As for 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. In light of 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 aiming at integrating youth within the Palestinian community and strengthening the Palestinian identity.

In order to support Palestinians and to strengthen their resilience to stay in their land, many interventions have been designed to improve access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities. As a result, 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, total of 29,1 km of agricultural roads were rehabilitated. As a result, access to at least 4,449 dunums have been granted in Area C communities. Moreover, 41.3 km of water networks have been installed or rehabilitated in Area C communities while 185 water cisterns were rehabilitated or constructed, three wells and four springs were rehabilitated in Area C communities.

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. Moreover, capacity for implementing development project 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, 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.

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.

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

⁸ Ibid

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 lift the disturbance and return 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 to put efforts towards 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. Accordingly, 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

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

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid

	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. The following table shows annual targets for 2016 and brief update on them followed by selected photos:

Table 5. Annual targets for 2016

Annual Targets	Brief Update/Summary	% of Achievements
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 in which 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%
Playgrounds and drinking areas in 4 schools in Tubas cluster are rehabilitated.	Work has started in rehabilitating the facilities in the four schools, however, work shall be completed by mid-2017.	50% of completion
5 kindergartens are rehabilitated to provide a safer and child friendly environment to # of preschoolers disaggregated by sex.	Needs at kindergartens were identified. Bids were prepared and delivery will take place in 2017.	60% of completion
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.	50% of completion.
200 students at least participated in activities that emphasize the Palestinian culture and traditions in East Jerusalem.	A total of 514 students from 14 municipal schools in East Jerusalem took part in several activities that aimed at promoting Palestinian culture. Activities included training in photography, training on production of giant puppets and visits to the abandoned Palestinian villages.	257% of target was achieved.
650 vulnerable and uninsured Jerusalemites have improved access to health services	A total of 1,307 fully or partially uninsured Jerusalemites received subsidized treatment in one or more of three hospitals in East Jerusalem: Al Makassed, Augusta Victoria and St. John hospitals. These patients were targeted after being screened as social cases by the social services department at Al Makassed hospital	201% of the target was achieved.

	where the three hospitals utilized the same data base. In addition, nine surgical tools were purchased to improve services at St. John hospital and a volunteering programme was established to serve at least 200 patients and their accompanying families on a daily basis.	
Around 1000 Palestinians have improved their right to proper and decent housing in East Jerusalem.	A total of 873 Jerusalemites have improved their access to proper and decent housing through reduction of licencing housing fees for 40 housing units and the freezing of a demolition order for 51 structures.	86% of target was achieved.
At least one housing models has been created so as to contribute to the solution for acute lack in affordable housing in East Jerusalem.	2 housing models were established in East Jerusalem to support new couples in their access to affordable housing. These models are Butma I and Butma II.	200%
2,000 Palestinians have improved access to power through various means.	This target is supposed to be reached during 2017 as a result of the study that was conducted by Al Najah University during the reporting period. 12 solar units were provided by GVC in light of the results of the study and the CRDP is planning to provide another 44 units during 2017.	Not achieved yet. Expected to be achieved in 2017
3 spring are rehabilitated (with # of cm of water that become available)	During the reporting period, 3 springs were rehabilitated: one Khalet El Mayyeh and one Beit Duqqo in North West Ramallah while the third was rehabilitated in Al Himma Area in Tubas Cluster. In Al Himma spring, water has increased by 50 m3 per day and allowed irrigation of 723 dunums.	100% of target was achieved.
31 water cisterns are rehabilitated.	10 water cisterns were rehabilitated in two Area C communities in North West Ramallah: Jdeara and Beit lksa.	32% of annual target was achieved during the reporting period.
17.5 km of water network rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available).	15 Km of water network were rehabilitated in six Area C communities. In Kafr Qaddum in Qalqiliya cluster, 5 km of old water network that was used for domestic and agricultural purposes was rehabilitated. As a result, the cost of water has decreased by 40%.	86% of annual target.
2 water reservoirs are rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that becomes available)	One reservoir was rehabilitated to have the capacity of storing 1000 m3 of water. The water has been used by at least 90 families in the Qaoun plain for irrigating their land. This intervention was conducted based on the recommendations of a technical assessment that was conducted for water resources in the plain. The assessment concluded that only one reservoir can be rehabilitated.	50% of target was achieved.

