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Annex 1: Evaluation Terms of Reference

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

About the CRDP

The Community Resilience Development Programme (CRDP) is the result of a fruitful cooperation between the Palestinian Government through the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MOFAP, the United Nations Development Programme/Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (UNDP/PAPP), and the Government of Sweden. In 2012, an agreement was signed between the Government of Sweden and UNDP/PAPP so as to support a three-year programme (from 2012 to 2016), with a total amount of SEK 90,000,000, equivalent to approximately USD 12,716,858. During the same year, the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) joined the program and provided funds for the first year with an amount of £300,000, equivalent to USD 453,172. In 2013, the government of Austria joined the programme and deposited USD 4,202,585, (a final amount of approximately \$557,414 remains to be deposited) to support the programme for two years. Finally, in 2014, the Government of Norway joined the programme with a contribution of USD 1,801,298 to support the programme for two years. In October 2014, the CRDP underwent a mid-term evaluation for which a final report was submitted in January 2015. The results and recommendations of the mid-term evaluation helped in reshaping the programme implementation modalities and focus. Time has arrived to conduct a final evaluation of the programme to which this TOR has been prepared.

Responding to the needs of the Palestinian population living in Area C and East Jerusalem is essential for their well-being and development and helps in enabling them to safeguard their livelihoods, preserve their basic civil rights, remain on their land and have access to education, health and housing. On the other hand, Area C is critical to the viability of the Palestinian State as acknowledged by a growing number of actors including the Palestinian Government, the UN, the EU, the AHLC and the Quartet. The CRDP tries to bridge the gap that exists in terms of addressing the needs of communities living in these areas from a developmental standpoint. The programme facilitates a complementary approach and a transitional process from humanitarian interventions towards development.

To this end, the programme contributes to:

1. Preventing the erosion of living conditions of Palestinians in Area C and East Jerusalem that undermines their development capital;
2. Protecting Palestinian land and property in Area C and East Jerusalem;
3. Mitigating and ideally reversing migration flow from Area C and East Jerusalem by enhancing human security and livelihoods of Palestinians.

The CRDP represents one of the instruments in which the Palestinian Government can further focus on Area C and East Jerusalem. It will assist the Palestinian Government to plan, channel resources, and implement actions for Area C and East Jerusalem^{0F1}, to strengthen resilience of local communities and promote local development. The programme is being implemented by a wide array of partners,

including grassroots' organizations, local and international NGOs; as well as local authorities.

CRDP Outcomes and Outputs

The desired outcome of the programme is to empower stakeholders in Area C and East Jerusalem, through the most appropriate partners, to act with resilience when facing threats that affect their sustenance on the land. It contributes to the development of Area C and East Jerusalem and strives to ensure that these areas provide improved conditions for the Palestinian population. In addition, it will inject the development capital needed for Palestinian sustainable development. This is accomplished through a granting process focused on the following outputs:

- Output 1: Public and social infrastructure are improved
- Output 2: Access to and protection of natural resources is improved
- Output 3: Economic opportunities are enhanced through support to livelihoods
- Output 4: Rights of Palestinian citizens are upheld through legal protection and community participation and mobilization

Modifications to the CRDP outputs were made in early 2016 based on the results of the mid-term evaluation and in consultation with the programme donors and national partners. The chart outlines the changes made:

CRDP Outputs

Modified CRDP Outputs

Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved

Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM are improved

Access to and protection of natural resources is improved

Access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities is improved

Economic opportunities are enhanced through support to livelihoods in Area C and EJRM

Governance including human capital, knowledge management and public participation is strengthened

Rights of Palestinian citizens in Area C and EJRM are upheld through legal protection, advocacy and community participation and mobilization

Nationally led developmental role in Area C and East Jerusalem is supported

2. EVALUATION PURPOSE

UNDP/PAPP intends to commission an independent evaluation to assess the CRDP initiative at the macro level. The evaluation should also see how the CRDP contributes to the change of the thinking of different stakeholders from humanitarian to development. In addition, the evaluation is expected to provide concrete recommendations (strategic, operational and financial) for the design of a

new phase of the programme. Moreover, the evaluation is expected to assess the level of progress made towards achieving the outputs and outcomes listed in the refocused Programme Document (adjusted approach).

3. EVALUATION SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

In view of the above, the independent evaluation is expected to:

• Approach and achieved results:

- Assess the relevance of the programme in the context of the oPt and validate results achieved against the refocused Programme Document (adjusted approach) and the M&E Plan.
- Provide a comprehensive assessment of the overall impact of the programme, both at the 'supply' and the 'demand' side of the 'development in Area C and East Jerusalem' equation. The relevance of the programme should be based on existing and relevant research and studies conducted on Area C and East Jerusalem).
- Review the programme's efforts to mainstream gender and ensure the application of UNDP's rightsbased approach.
- Assess the ability of the programme to contribute to link the humanitarian priorities to the development agenda in Area C and East Jerusalem.
- Assess mechanisms of coordination with other donors and actors working in Area C and East Jerusalem (including line ministries and ACCO).

• Implementation modalities:

- Assess the ability of the programme to identify and address the communities' needs and priorities on the field.
- Assess the implementation modalities suitability & efficiency regarding development priorities in Area C and East Jerusalem, including the call for proposals modality vs the cluster approach.

• Partnership:

- Assess the governance structure in terms of donors' engagement, partners, decisions making and taking, tasks/plans, concentration of support and the role of the government.
- Assess the existing governance structure of the CRDP and analyze areas of strength and weakness as well as provision of concreted recommendations on possible new models and approaches for future phases.
- Appraise UNDP/PAPP's relations with relevant actors and stakeholders, particularly to the CRDP's Programme Management Unit, donors and the Palestinian government.
- Assess if and how activities have been carried out in a mutually reinforcing manner, including vis-à-vis other interventions in Area C and East Jerusalem.

• Challenges and difficulties encountered in the implementation process:

- Discuss the main challenges faced by the programme, including the ways in which UNDP/PAPP has sought to overcome them. Describe and analyze current challenges to implementing transition/development interventions in Area C in general, and CRDP activities in particular.
- Identify what the UNDP has done so as to streamline the Programme Management Unit (PMU) and implementation arrangements based upon the results of the midterm evaluation.
- Look into unforeseen or foreseen external factors that affected and/or slowed down the implementations of CRDP.
- Undertake a comprehensive risk assessment, including UNDP/PAPP's ability to manage existing risks effectively and responsibly. Refer to the adjusted risk analysis matrix as part of the programme document and how it was put into action.
- Lessons learned and recommendations for the future:
- Assess relevance and utilization of M&E processes.
- Appraise the sustainability of the programme, including the institutionalization of interventions.
- Assess knowledge management (evaluations, reviews, participatory assessments etc.) and sharing
- Capture lessons learned and best practices from the implementation of the programme with special focus on consolidated results of the different projects.
- Provide concrete and actionable recommendations for the programme's future phases. These recommendations are expected to be clustered by creating a set of recommendations for all stakeholders: the Palestinian government, UNDP and donors.

4. EVALUATION QUESTIONS

To define the information that the evaluation intends to generate, the following potential evaluation questions have been developed:

- At the macro level, how are the CRDP expected results followed up by the different stakeholders?
- What progress towards achieving the outputs and outcomes listed in the refocused Programme Document (adjusted approach) has been made? Please address these in separation from activities and show their relevance to existing and relevant studies and research on Area C and East Jerusalem.
- Are the outputs, outcomes and results relevant in the context of the Area C and East Jerusalem?
- Have the different projects contributed to resilience of beneficiaries in Area C and East Jerusalem? If yes, how and why?
- How does programme implementation align with the refocused Programme Document (adjusted approach)?

