



Evaluation of the European Union's Cooperation with the occupied Palestinian territory and support to the Palestinian people 2008 – 2013

**Final Report
Volume 2
May 2014**

*Evaluation carried out on behalf of
the European Commission*

Development
and
Cooperation
EuropeAid



Development
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Contract No 2012/307554 Version 1

**This evaluation was commissioned by
the Evaluation Unit of the
Directorate General for Development and Cooperation –
EuropeAid (European Commission)**

***The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view
which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission or by the authorities of
the concerned countries***

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The authors accept sole responsibility for this report, drawn up on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities. The report does not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission.

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ANNEX 1: TERMS OF REFERENCES



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation — EuropeAid

Quality and Impact - Evaluation

**Evaluation of the European Union's
co-operation
with
the occupied Palestinian territory and support to the Palestinian
people
Country Level Evaluation**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

January 2013

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1 MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes and activities is a priority¹ of the European Commission, including legislation and other non-spending activities². Evaluation is key in accounting for management of the allocated funds, for informing decision making and for promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation. Focus on the **outcomes and impact** of European Union (EU) actions is of primary importance in the context of EU evolving cooperation policy and increasing emphasis has been placed on **result-oriented approaches**³.

The evaluation of the European Union's co-operation with **the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)** is part of the **2012** evaluation programme as approved by the Commissioners for Development, and agreed by the Commissioners for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood, Humanitarian Aid and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

The main objectives of the evaluation are:

- to provide the relevant external co-operation services of the European Union⁴ and the wider public with an **overall independent assessment** of the European Union's past and current cooperation and partnership relations with **the occupied Palestinian territory**;
- to identify key lessons and to produce strategic, operational and forward looking recommendations in order to mainly improve the current and future European Union's strategies, programmes and actions.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Country context

The particular circumstances created by the Middle East conflict have a major impact on political and economic conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and on the EU cooperation with the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt).

In September 1993, the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel signed the Palestinian Declaration of Principles establishing the framework for an interim period of Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. This was the first in a series of steps known as the "Oslo Peace process". A transfer of powers and responsibilities from Israeli to Palestinian control took place following the Israel-PLO Cairo Agreement of 4 May 1994 on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area. The transfer of civil government and partial security responsibilities from Israel to the Palestinian Authority took place in other areas of the West Bank pursuant to the Israel-PLO 1995 Interim Agreement.

¹ EU Financial regulation (art 27); REGULATION (EC) No 1905/2006; REGULATION (EC) No 1889/2006, REGULATION (EC) No 1638/2006; REGULATION (EC) No 1717/2006; COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 215/2008

² SEC(2007)213 "Responding to Strategic Needs: Reinforcing the use of evaluation"

³ COM (2011) 637 final "Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change"

⁴ DG DEVCO, EEAS and the EU Delegation will be the main users of the evaluation. The evaluation should also generate results of interest to governmental and civil society partners, EU Institutions and civil society in Brussels and in the MSs Capitals.

Pursuant to the Interim Agreement, the Palestinian Territory was divided into Areas A, B, and C indicating differing levels of Palestinian and Israeli control, although the effective exercise of responsibilities in these areas has been blurred since the onset of the Intifada.

As an annex to the Oslo Accords (establishing the interim Palestinian government), the Paris Protocol was signed in 1994. It defines the economic relationship between Israel and the Palestinian Authority in six major areas – customs, taxes, labour, agriculture, industry and tourism. Particularly it mandates Israeli control over Palestine's external trade and collection of customs duties. Before the Paris Protocol was signed, the Israeli Civil Administration collected taxes from residents of the Palestinian territory and spent this revenue on them. The customs Israel collected from the Palestinians, however, remained in its treasury. Under the Paris Protocol, revenue from customs would be transferred to the Palestinians monthly and the Palestinian Authority would be able to collect taxes directly from residents. The protocol also stipulates that the Palestinian Authority's VAT rate would remain similar to Israel's and would not be more than 2 per cent lower.

In January 1996, Palestinians held their first presidential and legislative elections for an interim 88-member Palestinian Legislative Council (PLO) and President (Ra'is) of the Palestinian Authority. The Declaration of Principles under the Oslo accords had established a two-phased timetable. After the interim period, the second phase was expected to address "permanent status" or "final status" issues, and resolve "remaining issues", including: Jerusalem, refugees, settlements, security arrangements, borders, relations and cooperation with other neighbours, and other issues of common interest. A final status agreement would mark the official peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, including the possible establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state. These negotiations were postponed on a number of occasions and the Camp David summit in July 2000 failed to reach an accord.

