

Tracking Sheet (TS)

SUBJECT: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT *(CSFPA)*

PROJECT ATLAS NAME: CRDP

AWARD NO.: -

PROJECT NO.: - 00084013

- PROJECT DOC AGREEMENTS ANNUAL WORK PLAN PROJECT CLOSURE
 LETTERS/MEMO'S CONTRACTS PROGRESS REPORT HR PROCUREMENT

TITLE	NAME (REQUIRED)	DATE IN	DATE OUT	SIGNATURE
INITIATOR: - PROGRAMME ASSISTANT/MANAGER/COORDINATOR	<i>Samsal</i>	<i>07/01</i>	<i>07/01</i>	<i>Samsal J</i>
PROGRAMME ANALYST (1-5 DAYS)	<i>N. M. A. A. M.</i>	<i>07/01</i>	<i>07/01</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
TEAM LEADER (1-3 DAYS)	<i>07/01</i>	<i>07/01/12</i>	<i>07/01/12</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
COMMUNICATIONS (1-3 DAYS) FOR REPORTS & LETTERS (3-7 DAYS)				
MANAGEMENT SUPPORT UNIT (MSU) (1-3 DAYS)				
DSR (O) (1-2 DAYS)				
DSR (1-2 DAYS)				<i>Go Ahead to send</i>
SR (1-2 DAYS)	<i>Reberto</i>	<i>5/1/12</i>	<i>5/1/12</i>	<i>R. Violet</i>

Required information by MSU when submitting Tracking Sheet for:
Contracts / Agreements / HR (COA approval) / Procurement (IC)

Implementing Partner (IP) Name in Atlas							
Vendor No		IP Type	<input type="checkbox"/> CSO	<input type="checkbox"/> NGO	Donor Code		Fund Code
			<input type="checkbox"/> DIM RP	<input type="checkbox"/> GOV IP			
When Submitting MCGA contract, provide the total USD value of signed MCGA's for this IP under this project				Total USD Amount		Date signed	

Remarks:

This tracking sheet is an integral part of the approving process and project record keeping and archiving.

Ref: UNDP/PAPP/ [CRDP]/ [003]

[May, 1, 2017]

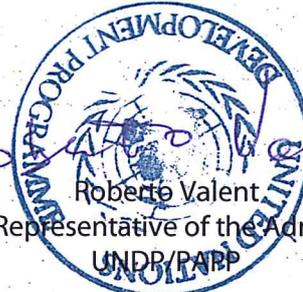
Your Excellency,

Subject: Community Resilience and Development Programme (CRDP)
Annual Progress Report

Reference is made to the contribution agreement between Sweden and UNDP's Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People for the "Community Resilience and Development Programme" effective 25/09/2012.

I am pleased to submit herewith the annual narrative progress report covering the period 1 October 2015– 31 December 2016 that provides an overview of the achievements, challenges, and lessons learned, financial status and way forward.

I thank Sweden for its contributions to UNDP and look forward to strengthening our partnership in support of the Palestinian People.



Roberto Valent
Special Representative of the Administrator
UNDP/PAPP

Attached:
CRDP Progress Report

Ms. Ann-Sofie Nilsson
Consul General of Sweden
Jerusalem, State of Palestine

Annual Progress Report (SWEDEN)

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 October 2015– 31 December 2016
Donor	Swedish Government through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), (Other donors contributing to the CRDP include : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austrian Government through the Austrian Development Agency, • Norwegian Government through the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, • UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) (for first year)
Country	State of Palestine
Project Title	The Community Resilience and Development Programme for Area C and East Jerusalem – CRDP
Project ID	Project ID: 084013 Award ID: 69435
Outputs	<p>The CRDP has a main objective to support communities living in Area C and East Jerusalem in order to strengthen their resilience. The programme is assisting the State of Palestine to plan, channel resources, and implement actions for Area C and East Jerusalem while at the same time supporting local development.</p> <p>It is implemented by a wide array of partners, including communities, grassroots organizations, local and international NGOs and Local Government Units based on their respective merits, and according to needs of communities.</p>
Implementing Partner(s)	INGO's/NGOs/CBOs/LGUs/Hospitals/Universities (for further information refer to the project matrix for individual IP's)
Project Start Date	30/09/2012
Project End Date	31/12/2017
1 Oct 2015 – 31 Dec 2016 Work Plan Budget	USD 7,378,232

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"> • Sweden: USD 17,064,211
Received from partner Donors to CRDP as of 31 December 2016:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UKAID: USD 453,172 • Norway: USD 1,801,299 • Austria: USD 4,736,203
Total Received from all Donors as of 31 December 2016:	USD 23,521,266.31 Sweden has contributed 72.5% of all funds.
Unfunded budget	USD 8,735,922.69
UNDP Contact Person	Roberto Valent Special Representative of the Administrator UNDP/PAPP Email: Roberto.valent@undp.org Tel.: 02-6268200 Fax: 02-6268222

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I. Executive summary

Within UNDP/PAPP's focus on Area C and East Jerusalem and as part of the Community Resilience and Development Programme (CRDP), a total of 79 projects have been funded during three rounds of funding since September 2012.

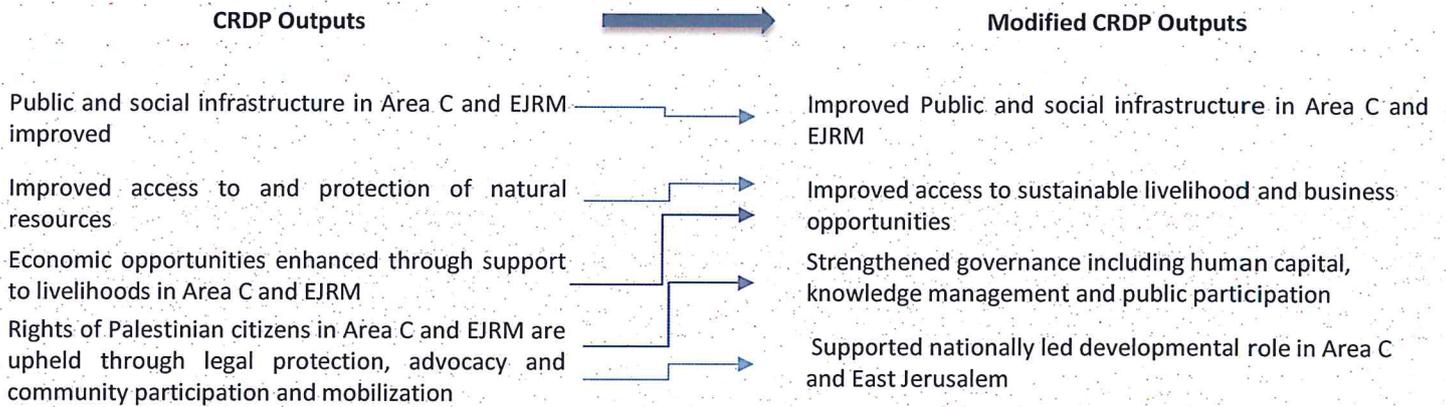
In its fourth year of funding (March 2016-April 2017) the Community Resilience and Development Programme (CRDP) saw the completion of the projects in the first three rounds of funding except for one project (The Holy Custody Project) which is still on-going in East Jerusalem. During this period implementation of 27 projects in Area C (Tubas and Qalqiliya clusters) and East Jerusalem were earmarked under the fourth round of funding. By the end of the reporting period (End of December 2016), 7 projects were completed while 20 remain ongoing. The following is a table summarizing all projects funded through the four rounds to date:

	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	22
4th Round of Funding	19	8	27
TOTAL	50	29	79

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

CRDP has proven itself to be one of the main mechanisms supporting Palestinian resilience in Area C and East Jerusalem through the enhancement of various aspects of Palestinian lives in education, health, employment opportunities and livelihoods. 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 the target areas located in Area C. As such, 10 of the 19 projects in Area C, are implemented with LGU's, in comparison to previous rounds where implementation was conducted primarily through CSO's.

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 documents were modified during the reporting period as following:



II. Background

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

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

On the 25th of September of 2012, an agreement was signed between Sweden and UNDP/PAPP to launch the programme and its first call for proposals to fund development projects in Area C and East Jerusalem with an aim of supporting Palestinians to stay on their lands. The United Kingdom, through its Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), joined the funding pool of the programme in December 2012 (for a short while). On the 20th of June 2013, the Government of Austria, through the Austrian Development Agency, signed an agreement to fund the CRDP. Furthermore, in December 2014, the latest donor to join the programme was the Government of Norway through the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Moreover, UNDP and Sweden signed a no-cost extension in March 2015 until June 2016 (amendment no. 1).