- Did the UNDP/ CRDP systematically include knowledge management (evaluations, reviews, participatory assessments etc.) for relevant projects during project design? If so, was this done across the projects and within the clusters as well?
- How do the implementation modalities impact upon the results achieved (with a focus on timely responsiveness and programme management)?
- How has the cluster approach impacted upon the results achieved?
- What factors have contributed to achieving (or not achieving) the intended outputs and outcomes?
- To what extent has the programme managed to promote inclusiveness, gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment?
- Was the M&E Plan systematically applied and was it appropriate to the programme?
- What was the role of the governance structure in the programme implementation and achievement of strategic goals? Please provide, if necessary, any concrete recommendations on possible new models/approaches for the next phase.
- Do you believe that the programme has an effective absorption capacity? If yes, kindly explain.
- What has the UNDP done so as to streamline the PMU and implementation identified in the mid-term evaluation?
- Has the programme managed risks effectively?
- Was the programme effective in focusing on resilience and guiding the shift from humanitarian to development?
- What are the key determinants of resilience in Area C and East Jerusalem, based upon the adjusted approach?
- How were the CRDP's interventions different from other instruments operating in Area C and EJ? How could the programme be further developed to complement other actors in Area C and East Jerusalem?
- To what extent has the programme been effective in avoiding duplication of funding? How has coordination with different actors contributed to this?
- Do the main stakeholders of the CRDP have appropriate indicators with clear targets at all levels for a possible new phase?

The above questions may be amended at a later stage and upon consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

Annex 2: The Concept of Resilience

Resilience and sustainable development are referenced in the initial Programme Document¹ as the two basic concepts used to design the CRDP. Neither concept was defined in the context of Area C and EJ. For the MTE, the team had retained the following definitions for these terms²:

- “Resilience in the context of Area C and EJ, is the ability of Palestinians, at the individual or collective level
 - (a) to recover from the chronic stress of occupation, such as the lack of permits to develop infrastructure to meet basic needs, or from periodic crises such as destruction of physical assets and confiscations of land and water resources;
 - (b) to continue to develop without losing their national identity; and,
 - (c) to access assets (physical, financial, and human capital) as well as services to recover from crises and thrive.
- With respect to *sustainable development*, the evaluation team had adopted the most common definition i.e., “social, economic, environmental, and institutional systems interact in a way to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”³.

Applied to Area C and EJ, this definition implies that expected outcome from the CRDP would be that the social, economic, environmental and political conditions are in place to meet the needs of the Palestinians presently living in Area C and EJ as well as the needs of the future generations of Palestinians.

This evaluation team tested the validity of these definitions for the final Evaluation of the CRDP. It therefore reviewed the most current literature⁴ on resilience. The Evaluation team concluded that while there is no need to adjust the definition of sustainable development, the definition of resilience could be enhanced to stress the ‘**transformative capacity**’ of empowered individuals, households or communities and a nation, to take charge of their own destiny and march forward. To summarize, the evaluation team refers to resilience in the context of Area C and EJ, as the ability of Palestinians, at the individual or collective level:

(a) to absorb the chronic stresses of occupation, such as movement restrictions, or from periodic crises such as destruction of physical assets (housing and equipment) and confiscations of land and water resources;

¹ Programme Document, Community Resilience & Development Programme for Area C & EJ (CRDP), June 2012.

² MTE Report p. 15.

³ World Bank: What is Sustainable Development? <http://www.worldbank.org/depweb/english/sd.html>

⁴ The Evaluation team strived to deepen the definition of resilience to be used for the CRDP (see Annex 2 Bibliography). In particular, it reviewed the papers presented to the UNDP conference on resilience held in Amman in December 2016, recent resilience programming documentation in the oPt, and the ongoing work of development ‘think tanks’ in order to incorporate current thinking into the Evaluation’s working definition of the concept. A definition of resilience is necessary to specify the Programme objectives and outcomes as well as its monitoring and evaluation indicators. Although several definitions of resilience are being used and debated in development and humanitarian work, they tend to share three common elements: (i) the capacity to bounce back after a shock, be it the capacity of an individual, a household, a community or a nation; (ii) the capacity to adapt to a constantly changing environment; and (iii) the transformative capacity of an empowered community which can connect to institutions which enable their march forward.

(b) to adapt to the continuing changes in their environment (through accessing physical, financial and human assets, e.g., solar panels for electricity, repairing water cisterns for irrigation, reclaiming land) and continue to develop without losing their national identity (through cultural activities); and,

(c) to transform their situation through creating an enabling environment (building economic and social connections across communities, with Areas B and A, and with LGUs and line ministry directorates).

This approach incorporates the notion of ‘**transformation**’ rather than just ‘recovery’ and ‘adaptation’, and is close to the definition of the United States Institute for Peace (USIP): “*resilient people, communities and systems are, over time, empowered to transform themselves to no longer be vulnerable to existing or future risks.*”⁵

Learning from various approaches on resilience

From a development perspective, interventions that increase resilience by enhancing people’s ability to manage risk over time are needed to strengthen the fundamentals for a viable two-state solution. **The PA’s own definition of resilience:**

The PA’s own definition of resilience is still weakly defined in its most recent strategy document for Area C⁶, although it does note, in the National Agricultural Sector Strategy, that the concept of resilience is multi-dimensional and encompasses the notion of reducing the risk of migration of Palestinians from their land in the face of Israeli attacks.⁷

UNDP’s thinking on resilience:

The most recent UNDP thinking sees building resilience as ‘*a transformative process which draws on the innate strength of individuals, communities, and institutions to prevent, mitigate the impacts of, and learn from the experience of different types of shocks –whether they be internal or external; natural or man-made; economic, political, social, or other*’.⁸ This notion builds on the concept of resilience defined in UNDP’s 2012-2014 plan of assistance to Palestine whereby the economic and institutional vulnerabilities driven by a range of macroeconomic and structural factors, are addressed and communities and individuals are empowered to develop self-reliance beyond dependence on food assistance and temporary employment generation programmes. The notion of mobilizing self-organization to build local resilience is also embraced.⁹

FAO’s experience

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), whose programmes in Area C have for over ten years been focused on resilience and economic development, has undertaken both a

⁵ USIP, *Rebuilding Societies: Strategies for Resilience and Recovery in Times of Conflict*, Washington: Atlantic Council, 2016, quoted in ‘Sumud, Transformative Resilience, and the Changing Face of Aid in the State of Palestine’, paper presented to the Palestinian Resilience Conference, 2016, Amman, Jordan.

⁶ National Strategic Development Framework for Development Policies and Interventions in Area C, (2014-2016)

⁷ National Agriculture Sector Strategy: “Resilience and Development”, 2014-2016, Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture.

⁸ Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator in ‘Sumud, Transformative Resilience, and the Changing Face of Aid in the State of Palestine’, paper presented to the Palestinian Resilience Conference, 2016, Amman, Jordan.

⁹ Development for freedom; Empowered lives, resilient nation, UNDPs consolidated plan of assistance to the Palestinian People, 2012- 2014

humanitarian and development analysis of the agricultural sector, and developed corresponding and simultaneous programmatic responses targeting low resilience communities and medium-high resilience communities. By framing its programme along a value chain model,¹⁰ FAO helps the various groups targeted under its interventions (low resilience beneficiaries under humanitarian interventions, and medium/ high resilience beneficiaries under developmental interventions) preserve their productive assets and access to inputs. Further, these interventions allow beneficiaries to progressively regain their productive capacity, boost their competitiveness, and add value to their production, thus being able to make a decent living from their work and reach a higher level of resilience.

AWRAD's Evaluation team considers that **resilience is not an end in itself but is part of a process for state and civil society building under the two-state solution**. This definition also incorporates three essential cross-cutting requirements: the two essential requirements for human capacity development and institutional development at all levels of resilience-building to promote local involvement and ownership; and the importance of a gendered understanding of the social and economic operational environment. It is essential to ensure that the impact of resilience interventions such as the CRDP take account of the specific vulnerabilities of women who face particular historical and cultural impediments to building their individual and collective resilience, through lack of ownership of productive assets and weak involvement in political deliberations at community and national level.

With respect to *sustainable development*, the evaluation team has adopted, as it did for the MTE, the most common definition i.e., '*social, economic, environmental, and institutional systems interact in a way to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*'¹¹. Applied to Area C and EJ, this definition implies that expected outcomes from the CRDP would be that the social, economic, environmental and political/institutional conditions are in place to meet the needs of the Palestinians presently living in Area C and EJ as well as the needs of the future generations of Palestinians under the two-state solution.

