



ANNEX I

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. BACKGROUND

In 1967, Israel occupied the West Bank and unilaterally annexed to its territory 70.5 km² of the occupied area, which were subsequently integrated within the Jerusalem municipality. This annexation contravenes international law and was not recognized by the UN Secretary Council or UN member states¹. Irrespective of Israel's annexation, the area of East Jerusalem continues to form part of the oPt (GA proclaimed State of Palestine) and its Palestinian residents remain protected by international humanitarian law.²

East Jerusalem has traditionally served as the focus of political center, socio-economic, religious and cultural life for the entire Palestinian population. It connects the northern with the southern part of the West bank. The occupation regime for controlling East Jerusalem, constructing the Separation Wall that isolated the city of its strategic center and establishing and expanding the settlements in its land have eroded the aspiration of viable Palestinian state. the latest procedures by Israeli Authorities of imposing E1 plans in East Jerusalem that will isolate the West Bank into disconnected enclaves further diminishes any prospects for achieving this internationally recognized aspiration.

The total population of Jerusalemites stands around 360,882 comprising 38% of Jerusalem's total population. 78% of them living under the poverty line including 84% of children³. As illustrated by OCHA's Report (East Jerusalem- Key Humanitarian Concerns, 2011), Palestinians living in East Jerusalem continue to suffer from discriminatory distribution of basic social services and infrastructure, despite their obligations to pay the high taxes such as "Arnona" (Property Tax). As a consequence, schools are overcrowded, with shortages in classrooms, poor health services, and with public utilities that are poorly maintained, and environmental services which are neglected.

According to the current projections, the Palestinian people in Jerusalem, require more than 1500 building permits each year to cater for their natural growth estimated at 3% and cope with the existing grave shortage of housing units, which reached around 42 thousand units. Israel's Jerusalem Municipality only issues 200 permits, this indeed, after a lengthy process of approvals that takes sometimes years and years.

Under these circumstances, the Palestinians are forced to take the risk of building housing units "illegally" as per the Israeli definition, most of them are likely exposed for demolition under court orders. It is estimated that 30% of the buildings in East Jerusalem (10,000 houses) were built without permits and are thus 'illegal' under Israeli law, where four out of every five houses built every year are "illegal."

¹ Security Council Resolutions 478,476,465,298,271,267,252

² OCHA, The Planning crisis of East Jerusalem, April 2009

³ The Association for Civil Rights in Israel, May 2012



Pressure on housing, complicated permitting regime, high cost of construction and lack of lands left most of the majority of people live in slums attempting to survive in very old housing units in the Old City of Jerusalem and the surroundings areas. These constraints also increased rental prices that have forced thousands of Palestinians to relocate away from Jerusalem as a centre of life, to other more affordable areas in close localities and neighbourhoods, that have also been subject to new social and economic problems and lacking the proper services and facilities to respond to the new demand, such as Kufur Aqab and Shu'fat Camp. In turn, this has exposed them to new threats of dissolving their residency and denying their rights.

The high poverty rate among the people in Jerusalem and increased cost of living have limited housing opportunities and affected all possibilities for accessing adequate and safe housing conditions, therefore, more than 50,000 marginalized people and local income families are in a much deteriorated state, especially in the old city and close surroundings, where room densities are high, indicating "slum housing" conditions under international standards. Quality of health and education were impacted as a result of the dire housing conditions. People are suffering from chronic illness of different types and levels and students are pacing in schools with very serious low achievements and in certain manners with high drop-out rates. The housing conditions are considered as a major barrier for reinforcing the social capital and cohesion of the people through the lack of trust, active participation and feeling the identity.

Within this context, UNDP/PAPP is currently implementing House Rehabilitation interventions in East Jerusalem a total value of USD 1,000,000. The project seeks to mobilize additional assistance for enhancing the living conditions of 60 marginalized and low income families in Jerusalem (female headed-household xx, male headed household xx), through increasing access to adequate and safe housing conditions. Additionally, the project aims to contribute at multi-dimensional levels in alleviating economic burdens by supporting the rehabilitation of housing units and creating job opportunities, ultimately strengthening the resilience of the Palestinian people in Jerusalem, safeguarding their existence and reinforcing the social capital and cohesion.

The project is deploying self-help modality, The Self Help Modality has been utilized extensively over the past years by the United Nations Development Programme in delivering support to the Housing Sector in the Occupied Palestinian territory, especially in the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem, aiming to provide the full ownership to the beneficiaries to rehabilitate or reconstruct housing units mainly in dire needs or resulting from frequent Israeli incursions. This model provides the opportunity to carry out fast-track implementation, increase community engagement and commitment, and offer massive employment generation.

The Self Help model utilizes a comprehensive approach and includes carrying out detailed surveys and on-site assessments, identification and selection of potential beneficiaries based on pre-set criteria, providing reasonable grants, also based on up-to-date socio-economic surveys.