During the programme's second year, two new ministries joined the programme's Review Board along with the Palestinian Ministry of Planning: the Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Agriculture.

During the programme's third year, the Government of Austria expressed its interest in continuing its contribution to CRDP and a modified project document along with other requirements were submitted accordingly. During the reporting period, on 1 December 2016, the Government of Sweden contributed generously with an additional amount of (SEK 40,000,000) to the original contribution of (SEK 90,000,000) to be spent by 31 December 2017.

III. Progress Review

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. In addition, the work continued to close 22 projects that were implemented during the third round of funding. These projects have contributed to the improvement of public and social infrastructure in Area C and East Jerusalem. For example, 10,500 patients who have no or partial access to health services at least have received various types of subsidized medical treatment in East Jerusalem.

In addition, implementation of projects have contributed to providing and enhancing livelihood opportunities for Palestinians living in Area C and East Jerusalem. A total of 131 out of 169 (78.1% of graduates) Jerusalemite fresh graduates have secured permanent employment after being placed for six months in a number of different institution in Jerusalem. The remaining students as of this report, continue to receive support in their endeavour to find permanent employment. Moreover, in Area C, an area of 264 dunums of land were reclaimed in 5 communities benefiting 53 families (around 370 Palestinians). Also, a 37.4 km of agricultural roads were rehabilitated benefiting at least 3,616 Palestinians and facilitating access to 2,400 dunums of agricultural land. Both of the above results are contributing to residents remaining on their land and increasing its productivity and income potential.

With a focus on strengthening governance including human capital knowledge management and public participation, the capacity of LGUs in overseeing project implementation have been improved in at least four Area C communities where projects have been completed.. In addition, 2 broad based women forums were established in the clusters of Qalqiliya and Tubas with participation of 40 women at least. Also, while focusing on women participation in local government elections, 4 women representing both clusters have decided to take part in the upcoming elections as a result of the awareness and training sessions they took part in.

In relation to supporting a 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, furnished and equipped through CRDP and has accomplished several tasks including but not limited to:

- forming a major coordination committee which met to announce its objectives;
- reviewing the government's sector plans and Area C components;
- conducting an initial assessment of government engagement and leadership in humanitarian and development mechanisms;
- revising all sources of information pertaining to Area C communities so as to harmonize information and references; and
- preparing various special field reports for the Prime Minister on challenges facing certain communities as well as conducted mapping of existing programs and interventions.

During the reporting period, SIDA contributed directly to the implementation of 36 projects, of which 27 projects in Area C and 9 projects in East Jerusalem. Out of these projects, 21 projects were completed during the reporting period; 15 projects in Area C and 6 in East Jerusalem.

Project implemented and funded by SIDA during the period 1 October 2016-31 December 2016	
Total number of projects	36 projects
Area C	27
East Jerusalem	9
Completed during reporting period	21
Area C	15
EJ	9
Ongoing as of the end of reporting period	15

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 so as to identify the development needs in the two clusters of Tubas and Qalqiliya. Assessments in Qalqiliya cluster was done in house by the M&E and reporting coordinator with support of one field coordinator while the other was carried out by GVC, an implementing partner who used to carry out a project in Tubas cluster. Two workshops were then conducted in both clusters by an external facilitator so as to validate these needs. Needs were then analysed and projects were prioritized accordingly in line with the CRDP framework.
- Consultative meetings were conducted with Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government, and Ministry of Jerusalem Affairs so as to discuss the proposed projects and to validate their importance and priority from the ministries' points of view.

Review Board Meetings:

- On 17 January 2016, a planning meeting took place to discuss the annual work plan and other relevant issues.
- A proposed list of projects to be implemented during the fourth round of funding in Area C and East Jerusalem were then discussed and approved in a review board meeting in April 2016.
- A follow up technical meeting was held with CRDP donors on 16 June 2016. An annual work plan until 30 June 2016 was further discussed and agreed upon.
- It should be noted that a Review Board meeting took place in January 31st and February 27th 2017 to finalize and approve the AWP and list of proposed projects for the 5th round of funding. Further information on this will be provided in the next reporting period.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- In follow up on on-going projects, at least 210 field visits and meetings were held by the CRDP team. In support of fourth round funded projects, two steering committees in Area C, one in Tubas Cluster and one in Qalqiliya cluster were formed to oversee the projects implementation and enhanced effectiveness through engagement of governmental directorates and LGU's as well as the implementing partners and representatives from the local communities. Women participation was ensured in all these meetings in order to ensure women are well represented and that they have a say in their communities' decision making. These committees met 6 times during the period 1 June 2016 - 31 December 2016 and was a forum to discuss projects progress and issues that may need their attention and follow up
- Assessment visits for 14 completed projects (from the third round of funding) during the reporting period were held. The Results matrix was then updated accordingly with the most updated data available.
- A dynamic infographic including all CRDP results since inception was produced and shared with donors and national partners.

Missions and Field Visits:

- 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 2500 residents. The ceremony was attended by representatives from the UNDP, CRDP donors, Ministry of Agriculture directorates, 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.
- On 3 November 2016, a delegation from SIDA and ADA visited a number of projects including a rehabilitated water network in Kufr Qaddum Village, a women awareness session in Kufr Laqef, and rehabilitation of agricultural roads in Jinsafut. These projects are part of the fourth round of funding in Qalqiliya cluster.
- 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.
- 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.

Reporting and Communication:

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

- 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=TPIdAkWvRIO>

GVC Project- Draft

<https://youtu.be/QYbGoJDEnMA>

CRDP film- Draft

https://youtu.be/yG4WbjdT4_o

PROGRESS TOWARDS PROJECT OUTPUTS

As a result of modification of outputs in early 2016, the reporting for SIDA's contribution during this reporting period is presented in the following section according to the original outputs and the modified ones in two separate sections. 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.

CRDP Outcome: Area C communities and East Jerusalemites have strengthened their resilience to sustain on their land through development and recovery support		
Outcome indicators	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of Palestinians targeted by and benefited from CRDP interventions are able to endure hardship in Area C and East Jerusalem (EJRM) 	<p>Based on CCE study 2013, approximately 150,000 Palestinians live in Area C (excluding East Jerusalem). According to OCHA's Area C vulnerability profile (2014), a total of 297,900 Palestinians live in 532 residential areas in Area C. 67,016 Palestinians are living in communities and villages that are entirely in Area C. According to OCHA (2014), shelters in 69% of Area C communities are threatened with demolition and land in 50% of Area C witnesses land confiscation/requisition. As for East Jerusalem, the total population is 788,052 of which 283,873 or 36% are Palestinians (BTSELEM, 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 stay in Area C and East Jerusalem.</p>
<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 (186,300 dunums) = (23%) of total Area C: 810,000 dunums (30% suitable for fruit trees, 22% suitable for forest, 48% suitable for rangeland). (UNDP/PAPP, Economic Analysis and Potential of Area C, 2011, internal document).</p>	<p>20% (19,375) dunums of 52% (94,800 dunums) of land suitable for fruit trees and forest in Area C is reclaimed, rehabilitated and restored as a result of CRDP activities.</p>

The following section summarizes the results achieved through the projects that were funded by the SIDA contribution and completed during the period (1 October 2015- 1 June 2016) according to CRDP outputs as per the original document with a focus on relevant indicators only:

Output	Baseline	Output indicator/s	Target (1 st Oct, 2014- 30 th June, 2016)	Current Status SIDA's contribution (1 Oct. 2015- 1 June, 2016)
Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJM improved	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).	Area C: # 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)	Area C: -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)	Area C: -1596 students including 718 females have benefited from mobile educational center in 15 Area C communities (Al Quds Open University) -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). -A report of General Plan for East Jerusalem: Status of Public Spaces & Facilities & Future Needs was prepared (IPCC).