¹⁰ From inputs, to processing, to aggregation/distribution, to market demand

¹¹ World Bank: What is Sustainable Development? <http://www.worldbank.org/depweb/english/sd.html>

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Annex 5: List of people met: interviewees, focus groups, field visits

UN Organizations	
UNDP/PAPP	
Roberto Valent	Special Representative, Jerusalem
Narjess Saidane	Deputy Special Representative, Jerusalem
Nader Atta	Deputy Team Leader, Governance Unit, Jerusalem
CRDP Project Management Unit	
Jamal Al Aref	Programme Manager, Ramallah
Mai Tamimi	Programme Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting Coordinator, Ramallah
Ayham Nasser	Finance and Administration Officer, Ramallah
FAO	
Azzam Saleh Ayasa	Head of Programme, Jerusalem
Palestinian Authority	
Office of the Prime Minister	
Estephan Salameh	Head of Policy Priorities and Reform, Ramallah
Marwan Durzi	Head of Area C National Coordination Office, Ramallah
Ministry of Local Government	
Mutasem Anani	Director of Infrastructure Department, Ramallah
Ministry of Agriculture	
Abdullah Q. Lahllouh	Deputy Minister, Ramallah
Nadia Ashhab	Director of Monitoring and Evaluation Department, General Directorate of Planning and Policies, Ramallah
Hasan Ashqar	General Directorate of Planning and Policies
Ministry of Jerusalem Affairs	
Inad Surkhi	General Manager of Department of Planning and Development, In charge of Jerusalem Affairs File
Donors	
Maher Daoudi	Senior Programme Manager, SIDA, Consulate of Sweden, Jerusalem
Johan Schaar	Consul, Head of Development Cooperation Section, Consulate of Sweden, Jerusalem
Morten Auland	Second Secretary, Representative Office of Norway, Jerusalem
Tor E. Gjerde	Head of Development, Representative Office of Norway, Jerusalem
Ghassan Shakhshir	Programme Advisor, Representative Office of Norway, Jerusalem
Andrea Nasi	Representative, Austrian Development Agency, Austrian Representative Office, Ramallah
Riham Kharroub	Programme Manager, Austrian Representative Office, Ramallah
Eric De Muyneck	Deputy Head of Cooperation, Representative Office of Belgium
Karita Laisi	Head of Development Cooperation, Representative Office Finland, Jerusalem
Suzana Fernandez Rodrigues	Program Manager, EUREP

Focus Groups (Implementing Partners and Beneficiaries)	
Amani Al Alem	Al Mortaqa Women Organization, Jerusalem
Ahmad Hussein	Youth Development Department, Jerusalem
Bayan	Youth Development Department, Jerusalem
Yusra Tamimi	Al Maqdese for Society Development, Jerusalem
Dalia Hallaq	Palestine Vision (Palvision) , Jerusalem
May Amireh	YWCA, Jerusalem
Mahmoud Zahaika	President of the Union for Jerusalem Housing Assembly, Jerusalem
Sahar	Female Beneficiary of the YDD project in Jerusalem
Yazan Haddad	Male Beneficiary of the YDD project in Jerusalem
Firas Al Alami	Male Beneficiary of the UJHA project in Jerusalem
Abu Suleiman (Mohamed Al Korshan)	Director, Jerusalem Bedouin Cooperative Committee
Mukhtar Daoud Jahaleen	Anata Bedouin Community Mukhtar
Teacher	Azhar Abu Nuwar KG teacher
Teacher	Azhar Abu Nuwar KG teacher
Teacher	Azhar Abu Nuwar KG teacher
Abeer Khalili	Project Manager, We Effect
Liu Fornara	Development Coordinator, GVC
Randa Abdelhay	Projects Coordinator, Al Quds Open University
Mahmoud Nazzal	ProgrammeManager, Welfare Association (Taawon)
George Majaj	Senior programmeOfficer, Dan Church Aid
Aysha	Engineer, First Council for Common Services, Joret Amra, Qalqilya
Hamza Jumaa	Head of Kafr Qaddoum Village Council, Qalqilya
Haytham Abda	Secretary and accountant, Kafr Qaddoum Village Council, Qalqilya
Contractor	Athletic Field Contractor, Qalqilya
Female Beneficiary	Female beneficiaries of the Hiwar Women Empowerment Training
Samira Farrahmeh	Member of Annama' Women Association
Basima Khaled Basalat	Director of Annama' Women Association
Ghassan Fukaha	Head of Joint Service Council, Kardala, Tubas
Sameh Fukaha	Beneficiary, Kardala, Tubas
Bassam Fukaha	Beneficiary, Kardala, Tubas
Ahmad Araishi	Beneficiary, Kardala, Tubas
Mohammad Fukaha	Beneficiaries, Kardala, Tubas
Muhammad Sawafta	Project Coordinator, We Effect, Tubas
Haj Sami	Al Aqaba Village Council, Tubas
Awad Abu Swai	Jabal Abu Zeid, Bethlehem
Yaacoub Jumaa's Son	Al Shumou, Al Maasarah, Bethlehem
Other	
Ghassan Kasabreh	NGO Development Center

Annex 6: List of field visits

Project Number	Project	Round	Location	People met	Implementing Partner
23	Livelihood support to Palestinian Landowners at Jabal Abu Zeid in the Bethlehem Governorate	1	Jabal Abu Zeid, Bethlehem	Awad Abu Swai, former project coordinator at ACTED	ACTED
33	Al Shmoh Tourism Project	1	Al Ma'asarah, Bethlehem	Yaacoub Jumaa's Son, IP	Al Shmoh Cultural Center
26	Empower Women and Youth in Bedouin Communities Economically and Occupationally	1	Anata, Abu Nuwar	Mohammad Al Kurshan, Director Daoud Jahaleen, Mukhtar, KG teachers, beneficiaries	Jerusalem Bedouins Cooperative Committee
20	Towards more inclusive land planning and development in East Jerusalem	3	Beit Safafa	Mahmoud Zahaika, president Firas Al Alami, beneficiary	Union for Jerusalem Housing Assembly
80	Provision of economic support to marginalized families in East Jerusalem	4	Jerusalem	Bayan, social Worker Sahar, beneficiary Yazan Haddad, beneficiary	Youth Development Department
71-75	Supporting Agricultural productivity in the Qalqilya and Tubas Clusters	4	Tubas Cluster: Kardala, Bardala, Ein el Beida	Abeer Khalili , project manager Ghassan Fukaha, Head of VC, JSC, LED Sameh Fukaha, Bassam Fukaha, Mohmmad Fukaha, Ahmad Araishi, beneficiaries	We Effect

76	Purchase of a Refrigerator Truck for Milk Collection	4	Tubas Cluster: Al Aqaba	Haj Sami , Head of Al Aqaba Village Council	Al Aqaba Village Council/ Agricultural Cooperative of Al Aqaba
55/57	(8) Rehabilitation and construction of 14 km of agricultural roads in the cluster/Improvement of production capacity through land rehabilitation	4	Qalqilia Cluster: Kafr Qaddoum, Joret Amra	Aysha, Engineer in JSC Hamza Jumaa, Head of Kafr Qaddoum VC	First Council for Common Services – Joret Amra, Kafr Qaddoum VC
58	Support Gender mainstreaming by increasing representation of women in decision making process at the local level	4	Qalqilia cluster: First Council for Common Services, Al Funduq, Joret Amra	Women beneficiaries	Hiwar
59	Establishing a multi-purpose athletic field into the cluster	4	Qalqilia cluster: Immatein	Contractor	First Council for Common Services- Joret Amra
60	Provide (light rehabilitation + equipment) space for athletic activities for women in Hajja	4	Qalqilia cluster: Hajja	Basima Basalat, director Samira Farrahmeh, member	An Nama Women Development Society