Developments since September 2000: with the onset of the second Intifada in late September 2000, the region has experienced unprecedented levels of violence and bloodshed.

Official negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority for a peaceful resolution to the conflict collapsed soon after the Taba talks in January 2001 and violence and terrorist attacks increased dramatically. As a result, there have been regular Israeli incursions into and reoccupation of a large part of Palestinian controlled towns and villages, curfew and severe restrictions imposed on the movement of persons, in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Intifada and violence associated with the conflict had, by the beginning of 2004, claimed the lives of over 3300 people and over 24,000 persons had sustained injuries.

Closures and curfew, restricting movement of both goods and people, have led to a worsening humanitarian situation and the Palestinian economy has experienced an unprecedented decline since September 2000.

Israel has begun to construct a "separation barrier" in the West Bank on the grounds that this will provide greater security against attacks and suicide bombings inside Israel. The International Court of Justice (ICJ), in its Advisory Opinion finds that the construction by Israel of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and its associated régime are contrary to international law. In relation to the daily life of the inhabitants, the Court finds that the construction of the wall impede the liberty of movement of the inhabitants of the territory and impede the exercise by the persons concerned of the right to work, to health, to education and to an adequate standard of living.

The United Nations and the World Bank have also reported to the international community on the negative social and economic consequences of the barrier for the Palestinian population.

The Quartet (UN, US, EU and Russia) Roadmap, published in April 2003, sets out the steps which need to be taken towards a comprehensive settlement to the Israel-Palestinian conflict by 2005, by which time an independent, democratic and viable Palestinian state should emerge, living side by side in peace and security with Israel and its neighbours. The political horizon set in the Roadmap was confirmed at the Aqaba Summit in June 2003.

In 2006 Hamas, the proclaimed Islamic resistance movement to Israeli occupation which has been listed by the EU as a terrorist organisation won a majority at the Palestinian parliamentary elections.

Hamas refusal to recognise Israel, renounces violence, and endorses existing agreements (conditions set by the Quartet) led to international boycott of the PA and to aid suspension. In addition to this, Israel's freeze on clearance revenues, aid suspension to Palestinians and loan service deductions by local banks resulted in the PA's near bankruptcy. By May 2006, power struggle between Fatah and Hamas supporters reached the streets and raised fears of civil war. A Unity government by Hamas and Fatah was formed in March 2007 but as Hamas took control over the Gaza Strip in June 2007, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas appointed a new Caretaker Government and declared the Hamas authority in Gaza illegal. Hamas' coming to power in Gaza has thus given a new internal dimension to the conflict in WB&GS. As a result of the split the PLC suspended its work. The legal and political division between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip grew wider in the last years.

The Annapolis conference in 2007 however re-launched the peace negotiations and the two-state solution. In December 2008-January 2009 the Israeli army launched operation 'Cast Lead', a large-scale military offensive in the Gaza Strip that caused an unprecedented level of destruction and human suffering for Palestinians.

Again, in 2010 the Israeli and Palestinian leaders, Binyamin Netanyahu and Mahmoud Abbas, began direct talks in Washington in September 2010 after US president Barack Obama launched his initiative to forge a Middle East peace agreement. Since then the peace process stalled and the overall situation of the PA worsened. On 14 May 2012, the Council of Foreign Ministers expressed its concern on the threats to the two-state solution. Several elements contribute to the present volatile situation of oPt, and to the restriction of the window for a two-state solution.

- The announced reconciliation between Hamas and Fatah (and other factions) has not been followed up by any concrete developments.
- The continuing closure of the Gaza Strip imposed by Israel and restrictions on access and movement in the West Bank, in particular to and from East Jerusalem.
- The severe fiscal crisis the Palestinian Authority is experiencing, which threatens to become protracted given the recent and projected declines in donor assistance. There is a widening gap between its incomes and its mandatory expenditures that is putting at risk the livelihood of thousands of Palestinian families who depend on PA salaries, as well as the economy of both the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund indicate the Palestinian economy has become heavily aid dependent and prospects for fiscal sustainability are eroding.
- The worsening of the situation in East Jerusalem, whose annexation from Israel was never recognised by the international community. Isolation from the rest of the West Bank, notably through the construction of the Separation Barrier and settlement expansion in and around the eastern parts of the city, has severely affected the economic activities of East Jerusalem.
- The expansion of settlements in Area C. Area C, the only contiguous area in the West Bank, comprises crucial natural resources and land for the future demographic and economic growth of a viable Palestinian state. State building efforts in Area C, by the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the EU, are therefore of utmost importance.