<p>60 communities out of 271 (22%) in Area C are not being provided with adequate health services due to access restrictions (WHO, WHO Area C – Assessment of Health Needs, 2011).</p>	<p>Area C: # of communities (and # of people and % of marginalized women) in Area C which have improved access to health services</p>	<p>Area C: 40 communities have improved access to health services</p>	<p>Area C: -6423 patients including 3625 females received ophthalmic treatment in various Area C communities (St. John Hospital) -634 patients were diagnosed with eye diseases or conditions were referred to St. John's and MoH centers (St. John Hospital) -Eye Care awareness for the targeted population was increased and 4,004 patients and companions attended the awareness sessions. This came as a result of enhanced coordination with the MoH. -101 young people with disabilities including 55 females have benefited from various interventions that aimed at improvement of their living environment (YMCA).</p>
<p>Extremely restricted opportunities to build in Area C and EJM due to restrictions by Israel.</p>	<p>Area C: -# of Palestinians who have improved their right to proper and decent housing in Area C</p>	<p>Area C: -1000 Palestinians have improved their right to proper and decent housing in Area C.</p>	<p>Area C: -At least 864 Palestinians have benefited from the renovation of 144 residential shelters in 25 Area C Bedouin communities (MAAN&ACF).</p>
<p>-41% of Bedouin and herder communities of Area C do not have a source of electricity (UNRWA, UNICEF, WFP Household Survey for Communities in Area C, 2010). -Impact of lack of electricity on herder communities especially</p>	<p>Area C: -# of people in Area C who have access to power through various means such as renewable energy (% of women from total #)</p>	<p>Area C: -1500 Palestinians have improved access to power through various means</p>	<p>Area C: -At least 300 Palestinians have access to renewable energy through installation of 50 solar system units in 10 Area C Bedouin communities (DCA & MAAN). -In 7 of 10 Bedouin communities, 67% decrease in the time women spend in milk-shaking and laundry has been witnessed as a</p>

	on women: at least 25% of their weekly time spent on manual processing of dairy products and laundry. (UNDP assessment after field visits to herder communities)	-% decrease in time women spend in milk-shaking and laundry	result of utilization of generated power (DCA).
Output 2: Improved access to and protection of natural resources	-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)	-# of water springs targeted by CRDP to ensure rehabilitation, protection and better access for Palestinians (with # of CM of water that become available) -# of water cisterns rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available) -# of KM of water network rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that become available)	Area C: -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 (Khalet El Mayyeh & Beit Duqqo Village Councils). -A total of 70 water cisterns have been rehabilitated to benefit at least 2293 Palestinians living in 7 Area C communities (Ideara Village Council, PWEG & ACF). -A total of 37.5 km of water network have been installed in 7 Area C communities to benefit at least 7,615 Palestinians (Khalet El Mayyeh Village Council, GVC & PWEG).
Output 3: Economic opportunities enhanced through support to livelihoods in Area C and EJM	-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)	-# of dunums reclaimed and become available for agricultural use -# of KM of roads opened or rehabilitated	Area C: -An Area of 264 dunums of land were reclaimed in 5 Area C communities benefiting 53 families (around 370 Palestinians) (Khalet El Mayyeh VC, Beit Duqqo VC & ACF).

<p>-A length of 37.4 km of agricultural roads were rehabilitated benefiting at least 3,616 Palestinians and facilitating access to 2,400 dunums as a result (Eastern Barta'a VC, Al Judeira VC, Beit Duqqo VC & ACF).</p>	<p>Area C: -At least 42 unskilled workers had the benefited from temporary job opportunities in working in the different projects. In addition, job of 50 skilled employees was sustained during the period of projects' implementation. EJRM: In East Jerusalem, total of 20 of skilled workers have secured temporary job opportunities while 5 have sustained their job for the project duration.</p>	<p>Area C: -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). -A total of 45 university students and community activists have taken part in media training activities. Almost 50% of these are</p>	<p>-Average monthly income of Bedouin and herder communities in Area C: 1,024 NIS (277 USD) (UNRWA, UNICEF, WFP Household Survey for Communities in Area C, 2010). -55% of Bedouin and herder communities in Area C are food insecure (Food Security and Nutrition Survey of Herding Communities in Area C, UNRWA, UNICEF, WFP, data from 2010).</p>	<p>Area C: -200 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported EJRM: 50 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported</p>
<p>Area C: -# of new or existing business initiatives in the value chain supported</p>	<p>Area C: -# of new or existing business initiatives in the value chain supported</p>	<p>Area C: -# of initiatives promoting human rights, advocacy and social cohesion. -At least 30% women and 50% youth (under 30) among those who participate in CRDP-supported initiatives that promote human</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</p>	<p>Area C: -10 initiatives to promote human rights, advocacy and social cohesion are conducted. -At least 30% women and 50% youth (under 30) among those who participated in CRDP-supported initiatives that</p>
<p>Output 4: Rights of Palestinian citizens in Area C and EJRM are upheld through legal protection, advocacy and community participation and mobilization.</p>	<p>Area C: -200 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported EJRM: 50 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported</p>	<p>Area C: -# of initiatives promoting human rights, advocacy and social cohesion. -At least 30% women and 50% youth (under 30) among those who participate in CRDP-supported initiatives that promote human</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</p>	<p>Area C: -10 initiatives to promote human rights, advocacy and social cohesion are conducted. -At least 30% women and 50% youth (under 30) among those who participated in CRDP-supported initiatives that</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>rights, human-rights based community participation and mobilization</p>	<p>promote human rights, human-rights based advocacy community participation and mobilization</p>	<p>females and 33% are youth under 30 years old (AMIN Network).</p>
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The following section summarizes the results achieved through the projects that were funded by the SIDA's contribution and completed during the period (1 June 2016 - 31 December 2016) according to CRDP modified outputs with a focus on relevant indicators only:

Output	Baseline	Output indicator/s	Target (1 June 2016-31 Dec. 2017)	Current Status SIDA's contribution (1 June, 2016 – 31 Dec. 2016)
Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved	Limited activities espousing Palestinian National Identity in Jerusalem Municipal Schools. Limited knowledge of Palestinian civil society organizations functioning in Jerusalem. 251 cases of uninsured or partially uninsured were supported during May 2014-April 2015 with a total support of approx. \$250,000 which is an average of about \$1,000 per beneficiary. The general medical and surgical capacity of East Jerusalem hospital is in need of improvement to be able to in support of the	EJRM: -# of students who are participating in activities that emphasize the Palestinian culture and traditions.	EJRM: -200 students at least participated in activities that emphasize the Palestinian culture and traditions.	EJRM: -541 young Palestinians aged 12-16 from 14 municipal schools in East Jerusalem have participated in activities to emphasize the Palestinian culture, art, identity, and traditions (PaVision).
		EJRM: -# of people and % of marginalized women in EJRM which have improved access to health services -# of vulnerable and uninsured Jerusalemites who receive services.	EJRM: -650 people have improved access to health services -# of vulnerable and uninsured Jerusalemites who receive services.	EJRM: -1180 patients who are uninsured or partially uninsured or in need received subsidized treatment at Al-Makassed and St John Hospitals. In addition, 8,291 Jerusalemite patients have received essential primary and secondary surgical ophthalmic care at St John Hospital. St John Hospital was provided with 9 surgical items to be able to provide

	<p>poor and needy Palestinians patients.</p>	<p>Jerusalemites who receive services. -# of health facilities have been improved or developed.</p>	<p>-One health care facility is supported.</p>	<p>ophthalmic services to Jerusalemites in need (Al Makassed & St John Hospitals).</p>
	<p>-41% of Bedouin and herder communities of Area C do not have a source of electricity (UNRWA, UNICEF, WFP Household Survey for Communities in Area C, 2010).</p>	<p>Area C: -# of people in Area C who have access to power through various means such as renewable energy (% of women from total #)</p>	<p>Area C: -2,000 Palestinians have improved access to power through various means.</p>	<p>Area C: -A comprehensive study was conducted in 11 Bedouin communities in Tubas cluster which identified the need for provision of 97 solar system units. These units shall generate renewable energy for at least 1000 Palestinians and shall improve their living conditions. -Based on the study results, GVC managed to provide 12 units of these (Al Najah University).</p>
<p>Output 2: Improved access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities</p>	<p>Due to the Israeli regulations towards the deprived families who are under the unification period, the issue that create a continuous pressure which leads to high and extended levels of poverty that cause an economical disorders. Since it is</p>	<p>EJRM: -# of new or existing business initiatives in the value chain supported with at least 30% women participation.</p>	<p>EJRM: -50 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported with at least 30% women participation.</p>	<p>EJRM: -At least 189 Palestinians (27 families) living in EJ under unification period have benefited from economic and educational opportunities as following: 17 economic intervention. 6 educational intervention. 2 educational and economic intervention.</p>