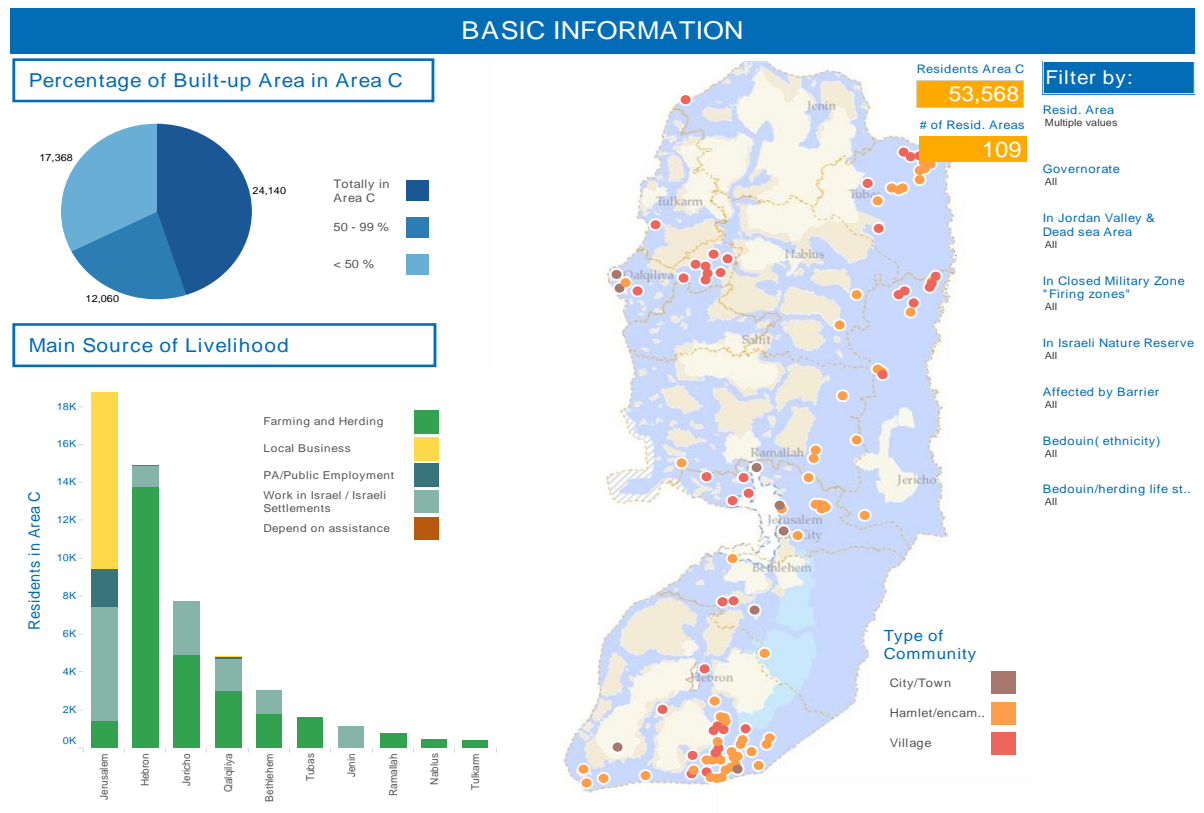
Annex 7: Sample of Projects for Document Review

Project #	Project title	IP	IP Type	Implementing location	Dollar Value
58	Supporting gender mainstreaming	HIWAR	LNGO	Qalqilya (Joret Amra) and Tubas	22,500
87	Establishing ACCO	PMO	GU	Area C	401,562
71-75	Supporting agricultural productivity	We Effect	INGO	Tubas,Qalqilia (Kardala,Bardala, Ein al Beida, Tubas)	420,000
55	Rehabilitation of agricultural roads	First Council for Common Services	LGU-Joint Service Council (JSC)	Qalqilia (Joret Amra)	170,000
107	Support further housing initiatives in EJRM	Union for Jerusalem Housing Assembly	L-NGO	EJ (Shu'fat, Beit Hanina)	350,000
57	Improvement of production capacity through land rehabilitation	Kafr Qaddum VC	LGU-VC	Qalqilia (Kafr Quddum)	37,500
93	Rehabilitate existing access paths	Aqaba VC	LGU-VC	Tubas (Khirbet Yarza)	80,000
113	Continue and upscale job placement and employment opportunities for youth in EJRF	Welfare Association	L-NGO	EJ	500,000
59	Establishing a multipurpose athletic field for cluster	First Council for Common Services	LGU-JSC	Qalqilia (Immatin)	125,000
65	Rehabilitation of existing schools playgrounds and	Joint Services Council of Northern Jordan Valley	LGU - JSC	Tubas (Kardala, Bardala, Ein el Beida)	145,000

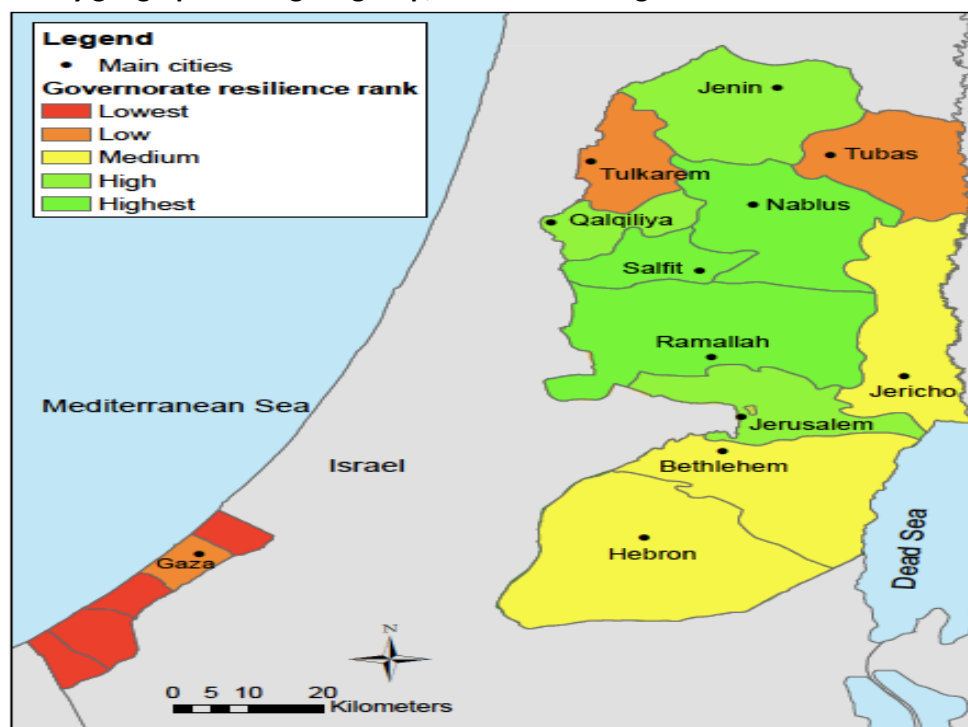
	drinking water facilities				
70	Rehabilitation of agricultural roads in Al Aqaba	Al Aqaba VC	LGU-VC	Al Aqaba (Tubas)	40,000
89	Improve institutional effectiveness of 5 CBOs	Private Consultant	Private	Tubas (Al Aqaba)	60,000
Total Dollar Value					2,351,562

Annex 8: Maps, Vulnerability and Resilience Data

OCHA's interactive dashboard of Area C Community Vulnerability Profile, filtered to show the CRDP targeted communities in the different governorates



Priority geographical targeting map, source: FAO Programme Framework 2014-2016



Annex 9: Analysis of CRDP Project Portfolio Profile

Based on the recommendations of the MTE and for the fourth and fifth Rounds of funding, the CRDP shifted to a more geographically focused approach, selecting two clusters of Area C communities within two governorates in the West Bank. It was also decided to concentrate the work in EJ on more strategic interventions to ensure the continued residency of Jerusalemites through improved access to social services, livelihood opportunities and planning, and housing. Two Area C clusters in two governorates were selected in the West Bank and two needs assessments were carried out in those clusters to determine the priority interventions in the selected communities. In EJ, identification of specific interventions was based on considerations of synergy between projects in the thematic areas selected.

The CRDP project portfolio is the result of five Rounds of project funding, selection and approval for EJ and Area C to date. As shown in Tables 4 and 5 below, the CRDP project portfolio comprises 113¹² projects (53 for Rounds 1-3 and 60 for Rounds 4-5) that were allocated US\$ 19,887,630 of funds, with 68 (60%) projects in Area C, 1 (1%) project in Bil'in (Area B), and the remaining 44 (39%) in EJ. The CRDP project portfolio is almost divided equally between Area C (53%) and EJ¹³ (46%) in terms of US\$ budget allocation. There are currently 31 projects active out of the total portfolio of 113.

Table 4: Number, Value, and Percentage Distribution of CRDP Projects by Area¹⁴

	Number of Projects	%	US\$ Allocation	%
Area B	1	0.9	250,000	1.3
Area C	68	60.2	10,486,262	52.7
EJ	44	38.9	9,151,368	46.0
Total	113	100.0	19,887,630	100.0

Table 5: Number, Value, and Percentage Distribution of CRDP Projects by Round

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4 ¹⁵	Round 5	Total
Number of projects	20	10	23	34	26	113
Percentage	18%	9%	20%	30%	23%	100%
Allocation US\$	4,189,885	1,170,324	6,019,482	4,222,939	4,285,000	19,887,630
Percentage	21%	6%	30%	21%	22%	100%

¹² The numbers presented are based on the project portfolio information available for the Evaluation Team during the field period of the evaluation, and corroborated by the financial information. On July 25th, 2017, the PMU confirms that the total number of project is 110, as only 57 projects were approved in Rounds 4-5; in addition, three projects were conducted in Seam Zone areas: 2 in Qalqiliya in Jayous and Ramadin Al Janubi and one in Jenin in Barta'a Sharqueyeh.