Within this framework, EU-Palestinian relations have witnessed in recent years a significant development, with the resumption of the activities of the Joint Committee, the establishment of initially four subcommittees⁵ and the launching of the political dialogue. On the Palestinian side, the PA has proven its ability to be a full partner within the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) through active participation and fruitful exchanges. On the EU side, the landmark Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions of December 2009 and of May 2012 put forth the path for renewed EU engagement with the Palestinian Authority by expressing the EU's commitment to "further develop its

⁵ These include: (1) human rights, governance and rule of law; (2) economic and financial matters, trade, customs issues; (3) social affairs; (4) energy, environment, transport, science and technology

After a ceasefire was negotiated, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), on 29 November 2012, voted to upgrade the status of the Palestinians to that of a *"non-member observer state"*. It follows a failed bid to join the international body as a full member state in 2011 because of a lack of support in the UN Security Council. The change allows the Palestinians to participate in General Assembly debates. It also improves the Palestinians' chances of joining UN agencies and the International Criminal Court (ICC), although the process would be neither automatic nor guaranteed.

However, the vote has also negative implications on the PA's financial crisis as Israel has threatened to suspend the transfer of tax revenues as reaction to the vote at UNGA. This situation is linked to the centrality of the Paris Protocol to the Palestinian economy; this agreement is now subject to many criticism and protests. Its detractors argue that it has guaranteed Israel full control of the Palestinian economy, including imports, exports, taxes and prices and it has contributed to dependency on foreign aid.

The current escalation between Israel and armed factions in Gaza illustrates starkly the dysfunctional Israel-Palestine peace process as well as the greater roadblocks to surmounting intra-Palestinian differences. The current situation is also a result of the hardening of positions by the principal protagonists – Israel, the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the Hamas – in the recent past. These events underline once again the fragility of the situation and the urgent need for getting the Israeli-Palestinian peace process back on track to progress toward a two state solution which allows Israelis and Palestinians to live alongside each other in peace and security.

2.2 Overview of European Union's cooperation with OPT

2.2.1 Institutional framework

The European Union (EU) works with the Palestinian Authority (PA) to build up the institutions of a future democratic, independent and viable Palestinian State living side-by-side with Israel in peace and security. The EU has played an active role since the start of the Middle East Peace Process, and together with the United States, Russia and the United Nations, it is a member of the Middle East Quartet, which supports the implementation of a two-state solution based on the 2003 Roadmap for Peace. These efforts are regularly debated by the EU Council of Ministers.

The Palestinian Authority and the European Community (EC) first established contractual relations in 1997 when the EC and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, for the benefit of the PA, concluded an **Interim Association Agreement on trade and cooperation**. On the basis of this agreement, the **EU-PA European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan** was signed in **May 2005**.

The **European Neighborhood Policy (ENP)**, established in 2004 with the enlargement of the European Union, offers the EU and the Palestinian Authority a framework to reinforce an already close relationship in preparation for the establishment of an independent and viable Palestinian State. The PA is a full partner within the ENP.

Within this framework, EU-Palestinian relations have witnessed in recent years a significant development, with the resumption of the activities of the Joint Committee, the establishment of initially four subcommittees⁵ and the launching of the political dialogue. On the Palestinian side, the PA has proven its ability to be a full partner within the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) through active participation and fruitful exchanges. On the EU side, the landmark **Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions of December 2009** and of **May 2012** put forth the path for renewed EU engagement with the Palestinian Authority by expressing the EU's commitment to "further develop its

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bilateral relations with the Palestinian Authority reflecting shared interests, including in the framework of the ENP.⁶ The first step was to increase the number of ENP subcommittees to enable a more effective and policy-driven dialogue with full involvement of civil society⁷.

2.2.2 A privileged EU-PA partnership

In recent years, EU-PA relations have focused primarily on supporting PA's state-building efforts, as defined within the framework of the *Palestinian Reform and Development Programme (PRDP) 2008-2010* and of the two-year Government plan from 2009 *Palestine-Ending the occupation, Establishing the State*, both of which the EU has supported politically and financially. The *Palestinian National Development Plan (NDP) 2011-2013* consolidates the achievements of the previous programmes. The Palestinian side has been working on an ambitious reform agenda making a strategic choice to anchor its socio-economic development with that of the EU. As the major and most predictable donor to the Palestinian people, the EU has responded and been instrumental in the successful institution-building effort of the PA. In this regard the EU has concurred with the assessment of the World Bank and other international financing institutions that "if the Palestinian Authority maintains its current performance in institution building and delivery of public services, it is well positioned for the establishment of a State at any point in the near future". The donors reconfirmed their assessment of the state readiness of the Palestinian Authority regarding the institutions studied at the AHLC held on 21 March 2012 in Brussels.

