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**Austrian Development Agency (ADA)  
United Nations Development Programme  
Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People**

**Completion Report**

**The Community Resilience and Development Programme for Area C and East Jerusalem (CRDP)**



**29 June 2018**

## The Community Resilience and Development Programme for Area C and East Jerusalem (CRDP)

<b>Third Party Cost-Sharing Agreement / Reporting Period</b>	01 January 2016 – 31 December 2017
<b>Donors during the Reporting Period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Austrian Development Agency (ADA)</li> <li>• Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)</li> <li>• Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)</li> <li>• Norwegian Government</li> </ul>
<b>Country</b>	State of Palestine
<b>Project Title</b>	Community Resilience and Development Programme for Area C and East Jerusalem – CRDP
<b>Project ID</b>	Project ID: 84013 Award ID: 69435
<b>Outcome</b>	Area C communities and East Jerusalem residents have strengthened their resilience to sustain on their land through development and recovery support
<b>Outputs (Revised Outputs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and East Jerusalem improved</li> <li>• Output 2: Access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities improved</li> <li>• Output 3: Governance including human capital knowledge management and public participation strengthened</li> <li>• Output 4: Nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem supported</li> </ul>
<b>Implementing Partners during 01 January 2016-31 December 2017</b>	<p><b>East Jerusalem (Two partners):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Union of Jerusalem Housing Assembly (UJHA)</li> <li>• Youth Development Department (YDD)</li> </ul> <p><b>Area C (11 partners):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Council for Common Services (Joret Amra, Qaliqilya)</li> <li>• Kafr Qaddum Village Council</li> <li>• We Effect</li> <li>• Al Aqaba Village Council</li> <li>• Al Quds University</li> <li>• Area C Coordination Office (ACCO)</li> <li>• Ras Tira Village Council</li> <li>• Ministry of Education and Higher Education</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>• Economic and Social Development Center of Palestine (ESDC)</li> <li>• Price Water House (Consultant)</li> </ul>

<b>Project Start Date</b>	30/09/2012
<b>Project End Date</b>	30/06/2018 <sup>1</sup>
<b>ADA Contribution</b>	USD 2,209,596 (EUR 2,000,000)
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<sup>1</sup> The CRDP was extended until 30 June 2018 while it was originally planned to end by 31 March 2018 as of December 2017.

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## I. Executive summary

The humanitarian and development situation in Area C and East Jerusalem has steadily deteriorated during the reporting period of 01 January 2016 and 31 December 2017 in several ways including house demolitions, restrictions on access to basic services and natural resources, limited permit for construction including housing as well as forcible transfer of families and increased land confiscation. The United Nations Common Country Analysis (CCA) in 2016 confirmed “the largest and most visible constraint on Palestinian development is the occupation<sup>2</sup>” as it has caused restrictions on movement of goods and people, as well as access to natural resources (e.g. land, water and minerals), geographical and socio-political fragmentation, and constraints to economic development. While all Palestinians face the said challenges, the CCA identified localities that are more vulnerable and systematically disadvantaged and such localities included Area C and East Jerusalem. This is because “less than 1 percent has been planned for Palestinian construction<sup>3</sup>” in Area C, and populations living in Area C face more risks of demolitions, displacement, and limited access to land and water. In 2016, the numbers of demolished structures and displaced people increased correspondingly to 867 and 1,202 cases compared to 461 and 524 in 2015<sup>4</sup>. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Israeli authorities demolished or seized 300 donor-funded structures in 2016 and more than 100 donor-funded aid structures received demolition, stop-work, and eviction orders and most of the cases were in Area C<sup>5</sup>. In East Jerusalem, only 13 percent of the municipal area is allocated for Palestinian construction<sup>6</sup>. In 2016, the highest number of demolitions ever to take place since 2000<sup>7</sup> was recorded in East Jerusalem.

Regardless of the challenges faced in Area C and East Jerusalem, resilience by Palestinians to remain on their land has been strengthened. During the reporting period, a total of 31,553 Palestinians in Area C and East Jerusalem have benefited from CRDP interventions to endure hardship and stay on their land. In addition, 6,782 dunums of land have been reclaimed as a result of CRDP activities.

In the area of **improvement in public and social infrastructure (output 1)**, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) funding during the reporting period contributed to the rehabilitation of five educational units in Area C. A total of 1,252 students, including 876 females benefited. In housing, two mapping studies were carried out

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<sup>2</sup> UN, Common Country Assessment, 2016, P11

<sup>3</sup> OCHA, Fragmented Lives: Humanitarian Overview 2016, May 2017 P6

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

for 37 land parcels in East Jerusalem, with the aim of identifying their zoning status and uncover any potential for housing projects there. As a result of this mapping exercise, some parcels of land have been identified as potentially suitable for housing projects and consequently 1,049 Palestinians (constituting 82 families) have started three housing projects. Moreover, freezing of demolition orders for 51 structures in East Jerusalem was obtained. In addition, 210 families have brought forward cases to the newly established legal and engineering units seeking legal and engineering assistance for improving their housing conditions.

In order to support Palestinians and to strengthen their resilience to stay on their land, several interventions were implemented to **improve access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities (output 2)**. The ADA's contribution supported the installation and rehabilitation of nine km of water networks that allowed irrigation to 700 dunums in Area C and benefited a total of 1,050 Palestinians, including 112 females. In addition, ADA contribution has supported the rehabilitation of one water spring in Area C, as well as the construction of one water reservoir with a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters. In order to provide direct access to 3,600 dunums, the CRDP, with ADA funding, rehabilitated 19.5 km of agricultural roads, and supported improvement of 31 new and existing economic opportunities in various fields in East Jerusalem. Adding to this, two local economic development units were established in Tubas and Qalqiliya with the expectation that two forums will be held in early 2018.

**As for output 3, strengthened governance** including human capital knowledge management and public participation, the CRDP with ADA funding conducted a capacity assessment for 15 community-based organizations (CBOs) and 13 local government units (LGUs) in both clusters of Tubas and Qalqiliya, where plans for development of their work were suggested.

Aiming at **supporting a nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem (output 4)**, ACCO conducted with ADA's support a number of activities such as preparation of Area C strategic framework, which has been finalized in early April 2018, preparation and issuance of five policy papers as well as publication of 12 op-eds and statements by the Prime Minister focusing on Area C amongst other activities. In advocacy and communication, the ACCO prepared new dissemination tools and platforms (e.g. social media). Furthermore, in Geographical Information System (GIS) and Planning, the ACCO trained government focal points in utilizing the Ministry of Local Government GIS (GeoMOLG) in entering information related to various interventions in addition to monitoring their progress.

## II. Background

The 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.

Area C and East Jerusalem have been subjected to physical and bureaucratic barriers, and the restriction on freedom of movement and access to services, livelihood opportunities, and natural resources that are directly linked with the occupation, which marked the 50<sup>th</sup> year in 2017. The Government of Palestine's jurisdiction and ability to provide education and health services in Area C and East Jerusalem are very limited. Access to such essential services is constrained by check points, the Barrier, permit system, proximity to settlements, distance to clinics and schools. UNICEF reported access to education was affected in the West Bank from the Israeli measures and restriction: For example, 127 education related violations such as denial of children access to education in H2 in Hebron as well as demolition of six education-related structures in Jubbet and Dhib in Area C in Bethlehem took place<sup>8</sup> affecting at least 14,751 children. Moreover, a total of 136 children were detained or arrested in East Jerusalem including four children below the age of 12<sup>9</sup>.