¹³ The PD provides the definition of geographical areas into EJ and Area C. Jerusalem Governorate is used here as a more comprehensive designation which includes all parts of East Jerusalem.

¹⁴ The total for projects approved presented in all the tables in this section are based on an analysis of all project lists the Evaluation Team received from the PMU but do not fully align with the financial figures provided by the PMU. See section 4.4 for a full discussion of this issue.

¹⁵ This includes the project of \$US401,562 for the establishment of ACCO.

The budget for Area C projects includes US\$401,562, allocated for the establishment of Area C National Coordination Office (ACCO) during the fourth round of funding. As indicated in Table 3, the third round had allocated the largest budget share (30%) to projects. In the first three Rounds, the largest percentage of funds (36.4%) was allocated to projects feeding into/contributing to output 1 “Improved Public & social infrastructure in Area C and EJ”. Following the modification of outputs for Rounds four and five, which has left the first output unaffected, more than half of the funds (53%) were also allocated to projects under output 1, as shown in Table 5.

Table 6: Number, Value and Percentage Share of CRDP Projects by Output, Rounds 1, 2 and 3

Output	Number of Projects	Percentage	Allocation US\$	Percentage
1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJ improved	20	37.74%	\$4,137,591	36.36%
2: Improved access to and protection of natural resources	10	18.87%	\$2,631,606	23.13%
3: Economic opportunities enhanced through support to livelihoods in Area C and EJ	12	22.64%	\$2,933,979	25.78%
4: Rights of Palestinian citizens in Area C and EJ are upheld through legal protection, advocacy and community participation and mobilization	11	20.75%	\$1,676,515	14.73%
Total	53	100.00%	\$11,379,691	100.00%

Table 7: Number, Value and Percentage Share of CRDP Projects by Output, Rounds 4 and 5

Output	Number of Projects	Percentage	Allocation	Percentage
1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJ improved	29	48.33%	\$4,498,377	52.87%
2: Improved access to sustainable livelihood and business opportunities	23	38.33%	\$3,168,000	37.24%
3: Strengthened governance including human capital knowledge management and public participation	7	11.67%	\$440,000	5.17%
4: Supported nationally led developmental role in Area C and EJ	1	1.67%	\$401,562	4.72%
Total	60	100.00%	\$8,507,939	100.00%

Figure 1: Number and Value of CRDP Projects by Output for Rounds 1, 2 and 3

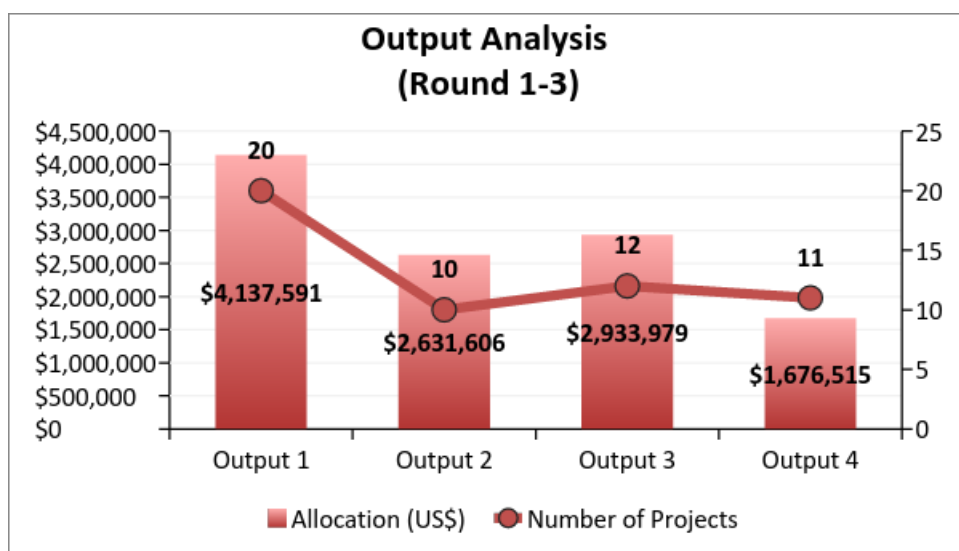
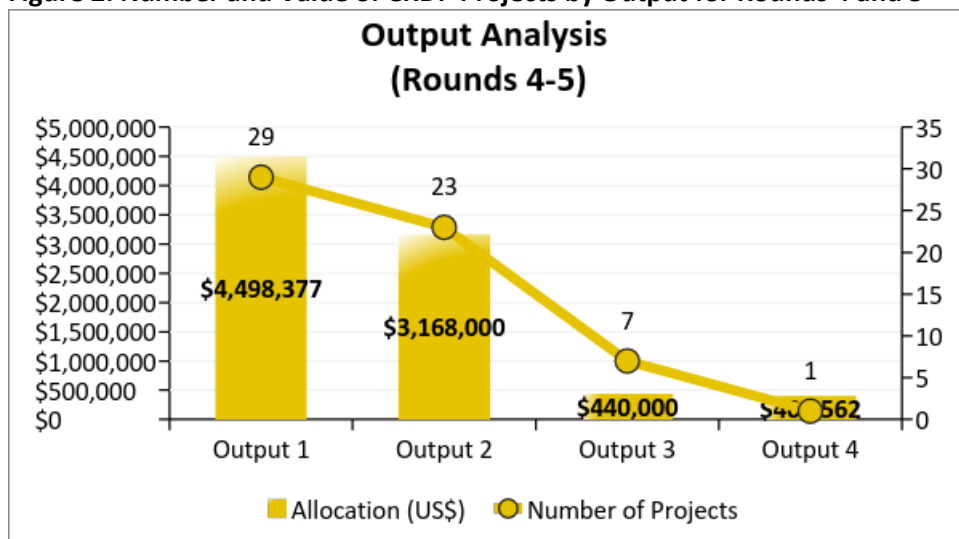


Figure 2: Number and Value of CRDP Projects by Output for Rounds 4 and 5

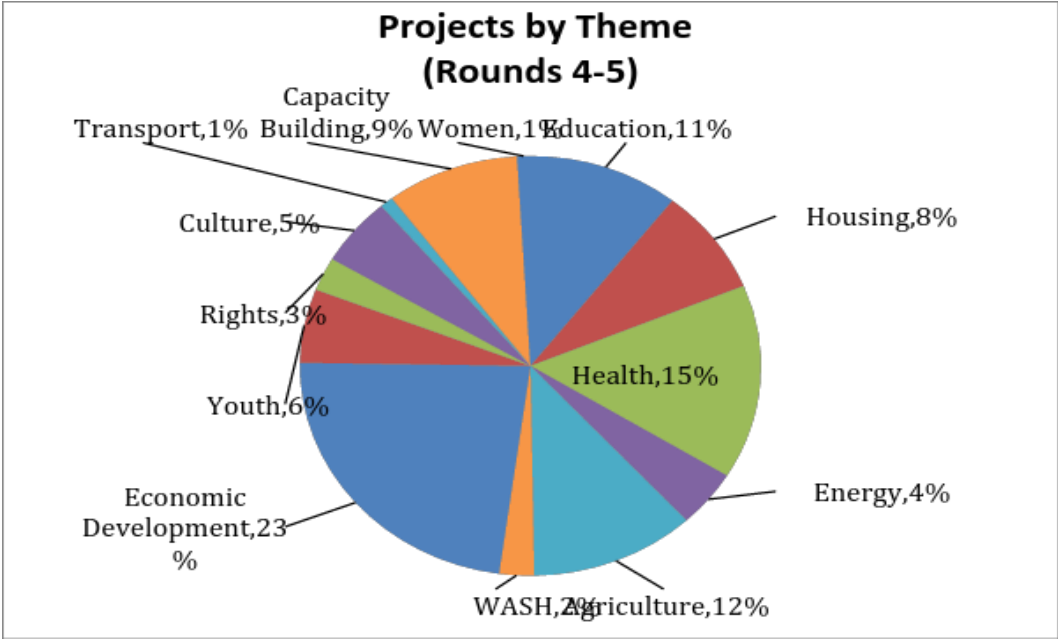


Figures 3 and 4, with Table 8, illustrate the change in the intervention themes of the projects between the two sets of Rounds. It shows that the largest allocations for the whole Programme were made to agriculture (22%), but a considerable decline in the budget allocated towards agricultural projects, between the first and the second set of Rounds, despite the fact that agriculture and land cultivation are deemed priority and low risk interventions. The second largest allocations were made to economic development (20%). If taken together with agriculture, allocations towards economic empowerment represent about 42% of the Programme, which seems logical as economic power (income earning) is at the core of resilience. The third largest allocation was made to education (12%), followed by health (11%), (including health education). The remainder of the portfolio (36%) is distributed among 13 themes.