1,025 dunums are reclaimed and become available for agricultural use.	303 dunums were rehabilitated in 3 Area C communities: Khalet El Mayyeh in south Hebron hills, Beit Duqqa in North West Ramallah and in Qalqiliya cluster. Rehabilitation of these lands have benefited more than 5,000 Palestinians either in supporting their farming businesses or by protecting their land from confiscation.	30% of annual target was achieved.
Two local economy development (LED) forums are established	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.
25 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain in East Jerusalem are supported with at least 30% women participation.	During the reporting period, 27 families which are under unification period were targeted and benefited from economic, educational and vocational opportunities. At least 189 Jerusalemites benefited from this activity. In addition a public exhibition took place so these families can market their businesses.	108% of target was achieved
150 new university graduates are placed for internship and 70% of them are permanently employed (disaggregated by sex).	In East Jerusalem, 169 fresh graduates were trained in work place success training and were placed in several employments for six months. 72.8% of these enjoyed permanent employment. More than 50% of these were females.	113% of target was achieved.
Four initiatives to promote human rights, advocacy and social cohesion are conducted in Area C.	Four initiatives to promote human rights were conducted in Area X 7 communities, part of Area C which is behind the wall but within the boundaries of Jerusalem Municipality. These initiatives were led by 45 media graduates and community activities. These initiatives enabled community members to voice out their needs and the challenges they face in their area. In continuation, a portal was established where young journalists can write to shed the light on issues of interest for the Palestinian and the international communities in relation to Area X.	100% of target was achieved.
Two women forums are established in Area C.	In 24 Area C communities in both Tubas and Qalqiliya clusters, two women forums were established. In total, these forums have 40 female members who were trained on how to identify their community needs and how to fundraise and address them.	100% of target was achieved.
At least 300 women in Area C communities have received training on participation in public life.	In both Qalqiliya and Tubas clusters, 810 women were trained on communication skills, fund raising, elections and participation in public life. In addition, women attended 15 awareness sessions. Three of these women ran for the local elections in 2017 and two of them are currently members of their village councils.	272% of target was achieved.

An operational office to coordinate and operationalize government strategies and plans is established.	In June 2016, Area C Coordination Office was established. The office was staffed and equipped in order to support the objectives of this body.	100% of target was achieved.
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Photo taken for an activity implanted by PalVision in East Jerusalem under the title of “Letters from Jerusalem”



Playground in Ein El Beida mixed school before and after rehabilitation (April 2016-February, 2017)



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



Photos taken in Khelet El Mayyeh showing the change as a result of land rehabilitation (September 2014-June 2016)



Photos taken during a closing ceremony for a project implemented by YDD in East Jerusalem aiming at supporting 27 families under unification period



Photo taken during an awareness workshop on women's participation in public life in Qalqiliya cluster, implemented by Hiwar center for community development (November 2016)



Photo taken during an awareness workshop on women's participation in public life in Tubas cluster, implemented by Hiwar center for community development (November 2016)

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.



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)

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 ministries' points of view.

Table 6. Monitoring and Evaluation

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, 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 form implementing partners. These committees met six times in each cluster.

January- June	Visits for 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 with the most updated data available.
June	A dynamic infographic including all CRDP results since inception was produced and shared with donors and national partners.

Donor Field Visits:

On 3 May 2016, a delegation from the Austrian Development Agency conducted the field visit to Bil'in village in Ramallah governorate and Wadi As-Siq and a Bedouin Community near the Jordan valley. The visit aimed at visiting the project site in Bil'in where a total of 11 dunums were rehabilitated and an echo park including an athletic field were created as a space for community activities for Bil'in and the nearby villages to use. In addition, it aimed at listening to beneficiaries' feedback regarding the rehabilitation of 101 cisterns in one of the 12 targeted Bedouin communities.



Photo taken during the visit of the Austrian delegation on 3 May 2016

On 14 July 2016, a delegation from the Austrian Development Agency conducted a field visit to south Hebron hills where they visited the implemented interventions in Khalet el Mayyeh village. These activities included construction of 2 water collection tanks with a capacity of 850 cubic meters each, rehabilitation of 100 dunums of land, installation of water network in the reclaimed dunums. The visit also included Al Majaz community where the delegation listened to peoples' feedback about the different activities that were conducted in the community namely provision of 50 solar panels and rehabilitation for 49 houses.



Photo taken during the visit of the Austrian Delegation on 14 July 2016

On 25 October 2016, a closing ceremony for the construction and rehabilitation of 10 km of agricultural roads project took place in Eastern Barta'a. This project was conducted in partnership with Barta'a municipality and has benefited at least 2,500 residents. The ceremony was attended by representatives from ADA, UNDP, directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture, and local authorities in Jenin, as well as school students and community members. After the ceremony, the participants picked olives from the surrounding fields that were made accessible through the project.



Photo taken during closing ceremony for the project of rehabilitation of agricultural roads in Eastern Barta'a in partnership with the village council (October 2016)

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 rehabilitation of agricultural roads in Jinsafut.



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

On 17 November 2016, SIDA conducted a field visit to the projects' sites in Tubas cluster including land rehabilitation in Kardala, school's rehabilitation in Bardala, and agricultural roads' rehabilitation in Al Aqaba village. These visits followed a meeting with the Tubas Governor.



Photo taken at Al Aqaba village council for the visiting delegation

On 15 December 2016, a delegation from the European Union together with representatives from SIDA conducted a site visit to the source for the water network that was being rehabilitated in Kufr Qaddum. This visit followed a meeting

with the Qalqiliya Governor in which they had an overview about development needs in Area C, including CRDP interventions, as well as the Governorate.