EU-Palestinian relations take place in the context of the overall changing political situation in the region and in the paradigm of the EU's defining role and added value in global governance, "which is reflected in its active support for democracy, the rule of law, the protection of human rights and human security alongside compliance with international environmental and social conventions, open trade as well as decent work agenda."⁸

In particular, recent events in the Neighbourhood have shown "the necessity of heeding the legitimate aspirations of the peoples in the region, including those of Palestinians for statehood."⁹

European Union and the Palestinian Authority have finalised a new **Action Plan**¹⁰. The Palestinian Authority will be among the first partners to have a new Action Plan reflecting the new response to a changing neighbourhood based on differentiation, mutual accountability and a shared commitment to universal values, international law, international human rights standards, democracy and the rule of law. The new EU approach entails closer political association and progressive economic integration for those partners who are willing and able to move further in their reform objectives. The subcommittees are the ideal tool to monitor the implementation of these priorities and their conclusions will be reflected in the work of the Joint Committee, as well as in the EU annual progress report.

2.2.3 Cooperation Framework

Due to the continuing emergency situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip there is no Country Strategy paper (CSP) and National Indicative Programmes (NIPs) under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) covering the period 2007-2010 and 2011-2013. The programming and decisions on the funds to be committed has to date always been done annually. A **Country Progress Report** assessing the progress in the implementation of the ENP Action Plan has been released every year since 2004.

⁶ Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions, 8 December 2009

⁸ Global Europe: A New Approach to Financing External Action

⁹ Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions, 23 May 2011

¹⁰ Adoption of the new Action Plan December 2012

The European Union - European Commission and EU Member States - is the biggest multilateral donor of financial assistance to the Palestinians. European Community assistance to the Palestinians began in 1971, when the first contribution was made to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. In 1993 an international donor mechanism, the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC), was established to coordinate the assistance to the Palestinians. At the local level donor co-ordination takes place in various forums under the Local Development Forum (LDF) and its four "Strategy Groups".¹¹

With the outbreak of the Second Intifada, and the severe decline of the economic and social conditions which put into question the viability of the Palestinian Authority, EU's assistance was re-orientated towards direct financial support to the PA budget, while at the same time assisting the PA in preparing itself for statehood, reviving the economy and addressing urgent humanitarian needs. In 2006 and 2007, a large part of EU assistance was channeled through the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM) for direct assistance to the Palestinian people.

On February 1 2008, the EC launched a new mechanism, PEGASE, (French acronym for Mécanisme "Palestino - Européen de Gestion et d'Aide Socio-Economique"). PEGASE covers both recurrent costs of the Palestinian Authority (salaries and pensions, vulnerable Palestinian families, arrears due by the PA to the private sector) and development projects in the four sectors of the NDP (governance, social development, economic & private sector, public infrastructure). Until the end of 2009, PEGASE also paid for the provision of fuel for electricity production in Gaza. It is particularly appreciated by the Palestinian Authority for its alignment with the PRDP and the National Development Plan and the strong sense of ownership on the part of Palestinians, as well as for its flexibility and its catalytic nature in attracting funds from other donors without multiplying transaction costs.

Other donors are also providing support for direct financial assistance through non-PEGASE channels, including directly to the PA budget or via the World Bank Trust Fund.

The EU also funds various infrastructure projects, judicial and financial reform initiatives and program that support the Palestinian security, health, education systems as well the re-launch of legitimate private sector business in Gaza which was destroyed or damaged as a result of "Operation Cast Lead" in December 2008-January 2009.

Specific support is also provided to Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem and in the Area C.

The EU provided significant funds to the **United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)**, which is responsible for health, education and social service provision to the Palestine refugee population in West Bank and Gaza, as well as in neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Jordan and Syria). The European Union is the largest multilateral donor to Palestine refugees through UNRWA.

Other EU instruments supplement the ENPI assistance package. The oPt benefits from cooperation activities financed under thematic instruments such as the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), Instrument of Stability (IS), and the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI); **thematic programmes**: Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development (NSA-LA), Investing in People, Civil Society facility and Food Security. These thematic lines have the additional advantage of permitting the EU to intervene directly in support of civil society organizations in the Gaza Strip.

The occupied Palestinian territory also benefits from **humanitarian assistance**. The Directorate general of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) has provided around €600 million in humanitarian aid to help to meet the basic needs of Palestinians in the oPt, as well as the Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria since 2000 (beginning of the Second Intifada). This

¹¹ Targeted technical assistance is co-ordinated through Governance (EU chair), Security (UK co-chair), Justice (Netherlands co-chair) and Social Protection Sector (SWGs) working groups.

funding is channelled by ECHO partners (UN agencies, NGOs and international organisations like ICRC, etc.). The total allocation and sectors of intervention of the successive annual funding have adjusted to the evolving situation on the ground in terms of food assistance, health, psychosocial support, shelter, water and sanitation, protection and coordination activities.