Other noteworthy observations include: first, the decline in average project budget size from US\$214,711 in Rounds 1-3 to an average of US\$141,799 in Rounds 4 and 5, which might

partially explain the reduction in ‘agriculture’-themed projects; and second, the low amounts (4-6%) allocated to projects dedicated to women as summarized in Table 9.¹⁶

Figure 3: Percentage Allocation of Project Budgets by Intervention Theme in Rounds 4 and 5



¹⁶ UNDP suggested that the budget allocations per round may have influenced the allocations, as there was a decrease in funding between rounds 1 and 3 and 4 & 5.

Table 8: Budget and Percentage of Project Budgets Allocations by Selected Theme of Intervention

Project Theme	Rounds 1-3		Rounds 4 & 5		Total portfolio	
	Allocation	Percentage	Allocation	Percentage	Allocation	Percentage
Education	\$1,502,739	13.21%	\$900,000	10.58%	\$2,402,739	12.08%
Housing	\$69,664	0.61%	\$699,783	8.23%	\$769,447	3.87%
Health	\$685,878	6.03%	\$1,277,844	15.02%	\$1,963,722	9.87%
Energy	\$738,752	6.49%	\$352,000	4.14%	\$1,090,752	5.48%
Agriculture	\$3,350,497	29.44%	\$785,000	9.23%	\$4,135,497	20.79%
WASH	\$248,237	2.18%	\$418,000	4.91%	\$666,237	3.35%
Economic Development	\$1,966,850	17.28%	\$1,965,000	23.10%	\$3,931,850	19.77%
Youth	\$386,471	3.40%	\$485,000	5.70%	\$871,471	4.38%
Rights	\$786,315	6.91%	\$220,000	2.59%	\$1,006,315	5.06%
Culture	\$206,576	1.82%	\$450,000	5.29%	\$656,576	3.30%
Policy	\$297,153	2.61%	¹⁷		\$297,153	1.49%
Livelihood/ Housing	\$450,000	3.95%			\$450,000	2.26%
Housing/Energy	\$499,408	4.39%			\$499,408	2.51%
Health/Education	\$191,150	1.68%			\$191,150	0.96%
Transport	¹⁸		\$80,000	0.94%	\$80,000	0.40%
Capacity Building			\$796,562	9.36%	\$796,562	4.01%
Women	¹⁹		\$78,750	0.93%	\$78,750	0.40%
Total	\$11,379,690	100.00%	\$8,507,939	100.00%	\$19,887,629	100.00%

¹⁷ Some projects might be classified under Policy, Livelihood/housing, Housing/Energy, Health/Education in Rounds 4 and 5. The difficulty is in how each project is classified, but it must be noted that some projects might fall under more than one category (for example: a school bus might be under education as well as under transport).

¹⁸ Same as in the previous note.

¹⁹ Women-themed project during rounds 1-3 were submerged into other themes such as livelihood, health, education, cavity building etc. The report provides a more elaborate discussion in the next table and sections.

Table 9: Breakdown of Women-Related Projects

Rounds 1-3			Rounds 4 & 5		
Type	Allocation (US\$)	Implementing Partner	Type	Allocation (US\$)	Implementing Partner
Women-focused projects	\$128,452.00	YWCA- Jerusalem	"Women"-themed projects	\$22,500.00	Hiwar ²⁰
	\$106,157.00	Al Mortaqa Women Organization		\$11,250.00	An Nama Women Development Society
				\$11,250.00	Kufr Laqef Women Charitable Society
				\$11,250.00	Al Wehdeh Charitable Society
				\$22,500.00	Hiwar
				\$175,000.00	Al Quds Open University
Women activities included in the projects	\$74,000.00	Old City Youth Association	Women activities included in the projects	\$60,000.00	Al Aqaba Rural Women Charity
	\$240,514.40	Action Aid		\$200,000.00	Youth development department ²¹
	\$75,000.00	Jerusalem Bedouins Cooperative	Women as main beneficiaries of the projects	\$280,000.00	An Najah University ²²

²⁰ The Hiwar project was for both clusters under one agreement. The fact that it appeared in both lists of projects was for follow-up purposes.

²¹ During the 5th round, YDD conducted another project targeting women headed families as the only targeted group. Total budget for the second project is 200,000. In 4th round of funding, YDD also targeted women as main target group in a project with a total fund of 220,000.

²² According to the PMU (July 2017), women were not as main beneficiary group for this project, but that it targets families (male and female). The Evaluation team discussion with the IP suggested that in this project and the following one women and children/young people were indeed the main beneficiary group.

		Committee			
Women as main beneficiaries of the projects	\$245,743.00	Dan Church Aid		\$12,000.00	An Najah University
	\$250,000.00	Dan Church Aid		\$60,000.00	First Council for Common Services/ MOEHE ²³
Total	\$1,119,866.40		Total	\$865,750.00	
Percentage of total projects budget	5.63%		Percentage of total projects budget	4.35%	

The first three Rounds were managed through a well-advertised and documented ‘call for proposal’ mechanism, which generated proposals primarily from INGOs and LNGOs. In the third round, CBOs and LGUs were invited to submit proposals and were therefore represented. By the fourth and fifth round, the percentage share of the project portfolio by CBOs, LGUs (Joint Services Councils (JSCs) and Village Councils (VCs), semi-Governmental and governmental units had increased significantly and that of Local and International NGOs decreased. In the first three Rounds, INGOs and LNGOs between them were implementing **80%** of the projects. In Rounds 4 and 5, **32%** of projects were being implemented by LGUs (JSCs and VCs) and CBOs, which can be seen as a positive trend with respect to local community engagement, and the share of LNGOs and INGOs had fallen by nearly **50%**. Figure 4 below illustrates the trend in IPs over the CRDP Programme period.

²³ According to the PMU (July 2017), this agreement was for conducting a study on the solar systems in Al Maleh Area in Tubas and didn’t target women.