Photo taken during the field visit of the European Union delegation in December 2016

Reporting and Communication:

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

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN AREA C & EAST JERUSALEM

Progress update #12

11-25 NOVEMBER 2020

EAST JERUSALEM PROJECTS

- Since the inauguration of the project at Auguste Victoria Hospital, patient debt relief has been provided to 134 patients (disaggregated as follows: 14 women over 18, 37 men over 18, 12 female children (under 18) and 31 male children (under 18)). As for the pilot volunteering initiative being implemented at the hospital, and in coordination with the Union for Jerusalem, four volunteers are currently engaged. Equipment and disposables such as gloves, disinfectant, masks and tissues have been delivered to support the volunteering programme. Volunteering services are expected to target 6200 patients.

Volunteering Volunteering Programmes at AVH

- The Union for Jerusalem Meeting Assembly has submitted new data to the municipality regarding houses threatened to be demolished in the American sector. After studying these data, the municipality gave its approval to freeze all demolition orders for five years, provided that they should be renewed annually. The union is trying to obtain permanent cancellation for all demolition orders in order to be officially able to get building permits for the houses.
- As for the reduction of housing fees, a total of 46 housing units, in the Ramat 1 and Ramat 2 of the lands located in Beit Safafa, have been targeted by the union to benefit from the reduction after their ownership of land was proved.
- As part of PoU/Vision activities, training courses on preparation and utilization of grant papers with participation of 27 students, (21 female and 6 male) is being conducted.
- All projects in East Jerusalem are moving according to schedule except for the project in Shey Al Luq Luq which is facing some delays in receiving feedback on designs from the Municipality.

QALQILYA & TUBAS PROJECTS

- On November 1st, Al Najah University presented the findings of the recent study conducted in the Tubas cluster on the solar systems, needs, and suggested mechanisms to improve the energy sector in the targeted communities. Copies of the study were

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN AREA C & EAST JERUSALEM

Progress update #19+20

15 FEBRUARY- 15 MARCH 2021

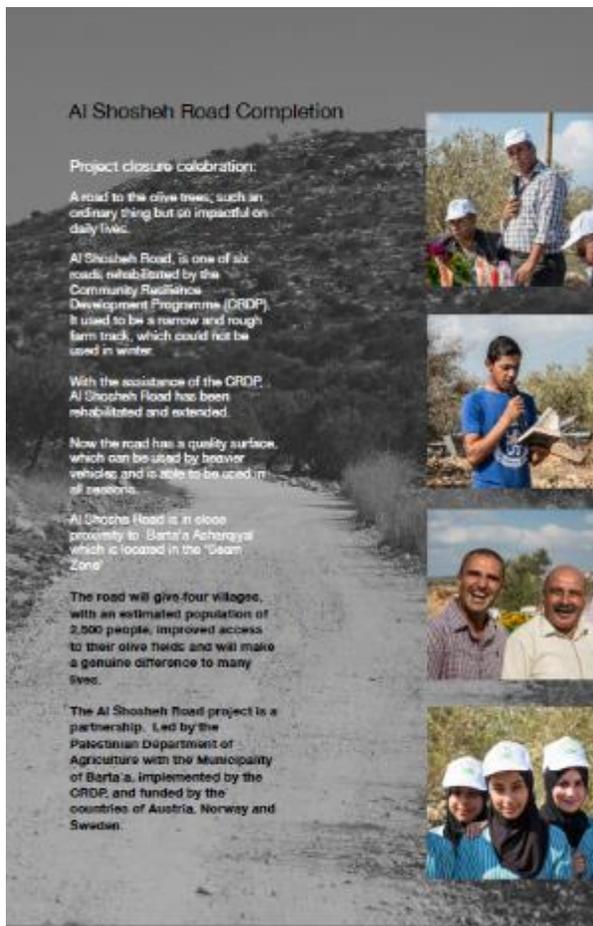
FOURTH ROUND PROJECTS

- Regarding the fourth round of funding which included twenty-nine (29) projects, sixteen (16) projects have been completed while the rest are still ongoing and several are scheduled to be completed by the end of April 2021. Out of the fifteen (15) ongoing projects, one (1) project is in East Jerusalem while twelve (12) projects are in the Qalqilya and Tubas clusters. As per the contractual agreements, a number of implementing partners have submitted project final reports for review.
- In Tubas and Qalqilya clusters, Sharaa Center for Community Development conducted two closing ceremonies, on 27 February in Qalqilya and 18 February in Tubas, with the participation of the women who benefited from empowerment activities of women in public life, primarily from the relevant training courses. Thirty-eight (38) women participated in the training activities while (315) women took part in the awareness sessions. Following are photos taken during the ceremonies.