In Area C, which accounts for more than 60 percent of the area of the West Bank, more than 300,000 Palestinians (the estimated number of Palestinians living in Area C) are subject to economic deprivation. Expansion in settlements' areas, restriction on development or even maintenance of productive asset, access to natural resources, and movement restrictions have resulted in loss of Palestinians' properties and livelihood<sup>10</sup>. In addition, many people especially Bedouin communities are subjected to displacement and disposition of land and housing.

In East Jerusalem and in Area C, it is almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain Israeli building permits and only 13 percent of East Jerusalem land is allocated for Palestinian construction. It is also noted that at least a

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<sup>8</sup> OCHA, Demolition and seizure of service infrastructure in Palestinian communities in Area C exacerbates risk of forcible transfer, September 2017.

<sup>9</sup> State of Palestine Humanitarian Situation Report, January-March 2017.

<sup>10</sup> OCHA, Restricted access to farming land taken over by settlers despite legal rulings in Israeli courts, October 2017.

third of Palestinian houses that have been built, have been built without a building permit and thus more than 100,000 residents have potential risk of displacement<sup>11</sup>.

In East Jerusalem, demonstrations as well as clashes between Palestinians and Israeli forces continue to erupt from time to time<sup>12</sup>. These demonstrations and unrest have affected the humanitarian and development situation negatively while the economic situation keeps deteriorating. In addition, the Israeli government is increasingly interfering with the curriculum in East Jerusalem schools, both through imposition of a censored “Israeli-adjusted” Palestinian curriculum and promotion of full Israeli curriculum through providing financial incentives to schools that teach its curriculum.

These circumstances have posed significant challenges to the CRDP which goes beyond humanitarian assistance and aims at strengthening resilience of Area C communities and East Jerusalemites to sustain on their land.

### **III. Achievements Review**

During the reporting period, 18 projects were implemented with the contribution from ADA. Out of the 18 projects, 15 projects were implemented in Area C while three were implemented in East Jerusalem. All projects, that were implemented in 2016 and 2017 with funding from ADA contribution have been completed.

#### **3.1 Overall progress against the outcome**

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

Since its inception, the CRDP implemented 110 projects in Area C and East Jerusalem aiming at supporting the resilience of Palestinians residing in these communities despite all the challenges they face in terms of access to services and lack of resources.

While it is difficult to measure changes in resilience, CRDP outcome indicators demonstrated positive changes. Since the inception of the CRDP in late 2012, a total of 112,403 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 remain in Area C and East Jerusalem. In addition, 2,270 dunums of land were rehabilitated while

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<sup>11</sup> Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin, OCHA, December 2017

<sup>12</sup> Overview: November 2017, OCHA, 15 December.



another 4,512 dunums became accessible and became useable by Palestinians through the rehabilitation of agricultural roads. Thus, 6,782 dunums have been reclaimed by all CRDP activities since the project’s inception. The achievements totalled 36 percent of the initial target of 18,960 dunums. This shortfall is due to the Project Review Board’s approval in prioritizing financial resource allocation to activities in East Jerusalem and other non-agricultural related priorities in the targeted clusters in Area C. As the agricultural component in East Jerusalem is negligible, thus any approved projects did not address this specific target. In Tubas and Qalqiliya, and based on a community needs assessment, the focus has been more on basic services including education, energy, transportation and access to water resources.

**Table 1. Progress in CRDP Outcome Indicators**

Outcome indicators	Target
# of Palestinians targeted by and benefited from CRDP interventions are able to endure hardship in Area C and East Jerusalem	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.
<b>Progress update:</b> During the reporting period, a total of 51,724 Palestinians benefited from various activities implemented by the CRDP in both Area C and East Jerusalem, making the total number of beneficiaries since inception 112,403 Palestinians. These beneficiaries were targeted to enhance their adaptive capacity and strengthen their resilience to endure hardship and to stay in Area C and East Jerusalem.	
Area of land utilized, rehabilitated or restored to contribute to Palestinians’ less reliance on humanitarian support	20 percent (18,960 dunums) of 52 percent (94,800 dunums) of land suitable for fruit trees and forest in Area C is reclaimed, rehabilitated and restored as a result of the CRDP activities.
<b>Progress update:</b> During the reporting period, 2,270 dunums of land were rehabilitated while another 4,512 dunums became accessible and became useable by Palestinians through the rehabilitation of agricultural roads. In total, 6,782 dunums of agricultural lands have been reclaimed (36 percent of the targets) as a result of all CRDP activities since its inception. Deviation in meeting the target is due to implementation of many projects in East Jerusalem where agricultural components are negligible. In addition, land reclamation has not been the main priority for projects to be conducted in the Area C clusters. More focus has been on basic services including education, energy, transportation and water.	

**3.2 Achievements against the modified outputs**

This section presents the overall CRDP output level results, for the period from the inception of the CRDP and until the end of December 2017, based on agreed indicators and targets as well as highlighting specific contribution of ADA for this reporting period (i.e. 01 January 2016 and until 31 December 2017).

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

**Table 2. CRDP Output 1 Achievements**

<b>Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and East Jerusalem improved</b>				
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Results achieved by the CRDP</b>	<b>Percent of achievement</b>	<b>Results related to ADA contribution (2016 and 2017)</b>
1.1 # 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 percent female students).	110 unit/playgrounds, kindergartens that would enhance quality of education are improved and # of students in Area C (disaggregated by sex and age, serving minimum 50 percent female students).	169 units (113 units in Area C and 56 units in East Jerusalem) were improved and benefited a total of 18,944 students including 9,262 (49 percent) females (12,983 in Area C including 5,882 females and 5,961 in East Jerusalem including 3,380 females).	154 percent	5 units in Area C were rehabilitated/ improved. A total of 1,252 students, including 876 females, benefited.
1.2 # of athletic areas, have become available or rehabilitated for # of youth (disaggregated by sex and age).	2 athletic fields for youth are provided/ rehabilitated and three women athletic spaces are provided in Area C (with # of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and age).	2 athletic fields for youth were established in Area C for youth sport and cultural activities (6,500 youth benefitted in both Tubas and Qalqiliya including 800 females). In Qalqiliya, 3 women athletic spaces were established and benefited 270 females.	100 percent	N/A to ADA
1.3 # of Jerusalemite youth who participate in activities to emphasize Palestinian culture and identity (disaggregated by gender and age group).	At least 10,200 Jerusalemite youth participated in cultural activities to emphasize the Palestinian identity (gender and age disaggregation).	3,587 Palestinians living in East Jerusalem communities took part in 8 initiatives aiming at integrating youth within the Palestinian community and strengthening the Palestinian identity.	231 percent	N/A to ADA
1.4 # of people in Area C who have access to power through	At least 2,000 persons in Area C have access to power through	2,326 beneficiaries including 930 (40 percent) females living	116 percent	N/A to ADA