Figure 4: Breakdown by Type of Implementing Partners

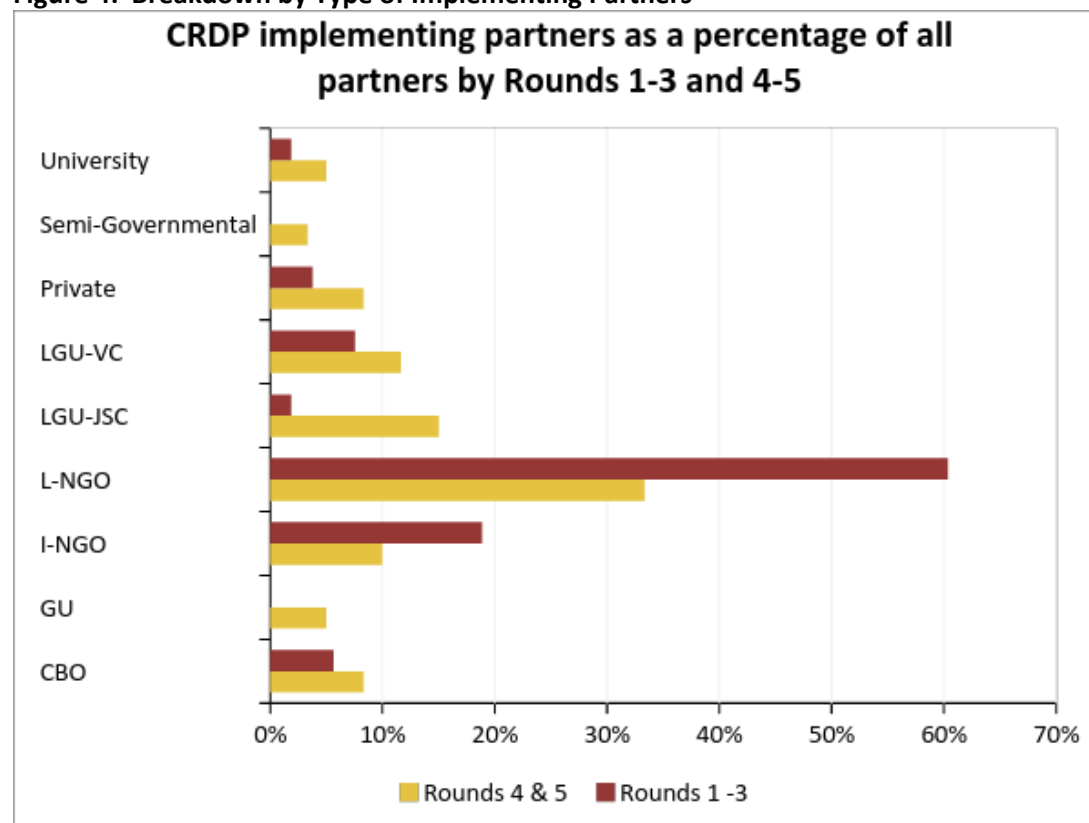


Figure 5 shows the relative vulnerability of all the communities targeted by the CRDP, with data available from the 2015 Vulnerability Profile Project OCHA database of Area C communities which contains a ranking in terms of vulnerability of all Area C communities across 8 vulnerability themes. The vulnerability ranking adopted by OCHA is a measure of the exposure of a community or household to risk and its resilience to coping with the risk. Vulnerability focuses on the short-term coping strategies to managing risks. Unfortunately, time data are not available to do a comparison between the vulnerability in 2009 at the time of the early design discussions of the CRDP and the end of 2016 to assess changes in community status²⁴. The Evaluation Team analyzed all the communities that CRDP targeted into high, medium or low categories across 7 of the 8²⁵ themes that OCHA uses to determine overall vulnerability.²⁶ These were then totaled to give the overall picture of the extent of vulnerability of the communities CRDP targeted. Applying this ranking system to the CRDP portfolio shows that some beneficiary communities in Qalqilya were not highly vulnerable. Overall, communities targeted by CRDP with higher vulnerabilities across the 7 vulnerability

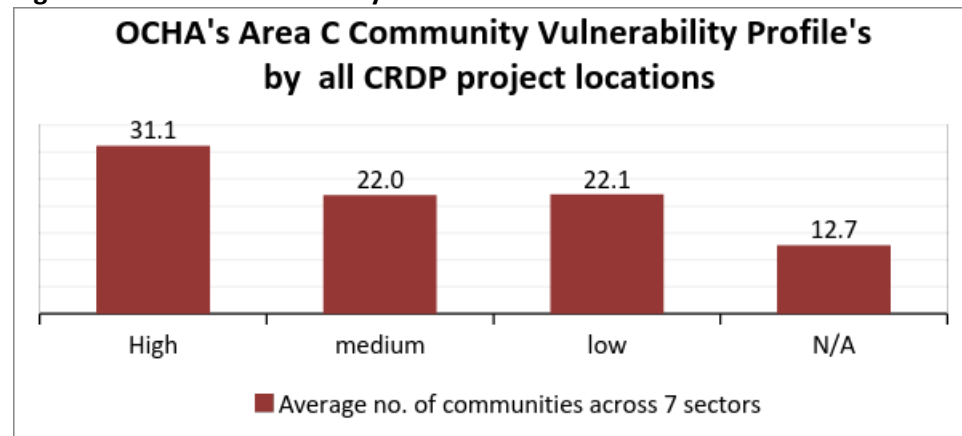
²⁴ Data from OCHA's Vulnerability Profile Project of Area C only became available in the current form in 2013.

²⁵ At the time the analysis was done, data was not available on the theme of natural resources, but as many of the sub-indicators under agriculture measure access to land and water, the analysis is still indicative of access to natural resource issues considered under livelihoods.

²⁶ Another approach would be to apply the resilience index employed by FAO, which focuses not on how the system (community, household) copes with the immediate needs resulting from a shock, but rather how the functionality of the system itself changes over time in meeting those needs. The two analytical approaches – vulnerability and resilience – are complementary. FAO expresses the relationship between the two approaches in an equation showing that vulnerability is a function of the systems exposure to risk and its resilience: $Vulnerability = f(Exposure, Resilience)$.

themes were concentrated in Hebron, Tubas and Tulkarem. The highest vulnerabilities were in agriculture - includes access to water, water and sanitation, and protection. This analysis shows that, while the majority (53 out of 88, or 60%) of communities targeted shown medium to high vulnerability, there was limited uniformity in the selection criteria used for governorates and communities. The analysis also shows that vulnerability is very contextual and multi-sectorial and in every governorate there are some communities, or groups of communities, with high vulnerabilities across all sectors.

Figure 5: Overall Vulnerability Profile of CRDP Communities in Area C from 2014 Figures



Annex 10: Vulnerability Analysis

OCHA Vulnerability Ranking ²⁷

<p>Agriculture vulnerability:</p> <p>high: n/a Medium: n/a Low: n/a</p> <p>Vulnerability level is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connection to water network - Other water sources (filling point, springs, wells/ rainwater, water tanker, other) - Price of water tanker per cubic meter (nis) - Restriction of access to land - Restriction of access to market - Concerns over water quality - Settler violence affecting farming & herding - Change (decrease/ no change) in amount of cultivated land (2000-2013) - Change (decrease/ no change) in number of sheep (2000-2013) 	<p>Education vulnerability:</p> <p>high: n/a Medium: n/a Low: n/a</p> <p>Vulnerability level is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cost of roundtrip to school (nis) - Lack of transportation to school - Distance to school (km) - Closure/ checkpoint/ barrier - Settler violence - Crossing closed military areas
<p>Health vulnerability:</p> <p>high: > 50% Medium: 25-50 % Low: < 25%</p> <p>Vulnerability level is based on weighted indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - distance from clinic - Closure, checkpoint, obstacles/Barrier - Health service cost - No mobile clinic service & >25 nis/trip - Limited opening hours - Lack of skilled staff - Lack of specialized health centers 	<p>Shelter/housing vulnerability:</p> <p>high: > 60% Medium: 35-60 % Low: < 35%</p> <p>Vulnerability level is based on weighted indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shelter (tent/ zinc/ concrete or stone/ cave/ other) - Not weatherproof - At risk of demolition - Experienced demolition since 2000 - Not connected to electricity - Not connected to water network
<p>WASH vulnerability:</p> <p>high: > 50% Medium: 20-50 % Low: < 20%</p> <p>Vulnerability level is based on weighted indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential areas connection to water networks and regularity of water supply - Other water sources (filling point, springs, wells/ rainwater, water tanker, other) - Price of water tanker per cubic meter (nis) - Concerns on water quality - Settler pollution of water 	<p>Protection vulnerability:</p> <p>high: > 50% Medium: 20-50 % Low: < 20%</p> <p>Vulnerability level is based on weighted indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to land - Confiscation/ requisition of land - Military operations/ arrests - Freedom of movement - Access to services - Shelter at risk of demolition - Frequency of settler violence - Barrier - Legal aid needed
<p>Settler violence vulnerability:</p> <p>Frequency: High: Daily to weekly Medium: Weekly to Monthly Low: Less frequent</p> <p>Vulnerability level is based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical attack - destruction/ damage to trees, crop - Blocked access to land - Harassment and intimidation - Pollution of land or water - Trespassing/ takeover of property - Settlement activities 	<p>Access to land vulnerability:</p> <p>high: > 50% Medium: 20-50 % Low: < 20%</p> <p>Vulnerability level is based on weighted indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main livelihood - Access to land - Cost of water tank - Decrease in amount of cultivated land - Decrease in number of cows and sheep

²⁷ Information source: OCHA's interactive Vulnerability Profile of Palestinian Communities in Area C, found at <http://data.ochaopt.org/vpp.aspx>. The 'n/a' indicates that when the data was sourced, the OCHA database was not showing the ranking figures for this.