	<p>generally acknowledged that families who are under the unification period are prohibited to establish any private project or having a self-employment. * YES programme at Welfare has been benefiting a number of fresh graduates in EJ. Success rate of permanent employment after placement is 70%.</p>	<p>-# of fresh graduates who are placed for internship and % of those who are permanently employed</p>	<p>-300 new university graduates are placed for internship and 70% of them are permanently employed (disaggregated by sex).</p>	<p>2 vocational and economic intervention (YDD). - 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 As a result, 845 family members have benefitted from the improvement of the economic situation (Ataawon/ Welfare Association).</p>
<p>Output 3: Strengthened governance including human capital knowledge management and public participation</p>	<p>-Results of CSOs mapping in East Jerusalem. -Baseline survey to be conducted for Area C and East Jerusalem.</p>	<p>Area C: -# of members of LGUs in Area C (disaggregated by sex) whose capacity has been increased. # of women whose capacity has been developed to participate in public matters.</p>	<p>Area C: -# of members of LGUs in Area C (disaggregated by sex) whose capacity has been increased. -Capacity has been developed for 40 women to participate in public matters.</p>	<p>Area C: -Capacity for carrying out development projects was enhanced in 4 LGUs benefiting at least 16 persons including 3 women through implementing various project in partnership with these LGUs. - Two women forums were created in 24 Area C communities in both clusters of Tubas and Qalqilya with membership of at least 40 women. After the interventions, these forums were able to conduct 14 community initiatives. More than 810 women in both clusters have attended 15 awareness sessions on</p>

<p>Output 4: Supported nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem</p>	<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>Area C: - Inter- Ministerial committee on Area C (Area C Coordination Office) managed by the Palestinian Prime Minister Office is supported.</p>	<p>Area C: - An operational office to coordinate and operationalize government strategies and plans.</p>	<p>women rights to participate in public life. A total of 46 women were trained in communication skills, fundraising and roles of village council member. As a result, 4 women in both clusters have been nominated to take part in the upcoming local elections (HIWAR).</p> <p>Area C coordination office was established in June 2016. The office was staffed, furnished and equipped. ACCO has achieved some results which were shared with donors in November 2016 (ACCO).</p>
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The above mentioned results have collectively supported a process of transformation from humanitarian to a development approach to 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 tool that will 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.
- 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 great 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.
- 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.

IV. 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.
- Norway has yet to decide if they would like to continue into future phases. However, we continue to hope that they will become interested into supporting phase II.
- 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.

Risks:

During the reporting period, three incidents took place. Of the incidents, the three of them were closed 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.

Risk Number	Risk Description	Responsible NGO	Date Reported day-month-year	Last Update day-month-year	Actions	Risk Status Open / Closed
R 1	<p>Incident #1: Sunday 20th November, at 10:00AM: 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- Jouret 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. - The contractor has now requested the excavator to leave the location which he did.</p>	Closed – 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. They took the keys of one of the excavators. Soldiers informed them that they are from the Qalqiya governorate DCO and that they are not allowed to work on C areas without prior coordination. Mr. Ahmad Eid (director of Agriculture) contacted the Palestinian District Coordination Office (DCO) again</p>	<p>The First Council for Common Services- Jouret Amra</p>	20-Nov-2016	5-Dec-2016	5 December 2016, excavator was released	<p>Closed. Works commenced shortly thereafter.</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</p>	<p>PaVision. East Jerusalem</p>	13-November-2016	13-November-2016	<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>Closed – Project was completed during the report period.</p>

	company staff from working and finalizing the installation of the posters at Damascus gate location without providing any legal justification.					
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V. 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 annex 1) presentations that were conducted on 12 April 2016 and 21 September 2016 for full details.

VI. Conclusions and Way Forward

In 2016, a lot was accomplished and many results were achieved through the CRDP. Also, during year, although we faced some delays 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 provided by Sweden, 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 was 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 list 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 for the CRDP 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.

VII. Financial Status¹

To date, the Government of Sweden has contributed the amount of USD 17,064,211. During the reporting period, an amount of \$5,275,422 was disbursed from funds received from SIDA. This included cost of implemented projects worth of \$4,576,657. As of this report, 71% of all funds received from the Government of Sweden have been disbursed against the programme.

A cost extension agreement was signed with SIDA in November 2016 with amount of SEK 40,000,000. Funds were transferred to UNDP account in December 2016. The amount was transferred into USD to match UNDP's accounting policies. The USD equivalent of the SEK 40 million was \$4,347,353.55 according to the UN rate of exchange at the time of funds receipt.

The following table (Table 1) explains cash status for SIDA as of 31 December 2016 followed by details about actual expenditure during the reporting period (1 October 2015- 31 December 2016). In addition, expenditures details per CRDP outputs during the reporting period are provided in a following table (Table 2).

In Table 3, all projects that were funded by SIDA during the reporting period are listed, linked to relevant CRDP outputs in addition to expenditure and status of agreement.

¹ *Disclaimer: Data contained in this financial report section is an extract of UNDP financial records. All financial provided above is provisional.*

Disclaimer: UNDP adopted IPSAS (International Public Sector Accounting Standards) on 1 January 2012; cumulative totals that include data prior to that date are presented for illustration only.

Table 1: Cash status and expenditure

Cash Status for SIDA as of 31 Dec 2016			Remarks	
Beginning Balance as of Oct 1st 2016		6,038,989.90	Kindly note that beginning balance of the previous report covering the period 1 Oct 2014 - 30 Sep 2015 was wrongly reported. We have adjusted the beginning cash balance here to reflect correct figures in Atlas.	
Contributions received by SIDA during 1 Oct 2015 -31 Dec 2015		4,347,353.55		
Actual Expenditures during 1 Oct 2015 -31 Dec 2016		5,275,422.36		
Cash Balance as of 31 Dec 2016		5,110,921.09		
Details for Actual Expenditures during 1 Oct 2015 -31 Dec 2016				
Budget Line	Modified Budget Lines	Budget Description	Approved budget	Actual expenditures
			1 Jan 2016 - 30 Jun 2016	1 Oct 2015 - 31 Dec. 2016
PMU, Running costs, and other administrative costs				
Programme Manager	Programme Manager		37,810	49,482
Financial Associate	Financial Associate		24,061	29,559
Grants Manager	Grants Manager		24,061	14,514
Advocacy, Reporting and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Advocacy Coordinator UN Volunteers (UNV)- Fully Covered		0	0
Field Officer 1	M&E and Reporting Coordinator	Salaries of the personnel of the Programme Management Unit (PMU), as per the UN Remuneration Scale entered to force on Sep 1st 2014 and for drivers and cleaners on Sep 1st 2015	24,061	27,257
Field Officer 2	Field Officer 1- Area C		20,624	25,642
	Field Officer 2- Area C		20,624	25,642
	EJ Coordinator****		24,061	0
	Field Officer 3-EJ (Reports to EJ Coordinator)		0	15,582
	Driver		0	0
	Deputy Team leader/Quality Assurance (30% of the working time)		0	41,376
Total Salaries			175,303	229,053
Running Costs				42,773
Security	Security	\$300 per month	1,800	2,979
Office rent	Office rent	\$1,500 per month	0	17,000
Furniture / Equipment	Furniture / Equipment	Up to a maximum amount of	0	1,179
Telecommunications**	Communications, Media, and Printings	\$500 per month	3,000	8,641
Transportation costs	Transportation and Travel	\$2,500 per month		6,987
Training, Workshops	Meetings, Workshops, Focus Groups	\$2,500 per month	15,000	199
Audio, Visual & Prod costs				4,400
Audits	Audits	Up to a maximum amount of	0	40,420
Programme Evaluations	External Independent Programme Evaluation	Up to a maximum amount of	30,000	0
Sub-total			225,103	353,632
Output 1: Public and Social Infrastructure				
Education	Area C			
Health				
Housing	Projects support to Local Government Units (LGUs) and local partners (includes Capacity Building)	Projects	667,933	2,850,696
Energy	Knowledge production, Policy Analysis	Up to a maximum amount of	0	
Community assessments	Support of the interministerial committee of the Palestinian Government on Area C *****	Up to a maximum amount of	163,891	
Sub-total 1			831,825	2,850,696
Output 2: Natural Resources				
	East Jerusalem			
water springs	Projects support with local partners (includes Capacity Building)	Projects	1,600,000	1,725,962
community-based initiatives	Knowledge production, Policy Analysis	Up to a maximum amount of	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	
Sub-total 2			1,600,000	1,725,962
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	4,930,290
General Management Service Fees (GMS) 7%	GMS 7%		185,985	345,133
GRAND TOTAL			2,842,913	5,275,422