various means such as renewable energy (percent of women from total #).	various means such as renewable energy (percent of women from total #).	in Bedouin communities in Area C have benefited from improved access to renewable energy through the installation of 250 solar system units.		
1.5 # of uninsured and marginalized Jerusalemites and percent of marginalized women in Area C and East Jerusalem which have improved access to health services.	1,350 uninsured and marginalized Jerusalemites and percent of marginalized women in Area C and East Jerusalem which have improved access to health services.	2,047 uninsured and marginalized Jerusalemites including 1,164 females benefited. During the reporting period, 21,499 beneficiaries have benefited from improvement of access to health services through provision of subsidized treatment and first aid training in East Jerusalem and from mobile ophthalmic care clinics in about <sup>13</sup> 35 communities in south Hebron Hills. The beneficiaries are divided as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•11,462 (53 percent were females)</li> <li>•14,283 beneficiaries are in East Jerusalem including 7,390 females;</li> <li>•7,216 beneficiaries in Area C, including 4,072 females</li> </ul>	152 percent	N/A to ADA
1.6 # of Palestinians who have improved their right to proper and	2,300 Palestinians who have improved their right to proper and decent housing in	2,985 Palestinians have improved their right to proper and decent housing in	130 percent	1,049 Jerusalemites (constituting 46 percent of the overall target) improved

<sup>13</sup> In the original outputs, number of communities in Area C and East Jerusalem who developed their access to health services and number of beneficiaries was an indicator.

decent housing in Area C and East Jerusalem.	Area C and East Jerusalem.	Area C and East Jerusalem. In addition, 2,988 Jerusalemites took part in 30 legal, engineering and social awareness workshops.		their right to proper and decent housing in East Jerusalem.
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The CRDP, since its inception, and until the end of December 2017, has delivered on its the output and achieved more than 100 percent of targets of output 1 (Please refer to table 2 for each indicator’s achievements). A total number of 18,944 students, including 9,262 (49 percent) females benefited from improved physical conditions through the renovation of 169 educational units (such as classrooms, labs, libraries, mobile educational centres and toilets) in Area C and East Jerusalem communities as well as overall educational activities such as teachers’ training, initiatives, vocational training sports and extracurricular activities. The CRDP’s support to the educational units provided an improved learning environment that would enhance education delivery provided at these schools despite restrictions imposed on access to education. In addition, the mobile educational centres in south Hebron hills and in Al Maleh communities are examples of very visible success stories that were innovative solutions of education delivery. The technology lab in Jinsafut girls school has become a hub for technology education for the entire area. Raising females’ awareness on the importance of vocational training in East Jerusalem is a third example. During this reporting period, and through ADA contribution, five of these units in Area C were rehabilitated, benefiting a total of 1,252 students including 876 females. The technology lab in Jinsafut girl’s school, which has become a hub for technology education, is an example of a prominent intervention carried out with ADA funding. It was the first of its kind in the governorate of Qalqiliya and has become a hub for technology training and web-based extracurricular activities.

In addition, a total of 21,499 Palestinians, including 11,462 (53 percent) females, have benefited from improvement of access to health services through the provision of subsidized treatment in East Jerusalem and from mobile ophthalmic care clinics in about 35 communities in Area C and East Jerusalem. Adding to this, the establishment of the fundraising unit at Al Makassed Hospital, that supports four other Palestinian hospitals in East Jerusalem, managed to fundraise more than USD 500,000 to benefit Jerusalemites who are in need of medical treatment and cannot afford it. Since the establishment of the unit in September 2017, a fundraising plan has been implemented and various national and international activities were conducted.

In the energy sector, a total of 2,326 Palestinians living in Bedouin communities in Area C have benefited from improved access to renewable energy through the installation of 250 solar system units. 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 Volontariato Civile (GVC) provided 12 solar units in addition to the 52 units provided through the CRDP during 2017. Provision of sustainable renewable energy has provided Palestinians living in remote areas with clean source of electricity for lighting, heating and cooking. Making electricity available to the targeted families enabled them to withstand the hard-living conditions and to sustain on their land and stay within their communities. More importantly, a governance system to oversee the maintenance and sustainability of the solar system units in these communities has been put in place. It is a system that is best described as “community-based” and is overseen by the local government units. Each beneficiary pays a one-time connection fee as well as a monthly fee that would ensure maintenance service is provided and sustainability of the project is retained. All of the solar energy units, as of this final report, remain to be functioning and at full capacity.

As for housing, a total of 5,973 Palestinians benefited from improved rights to proper and decent housing in Area C and East Jerusalem. This improvement varies from enhancing the physical residence to raising awareness of Palestinians on how to react legally and socially to certain barriers facing them with regard to residence in both Area C and East Jerusalem. During this reporting period, a total of 1,049 Palestinians benefited from improved rights to proper and decent housing in East Jerusalem, owing to ADA’s support. This was achieved through the establishment of three legal, engineering and social units in East Jerusalem. These units aim at providing legal, social and engineering professional guidance to Palestinians who face issues pertaining to their residency status in East Jerusalem. Since the establishment of these units, more than 250 cases were filed (cases pertaining to demolishing orders, building fines, denial of building permits, zoning, confiscation of land, etc.) and services (in the form of directing the beneficiaries to seek the right engineering and sound legal advices) were rendered to Palestinians in East Jerusalem from pre-qualified legal and engineering offices. Furthermore, this intervention provided opportunities for the Palestinian government to monitor, guide and evaluate the work of the legal, social and engineering units in East Jerusalem.

Moreover, a study was conducted in East Jerusalem in 2016 to identify available public spaces to be developed. In light of the study results, two public parks were rehabilitated/ constructed in two neighbourhoods in 2017. For the sake of promoting Palestinian culture and identity, a total of 23,587 Palestinians living in East Jerusalem communities took part in eight initiatives aiming at integrating youth within the Palestinian community and strengthening the Palestinian identity.



Figure 1 Utilization of the technology lab in Jinsafut school in Qalqiliya cluster

## Output 2: Improved access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities<sup>14</sup>

Table 3. CRDP Output 2 Achievements

Output 2: Improved access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities				
Indicator	Target	Results achieved	percent of achievement	Results related to ADA contribution (2016 and 2017)
2.1 # of water springs that are targeted by the CRDP to ensure rehabilitation, protection and better access for Palestinians.	6 springs are rehabilitated in Area C.	4 springs were rehabilitated in Area C.	67 percent	1 spring in Tubas in Area C rehabilitated.
2.2 # of cisterns rehabilitated or constructed	170 cisterns are rehabilitated or constructed in Area C.	A total of 185 cisterns were rehabilitated or constructed in Area C.	109 percent	N/A to ADA
2.3 # of km of water network rehabilitated.	30 km of water network are rehabilitated in Area C.	A total of 65.6 km of water networks in Area C were rehabilitated.	219 percent	9 km of water network were rehabilitated in Area C.
2.4 # of water reservoirs rehabilitated (with # of CM of water that became available.	Two water reservoirs are rehabilitated in Area C.	1 water reservoir was constructed with a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters.	50 percent	1 water reservoir was constructed.
2.5 # of dunums reclaimed and	5,000 dunums are reclaimed in Area C.	A total of 2,270 dunums of land were directly reclaimed, while another	136 percent	N/A to ADA