Annex 11: Universal Lessons on Gender-Sensitive Resilience-Based programming

What current evidence suggests

Recent research being conducted in Palestine suggests that Israeli policies – as well as social and cultural norms - have a gendered impact on resilience. For example, mothers are more likely to feel the negative consequences of being displaced by Israeli military actions much longer than other family members. Access to health and education services impact women and children disproportionately and the threat (and actuality) of violence impacting women and children is also a common phenomenon. This is often expressed as the ‘masculinity crisis’ linked to the loss of livelihoods for male heads of households which results in a higher incidence of gender based violence in households as men vent their frustrations on those closest to them: their wives and children (Overseas Development Institute, Gender and Resilience: From Theory to Practice, Working Paper, January 2016). The lack of women’s ownership of – and control over – productive assets in Palestinian society deprives women of a fundamental means to diversify their livelihood strategies and become more resilient. The emerging evidence implies the need for an integrated and gender-wise cross sectoral approach to the development needs of the communities targeted by resilience building programmes.

Profile of a gender sensitive approach to resilience programming

A gender sensitive approach emphasizes the value of tapping the full potential of Palestinian women and youth to build resilient individuals, households, and communities.

Mainstreaming gender entails a deeper understanding of gender based vulnerabilities to unveil the less visible aspects of vulnerability such as women’s unpaid and unrecognized contribution to livelihoods and in agriculture, the absence of state protection and services to deal with violations faced by women and children in the private sphere, the socially prescribed roles and values that limit accessibility to basic rights, including child labor amongst adolescent boys. Mainstreaming gender in a development response introduces new models that address gender-based vulnerabilities. For example, the development of home gardens for women or the establishment of women’s cooperatives for aggregating processing of agricultural products can add to household food security, income, and empowerment. Sex specificity should also be reflected in the design of assistance eligibility criteria that do not discriminate against those who have no voice or access to resources. It also will be evident in monitoring direct (rather than indirect) beneficiaries of development assistance. Finally, gender focused approaches include increased partnerships with local partners and women’s organizations in implementing development interventions and assessing needs.

Annex 12: Field Work Calendar

FEBRUARY 2017

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
		30 January Kick off meeting with CRDP PMU	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13 Contract signed; Inception report submitted	14	15	16	17	18
19 CRDP/PM U comment received on inception report	20	21 Dominique Lallement arrives in country PMU SWOT meeting	22 Meeting with Mr. Inad Surkhi Ministry of Jerusalem Affairs + Meeting with Mr. Mutasem Anani Ministry of Local Government	23 Meeting with Mr. Abdallah Lahlouh Ministry of Agricultur e	24 Meeting with Mr. Maher Daodi, SIDA + Meeting with Narjess Saidane, UNDP + Skype meeting with Johan Schaar, SIDA	25 Union of Jerusalem Housing Assembly visit to Completed Housing Cooperative Unit with Mahmoud Zahaika + Focus group with EJ IPs+ 2 Youth Developme nt Department project field visits in EJ

26	27	28				
Field visit Jerusalem Anata & Eisawiyye h with Jerusalem Bedouin Cooperative Committee + Meeting with Marwan Durzi, ACCO	Meeting with Estephan Salameh + Focus group with Area C IPs	Field visits to Qalqilya Projects				

MARCH 2017

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
			1 Field visit to Tubas projects	2 PMU meeting with Mr. Jamal Al Aref + field visit to Bethlehem projects	3 Meeting with Mr. Nader Atta, UNDP, Representative Office of Norway meeting with Mr. Morten Aulund, Mr. Ghassan Shakhshier & Mr. Tor E. Gjerde + Meeting with Mr. Maher Daoudi, SIDA + Meeting with Ms. Karita Laisi, Finland Rep. Office	4 Document review, analysis and write up
5	6 Document review, analysis and write up	7 Document review, analysis and write up	8 Document review, analysis and write up	9 Document review, analysis and write up	10	11 Document review, analysis and write up
12	13 Document review, analysis and write up	14 Meeting/skype with Ms. Riham Kharroub & Mr. Andrea	15 Document review, analysis and write up	16 Document review, analysis and write up	17	18 Document review, analysis and write up

	up	Nasi, Austrian Rep Office and Development Agency	up			write up
19 Document review, analysis and write up	20 Telephone call with Mr. Eric De Muynck, Belgium Cooperation + Meeting/skype with Mr. Roberto Valent, UNDP	21 Meeting/skype with Dr. Azzam Saleh Ayasa, FAO	22 Document review, analysis and write up	23 Document review, analysis and write up	24	25 Document review, analysis and write up
26	27 Document review, analysis and write up	28 Document review, analysis and write up	29 Document review, analysis and write up	30 Document review, analysis and write up	31	

APRIL 2017

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
						1 Document review, analysis and write up

2	3 Document review, analysis and write up	4 Document review, analysis and write up	5 Skype Call with Ghassan Kasabreh, NDC	6 Document review, analysis and write up	7	8 Document review, analysis and write up
9	10 Submission of draft evaluation report	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18 Presentation	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

Annex 13: Achievements of Programme (Rounds 1-3)

Indicator		Type	Output Target		Output Actual		% of Target met		Comments
			Unit	B'ficiary	Unit	B'ficiary	Unit	B'ficiary	
Output 1: Public and social infrastructure in Area C and EJRM improved									
1	# of new students that have access to education in schools targeted by the CRDP in Area C and EJRM (disaggregated by sex and age)	Outcome	no target set in RRF	900	70	6,781	n/a	653	well exceeded
2	# of communities in Area C which have improved access to health services	Outcome	7	no target set in RRF	105	7,216	1,400	n/a	well exceeded
3	% decrease in time spent by women on milk-shaking and laundry thanks to targeted herder communities' access to renewable and clean energy	Outcome	60%	no target set in RRF	67%	n/a	117	n/a	exceeded
		Outcome		2,500 people in Area C have access to renewable energy	n/a	1,772	n/a	71	not met
4	# Palestinians targeted by the CRDP who have improved their right to proper and decent housing in Area C and EJRM (disaggregated by sex and age)	Outcome	no target set in RRF	no target set in RRF	n/a	2,586	n/a	n/a	n/a
Output 2: Improved access to and protection of natural resources									
5	# of water springs are rehabilitated that are targeted by the CRDP to ensure rehabilitation, protection and better access for Palestinians	Output/Outcome	8	no target set in RRF	3	5,153	38	n/a	not met

6	# of community-based initiatives that are supported to use renewable technologies for household needs or livelihoods production (such as biogas, solar energy-run cooking ovens, treated grey water for agricultural irrigation, etc., with a special focus on those with positive impact in life conditions for women)	Output	20	no target set in RRF	0	n/a	0	n/a	not met
7	# of historical and environmental areas of high value restored and activated by the CRDP	output	5	no target set in RRF	4	950 + All Jerusalem residents who visit the old city	80	n/a	not met
Output 3: Economic opportunities enhanced through support to livelihoods in Area C and EJRM									
8	% of targeted households that increases their family income due to CRDP activities (data disaggregated by sex and age)	outcome indicator	75%	no target set in RRF	0	0	0	n/a	not met
9	% of business initiatives supported by CRDP which targets specifically women	output	30%	no target set in RRF	50%	374	167	n/a	well exceeded
10	# of agricultural holdings and business initiatives targeted by the CRDP that have improved production	outcome	no target set in RRF	no target set in RRF	0	0	n/a	n/a	
11	# of dunums of land reclaimed	output	5,000 set in Year 2	no target set in RRF	2,065	22,575	0	n/a	not met
Output 4: Rights of Palestinian citizens in Area C and EJRM are upheld through legal protection, advocacy and community participation and mobilization									
12	# of cases filed in Israeli courts	output - cancelled legal assistance not being provided directly by CRDP	# of cases filed in Israeli courts	no target set in RRF				n/a	

1 3	% of participation of women and youth (under 30) in CRDP-supported initiatives that promote human rights, human rights-based advocacy, community participation and mobilization	output	at least 30% women and 50% youth (under 30) among those who participate in CRDP-supported initiatives	no target set in RRF	45% Women 60% Youth	15,191	150 120	n/a	exceeded
1 4	# of initiatives promoting human rights based advocacy, community participation and mobilization	output	40 initiatives promoting human rights....	reduced to 7 in Year 2 report	12 initiatives	15,191	171	n/a	well exceeded