In addition to this bilateral allocation, the occupied Palestinian territory benefits from cooperation activities financed under the ENPI multi-country and regional programmes, in particular the 'Partnership for Peace' initiative for civil society organisations.

Over the period 2008-2012 the European Union provided more than €2.3 billion in support to the Palestinian people in the OPT and in neighboring countries, which reaches above 4.7 billion for the period 2000-2012 .

3 SCOPE

3.1 Legal, temporal and thematic scope

3.1.1 Legal Scope

The overall engagement with the Palestinian Authority should be taken into consideration including agreements, the co-operation framework and any other official commitments. This concern: the Interim Association Agreement on trade and cooperation (1997); the EU-PA European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan (2005) and the recently approved Policy Action Plan (2012); ENP Instrument including PEGASE mechanism, support to Palestine refugees through UNRWA; EIDHR, Instrument for Stability (IfS), and the relevant DCI thematic programmes.¹² Regional programmes are included when relevant to the focal sectors of the EU assistance.¹³

Changes in the European Union institutional set-up with the creation the European External Action Service (EEAS) should be taken into account.

3.1.2 Temporal Scope and evaluation criteria

The evaluation covers the European Union's co-operation strategy with the country and its implementation during the period 2008-2012 (as well as on *intended* effects for the period under the current programming (2013),¹⁴ and the *consistency* between programming and implementation for the same period.

The evaluation will use the five standard OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely – relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability; plus:

- the *value added of the European Union's* interventions (at both the strategic and implementation levels);
- the *3Cs*: coordination and complementarity of the European Union's interventions with other donors' interventions (focusing on EU Member States); and coherence between the European Union 's interventions in the field of development cooperation and other European Union policies

¹² For the list of thematic programmes see the section on *Technical and financial cooperation*, page 4

¹³ See section on the thematic scope For the list of thematic programmes see the section on *Technical and financial cooperation*, page 4

¹³ See section on the thematic scope

¹⁴

that are likely to affect the partner country. Coherence should be considered as well as evaluation criteria.

For definitions of criteria see annex 5.

3.1.3 Thematic scope

The evaluation should assess the following areas of *European Union* co-operation with the oPt including focal and non-focal sectors and will shed light on successful cases and failures in relation to each sector and provide the general lessons to be taken into consideration for the future support.

Focal sectors:

- **Democracy, Human Rights, Justice and security**
- **Private sector development and Trade issues**
- **Infrastructure (water)**

Non-focal sectors:

- **Social sectors (education, health, relief and social services)**
- **Support to Palestinian refugees**
- **Food security**

In addition the LRRD (Linking relief, rehabilitation and development) features of the EU intervention should be considered since increased cooperation have been put in place, notably recently, to follow the LRRD approach and to have more complementary actions between humanitarian assistance and development aid.

Due to the specificity of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory special attention should be devoted to the **conflict context and its implication in the design and the implementation** of the EU strategy and support.

Based on the evolving EU cooperation framework, **political and policy dialogue** should be taken into proper consideration.

The contractor should also consider whether the following cross-cutting:¹⁵ *gender and children's rights* and *environment sustainability* were taken into account in the programming documents and the extent to which they have been reflected in the implementation modalities.

Interventions funded by ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Office), and EIB (European Investment Bank) are not part of the evaluation scope. However, coherence and complementarity between these interventions and the strategy/ies evaluated must be examined. The coherence and coordination of the civilian CSDP missions EUPOL COPPS and EUBAM RAFAH with the Community actions will be considered as well.

¹⁵Cross-cutting issues are those of the European Consensus on Development (Article 101): Human rights; Gender equality; Democracy; Good governance; Children's rights; Indigenous people's rights; Environment sustainability; Combating HIV/AIDS

4 METHODOLOGY AND DELIVERABLES

The overall methodological guidance to be used is available on the web page of the DG DEVCO Evaluation Unit under the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/methodology/index_en.htm

The basic approach to the assignment consists of three *main phases*, which encompasses several methodological stages. *Deliverables* in the form of reports¹⁶ and slide presentations should be submitted at the end of the corresponding stages.