<sup>14</sup> As a result of modifying CRDP outputs in June 2016, original indicators for Outputs 2 and 3 were grouped under Output 2.

became available for agricultural use.		4,512 dunums were indirectly reclaimed through the construction/ rehabilitation of agricultural roads.		
2.6 # of agricultural roads opened or rehabilitated .	60 km of agricultural roads are opened or rehabilitated in Area C.	A total of 57.4 km of agricultural roads were opened or rehabilitated.	96 percent	19.5 of agricultural roads were rehabilitated in Area C.
2.7 # of new or existing business initiatives in the value chain supported with at least 30percent women participation.	At least 300 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported with at least 30percent women participation.	A total of 389 new or existing business initiatives in the value chain are supported with 72 percent of women participation (279 businesses).	130 percent	31 women headed families in East Jerusalem have benefited from business initiatives in the form of income support activities. Women participation was 100 percent.
2.8 # of fresh graduates who are placed for internship and percent of those who are permanently employed.	At least 265 fresh graduates who are placed for internship and percent of those who are permanently employed.	A total of 296 fresh graduates with (220 females) 74 percent of female participation were placed for internship. Success rate for those who were permanently employed was 71 Percent (half of these at least were females).	112 percent	N/A to ADA
2.9 # of local economic development units established and forums conducted.	2 local economic development units are established and forums are conducted.	2 LED units were established in Tubas and Qalqiliya. No forums were conducted during the project lifetime.	50 percent	2 LED units were established in Area C. No forums were conducted.

Overall, for output 2, the CRDP exceeded many of the original targets. However, in three out of the nine indicators (2.1, 2.4 and 2.9), the overall targets were only 50 percent met. (Please refer to table 3 for each indicator achievements). This is attributed to the fact that the targets were remained as originally determined even when the CRDP outputs were modified in June 2016. Moreover, the fifth round of funding during 2017 primarily targeted East Jerusalem in consultation and agreement with the donors. In addition, CRDP could not hold local economic development (LED) forums in Tubas and Qalqiliya. In Qalqiliya cluster, the unit is no longer functional as the First Council for Common Services could not sustain it. While in Tubas, the newly formed Joint Services Council took over the responsibility of the LED unit and they plan to conduct the forum during the first half of 2018.

Land reclamation is the key to increasing people's access to land and thus enhancing their resilience. Aiming at improving Palestinians access to land for agricultural use, the CRDP managed to directly reclaim 2,270 dunums of land while additional 4,512 dunums were accessed by Palestinians through the rehabilitation of agricultural roads. In Area C, at least 19,300 land owners benefited since the time and cost spent to access their land was reduced through rehabilitation of 57.4 km of agricultural roads in 18 communities. Out of these achievements, a total of 19.5 km were rehabilitated which facilitated access to at least 1,000 dunums in several locations within the Tubas and Qalqilia clusters areas with ADA contribution. Moreover, Al Himmeh spring was rehabilitated resulting in an increase in the quantity of discharged water to 50 m<sup>3</sup>/day, allowing the irrigation of 723 additional dunums of agricultural land in the area. In addition, one reservoir was rehabilitated which had a storage capacity of 1000 m<sup>3</sup> of water.

Pursuant to the Oslo agreements, Palestinian natural resources in Area C remain fully under Israeli control, with most of the water resources such as springs, aquifers and wells located in Area C of the West Bank. As a result, Palestinians living in Area C continuously suffer from scarcity of water and irregularity of distribution; where distribution is allowed. In addition, Area C contains more than 85 percent of the agricultural land of the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)<sup>15</sup>. Considering these factors, it is essential to improve Palestinians' access to water resources to be able to cultivate their lands and improve their livelihood. With such an apparent opportunity, a total of 12,210 beneficiaries enjoyed improved access to potable water through the construction/ rehabilitation of 185 cisterns, three springs and three water wells. The intervention increased storage capacity, reduced reliance on water distributed by tankers which people purchased, and saved families approximately USD 1,000 per year on the purchase of clean water. In addition, there has been 30 percent reduction of water loss and increased irrigated land through the construction of 65.6 km of water networks. These networks benefited around 10,000 people directly and around 26,910 indirectly. ADA during this reporting period contributed by constructing 9 km of water networks in Area C.

High percentage of families living in Area C and East Jerusalem mostly suffer from limited financial resources. Statistics in 2015 showed that the overall unemployment rate in the State of Palestine was 25.9 percent with 39.2 percent amongst women. In Jerusalem, unemployment rate for persons aged 15 and above was 13.9 percent in total and 26.8 percent amongst women, while it was 17.3 percent in the West Bank and 26.7percent

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<sup>15</sup> [http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/gdsapp2015d1\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/gdsapp2015d1_en.pdf)



amongst women<sup>16</sup>. In light of the high unemployment rate in East Jerusalem, particularly amongst women, the CRDP targeted 3,020 Palestinians, including 1,561 females (52 percent), who benefited directly from improved new and existing economic opportunities in various fields. The support was also provided to women headed households waiting for family unification in East Jerusalem and created more self-dependent families. Through the training courses and the monetary support, beneficiary women have supported their husbands and families through a sustainable sources of income. Out of the 58 beneficiary families, 37 started new income generating projects such as a bakery, a canteen and a gift shop. In addition, 15 of these families were supported so a member of the family could continue education and become qualified for jobs after graduation. Moreover, six breadwinners had the chance to receive vocational training in such fields as photography, pastry making, designing decorative supplies for parties and plastering that enabled them to start their own small business. Similar impact was witnessed with 296 fresh graduates who were trained and then placed in various job opportunities in East Jerusalem and the West Bank. Around 71 percent of those benefitting from this activity have received permanent employment. Therefore, they increased income for families and enabled them to start their own family in Jerusalem. Such impact would strengthen these youth and families' resilience during times of uncertainty and economic deterioration.

During the reporting period, 31 women-headed families living in East Jerusalem, and who were waiting for family re-unification from the Israeli authorities, benefited from business initiatives in the form of income support activities with ADA's contribution.



*Figure 2 Family benefiting from an economic development intervention in East Jerusalem*



*Figure 3 A section of agricultural road that was rehabilitated in Tubas cluster*

<sup>16</sup> PCBS, Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 years and above in Palestine by Governorate and Sex, 2015

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

**Table 4. CRDP Output 3 Achievements**

<b>Output 3: Strengthened governance including human capital knowledge management and public participation</b>				
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Results achieved</b>	<b>percent of achievement</b>	<b>Results related to ADA contribution (2016 and 2017)</b>
3.1 # of members of LGUs in Area C (disaggregated by sex) whose capacity has been increased.	26 members of 13 LGUs in Area C (disaggregated by sex) whose capacity has been increased.	Capacity of 24 members including 3 females in 6 LGUs has increased in project management.	46 percent	N/A to ADA
3.2 # of CBOs and LGUs, which capacity is assessed and plans for improvement are suggested.	Capacity of 15 CBOs in Area C at least is assessed and plans for improvement are in place.	Capacity of 15 CBOs and 13 LGUs in Area C has been assessed and plans for development were suggested and discussed in dissemination workshops.	100 percent	An assessment study was conducted and shared with the relevant stakeholders.
3.3 # of women in Area C communities received training on participation in public life.	At least 300 women in Area C communities received training on participation in public life.	810 women in both clusters have attended 15 awareness sessions on women rights to participate in public life.	270 percent	N/A to ADA
3.4 # of women forums are established in Area C.	2 women forums are established in Area C.	2 women forums were created in 24 communities in both clusters of Tubas and Qalqiliya with membership of at least 40 women.	100 percent	N/A to ADA