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

Table 2: Expenditures details per CRDP outputs during the reporting period

Code	Old Outputs used before the Midterm Evaluation	Expenditures between 1 Oct 2015 and 31 Dec 2016
Output 1 old	1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved	1,124,066
Output 2 old	2: Improved access to and protection of natural resources	832,123
Output 3 old	3: Economic opportunities enhanced through support to livelihoods in Area C and EJRM	244,113
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
	Total	2,230,302
Code	Outputs After Midterm Evaluation	Expenditures between 1 Oct 2015 and 31 Dec 2016
Output 1	1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved	907,775
Output 2	2: Improved access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities	1,203,601
Output 3	3: Strengthened governance including human capital knowledge management and public participation	22,500
Output 4	4: Supported nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem	212,480
	Total	2,346,356
Projects Grand Total		4,576,657

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

Table 3: List of Projects Funded by SIDA (completed and ongoing) during reporting period only:

	Project title & short description:	Round of Projects	District:	IP or modality	Output	Agreement(s) amount	Actual Expenditures 1 Oct 2015- 31 Dec 2016	Agreement Status (as of 31 Dec. 2016)
1	Improving the living conditions of the Palestinian communities in Jerusalem, through sustainable development, The development projects will be in three spots in Via Dolorosa and parallel street of Aqabaet Al Tiquieh.	Third	East Jerusalem	Custody of the Holy Land	Output 3 Old	500,000	114,113	On-going
2	Towards more inclusive land planning and development in East Jerusalem	Third	East Jerusalem	Union for Jerusalem Housing Assembly	Output 1 Old	69,664	0	Completed
3	Strengthening the resilience of Palestinians in Masafer Yatta and Road 317 clusters.	Third	South Hebron	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Output 1 Old	450,000	139,500	Completed
4	Supporting of the Resilience of Rural Area C Communities in South Hebron Communities	Third	South Hebron	MA'AN Development Centre	Output 1 Old	499,408	369,659	Completed

5	Mobile Educational Computer Lab Improve Educational Opportunities in South Hebron Governorate	Third	South Hebron	Al-Quds Open University	Output 1 Old	308,896	181,753	Completed
6	Improving the living conditions of vulnerable households and herders in the southern part of Hebron	Third	South Hebron	DanChurch Aid (2)	Output 1 Old	250,000	84,127	Completed
7	Public and social infrastructures, awareness raising about health and education, including handicap	Third	South Hebron	East Jerusalem YMCA (EJ-YMCA) Rehabilitation Programme	Output 1 Old	191,150	90,137	Completed
8	Providing access to essential primary ophthalmic services to vulnerable localities of South Hebron	Third	South Hebron	St. John Eye Hospital Group	Output 1 Old	230,000	170,890	Completed
9	Al Khan al Ahmar school low environmental impact rehabilitation	Third	E1	Vento Di Terra (2)	Output 1 Old	146,363	0	Completed
10	Promoting sustainable livelihood, economic recovery and self-reliance for most vulnerable Bedouin communities in Jordan Valley Area C.	Third	Tubas	G.V.C. (Gruppo di Volontariato Civile)	Output 2 Old	484,400	299,760	Completed

1 1	Rehabilitation of existing agricultural roads and construction of new agricultural roads in Bartaa'	Third	Tubas	Eastern Bartaa' Village Council	Output 3 Old	280,000	130,000	Completed
1 2	Strengthening the Community Resilience and Development in the North of Eastern Slopes – WB	Third	Tubas	Palestinian Wastewater Engineer's Group – PWEG	Output 2 Old	334,374	32,928	Completed
1 3	Soil and Water Conservation for Herders (SWCH)	Third	South Hebron	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Output 3 Old	292,821	0	Completed
1 4	Improve Resilience of Vulnerable Communities in Area C in West Bank Through Improving Access to Water.	Third	Tubas	Palestinian Hydrology Group PHG (2)	Output 2 Old	150,000	0	Completed
1 5	Construction of water tank, land reclamation and cultivation	Third	South Hebron	Khalet el May Village Council	Output 2 Old	376,320	220,990	Completed
1 6	Reclaiming Agricultural Lands in Beit Ikka	Third	North West of Jerusalem	Riwaq	Output 2 Old	150,000	0	Completed
1 7	Rehabilitation of Ein Salman Spring and utilizing water for agricultural use	Third	North West of Jerusalem	Beit Duqqu VC	Output 2 Old	130,000	128,455	Completed

18	Rehabilitation of land by the Wall in Al Jdeirah	Third	North West of Jerusalem	Al Jdeirah VC	Output 2 Old	150,000	149,990	Completed
19	General Plan to Identify Parcels to Support the Developments of Public Institutions and Facilities in East Jerusalem	Third (After RB)	East Jerusalem	(IPCC) International Peace and Cooperation Center (EJ)	Output 1 Old	340,000	88,000	Completed
20	The Role of Media in Developing & promoting Human & Civil Rights in Jerusalem beyond the Wall (Area X)	Third (After RB)	East Jerusalem	AMIN network (area C and EJ)	Output 4 Old	150,000	30,000	Completed
21	Conduct economic opportunities mapping in the cluster, as well as establish a LED unit and forum in Qalqiliya and Tubas districts	Fourth	Qalqiliya and Tubas	UNDP	Output 2	150,000	68,417	On-going
22	Rehabilitation and construction of 14 km of agricultural roads in the cluster.	Fourth	Qalqiliya	First Council for Common Services	Output 2	120,000	108,000	On-going

2 3	Improvement of production capacity through land rehabilitation (Jinsafut)	Fourth	Qalqiya	Jinsafut Village Council	Output 2	37,500	30,000	On-going
2 4	Improvement of production capacity through land rehabilitation (Kufr Qaddum)	Fourth	Qalqiya	Kufr Qaddum Village Council	Output 2	37,500	30,000	On-going
2 5	Support gender mainstreaming by increasing representation of women in decision-making process at the local level.	Fourth	Qalqiya and Tubas	Hiwar	Output 3	45,000	22,500	Completed
2 6	Establishing a multipurpose athletic field into the Cluster	Fourth	Qalqiya	First Council for Common Services	Output 1	125,000	50,000	On-going
2 7	Provide (light rehabilitation + equipment) space for athletic activities for women in Hajja.	Fourth	Qalqiya	An Nama Women Development Society	Output 1	11,250	0	On-going
2 8	Provide (light rehabilitation + equipment) space for athletic activities for women in Kufr Laqef.	Fourth	Qalqiya	Kufr Laqef Women Charitable Society	Output 1	11,250	0	On-going
2 9	Provide (light rehabilitation + equipment) space for athletic activities for women in Immatin	Fourth	Qalqiya	Al Wehdeh Charitable Society	Output 1	11,250	0	On-going

30	Rehabilitation of 5 kindergartens (run by CBOs) in order to improve access to education	Fourth	Qalqiliya	First Council for Common Services	Output 1	60,000	30,000	On-going
31	Rehabilitation of Kufr Qaddum water network	Fourth	Qalqiliya	Kufr Qaddum village council	Output 2	100,000	100,000	On-going
32	Rehabilitation of existing schools playgrounds and drinking water facilities.	Fourth	Tubas	Joint Service Council of Northern Jordan Valley	Output 1	125,000	0	On-going
33	Support a community managed mobile educational centre primarily targeting female students and marginalized communities	Fourth	Tubas	Al Quds Open University	Output 1	150,000	120,000	On-going
34	Support the establishment of a community based solar system with regular community sharing for sustainability and equity and reduction of household spending on fuel	Fourth	Tubas	Al Najah University	Output 1	12,000	12,000	Completed
35	Rehabilitation of 8 km of agricultural roads located in the cluster:	Fourth	Tubas	North Jordan Valley Service Council	Output 2	148,000	0	On-going