The table below summaries these links:

<i>Evaluation Phases:</i>	<i>Methodological Stages:</i>	<i>Deliverables¹⁷:</i>
1. <u>Desk phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception: Structuring of the evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Slide presentation</i> ➤ <i>Inception report</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection • Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Desk report</i>
2. <u>Field phase</u> (Mission in the country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection • Verification of the hypotheses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Slide presentation</i>
3. <u>Synthesis phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis • Judgements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Draft final report</i> ➤ <i>Slide presentation adapted + minutes of the country seminar</i> ➤ <i>Final report</i> ➤ <i>Quality control note</i>

All Reports will be written in *English*. The main version of the Final report will be translated into **Arabic language**. The reports must be written in Arial or Times New Roman minimum 11 and 12 respectively, single spacing. Inception and Desk reports will be delivered only electronically. The Draft Final and the Final report will also be delivered in hard copies. The Executive summaries in all languages required will be delivered separately in electronic form. The electronic versions of all documents need to be delivered in both editable and not editable format.

¹⁶ For each Report a draft version is to be presented. For all reports, the contractor may either accept or reject through a *response sheet* the comments provided by the Evaluation manager. In case of rejection the contractor must justify (in writing) the reasons for rejection. When the comment is accepted, a reference to the text in the report (where the relevant change has been made) has to be included in the response sheet.

¹⁷ The contractors must provide, whenever requested and in any case at the end of the evaluation, the list of all document reviewed, data collected and databases built.

4.1 The desk phase

The desk phase comprises two components: the Inception stage covering a presentation and the delivery of the *Inception report* and a second stage which ends with the production of the *Desk report*.

4.1.1 Presentation of the Intervention Logic & Evaluation Questions (Inception meeting)

The assignment will start with the Team leader's mission to Brussels for a briefing session to discuss the main issues of the evaluation and of the process aspects, included the timing and the scope of the preliminary mission.

The contractor will carry out a preparatory visit to the field, to be held on the week 18-22 March¹⁸, to discuss main issues with the EU Delegation and key stakeholders. It will be carried out before drafting the diagrams and the evaluation questions in agreement (written ex-ante approval) of the Evaluation manager. This visit which will last approximately one week will be quoted, but the cost of the related inputs will not be eligible for payment if the visit does not take place. The related eligible costs will be revised if it is substantially modified (duration, number of experts etc.)

After that, the contractor shall prepare a *slide presentation* including logical diagram(s), the evaluation questions and when possible judgement criteria.

The main work consists in:

- Identifying and prioritizing the co-operation objectives as observed in relevant documents regarding the European Union's co-operation with oPt and translate these specific objectives into intended results.
- Reconstructing the intervention logic of the EU in the framework of its co-operation with oPt. The reconstructed logic of the EU intervention will be shaped into one or more logical diagrams (objective/impact diagrams).
- Defining the Evaluation Questions. The logical diagram(s) will help to identify the main evaluation questions which are presented with explanatory comments.

More information on the main principles for drafting evaluation questions, on the evaluation criteria and key issues can be found in the annexes 5 and 6.

An Inception meeting will be held with the Reference group in Brussels to discuss the *slide presentation* and to validate:

- the logical diagrams;
- the evaluation questions and (when possible, judgement criteria).

4.1.2 The Inception report

Taking into account the outcome of the Inception meeting, the contractor must deliver an **Inception report** which should contain the following elements:

¹⁸ It can be longer

- the national background/context (political, economic, social, etc.) and the cooperation context between the European Union and the partner country;
- a concise description of the European Union's cooperation rationale with oPt;
- the intervention logics (both faithful and logically reconstructed) of the European Union's cooperation;
- an inventory of spending and non-spending activities carried out by the EU during the period to be finalised in the desk report.
- the validated evaluation questions (upon validation by the Evaluation unit, the evaluation questions become contractually binding); a limited number of appropriate judgment criteria per evaluation question and a limited number of quantitative and/or qualitative indicators related to each judgment criterion;
- a proposal outlining suitable methods of collection and analysis of data and information, indicating any limitations;
- a detailed work plan for the next phases.

If necessary, the report will also suggest modifications to contractual provisions inter alia for the following points:

- the final composition of the evaluation team; and
- the final work plan and schedule.

4.1.3 The Desk report

Upon approval of the Inception report, the Framework contractor will proceed to the last stage of the desk phase and will present a Desk report which should include at least the following elements:

- the agreed evaluation questions with judgement criteria and their corresponding quantitative and qualitative indicators;
- first analysis and first elements of answer to each evaluation question and the assumptions to be tested in the field phase;
- progress in the gathering of data. The complementary data required for analysis and for data collection during the field mission must be identified;
- the comprehensive list of EU activities finalised and a list of activities examined during the desk phase, bearing in mind that activities analysed in the desk phase must be representative¹⁹;
- methodological design, including the evaluation tools to be applied in the field phase, and appropriate methods to analyse the information, indicating any limitations;

¹⁹ The representativeness must address the different dimensions (percentage of funds, sample size and choice – diversity, illustration of the chosen interventions ...).