- As a result of the establishment of the women forum in Qalqilya cluster, women have independently organized and conducted an initiative for producing home-based products such as pastries, knitting and beedi decorations. Following are photos taken during their exhibition.

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

Two photos 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

Six short videos on CRDP achievements were produced, two were launched and four 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

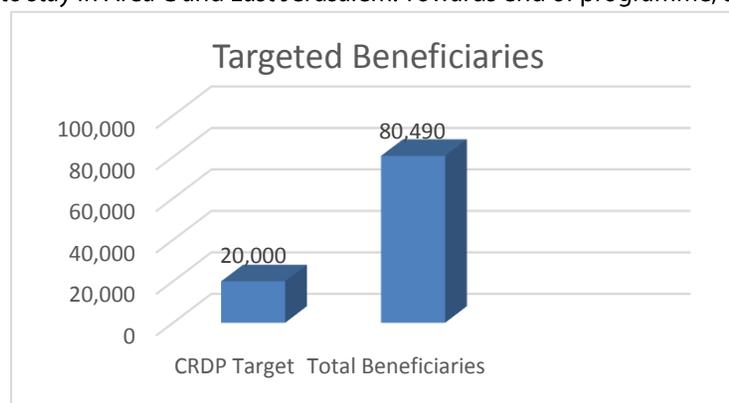
IV. INDICATORS BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

In this section, results achieved at the outcome level are presented. For results achieved at output level during 2016 are presented in two sections. The first section presents the results achieved based on outputs stipulated in the CRDP original document. The second section presents the results achieved based on revised outputs.

Table 7. 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>

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.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of land utilized, rehabilitated or restored to contribute to Palestinians' less reliance on humanitarian support 	<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>
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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.

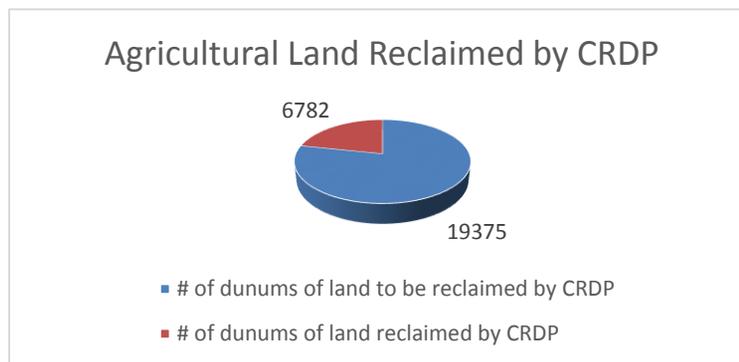


Table 8. CRDP Modified Outputs

Results Achieved towards CRDP original outputs:					
Indicators	Baseline	Target ¹²	Achieved Target (Current Status)	Reasons for Variance	Source of Verification
Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved					
# 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)	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).	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)	One play ground and one kindergarten were constructed. At least 60 Palestinian children have enjoyed pre-school education as a result of the construction of a kindergarten in Jiftlik in the Jordan Valley (IPCC). At least 2,000 Palestinians from the age group 7-40 has enjoyed a safe playground in Fasayel in the Jordan Valley (IPCC).	50% of target (4 units) for the first five months of 2016 was achieved as the rest of the overall target was achieved during 2014-2015. Total of 72 units (360%) were rehabilitated as of 31 December 2017.	Partners' narrative reports. Photos. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries
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	6 water springs are rehabilitated ((with # of CM of water that become available) 170 water cisterns are rehabilitated (with # of	At least 4,203 Palestinians in 2 Area C communities have benefited from rehabilitation of two water springs. Two water tanks were installed in Area B to increase the discharge of one of them	200% of target (target was 1 spring) was achieved for 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

	(B'tselem, Dispossession and Exploitation, 2011)	CM of water that become available) 15 km of water network rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available)	(Khalet El Mayyeh & Beit Duqqa Village Councils). A total of 10 water cisterns have been rehabilitated to benefit at least 1,000 Palestinians living in 2 Area C communities (Jdeara Village Council & Riwaq). A total of 10 km of water network have been installed in 4 Area C communities to benefit at least 5,127 Palestinians (Khalet El Mayyeh VC & GVC).	32% of target (31 cisterns) for the first five months of 2016 was achieved. The rest of target was achieved during 2015. Target for the first five months of 2017 was 2.7 km. 370% of target was achieved.	
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 203 dunums of land were reclaimed in 3 Area C communities benefiting around 4.462 Palestinians (Khalet El Mayyeh VC & Beit Duqqa VC). A length of 12.2 km of agricultural roads was rehabilitated benefiting at least 1,825 Palestinians and facilitating access to 1,100 dunums as a result (Eastern Barta'a VC, Al Judeira VC & Riwaq)	22% of target was achieved in the first five months of 2016. Priority for target communities wasn't on land reclamation.	Partners' narrative reports. Photos. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries

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). 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>	<p>10 initiatives to promote human rights, advocacy and social cohesion are 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>Four community meetings were held with the participation of 200 Palestinians from 7 communities in Area C in which basic rights of these communities were discussed (AMIN Network).</p> <p>A total of 45 university students and community activists have taken part in media training activities. Almost 50% of these are females and 33% are youth under 30 years old (AMIN Network).</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>100% of target was achieved during the first 5 months of 2016</p> <p>167% of target was achieved.</p>	<p>Partners' narrative reports. Photos. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries</p>
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Results Achieved towards CRDP revised outputs:

Indicators	Baseline	Target ¹³	Achieved Target (Current Status)	Reasons for Variance	Source of Verification
Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved					
<p># of improved units/playgrounds, kindergartens that would enhance quality of education to # of students in Area C (disaggregated by sex and age, serving minimum 50% female students)</p> <p># of athletic areas, have become available or rehabilitated in Area C for # of youth (disaggregated by sex and age)</p>	<p>There are 5050 students (2576 M & 2474 F) studying at 22 schools (8 mixed, 8 F & 6 M) in 9 communities in Qalqiliya cluster (Needs' Assessment Report, UNDP, 2015).</p> <p>There are 9 kindergartens in Qalqiliya Cluster. 8 of these are privately owned or are as an activity of charitable societies and one is a government KG in Kufr Qaddum (Needs' Assessment Report, UNDP, 2015).</p> <p>There are six schools in the area providing primary (1 – 10 grade) and secondary (11 – 12 grade). No pre-school education is provided in the area (Needs Assessment Report, GVC, 2016).</p>	<p>Playgrounds and drinking facilities in 4 schools are rehabilitated.</p> <p>5 kindergartens are rehabilitated to provide a safer and child friendly environment to # of preschoolers disaggregated by sex.</p> <p>2 athletic fields for youth are provided/rehabilitated and 3 women athletic spaces are provided (with # of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and age).</p>	<p>Playgrounds and facilities in 4 schools in Tubas cluster are being rehabilitated. Completion is expected in mid-2017 (First Services Council for Northern Jordan Valley).</p> <p>Needs of 5 kindergartens in Qalqiliya cluster have been assessed. Bids were announced. Equipment's delivery is undergoing. Completion is expected in first quarter of 2017 (First Council for Common services).</p> <p>2 athletic fields: one in Tubas cluster and one in Qalqiliya cluster are being constructed. Completion is expected in first quarter of 2017 (First Services Council for Northern Jordan Valley & First Council for Common services).</p> <p>3 women spaces have been rehabilitated and delivery of equipment is</p>	<p>For all targets in this section, 50% of activities was achieved during 2016 as these targets are scheduled to be completed in one year (June 2016-June 2017).</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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

<p># of students in East Jerusalem who are participating in activities that emphasize the Palestinian culture and traditions.</p>	<p>In previous CRDP projects, students in East Jerusalem were not targeted in similar activities.</p>	<p>200 students at least participated in activities that emphasize the Palestinian culture and traditions.</p>	<p>undergoing. Completion is expected in first quarter of 2017 (An Nama Women Development Society, Kufr Laqef Women Charitable Society & Al Wehdeh Charitable Society). More details about # of women participating would be provided upon completion of activity. However, it is expected that 200 women would benefit on weekly basis.</p> <p>A total of 514 male and female students from 14 municipal schools took part in various activities to emphasize the Palestinian identity and culture. Participants have expressed their satisfaction from the level of knowledge they gained and experience they had because of the various activities. In addition, more than 4,000 Jerusalemites participated in cultural activities such as street museum and parade (Palvision)</p>	<p>257% of target was achieved as partners were able to involve more students utilizing the allocated budget.</p>	<p>Partners' narrative reports. Photos. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries.</p>
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# 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 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 as subsidized treatment varies in monetary value.	Partners' narrative reports. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries.
# of Palestinians who have improved their right to proper and decent housing in EJRM. # of housing models that have been created so as to contribute to the solution for acute lack in affordable housing.	Extremely restricted opportunities to build in Area C and EJRM due to restrictions by Israel. Mapping for available areas for housing was conducted in 2015 in Beit Safafa neighbourhood.	Around 1000 Palestinians have improved their right to proper and decent housing in EJRM. At least one housing models has been created	~40 families (473 people) benefited from reduction licensing fees for 40 housing units on an average of \$12,500 per unit. In addition, around 400 people benefited from postponement of	86% of target was achieved.	Partners' narrative reports. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries.