36	Rehabilitation of 1.5 km of agricultural roads located in Al Aqaba.	Fourth	Tubas	Al Aqaba Village Council	Output 2	40,000	40,000	On-going
37	Rehabilitation of Agricultural Roads ◦ Kardala: 0.5km, in addition to installation of one water culvert.	Fourth	Tubas	We Effect	Output 2	420,000	150,000	On-going
38	Detailed assessment of Khorsheed and Ein Kardala wells as well as Himmeh Spring including pumping test and water quality tests + Detailed assessment of Sahel Gaun reservoirs and water distribution scheme	Fourth	Tubas					On-going
39	Water resources rehabilitation (wells and reservoirs, other related works) as will be identified by the study results.	Fourth	Tubas					On-going
40	Improve transfer of irrigation water, rehabilitation of main pipelines (about 2.9 km long) ◦ 0.7 km replacement of Shobasi/Bardala water carrier ◦ 0.8 km replacement (from plastic to steel) of Bleibel/Ein El Beida ◦ 2.1 km extension of Kardala from main reservoir	Fourth	Tubas					On-going

4 1	Land reclamations for 100 dunums • 100 dunums in Kardala	Fourth	Tubas							On-going
4 2	Purchase of a Refrigerator Truck for Milk Collection	Fourth	Tubas	Agricultural Cooperative of Al Aqaba	Output 2	30,000	20,000			On-going
4 3	Establishing a multipurpose athletic field	Fourth	Tubas	North Jordan Valley Service Council	Output 1	125,000	0			On-going
4 4	Strengthen the resilience of around 50 families in Jabal Al Mukaber in addition to reduce cost of 40 new housing units in Beit Safafa.	Fourth	Jerusalem	Union for Jerusalem Housing Assembly	Output 1	349,783	0			Completed
4 5	Provision of economic support to marginalized families in East Jerusalem.	Fourth	Jerusalem	Youth Development Department	Output 2	220,000	220,000			Completed
4 6	Activating Jerusalemite youth as agents of positive change in their community, including utilization of a Waqf space.	Fourth	Jerusalem	Burj Al Laqlaq	Output 1	100,000	38,500			On-going
4 7	Activating Jerusalemite youth as agents of positive change in their community	Fourth	Jerusalem	PaIVision	Output 1	85,000	85,000			Completed

48	Increasing employability of fresh graduates from Jerusalem through enhancing their competencies to compete for employment opp.	Fourth	Jerusalem	Welfare Association "Taawon"	Output 2	600,000	437,184	Completed
49	Increasing access to affordable health services for East Jerusalem families without or with partial health insurance.	Fourth	Jerusalem	Al Makassed Hospital	Output 1	225,000	210,000	Completed
50	All patients are cared for beyond medical treatment.	Fourth	Jerusalem	Augusta Victoria Hospital	Output 1	224,964	179,971	Completed
51	Enhancing the provision of essential eye care to the Palestinians especially who live in East Jerusalem	Fourth	Jerusalem	St John Hospital	Output 1	227,880	182,304	Completed
52	Supported nationally led developmental role in Area C and EJ	Fourth	Area C	ACCO	Output 4	401,562	212,480	Completed
	Total					9,676,335	4,576,657	

- An excel version of the list is annexed to this report

Annex 1: Lessons Learned

Lessons Learned:

- There is weak leadership. The people of Jerusalem are facing an uphill battle and **without a proper broad-based platform (including women) to lead a response** then the ability of the Palestinian residents and neighborhoods to withstand shock after shock **may be compromised**.
- The **International Community most be more vocal and take a stronger stand** to protect Palestinian rights and ability to develop both locally and on the international stage. **Advocacy** must be a priority
- There is lots of interest to support Palestinian Jerusalemites by the International community. However, it is **ad hoc** and not part of an overall strategy or plan.
- A lot is being done in Jerusalem. However, there is **no vision for East Jerusalem** and how its numerous problems and opportunities can be addressed. Projects are selected **as an activity without a long term goal in mind or** considering how they are linked with other relevant initiatives.
- There are **some good initiatives** being undertaken by various Palestinian entities that don't have the **proper extensive exposure necessary** to influence change.
- There is **no concrete strategy and approach on how to protect the rights** of Palestinian residents in Jerusalem. Legal Aid in itself is not a solution.
- Too much focus is made on a few Jerusalem based CSO's. **Not enough is known about the entire Civil Society Organizations community** in East Jerusalem, thus residents are not aware of possible services available to them. Capacities have to be strengthened across the board.
- Need **more information, disaggregated statistics**, that is constantly updated to help gear our interventions.

Lessons Learned: (Continued)

- There is a severe **lack of interest in supporting Jerusalem Belt Communities** (those outside the wall). We cannot ignore the Jerusalem belt communities who live in weakly administered areas that foster socio economic hardships and are facing a rampant breakdown in law and order.
- **Planning and understanding the administrative system in place** set by the Municipality in West Jerusalem is essential for new public land use, housing and commercial start ups.
- Essential to **ensure sustainability of investments**. By constructing or rehabilitating infrastructure without the relevant and well planned soft components may hamper long term development efforts.
- **Youth** are the cornerstone for the future of Jerusalem. Every effort needs to be made to provide incentives, improve their livelihoods, and provide space for their creativity to flow for them to remain in the city through a structured and comprehensive plan.
- **Diversification of the Jerusalem economy and linkages with a cross section of the educational sector** is necessary to increase employment and income generation opportunities for both male and female young people.
- Rethinking **the implementation approach from sequential to incremental** to improve the programme's efficiency and effectiveness..
- **Institutionalize multi-year, multi-sector funding models** that support resilience for the Palestinians in Jerusalem.
- As infrastructure requiring rehabilitation face less stringent requirements, such as permits, it may be reasonable as a first step due to time constraints to primarily **focus on rehabilitation works as a priority** rather than new construction works.
- UNDP's understanding of the complicated Jerusalem landscape, various actors, and development potential **makes it a strong potential partner** in strategically directing development assistance in a practical manner.

ACCO Update:

The PMO will send invitations to UNDP and CRDP partners in the near future so as to provide an update on ACCO's work.

Tasks implemented thus far include:

1. Updated the list of Area C communities after comparing various sources of information.
2. Updated the GeoMOLG GIS system and held the first GIS training on utilizing the system in participation of representatives from 12 governmental institutions. We have also prepared templates so as to map out all interventions by members of the technical committee. During the second phase, GIS focal points will update all projects and enter their details into the system for planning and monitoring purposes.
3. Held various field monitoring missions, prepared special reports and briefings to PM and, based on directions by PM, facilitated support of few marginalized communities.
4. Prepared various advocacy reports supported by data and stories collected from the field. A new facebook and twitter accounts have been opened (will be launched soon) so as to be utilized by PMO for advocacy purposes.

TRADING EXPERIENCES IN AREA C WORKSHOP

El Bireh, State of Palestine

April 12th, 2016

AGENDA

- 12:30 – 12:40: Welcoming remarks by Abderrahmane El Yessa, UNDP
- 12:35-12:40: Opening remarks by Maher Daoudi, representing CRDP donors
- 12:40 – 1:00 - Presentation by CRDP on lessons learned working in Area C
- 1:00 – 1:20 - NDC lessons learned working in Area C
- 1:20 – 2:30 – Roundtable discussions and questions and answers including contributions from all partners from the Government, Village Councils, National and International NGO's.

CRDP'S EXPERIENCE WORKING IN AREA C

- Design of Area C Interventions
- Implementation Phase
- Coordination Challenges
- Partnership Building

CRDP'S EXPERIENCE WORKING IN AREA C

Designing Interventions in Area C:

- Area C should be looked at holistically & integrated as part of Palestine and not a separate area.
- We should stop calling it Area C. We should call it un-administered Palestinian areas.
- Important to align with National Priorities.
- How can we contribute to the State Building agenda
- Working piecemeal interventions, without anchoring it with a local, regional, or national strategies can be counterproductive.
- There is a greater need to ensure sustainability of interventions/investments.
- Greater focus on resilience based development and transition from Humanitarian.
- Thorough and comprehensive needs assessment is vital to identify interventions and map out risks.
- Gender inclusion is crucial for success.
- What type of coordination should be conducted at this stage.