Overall, the CRDP achieved the output and delivered more than 100 percent of targets related to output 3 (Please refer to table 4 for each indicator achievements) except for the indicator 3.1 regarding increasing the capacity of members of local government units that took place in 2016. Only 24 members (including three

women) from six LGUs benefited through the enhancement of their planning, financial management, monitoring and supervision skills. The reason is that only these six LGUs demonstrated minimum capacity to manage the project while 13 LGUs were identified as targeted initially. All 13 LGUs capacity were assessed and prioritization exercises completed. Therefore, in this sense, the rest of seven LGUs were also supported. However, those seven LGUs did not demonstrate minimum capacity to run even a small project e.g. several thousand dollars. Therefore, the CRDP could not work with them and focused on six LGUs' capacity development.

Aiming at assessing LGUs and CSOs capacities and creating their capacity development plans, ADA, during the reporting period, funded a capacity assessment study of 13 LGUs and 15 CBOs in Tubas and Qalqiliya clusters in 2017. The assessment focused on five capacities: managerial, administrative, financial, service delivery and planning. Members of LGUs and CBOs who took part in the assessment expressed their gratitude as this assessment has supported them in identifying their gaps in the five different capacities which will in turn help them develop their future capacity development plans.

In both clusters of Tubas and Qalqiliya, over 810 women were empowered through attending 15 awareness and training sessions on women rights to participate in public life. 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 who participated in the training were nominated for the recent local elections in 2017 and two of them are currently serving as members in their respective Ein El Beida and Bardala village councils.



Figure 4 Meeting with members of CBOs and LGUs in Qalqiliya disseminating the results of the capacity assessment study



Figure 5 Meeting with members of LGUs in Tubas disseminating the results of the capacity assessment study

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

Table 5. CRDP Output 4 Achievements

Output 4: Supported nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem				
Indicator	Target	Overall CRDP Results achieved since inception	percent of achievement	Results related to ADA contribution during this agreement period (2016 and 2017)
4.1 Inter-Ministerial committee on Area C (Area C Coordination Office) managed by the Palestinian Prime Minister Office is established.	Inter-Ministerial committee on Area C (Area C Coordination Office) managed by the Palestinian Prime Minister Office is established.	Area C coordination office was established in June 2016. The office was staffed, furnished and equipped (ACCO).	100 percent	Area C Coordination Office was established in June 2016. The office was staffed, furnished and equipped.
4.2 # of knowledge and advocacy products and policy recommendations produced.	Around 10 knowledge and advocacy products and policy recommendations are produced.	ACCO produced 18 knowledge and advocacy products including Area C strategy, five policy papers and 12 op-eds and statements by the Prime Minister.	180 percent	A total of 18 knowledge and advocacy products including Area C strategy, five policy papers were produced.

The CRDP achieved the output and delivered more than 100 percent of its targets (please refer to table 5 for each indicator achievements). Aiming at supporting nationally led developmental role in Area C, the Area C Coordination Office (ACCO) was established in June 2016 as the implementing arm of the inter-ministerial committee for Area C. The office was staffed (following is list of positions hired at ACCO), furnished and equipped with support from the CRDP. The ACCO reports directly to the Prime Minister Office on a daily basis.

**Table 4. Organogram of ACCO**

Head of Office
GIS and Planning Officer
Advocacy and Communication Officer
Coordination Officer
Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting Officer
Administrative Assistant
Three field coordinators
Driver

The ACCO in 2016 primarily focused on setting up office through recruitment of staff, equipping an office, developing the initial processes and systems and conducting reviews of existing literature about Area C. During the reporting period, the following results were achieved:

**Policy and coordination**

- A major coordination committee was formed and a first meeting was held announcing its launch and objectives.
- Government’s sector plans were 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.
- Various special field reports to the Prime Minister were prepared on challenges facing certain communities.
- Mapping of existing programmes and interventions was conducted.

**GIS and Planning**

- Government focal points in utilizing Geo MOLG were trained on entering information related to various interventions in addition to monitoring their progress.

- The required geo-based layers of all sectors were developed in order to use the system as a planning tool.

Moreover, the ACCO team held a number of mapping workshops in the various Area C communities to identify actors and to ensure that no duplication of project implementation is taking place. The ACCO also called for 13 stakeholders' meetings in all governorates in the West Bank. The CRDP team took part in both workshops in Tubas and Qalqiliya. The aim of these workshops was to identify humanitarian and development needs in each governorate and to network between the different parties aiming at increasing the volume of impact of the various interventions. In addition, the ACCO supported seven meetings of the Area C technical committee including presentation of policy analysis and cross sectoral challenges.



*Figure 6 The Palestinian Prime Minister while delivering a speech in Khan Al Ahmar Community*

In the area of monitoring and evaluation, the ACCO built a geo-based monitoring system of Area C interventions. This system is functional while in piloting stage. The system was built based on information collected from line ministries. Restricted access can be provided to actors which are mapping their activities in particular Area C communities and this was done for Civil Volunteer Group (GVC), Dutch Municipalities' Federation and OXFAM. Access to this system can be provided to UNDP and CRDP donors as needed.



*Figure 7 Area C committee meeting in Tubas*



*Figure 8 Area C committee meeting in Salfet*

As for the production of knowledge and advocacy products, the ACCO prepared an Area C strategic framework. The Palestinian government is currently reviewing the draft and a final version is expected to be finalized for dissemination by the end of February 2018. In addition, five policy papers were prepared focusing on the following issues:

- Analysis of Area C interventions (a total of 1,132 projects in 2017)
- National list of Area C communities
- Status of main Area C programmes
- Local government classification of Area C communities
- Humanitarian engagement in Area C

In addition, a total of 12 op-eds and statements by the Prime Minister on Area C were published. An example of this is the op-ed entitled "Israel wants settlements, not peace" by H.E. Dr. Rami Al Hamdallah that was published on Al Jazeera English: <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2017/02/israel-settlements-peace-170212111010770.html>



OPINION / PALESTINE

# Israel wants settlements, not peace

by Rami Hamdallah 13 Feb 2017



Figure 9 A screen shot for the mentioned op-ed

Moreover, the ACCO organized international campaigns that were supported by infographics. An example of these campaigns is the one on the 50-year anniversary of the occupation conducted in June 2017. This social media campaign included two infographics ("Iceberg", done in four languages: English, French, Italian, Spanish; "Area C in your country", done in four languages and in five different versions: France, Italy, Spain, UK and USA); 50 facts on Area C and East Jerusalem, drafted and researched by ACCO, posted on Facebook and Twitter throughout the month of June 2017 and done in four languages.