		so as to contribute to the solution for acute lack in affordable housing.	demolition stop order of 51 structures for 5 years until an alternative solution to the problem is submitted (Union of Jerusalem Housing Assembly, UJHA). •2 housing models were established: Butma 1 and Butma 2. 20 families benefit from each model (UJHA).	200% of target was achieved.	
•# 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	•Impact of lack of electricity on herder communities especially on women: at least 25% of their weekly time spent on milk-shaking and laundry. (UNDP assessment after field visits to herder communities). •4 out of 19 communities in Tubas cluster have reliable and sufficient electricity lines, 3 communities do not have any energy source while the rest have insufficient energy sources, mainly solar units that do not cover all energy needs (Needs Assessment Report, GVC, 2016).	2,000 Palestinians have improved access to power through various means. 60% decrease in time women spend in milk-shaking and laundry.	A comprehensive study on the needs of power in Al Maleh 11 Bedouin communities in Tubas was conducted by Al Najah University. Thus, actors in the area have started provision of community managed solar units. As an example, GVC provided 12 solar units in light of the study results.	The study covered the targeted population however, number of people benefiting from the solar units provided based on study results will be reported in 2017.	Study final report. Partner's final report. Field visits' report. Financial report.
Output 2: Improved access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities					
# of water springs that area targeted by CRDP to ensure rehabilitation, protection and better access for Palestinians (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).	2 water springs are rehabilitated ((with # of CM of water that become available)	A technical assessment was conducted to a few springs in Tubas cluster. The results of the assessment showed that Al Himmeh spring can be	50% of target of springs was achieved as the assessment result concluded that only one spring can be rehabilitated.	Partners' narrative reports. Photos. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries.

<p># of water reservoirs rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that becomes available).</p>	<p>In Northern and Middle Jordan Valley, water consumption is 61 l/c/d (B'tselem, Dispossession and Exploitation, 2011).</p>	<p>15 km of water network rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available)</p> <p>2 water reservoirs are rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that becomes available)</p>	<p>rehabilitated while other wells capacity can be increased. is rehabilitated and thus, discharge of water has increased to become 50 m3/day that irrigates allow 723 dunums (We Effect). In Qalqiliya cluster, 5 km of water network for domestic and agricultural use were rehabilitated benefiting a total of 4,200 residents in Kafr Qaddum village (Kafr Qaddum VC). In Tubas cluster, 4.4 km of main water pipelines rehabilitated. As a result, 90 families (522 people: 256 females and 266 males) have benefited from activity. In addition, 3507 dunums are replanted (We Effect). One reservoir was rehabilitated to have the capacity of storing 1000 m3 of water (We Effect).</p>	<p>For water network, 33% of full year target was achieved in six months.</p> <p>50% of the reservoir target was achieved as the assessment concluded that only one can be rehabilitated.</p>	
<p># of dunums reclaimed and become available for agricultural use # of km of agricultural roads opened or rehabilitated</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>150 dunums (30% of CRDP target) are reclaimed and become available for agricultural use.</p>	<p>110 dunums have been reclaimed in Area C in Tubas Cluster. 17 farming families (5 of which are female-headed) benefited from land reclamation,</p>	<p>73% of the target was achieved. The rest is planned for completion in 2017. This target is annual from June 2016-2017.</p>	<p>Partners' narrative reports. Photos. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries.</p>

		30 km of agricultural roads are opened or rehabilitated.	representing 50 females and 48 males (We Effect) . 9.1 km of agricultural road in Kardala and Al Aqaba villages in Tubas cluster were reclaimed. A total of 32 households benefited from the activity (We Effect & Aqaba Village Councils) .	30% of target was achieved. The rest is planned for completion in 2017. This target is annual from June 2016-June 2017.	
Two Local Economic Development Units are established/supported and # of new or existing business initiatives in the value chain supported	No LED Forums exist in the clusters of Tubas and Qalqiliya.	2 LED forums are established. 200 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported	LED forum is going to be established in each cluster in 2017. The forums will then be able to support existing businesses in the clusters	35% achieved as this target is planned to be achieved in 2017. Preparation for the establishment.	Report of economic mapping study conducted in 2016.
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	25 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported with at least 30% women participation. 150 new university graduates are placed for internship and 70% of	• 27 families (189 people) living in East Jerusalem under unification period benefited from economic and educational opportunities as following: 12 economic, 6 educational, 2 educational and economic and 2 vocational interventions (YDD). 169 fresh graduates from EJ have been selected and trained on life skills (Work Place Success training), with a total of	108% of target was achieved during 2016. 113% of target was achieved. Partner could	Partners' narrative reports. Photos. Field visit reports. Minutes of meetings. Lists of beneficiaries.

		them are permanently employed (disaggregated by sex).	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).	target more graduates with the allocated budget.	
Output 3: Strengthened governance including human capital knowledge management and public participation					
# of women who are trained on participation in public life. # of women forums established.	As Palestinian households fall victim to ongoing destruction of their livelihoods and absence of security, many of the former roles and arrangements between men and women, as well as the expectations associated with them have come under severe stress (Needs Assessments Report, GVC, 2016).	Two women forums are established in Area C. At least 300 women in Area C communities have received training on participation in public life.	Two women forums were created in 24 Area C communities in both clusters of Tubas and Qalqiliya with membership of at least 40 women. More than 810 women in both clusters have attended 15 awareness sessions on women rights to participate in public life (HIWAR)	100% of target was achieved. 272% was achieved due to success in recruiting women to take part in various activities. In addition, women were too enthusiastic to take part.	Partner's narrative reports. Financial reports. Photos. Field visits' reports. Minutes of meetings.