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE:

- Different communities have different challenges (political, social, military, settlements, project, etc.)
- Different partners have different skills that are important for working in area C.
- Local Authorities are able to mobilize their communities
- NGO's & INGO's can bring expertise to communities that are missing certain skills.
- Local communities know the lay of the land
- Communities need increased capacities to manage risks (advocacy & use of legal structures).
- There needs to be stronger cooperation/partnerships between the INGO, NGO community with the Local Authorities.
- Strengthen the institutional capacities of Local Authorities and CBO's to address developmental needs of their communities.
- Information Gap with regard to Area C.

COORDINATION & PARTNERSHIP

- Essential to coordinate at the district level with National partners (project committees)
- Improve coordination with actors, both development and humanitarian, in the target areas.
- Support the establishment of a forum for Local Authorities to meet, trade experiences, advocate for themselves, lessons learned, etc.
- Needs to have a clearer, harmonized, legal channel for targeted communities and actors.
- Ability to work with no coordination did not result in substantial risks. (0.5%)
- Multilateral coordination with the Palestinian Government needs to be improved in developing and protecting Area C.
- Empowering local communities Partnering with local actors and specialized NGO's empowers local communities.
- Increase engagement with the Private Sector and Cooperatives
- Stronger focus on Local Economic Development (LED)

PARTNERSHIP BUILDING

- Improve coordination with actors, both development and humanitarian, in the target areas.
- Support the establishment of a forum for Local Authorities to meet, trade experiences, advocate for themselves, lessons learned, etc.
- Needs to have a clearer, harmonized, legal channel for targeted communities and actors.
- Ability to work with no coordination did not result in substantial risks. (0.5%)
- Multilateral coordination with the Palestinian Government needs to be improved in developing and protecting Area C.

OUR NEW APPROACH



RESILIENCE FOCUSED STRATEGY

- Improve access to public services
- Improve access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities and to natural resources
- Strengthen the governance including human capital, public participation and social cohesion
- Support a nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem

NDC Presentation

Round Table Discussion

Facilitator: Mai Tamimi

- Part I: Design of resilience based development interventions and approaches, with focus on tested, effective, efficient and sustainable ones
- Questions:

- Part II: Implementation challenges and experience
 - Risk management
 - Coordination with humanitarian and development actors
- Questions:

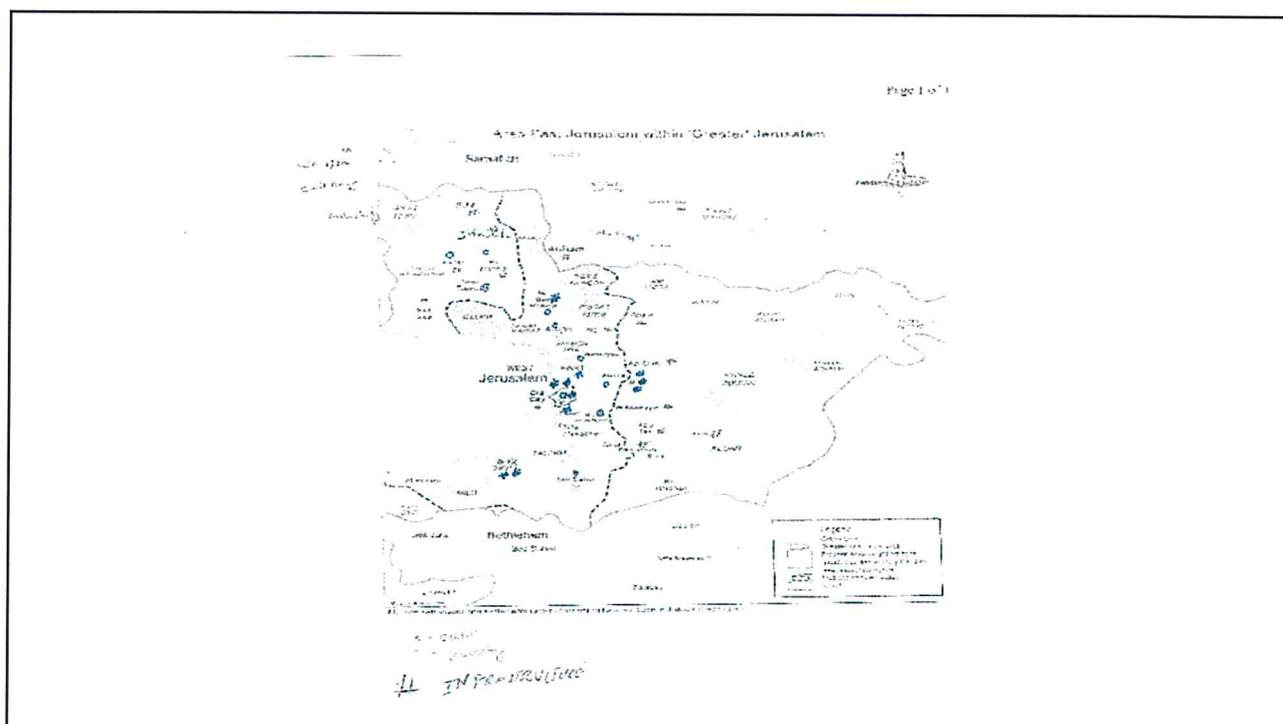
- Part III: Partnership building
- Questions:

- Part IV: Administrative challenges
- Questions:

Brainstorming meeting UNDP and CRDP donors, 21 September 2016

1. Project portfolio
2. Lessons learnt
3. Current situation in Jerusalem
4. Results Framework
5. Implications for CRDP

Area	Example of current projects	Donors
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDB, OPEC - House rehabilitation • CRDP – subsidizing building registration and helping against demolitions 	IDB, CRDP donors <i>SUM: 11.3 musd</i>
Cultural centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAIR, Bahrain, public library in old city 	EU, Bahrain, KFW <i>SUM: 4.3 musd</i>
Public services: such as health, education, disabilities etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAIR - rehabilitation of Sharafat road, • Opec Fund -FAIR, Health care • Norway, FAIR, right to education, provision of new class rooms 	KFW, Opec Fund, CRDP donors, Norway <i>SUM: 7.7 musd</i>
Access to justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of Law: Access to Justice legal aid and increase awareness of Juvenile justice, increase access to and upgrading of 	Rule of Law donors <i>SUM: 0.5 musd</i>
Business environment and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEEP internships, micro-credits etc • IDB - Shop rehabilitation in old city • EU, IDP – PURE, Productivity and urban renewal in Sultan Suliman and Salah Din street • CRDP, Economic assessment by MAS 	DEEP donors, IDB, EU, KFW, CRDP donors <i>SUM: 18.5 musd</i>
Local leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRDP: Activating youth as agents in their community via PaVision & Burj Al Laqlaq. 	CRDP donors <i>SUM:0.16</i>
Civil societv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDB Small grants 	CRDP donors. IDB