Figure 10 An example of an infographic developed by ACCO

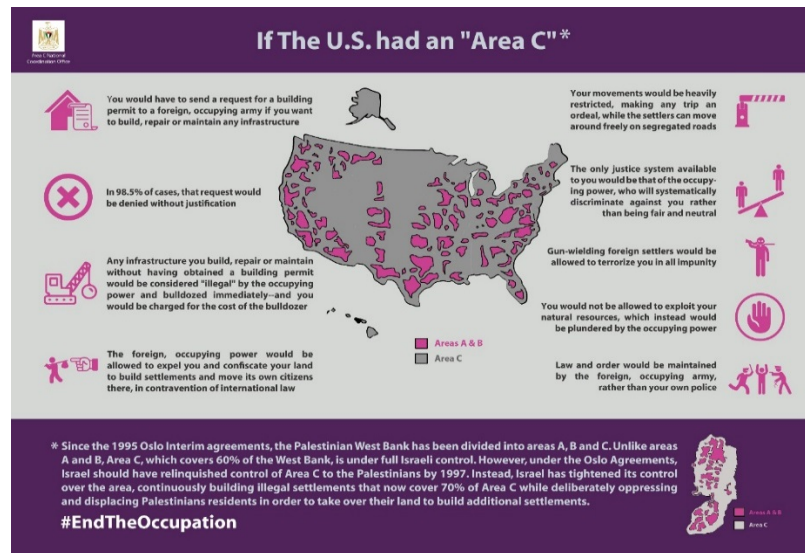


Figure 11 Another example of infographic prepared by ACCO during an international campaign



## IV. Projects Risks

The targeted areas of Area C and East Jerusalem have been facing tremendous unrest and limitation of access to services and resources. The security situation has worsened progressively throughout the projects implementation with the expansion of settlement activities and prolonging bypass roads on the expense of Area C lands. Incidents of demolitions of structures and confiscation of materials in Area C and East Jerusalem have increased when comparing figures from 2012 until 2017. More restrictions have been imposed on residents of these areas so they don't have unhindered access to basic services such as education, health, water and sanitation. This is in contradiction to Israeli authorities' responsibilities as occupying power. Such facts on the ground have shown that any activity that is conducted in these areas is prone to receiving stop-work, confiscation, or demolition orders. This section summarizes the risks that the CRDP faced during the reporting period while all incidents were reported regularly and mentioned in annual progress reports shared with donors annually.

The CRDP faced various risks and challenges during the project's lifetime. Many of these risks are related to the political situation and the political realities in Area C and East Jerusalem. Therefore, these risks used to vary in nature, magnitude and occurrence with irregular frequency. Prior to every round of funding, CRDP shared risk analysis for all proposed projects, which was reviewed as a part of grants approval by the Review Board. During the reporting period, the CRDP projects faced six incidents in total. The total value of these incidents did not exceed USD 200,000.

**Table 6. CRDP risks and their status during the reporting period**

No.	Incident	Year	Locality	Organization receiving funding	Status
1	ICA demolished a tent in Khirbet Al-Rahwa that belong to one of the beneficiaries of DCA project, and confiscated the solar panels that was provided through the CRDP.	2016	Khirbet Al Rawha, Bethlehem Governorate	Danish Church Aid	OCHA did the initial assessment of the incident. As for the legal follow up, NRC followed up and possibly to assign the case to one of the local legal institutions like JLAC for the release of the solar panels.
2	Stop-work order was issued for the water pipeline in Kardalah Village.	2017	Kardalah, Jordan Valley	Kardalah Village Council	The local authority raised this issue to the to the Israeli Court to get an Injunction.

3	Stop-work order was issued for the rehabilitation of Himmeh Water Spring.	2017	Tubas, Tubas Governorate	We Effect	The local authority raised this issue to the to the Israeli Court to get an Injunction.
4	Warning for demolishing Al Himmeh water spring was issued and confiscation of equipment.	2017	Tubas, Tubas Governorate	We Effect	The local community, together with the Governor's office and the lawyer are submitting a request to the ICA to return the confiscated equipment and compensate them for any damages that they may have caused to the equipment and at the spring site.
5	ICA submitted a notice to stop work on Bardala metallic reservoir, and confiscated a survey device, and two metering tapes that were used in measuring the reservoir ground levelling.	2017	Bardalah, Jordan Valley	Bardalah Village Council	The Israeli authorities have issued a time period for any objections on the stop work notice. Local community with their lawyer are following up on this. The work has been completed.
6	ICA issued a final notice of demolishing order to the agricultural road that was constructed in Qaoun Plain in Bardala Village in the Northern Jordan Valley.	2017	Tubas, Tubas Governorate	We Effect	Local community with their lawyer are following up on this. The local Authority raised this issue to the to the Israeli Court to get an Injunction.

When such incidents took place, UNDP updated donors immediately after incidents were reported to discuss any mitigation measures or remedial actions. UNDP closely monitored and frequently communicated with the local communities to raise their awareness on who should they contact and how to react when such incidents take place. In some cases, the CRDP partners supported the address of higher level authority figures in order to find solutions such as the case with the confiscation of materials for transferring water pumps into electric ones in Hableh, North of the West Bank in the seam zone in partnership with We Effect. At that point, the General Consulate of Sweden and UNDP took part in high level discussions with the Israeli Civil Administration and succeeded in returning the confiscated material.

## V. Lessons Learned

During the reporting period, the following lessons were collected together with the community-based development advisor in UNDP/PAPP to improve CRDP's work in achieving its objectives and reflecting them on the design of a new resilience programme.

- Importance of reclaiming land and, at the same time, ensuring sufficient water to make use of the fields. In the end, it needs to be profitable, otherwise the project is unlikely to be sustained. Relevant projects implemented in Tubas cluster seem to have been successful in this regard.
- The length of the project period of the CRDP is quite unique, as humanitarian projects are usually much shorter. It meant that there was time to build relationships with local institutions and made it possible to have a participatory and capacity building approach. This is an important lesson learnt for future projects and one of the main reason why humanitarian projects alone cannot build resilience.
- Good social services are a key to resilience and also for connecting the different areas of the West Bank. This is true for example in the village of Al Aqaba, which is in Area C but that attracts children to their school and kindergarten from Area A.
- It is also interesting to note how much the capacity building projects meant for the people and for the community. Active and empowered villages are more resilient. After just one training process, the women became now active in pursuing roles at the village council. In public meetings, women did not hesitate to speak up and the men also seemed satisfied with the emphasis on increased participation of women.
- It was suggested in various meetings that when an implementing partner is an LGU such as the village council, it should receive administrative overhead funds for implementing the projects, as they are involved in various interventions. In the future, local projects such as the CRDP should also include efforts to alleviate the fiscal problems of the councils, by helping to analyze the problem and try to help to find local solutions.
- The biweekly meetings with partners in East Jerusalem were well received and appreciated by partners as these meetings provided the space and venue for discussing various projects' related matters as well as overall work in developing many aspects in the lives of Palestinians in East Jerusalem.
- Consultation between the CRDP PMU and the related ministries as well as with other local and international actors in Area C and East Jerusalem have been enhanced. Results of consultations to-date have facilitated evidence-based selection of interventions that shall strengthen the resilience of Palestinians residing in Area C and East Jerusalem. In addition, these results of consultations proved the alignment with previous Area C engagement strategy as well as the strategy under preparation by ACCO and shall help in the development of ministerial sectorial action plans. Consultations and networking with other local and international actors also resulted in avoiding duplication of work as well as provided knowledge about which interventions could be successful and have clear impact upon people's resilience. In addition, in 2016, several 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. Monitoring, Evaluation, Visibility, Knowledge Products and Communication

The CRDP team worked on producing several reports and communication materials. All communication materials that were produced during the project lifetime were shared with donors in draft versions for their feedback and input. Donors provided positive and productive feedback on the various items that were produced. In addition, numerous field visits to projects and targeted communities were organized and attended by respectful donors.