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-Ministerial committee on Area C (Area C Coordination Office) managed by the Palestinian Prime Minister Office is established. 	<p>Various humanitarian and development actors are currently engaged in Area C (including East Jerusalem). The State of Palestine has repeatedly expressed its commitment to protect the two-state solution while striving to extend its control over Area C.</p>	<p>An operational office to coordinate and operationalize government strategies and plans is established.</p>	<p>Area C coordination office was established in June 2016. The office was staffed, furnished and equipped (ACCO).</p>	<p>100% of target was achieved.</p>	<p>Narrative and financial reports</p>
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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 body that is expected to assist them to coordinate and direct 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, several staff from the Project Management Unit (PMU) left for other opportunities. This fact has impacted upon the workload that the remaining staff had to lift, and therefore, projects' implementation encountered some delays. However, UNDP could ensure a smooth transition without any delays to project implementation.
- ACCO was relatively new and will need time to provide the proper guidance to Palestinian and international community. Some positive steps have been undertaken and we expect greater strategic involvement in the coming period.
- Partnership with local government units who vary in capacities to run projects required close monitoring and follow up on implementation which has sometimes resulted in delays in implementation.

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 \$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 9. 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>	<p>The First Council for Common Services Jouret Amra</p>	<p>20-Nov-2016</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<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. *The contractor has now requested the excavator to leave the location which he did.</p>	<p>Resolved – Work commenced shortly thereafter.</p>
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. They took the keys of one of the excavators. Soldiers informed them that they are from the Qalqiliya governorate DCO and that</p>	<p>The First Council for Common Services*Jour et Amra</p>	<p>20-Nov-2016</p>	<p>5-Dec-2016</p>	<p>5 December 2016, excavator was released</p>	<p>resolved. Works commenced shortly thereafter.</p>

	<p>they are not allowed to work 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>PalVision. 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>Thus, 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 lot was accomplished and many results were achieved through the CRDP as presented in this report. Also, during the year, although we faced some delays, we could disburse and implement most of the projects per the work plan. Moreover, during the reporting period, several 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.

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, 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 10. 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 and # of Jerusalemites who use these facilities on a weekly 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 dunams (30% of CRDP target) are reclaimed and become available for agricultural use.
- 15 km of agricultural roads are opened or rehabilitated.
- One refrigerating 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.
- 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).
- # of Jerusalemites who visit the legal and engineering support units.

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

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

VIII. Financial Status

Based on UNDP financial reports, to date CRDP has disbursed \$5,615,987 in 2016. This included cost of implemented projects worth a total of \$4,809,953.

The following table (Table 1) explains cash status for all donors as of 31 December 2016 followed by details about actual expenditure 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 2).

Cash status and expenses

Table 11. Cash Status:

Cash Status for SIDA as of 31 Dec 2016		Remarks
Beginning Balance as of Jan 1st 2016	4,383,205.61	
Contributions received by SIDA during 1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2015	4,347,353.55	
Actual Expenditures during 1 Jan 2016 -31 Dec 2016	3,619,638.07	
<i>Cash Balance as of 31 Dec 2016</i>	<i>5,110,921.09</i>	
Cash Status for ADA as of 31 Dec 2016		Remarks
Beginning Balance as of Jan 1st 2016	42,716.92	
Contributions received by ADA during 1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2015	1,675,977.65	
Actual Expenditures during 1 Jan 2016 -31 Dec 2016	591,471.76	
<i>Cash Balance as of 31 Dec 2016</i>	<i>1,127,222.81</i>	
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	
<i>Cash Balance as of 31 Dec 2016</i>	<i>0.00</i>	

Table 12. Expenses:

Details for Actual Expenditures during 1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016			Sweden		Norway		Austria		Total	
			Approved budget	Actual expenditures						
Budget Line	Modified Budget Lines	Budget Description	1 Jan 2016 - 30 Jun 2016	1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec. 2016	1 Jan 2016 - 30 Dec 2016	1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec. 2016	1 Jan 2016 - 30 Dec 2016	1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec. 2016	1 Jan 2016 - 30 Dec 2016	1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec. 2016
PMU, running costs, and other administrative costs										
Programme Manager	Programme Manager		37,810	33,858	0	0	37,810	0	75,621	33,858
Financial Associate	Financial Associate		24,061	20,225	0	0	24,061	16,743	48,123	36,968
Grants Manager	Grants Manager		24,061	9,931	0	0	24,061	0	48,123	9,931
Advocacy, Reporting and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Advocacy Coordinator UN Volunteers (UNV-Fully Covered)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Officer 1	M&E and Reporting Coordinator		24,061	16,653	0	0	24,061	22,874	48,123	41,525
Field Office 1- Area C			20,624	17,545	0	0	20,624	16,765	41,247	34,311
Field Office 2- Area C			20,624	17,545	0	0	20,624	16,765	41,247	34,311
Field Office 3- EJ (Reports to EJ Coordinator)	EJ Coordinator		24,061	0	0	0	24,061	0	48,123	0
Deputy Team leader/Quality Assurance (90% of the working time)			0	10,662	41,247	18,195	0	41,247	28,856	13,236
			0	0	24,000	13,236	0	24,000	33,606	41,376
Total Salaries			175,303	169,793	66,253	31,430	175,303	73,148	449,459	274,371
Running Costs										
Security	Security	\$300 per month	1,800	2,383	0	14,606	0	0	1,800	2,383
Office rent	Office rent	\$1,500 per month	0	0	0	0	18,000	0	18,000	0
Furniture (Equipment)	Furniture (Equipment)	Up to a maximum amount of	0	1,179	0	3,140	10,000	0	10,000	4,319
Telecommunications**	Communications, Media, and Printings	\$500 per month	3,000	5,600	0	0	0	0	3,000	5,600
Transportation costs	Transportation and Travel	\$2,500 per month	0	6,022	10,000	8,129	20,000	680	30,000	14,831
Training, Workshops	Meetings, Workshops, Focus Groups	\$2,500 per month	15,000	399	0	1,102	0	15,000	1,901	0
Audio, Visual & Print costs			0	4,400	0	0	0	0	4,400	0
Audits	Audits	Up to a maximum amount of	0	19,419	0	0	0	0	19,419	0
Programme Evaluations	External Independent Programme Evaluation	Up to a maximum amount of	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	0
Sub-total			226,103	248,999	108,853	58,407	223,303	73,828	597,259	381,234
Output 1: Public and Social Infrastructure										
Education										
Health	Projects support to Local Government Units (LGUs) and local partners (includes Capacity Building)	Projects	667,933	1,517,073	400,000	566,312	700,000	150,000	1,767,933	2,233,385
Housing	Knowledge production, Policy Analysis	Up to a maximum amount of	0	0	0	0	85,495	0	85,495	0
Energy	Support of the interministerial committee of the Palestinian Government on Area C *****	Up to a maximum amount of	163,891	0	200,000	24,284	363,891	24,284	363,891	24,284
Sub-total 1			831,824	1,517,073	400,000	566,312	885,495	174,284	2,217,320	2,257,669
Output 2: Natural Resources										
East Jerusalem										
water springs	Projects support with local partners (includes Capacity Building)	Projects	1,600,000	1,616,759	0	636,121	350,000	299,405	1,950,000	2,552,284
community-based initiatives	Knowledge production, Policy Analysis	Up to a maximum amount of	0	0	45,049	40,000	0	45,049	40,000	0
historical and environmental areas	Support 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	0	0	100,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
Sub-total 2			1,600,000	1,616,759	145,049	676,121	350,000	299,405	2,095,049	2,552,284
Output 3: Livelihoods										
land reclamation										
agricultural holdings and business development										
Sub-total 3										
Output 4: Rights upheld through legal support, advocacy and community participation and mobilization										
legal cases										
human rights, advocacy, community participation and mobilization										
Sub-total 4										
Contingency 1% of outputs estimation										
Total Programmable	Total Programmable		2,656,928	3,362,830	653,302	1,300,840	1,558,798	547,516	4,869,628	5,231,186
General Management Service Fees (GMS) (GMS %)			169,969	236,808	92,312	104,037	124,704	43,959	365,001	384,801
GRAND TOTAL			2,842,913	3,619,638	745,614	1,404,877	1,683,502	591,475	5,234,629	5,615,987

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

Table 13: Expenses per CRDP outputs during the reporting period

Code	Old Outputs used before the Midterm Evaluation	Sweden Expenditures between 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016	Norway Expenditures between 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016	Austria 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	422,238	176,000	0	598,238
Output 2 old	2: Improved access to and protection of natural resources	264,655	0	0	264,655
Output 3 old	3: Economic opportunities enhanced through support to livelihoods in Area C and EJRM	174,355	194,424	0	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	30,000	168,706	0	198,706
	Total	891,248	539,130	0	1,430,378
Code	Outputs After Midterm Evaluation	Sweden Expenditures between 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016	Norway Expenditures between 1 Jan 2016 and 31 Dec 2016	Austria 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	804,003	357,287	299,405	1,460,694
Output 2	2: Improved access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities	1,203,601	306,016	150,000	1,659,617
Output 3	3: Strengthened governance including human capital knowledge management and public participation	22,500	0	0	22,500
Output 4	4: Supported nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem	212,480	0	24,284	236,764
	Total	2,242,584	663,303	473,689	3,379,575
	Grand Total	3,133,831	1,202,433	473,689	4,809,953

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