- a work plan for the field phase: a list with brief descriptions of activities for in-depth analysis in the field. The Evaluators must explain their representativeness and the value added of the planned visits.

The contractor will present and discuss the Desk report with the Reference group in a meeting in Brussels. The report will be finalised on the basis of the comments received.

The field mission cannot start without the authorisation of the Evaluation manager.

4.2 Field phase (country mission)

The fieldwork shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the Desk report. The work plan and schedule of the mission will be agreed in advance (in principle at least three weeks before the mission starts). The mission should include the visit to refugees' camps in Lebanon and Jordan. If in the course of the fieldwork it appears necessary to substantially deviate from the agreed approach and/or schedule, the contractor must ask the approval of the Evaluation manager before any changes can be applied. At the conclusion of the field mission the contractor will present the preliminary findings of the evaluation:

- (1) to the Delegation, during a de-briefing meeting; and
- (2) to the Reference group in Brussels with the support of a *slide presentation*

4.3 Synthesis phase

4.3.1 The Draft Final report

The contractor will submit *the Draft Final report* in conformity with the structure set out in annex 2. Comments received during de-briefing meetings with the Delegation and the Reference group must be taken into consideration.

The Draft Final report will be discussed with the Reference group in Brussels.

Following the meeting with the Reference group, the contractor will make appropriate amendments to the Draft Final report based on the comments sent by the Evaluation Manager.

4.3.2 The in-country seminar

The approved Draft Final report will be presented at a seminar in the oPt (East Jerusalem) using a *slide presentation*. The purpose of the seminar is to present the results, the conclusions and the preliminary recommendations of the evaluation to the National Authorities, the Delegation and to all the main stakeholders (EU Member States, representatives of civil society organisations, other donors etc.)

For the seminar, 50 hard copies of the main report (see annex 2 of the ToR) have to be produced and delivered to the EU Delegation (the exact number of reports and delivery date will be specified by the Evaluation manager). If the number *in fine* requested is different by at least 10%, the cost of the number requested will be eligible for payment. The electronic version of the report (inclusive the annexes) will be provided to the Evaluation manager.

The contractor shall submit the *minutes* of the seminar. These minutes as well the updated slide presentation will be included as an annex of the Final report. The seminar logistic aspects (room rental, catering etc.) may be contracted later, as part or not of the Specific contract for the present evaluation. No such logistics costs are to be included in the offer.

4.3.3 The Final report

The contractor will prepare the *Final report* taking into account the comments expressed during the seminar. The Final report must be approved by the Evaluation manager before it is printed. *The executive summary should be translated in Arabic language and included into the Final main report.*

48 hard copies of the *Final Main report in English* (without annexes) as well as 2 copies of annexes plus 10 copies of the final main report translated in Arabic language must be sent to the Evaluation Unit. An electronic support (CD-Rom) should be added to each printed Final main report (PDF format).

The Evaluation Unit will make a formal judgement on the quality of the evaluation in the "Quality Assessment Grid" (see annex3) to be sent to the contractor before publication.

4.3.4 The Quality control note

The contractor shall submit a Quality control note explaining how quality control was addressed during the evaluation and how the Consortium has built on lessons learned from previous evaluations (maximum 5 pages).

5 RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE EVALUATION

The Evaluation Unit is responsible for the management and the supervision of the evaluation. The Evaluation manager (EM) in the Unit will provide a pivotal role in providing quality support and in facilitating the quality assurance process. The EM will provide advice to the Team leader as necessary and ensure that evaluation is undertaken in accordance to EU methods. He/She will be responsible of the organisation and serve as principal liaisons with EU relevant services.

The progress of the evaluation will be followed closely by a Reference Group consisting of members of all concerned services in the Commission and EEAS, as well as the EU Delegation in East Jerusalem, the Palestinian General Delegation in Belgium, and representative of UNRWA as well under the Evaluation Unit's chairmanship.

Its principal functions will be to:

- discuss draft reports produced by the evaluation team during meetings in Brussels;
- ensure the evaluation team has access to and consults all information sources and documentation on activities undertaken
- discuss and comment on the quality of work done by the evaluation team
- provide feedback on the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation

A participatory approach, involving a broad range of stakeholders, will be taken all along the evaluation process.