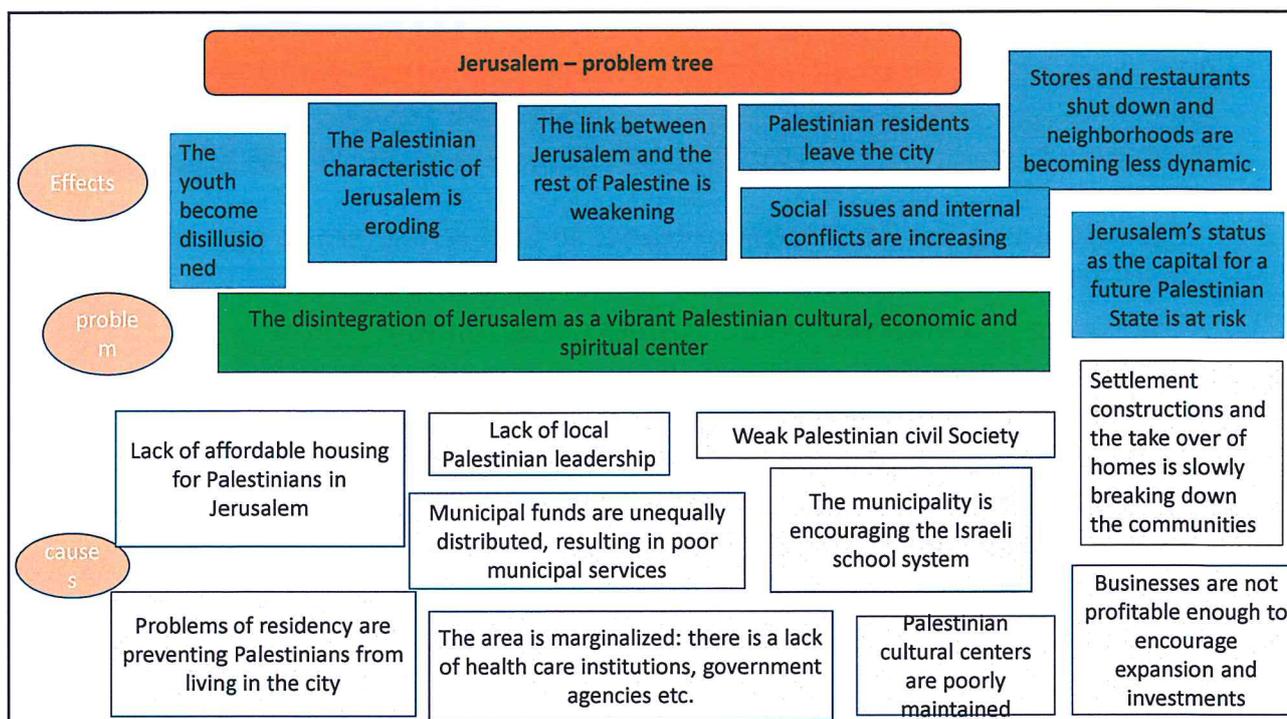


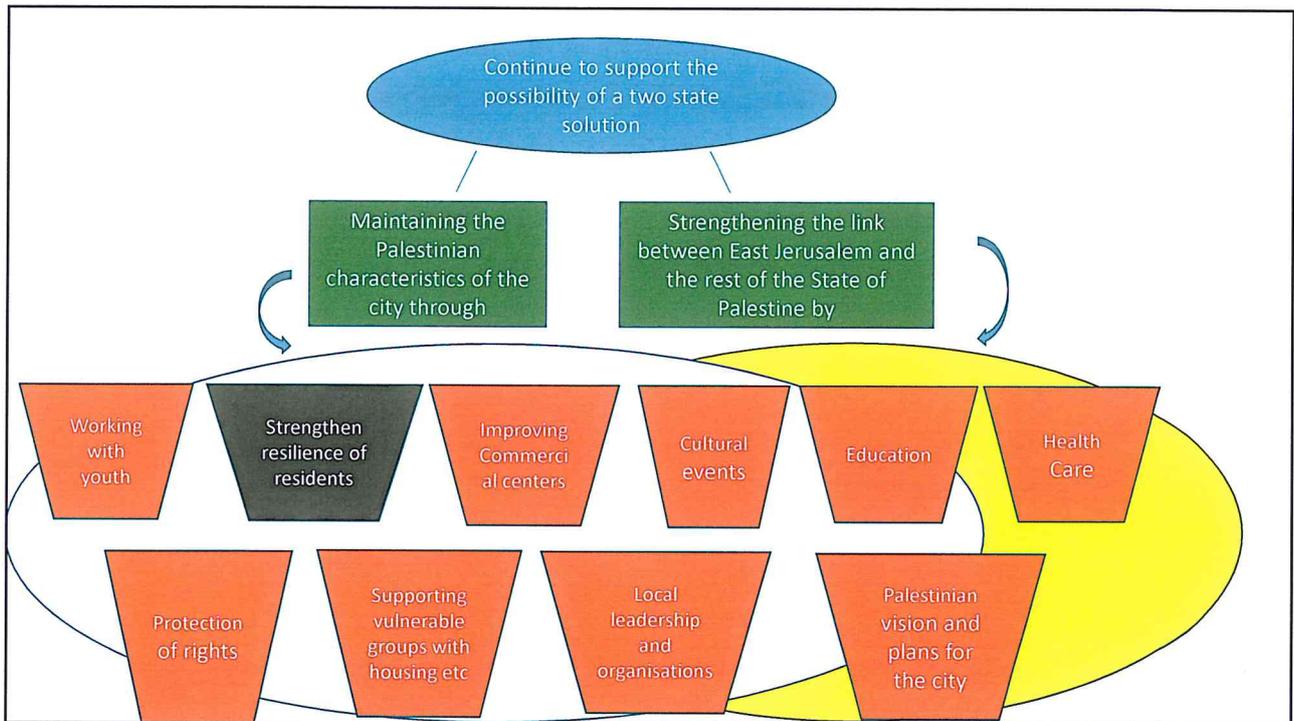
Lessons Learned:

- There is need for strengthened leadership.
- The **International Community must be more vocal and take a stronger stand.** **Advocacy** must be a priority
- There is lots of interest to support Palestinian Jerusalemites by the International community. However, it is **ad hoc** and not part of an overall strategy or plan.
- There is **no vision for East Jerusalem**
- There are **some good initiatives** being undertaken by various Palestinian entities that don't have the **proper extensive exposure necessary** to influence change.
- There is **no concrete strategy and approach on how to protect the rights** of Palestinian residents in Jerusalem.
- **Not enough is known about the entire Civil Society Organizations community**
- Need **more information, disaggregated statistics** for analysis purposes.

Lessons Learned: (Continued)

- There is a severe **lack of interest in supporting Jerusalem Belt Communities** (those outside the wall).
- **Planning and understanding the administrative system in place** set by the Municipality in West Jerusalem is essential.
- Essential to **ensure sustainability of investments**.
- **Youth** are the cornerstone for the future of Jerusalem.
- **Diversification of the Jerusalem economy and linkages with a cross section of the educational sector** is necessary
- Rethinking **the implementation approach from sequential to incremental**
- **Institutionalize multi-year, multi-sector funding models** that support resilience for the Palestinians in Jerusalem.
- Focus **on rehabilitation works as a priority** rather than new construction works.
- UNDP’s understanding of the complicated Jerusalem landscape, various actors, and development potential **makes it a strong potential partner** in strategically directing development assistance in a practical manner.





Outcomes

- Strengthening the Palestinian presence in East Jerusalem as part of a national reality.
- Improving and diversifying the business environment in East Jerusalem's neighborhoods and strengthening the commercial viability of Palestinian enterprises.
- Strengthening the political and social representation in East Jerusalem, by ensuring an active civil society and strong representative leadership.

A three dimension focus for three sets of results

- *People focused* – resilience: housing, services, protection of rights, livelihoods
- *National focused*: schools, tourism, international property, local leadership and networks
- *Reintegration focused*: tourism, permits, festivals, commerce, PA's role

Cross-cuttingly, this requires stronger support to information and analysis, strategic advocacy, and nationally set development objectives

UNDP's role

- Use lessons learnt
- Link interventions to the why and the who
- Take opportunities when come up, demand driven
- Use the UN mandate: neutral broker, SDG mandate, IHL/IHR etc.
- Work more with policy, planning, participation, capacity building, advocacy etc.
- Build on PAPP's strengths: multi-sectorial knowledge, good contacts and trust, access etc.
- Focus to a larger degree on a few areas and sectors.
- Not do same thing and think that get different results

Result Framework: Expected Results, examples of indicators

2.1 The Palestinian areas of Jerusalem have active and vibrant private sectors

- X business plans for Y merchants have been developed
- Y communities have developed local economic plans, including plans for commercial profitable and diversified business centers
- W business areas have been rehabilitated in neighborhoods catering at least Y persons.

3.1 The local leadership is strong, democratic and transparent

- X communities have functioning local community committees with X men and women involved.
- W platforms have been developed
- Y networks or collaborative systems have been supported

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE CRDP

BEYOND THE PROJECT APPROACH:

- Support the data, analysis, agenda
- Supporting the strategic advocacy agenda
- Supporting national leadership agenda

THIS IS THE PLATFORM TO ENABLE:

- Greater impact on residency issues
- Greater impact on the development of a nationally led/owned development agenda (SDGs)
- More strategic engagement on economic development

Annex 2

Selected Photos



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 follow up visit to the housing project implemented by UJHA in East Jerusalem



Photo taken for an activity implanted by PalVision in East Jerusalem under the title of “Letters from Jerusalem”



Photo taken during a technical meeting for agricultural interventions in Qalqiliya cluster



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



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



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



A field visit to school rehabilitation project in Kardala, implemented in partnership with the Joint Service Council



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



Photo taken during a presentation conducted by Al Najah University on the findings of the study conducted on the needs for solar energy in the Bedouin communities in Tubas cluster