**Table 7. Monitoring and Evaluation Activities**

Month	Activity
April 2016	A proposed list of projects to be implemented during the fourth round (2016) of funding in Area C and East Jerusalem were presented, discussed, and approved in a review board meeting.
June 2016	A follow up technical meeting was held with CRDP donors. An annual work plan until 30 June 2016 was presented and discussed.
January-December 2016	Around 160 field monitoring visits to the project sites and meetings with implementing partner, stakeholders and officials were conducted by the CRDP team.
June 2016	Two steering committees in Area C were formed, one in Tubas Cluster and one in Qalqiliya cluster. The steering committee consisted of main stakeholders including beneficiaries, representatives from local directorates of line ministries, representatives from the governorates and from implementing partners. These committees met six times in each cluster.
January- June 2016	Visits to 15 completed projects (from the third round of funding) during the reporting period were held.
June 2016	A dynamic infographic including all CRDP results since inception was produced and shared with donors and national partners.
February 2017	A proposed AWP and a list of projects to be implemented during the fifth round (2017) of funding in Area C and East Jerusalem were presented, discussed, and approved in a review board meeting.
May 2017	A substitute list of projects in East Jerusalem were presented and discussed in a review board meeting.
September 2017	A substitute list of projects in Area C and East Jerusalem were presented, discussed and approved in a review board meeting.
January-December 2017	Around 230 field monitoring visits to the project sites and meetings with implementing partner, stakeholders and officials were conducted by the CRDP team.
January-December 2017	Visits to 7 completed projects during the reporting were held.

During this reporting period, the CRDP produced and shared the following reports with donors:

- Two overall annual progress reports (2016-2017).
- Four Country specific annual reports for the Norwegian and Austrian governments.
- Fourteen issues of the biweekly progress updates were produced and shared with donors and national partners.
- Six Quick Monthly Progress Reports.
- Other reports as requested by the individual donors such as the CRDP contribution to women economic empowerment requested by Swedish government.

As for communication materials, ten short videos on CRDP achievements were produced, two were launched and four are pending UNDP and donors' clearance:

- Pal vision Project: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=949ARsr28Mo>
- Jerusalem Hospitals: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TPIdAkWvRI0>
- Bardala Kindergarten Rehabilitation: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EXE0u-KqM\\_c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EXE0u-KqM_c)
- Puppet making workshop: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ciYvM0Ro1Ls&t=5s>
- Street Carnival: <http://bit.ly/2BtLtUg>
- Film on benefiting families from economic development activities in East Jerusalem: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CN1C\\_JtrQxw&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CN1C_JtrQxw&feature=youtu.be)



Figure 42 A screenshot for the video on Khalet El Mayyeh project in south Hebron hills



Figure 43 A screenshot for the video on Bardalah kindergarten



Figure 44 A screenshot from the video on families under unification period in East Jerusalem who benefited from economic development project



Figure 45 A screenshot for a video on puppets making in East Jerusalem

In addition, a report was produced by Al Arabiya channel and broadcasted through YouTube about the mobile educational centre in Tubas: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vfn6\\_Pup\\_24](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vfn6_Pup_24) .



Figure 46 A screenshot for Al Arabiya report on the mobile educational center in Tubas

Also, signboards were installed where appropriate. Donor’s logos and programme narrative visibility is clear in all materials which was shared with donors for their clearance. Moreover, two photo stories were developed focusing on one female beneficiary in Tubas Cluster and another on the rehabilitation of agricultural roads in Eastern Barta’a village. Both stories are under production and should be finalized soon.



Figure 47 A screenshot for the story of agricultural roads in Eastern Barta'a village



Figure 48 A screenshot for the photo story of Itibar from Tubas cluster

In addition, during the lifetime of the CRDP, a number of knowledge products were produced as per the list below (table 8). All these documents are available in Annex 2, which is found in a Dropbox folder (the link was provided).

**Table 8. CRDP list of knowledge products**

#	Title of Report	Source/ Partner & Year
1	Technical assessment for the needs for solar energy in Al Maleh Communities	An Najah University (2016)
2	General Plan for East Jerusalem: The State of Public Spaces and Future Needs	International Peace and Cooperation Centre (IPCC) (2016)
3	Mapping for Local Economic Development Opportunism in East Jerusalem	Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS) (2017)
4	Mapping for Local Economic Development Opportunism in Tubas cluster	Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS) (2017)
5	Mapping for Local Economic Development Opportunism in Qalqiliya cluster	Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute (MAS) (2017)
6	Draft/ Capacity Assessment for the Local Authorities and the Community Based Organizations in Tubas and Qalqiliya Clusters	Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC) November 2016/7
7	Road Map for Reforming Palestinian Land Sector	ACCO (2017)
8	Draft/ Detailed Assessment/ Mapping for Agriculture Water Resources in the Bardalah Watershed (Kardalah, Bardalah, and Ein El Beida)	House of Water and Environment (2017)

As for donor’s field visits, these took place regularly and as requested by donors. These visits were normally coordinated with the local communities and representatives from the line ministries in the targeted areas. One particular visit that was held by a visiting delegation of Austrian journalist, took place on the 21 November 2017 where they visited a number of income generation projects in the old city of Jerusalem. Beneficiaries were key in each of the visits as it was always important to hear their voices and opinions about the projects and the risks they face. Below are some photos from the ADA as well as other visits pertaining to CRDP.



*Figure 49 A field visit conducted by an Austrian Delegation to Wadi Al Siq in East Ramallah in May 2015*



*Figure 50 A field visit conducted to Atuf, Tubas by a Swedish Delegation in February 2015*



*Figure 51 A field visit conducted to Qalqiliya cluster in November 2016*



*Figure 52 A field visits conducted by the Austrian Delegation in May 2016*





*Figure 53 A visit paid to Al Aqaba Village Council in November 2016*



*Figure 54 A visit of a Norwegian delegation to Immatin in Qalqiliya in May 2017*



*Figure 5 Austrian Journalist Delegation visiting Austrian funded income generation project in the old City of Jerusalem in November 2017.*

## **VII. Conclusions and Way Forward**

During the reporting period, tremendous results have been achieved through the CRDP. Although some of the projects faced delays during implementation, yet, eventually all of ADA funds were disbursed and projects were implemented as per the work plans while several lessons were learned that will help to guide the planning for future phases of the CRDP. The CRDP can be described as a hub for innovative interventions in the wake of enhancing resilience of Palestinians residing in both Area C and East Jerusalem. It was a stimulus that motivated the government and international community to pay greater attention to the plight of the Palestinian living in these areas fully under the control of Israeli authorities. The CRDP brought attention to a cause that was put on the back shelves of policy makers and made government officials re-engage both Area C and East Jerusalem. It

became a mechanism to bring to the forefront the terminology of “resilience” and how Palestinians have been able to be steadfast against increasing Israeli punitive measures.