Under this particular modality, UNDP enters into legal agreements with the selected beneficiaries. The agreement includes all the legal terms, conditions and roles and responsibilities, in addition to



the schedule of installments aligned with the scope of works and risk mitigation procedures. Selected beneficiaries are responsible for opening special accounts in one of the local operating banks for future fund transfers by UNDP. Beneficiaries are given the right to implement the activities under the agreed scope of works utilizing their capacity if available or hiring contractor(s) to perform the works on their behalf.

As part of the quality control and assurance procedures, UNDP provides technical support through site supervision of the works by specialized multi-disciplinary engineers closely monitored by a quality assurance team. Numbers of engineers and distribution are based on the volume of interventions and their geographical locations. Funds are transferred by UNDP to the contractors in installments, based on approved milestones and UNDP's quality assurance system and engineers' certification. Progress reports are periodically produced in a transparent manner and shared with the donor(s) showing the status of activities and disbursements and other essential components in line with UNDP reporting rules and regulations. It is worth mentioning that UNDP is currently utilizing this model in managing the implementation of the house rehabilitation programmes in East Jerusalem, where more than 350 households are being supported.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSIGNMENT:

Within this scope, UNDP is intending to outsource technical capacity to produce an assessment report containing a detailed list of lessons learned. The evaluation report will review the stages of the project implementation, measuring to what extent the objective/output/activities have been achieved against the results and resources framework, and identifying what have hindered or facilitated the success of the project. The lessons learned section is aimed at capturing key lessons to assess what adaptation approaches/measures were effective in various areas.

3. SCOPE OF WORK:

The House Rehabilitation project will be evaluated using the following criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, timeliness and sustainability. The final evaluation will focus on the following aspects: A) project objective/outputs; B) processes; C) monitoring and evaluation; and D) conclusions and lessons learned. For each aspect, a wide array of factors will be considered, including but not limited to:

- A) Project Objective/Output
 - i. Objective, Output, Activities
 - Effectiveness and Efficiency of project activities
 - Progress in the achievement of outcomes/Outputs, measured against the baselines and indicators set at the outset of the project.
- B) Processes
 - i. Institutional arrangement



- Formulation and implementation stages
 - Consultative processes
 - Capacity Building initiatives
 - Project related complementary activities
 - Assumptions and risks
- ii. Partnerships
- Assessment of national level involvement and perception of partners
 - Assessment of local partnerships and their involvement
- iii. Processes and Administration
- Project administration procedures
 - Key decisions and outputs
 - Project oversight and active engagement by UNDP and stakeholders
- iv. Coordination mechanisms
- Appropriateness and efficiency of coordinating mechanisms and approaches between implementing partners and oversight bodies
 - Proposed improved coordination mechanisms and approaches
- C) Monitoring and Evaluation
- Identify problems/constraints, which impacted on successful delivery of the project identified at the project design stage
 - Identify threats/ risks to project success that emerged during implementation and strategies implemented to overcome these threats/ risks
 - Assess the extent, appropriateness and effectiveness of adaptive management at all levels of the project implementation
 - Assess to what degree the project has contributed to gender equality (e.g. through addressing gender stereotypes, dominant/violent masculinities, unequal power dynamics, and traditional norms etc. Assess the impact on male and female beneficiaries and whether there has been any difference in how men and women have benefitted from the project.
- D) Conclusions, Lessons Learned
- Identify key lessons emerging
 - Identify effective approaches/measures
 - Identify elements hindering or promoting success

4. RESPONSIBILITIES:

UNDP will coordinate with the national counterparts, namely, Welfare Association as a key partner in implementing the project, beneficiaries and all concerned parties to provide to the Individual consultant all the necessary facilitation needed for a successful completion of the tasks.

The consultant will be expected to produce:

1. An inception plan: The plan should outline the overall strategies, actions and timeline of the evaluation
2. An evaluation report: The report should not be more than 20 pages in English language. It should include a detailed lessons learned and the list of all people interviewed
3. A draft of the inception plan should be submitted within one week after the contract is issued. A draft of the evaluation report should be submitted within 2 weeks of the end of the evaluator's mission, and a final copy within one week after receiving written comments on the drafts. The draft and the evaluations of the products should be submitted to UNDP.

5. DELIVERABLES:

| Deliverables | Target Date | Level of input |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Review of documentation | 20.08.18 | 1 week(5 working days) |
| 2. Interviews with key stakeholders | 01.09.18 | 2weeks(10 working days) |
| 3. Follow up inquired and development of draft products | 15.09.18 | 1 week (5 working days) |
| 4. Stakeholders to review the drafts and submit comments to the evaluator | 1.10.18 | 2 weeks(10 working days) |
| 5. Finalise an evaluation report and a lessons learned document that reflect comments | 10.10.18 | 1 week (5 working days) |
| Total duration | | 7 weeks |