It is worth mentioning that the UNDP is currently discussing a new Resilience and Development Facility (RDF) with the Palestinian Government and donors based on the CRDP’s final evaluation and considering the recommended designing principles.

## VIII. Financial Status

Table 9: Actual expenses details

Community Resilience and Development Programme (CRDP) ADA Detailed Expenses for 2016 - 2017								
2017 modified Budget Lines	Budget Description	2016-2017 Budget	2016 Expenses	2017 Expenses	Total Expenses	Balance	Delivery Rate	Comments
<b>PMU, M&amp;E, and Operations costs</b>								
Programme Manager	Salaries of the personnel of the Programme Management Unit (PMU), as per the UN Remuneration Scale entered to force on 1 Sep., 2014 and for drivers and cleaners on 1 Sep., 2015	0	0	0	0	0		Salaries are paid in local currency and had been affected with USD/ILS exchanges rates. Consequently, actual USD equivalent was higher than originally budgeted.
M&E Reporting Coordinator		72,347	16,743	57,945	74,688	-2,340	103%	
Finance Officer		0	0	0	0	0		
Field Coordinator - Area C		35,541	0	16,274	16,274	19,267	46%	
Field Coordinator - Area C		60,689	22,874	49,402	72,276	-11,587	119%	
Field Coordinator - EJ		20,000	16,765	4,124	20,889	-889	104%	
Senior EJ Coordinator		0	16,765	0	16,765	-16,765		
Communication Assistant		0	0	0	0	0		
Driver		30,957	0	34,773	34,773	-3,816	112%	
Administrative Clerk		0	0	0	0	0		
Deputy Team Leader (30%)	0	0	0	0	0			
		<b>219,534</b>	<b>73,148</b>	<b>162,517</b>	<b>235,665</b>	<b>-16,131</b>	<b>107%</b>	
Running Costs (water, electricity, cleaning, maintenance, office supplies, etc.)		8,000	0	9,789	9,789	-1,789	122%	Actual costs were a bit higher than the budgeted amount
Security	\$300 per month	16,000	0	16,139	16,139	-139	101%	
Office rent	\$1,500 per month	0	0	0	0	0		
Furniture / Equipment	Up to a maximum amount of	4,000	0	386	386	3,614	10%	Savings were identified on this budget line as actual cost was less than budgeted amount
Telecommunications	\$500 per month	6,000	0	7,532	7,532	-1,532	126%	Actual costs were a bit higher than the budgeted amount
Transportation costs	\$2,500 per month	10,739	680	7,580	8,260	2,479	77%	
Training, Workshops	\$2,500 per month	3,000	0	1,947	1,947	1,053	65%	Savings were identified on this budget line as actual cost was less than budgeted amount
Audio, Visual & Prod costs *		0	0	0	0	0		
Audits	Up to a maximum amount of	12,800	0	3,776	3,776	9,024	30%	Savings were identified on this budget line as actual cost was less than budgeted amount
External Independent Programme Evaluation	Up to a maximum amount of	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0	100%	
<b>Total PMU, M&amp;E, and Operations cost</b>		<b>295,073</b>	<b>73,828</b>	<b>224,666</b>	<b>298,493</b>	<b>-3,421</b>	<b>101%</b>	
<b>Output 1. Improved Public and Social Infrastructure in Area C and East Jerusalem</b>								
Projects support with local partners (includes Capacity Building) *	2017 projects	829,326	174,284	652,560	826,844	2,482	100%	
	4th call ongoing projects	50,000	0	46,861	46,861	3,139	94%	
<b>Total Output 1</b>		<b>879,326</b>	<b>174,284</b>	<b>699,421</b>	<b>873,705</b>	<b>5,621</b>	<b>99%</b>	
<b>Output 2. Improved access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities.</b>								
Projects support with local partners (includes Capacity Building)	2017 projects	590,000	299,405	326,625	626,030	-36,030	106%	Grants allocations approved by the Review Board was a bit different from the original plan and budget set up early in 2017. However, overall grants budget wasn't exceeded, since other outputs actual costs were less than budgeted
	4th call ongoing projects	0	0	0	0	0		
<b>Total Output 2</b>		<b>590,000</b>	<b>299,405</b>	<b>326,625</b>	<b>626,030</b>	<b>-36,030</b>	<b>106%</b>	
<b>Output 3. Strengthened governance including human capital, knowledge management and public participation.</b>								
Projects support with local partners (includes Capacity Building)	2017 projects	155,000	0	109,000	109,000	46,000	70%	Savings were identified on this budget line as actual cost was less than budgeted amount
<b>Total Output 3</b>		<b>155,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>70%</b>	
<b>Output 4. Supported nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem</b>								
Projects support with local partners (includes Capacity Building) ACCO	ACCO amendment	40,000	0	40,000	40,000	0	100%	
	4th call ongoing projects (ACCO)	43,284	0	42,436	42,436	849	98%	Savings were identified on this budget line as actual cost was less than budgeted amount
<b>Total Output 4</b>		<b>83,284</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82,436</b>	<b>82,436</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>99%</b>	
Contingency budget (unforeseen activities)		40,000	0	20,510	20,510	19,490	51%	Not all the contingency budget were utilized.
<b>Total Programmable</b>		<b>2,042,682</b>	<b>547,516</b>	<b>1,462,657</b>	<b>2,010,174</b>	<b>32,509</b>	<b>98%</b>	
GMS 8%*		159,270	43,955	117,005	160,960	-1,690	101%	
<b>Total **</b>		<b>2,201,952</b>	<b>591,472</b>	<b>1,579,662</b>	<b>2,171,134</b>	<b>30,818</b>	<b>99%</b>	

\* Budget lines highlighted in yellow, represents lines that was affected from deducting previous agreement remaining balance from 2016-2017 approved budget.

\*\* The difference between the total amount of budget and contributions received is due to the exchange rate difference between the time of receipt of funds and the time of budget preparation.

General Note: The 2017 certified financial report will show a balance of un depreciated assets; this is related to a vehicle assigned to the CRDP-PMU. This commitment was transferred to another CRDP donor in 2018 when the CRDP was extended. Hence, the remaining balance that was committed to ADA will no longer be linked to ADA and will be refunded as part of the remaining cash balance shown here (table 11).

Table 10: Expenses per output

<b>Output</b>	<b>2016-2017 ADA Expenses</b>
Output 1. Improved Public and Social infrastructure in Area C and East Jerusalem	873,705
Output 2. Improved access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities	626,030
Output 3. Strengthened governance including human capital, knowledge management and public participation	109,000
Output 4. Supported nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem	82,436
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,691,170</b>

Table 11: Cash balance report

<b>Cash Status for ADA as of 31 December 2017</b>		<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Beginning Balance as of 1 January 2016</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>Beginning cash balance in the system is \$42,716.92 that represents a remaining balance from the previous agreement which was refunded to ADA in 2017</b>
<b>Contributions received by ADA during 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2017</b>	<b>2,209,595.58</b>	
<b>Actual Expenses during 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2017</b>	<b>2,171,133.90</b>	
<b>Cash Balance as of 31 December 2017</b>	<b>38,461.68</b>	