6 THE EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team should be drawn together such that it demonstrates expertise in:

- **Evaluation methods and techniques in general** and, if possible, of evaluation in the field of external relations and development cooperation. It is highly desirable that at least the team leader is fully familiar with the Commission's methodological approach (*cf. Evaluation Unit's website: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/introduction/introduction_en.htm*).
- **Geographical experience: Palestine and Middle East region**

- The following **thematic fields** linked to the *focal and non-focal sector* of cooperation and to the *political economy* of the specific conflict situation:
 - **Democracy, human rights, justice and security**
 - **Private sector development and trade**
 - **Social delivery and water & sanitation**
 - **Civil society and refugees** (related to the support through UNRWA)
 - **Expertise in LRRD** (*Linking, Relief, Rehabilitation and Development*)
 - **Food security** (notably the income generating perspective)
 - **Proven capacity in working and analysis of countries in conflict situation.**
- The working knowledge of the following language(s): **English**. At least one member of the team should be fluent in **Arabic language**

The key skills are indicated in **bold**. In their absence, the 80 points threshold may not be reached.

The team should demonstrate to have understood the intellectual challenges of this strategic evaluation. The team composition should be justified and the team coordination should be clearly described.

It is expected that the team leader (TL) will be an expert of Category Senior with proven leadership skill, notably for complex and politically sensitive evaluation exercise. The TL must have demonstrated capacity to think strategically and work effectively with the team of experienced international experts.

Evaluators must be independent from the programmes/projects evaluated. Should a conflict of interest be identified in the course of the evaluation, it should be immediately reported to the Evaluation manager for further analysis and appropriate measures.

The team will have excellent writing and editing skills. The Contractor remains fully responsible for the quality of the report. Any report which does not meet the required quality will be rejected.

7 TIMING

The project implementation is due to start end-February 2013. The expected duration is of 12 months. As part of the Methodology, the Framework contractor must fill-in the Timetable in the Annex 4, taking into consideration that the preliminary mission in the oPt should be carry out in the second half of March 2013.

8 OFFER FOR THE EVALUATION

The offer will be itemised to allow the verification of the fees compliance with the Framework contract terms as well as, for items under *h* to *k* of the contractual price breakdown model, whether the prices quoted correspond to the market prices.

The offer will be written in English, (font Times New Roman 12 or Arial 11), single spaces. The Total length of sections 2, 3 and 4 of the technical offer (Framework contract, Annexe 1, section 10.3. b) should not exceed 20 pages.

9 ANNEXES

The contracting authority reserves the rights to modify the annexes without prior notice.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: INDICATIVE DOCUMENTATION TO BE CONSULTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION BY THE SELECTED CONTRACTOR

General documentation

- Communications of the European Union; and
- Various Regulations

Country

- Interim Association Agreement on trade and cooperation, 1997
- EU-PA European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan, 2005
- EU-PA Action Plan, 2012
- Annual programmes (Implementing decisions and action fiches)
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/country-cooperation/occupied_palestinian_territory/occupied_palestinian_territory_en.htm
- ENP Country Progress report from 2008 to 2013;
- Key government planning and policy documents (*Palestinian Reform and Development Programme (PRDP) 2008-2010; Government plan from 2009 Palestine-Ending the occupation, Establishing the State; Palestinian National Development Plan (NDP) 2011-2013*)
- Projects evaluation reports (among others: *External evaluation of PEGASE 2008-2011, Evaluation of the European Union's Programme to Support delivery of community services in East Jerusalem 2012;*
- CRIS²⁰ (information on the projects and ROM²¹) and other databases concerning the financed projects, engagements, payments, etc.;
- Relevant documentation provided by the local authorities and other local partners, etc.
- EU Council of Ministers conclusions
- AHLC (Ad Hoc Liaison Committee) Reports
- ECHO Regulation (CE) n°1257/96 and European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid.
- ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plans for the oPt crisis (HIPs) 2012 and 2013.
- UNRWA mid-term strategy (2010-2015)
- Other donors and OECD/DAC documentation

Evaluations

- External evaluation of PEGASE 2008-2011

²⁰ Common RELEX Information System

²¹ Results Oriented Monitoring

- External evaluation of the EU programme to support the delivery of Community services in East Jerusalem, May 2012
- Evaluation of the EU Partnership for Peace Programme (April 2010)
- Evaluation of DG ECHO action in the oPt and Lebanon (2012).

The following will to be provided to the selected contractor:

- Access to the information contained in the ROM system for an evaluation;

Template for Cover page

ANNEX 2: OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT

The overall layout of the report is:

- **Final report**
 - Executive summary (1);
 - Context of the evaluation and methodology;
 - Evaluation questions and their answers (findings);
 - Conclusions (2); and
 - Recommendations (3).
- Length: the final main report may not exceed 70 pages excluding annexes. Each annex must be referenced in the main text. Additional information regarding the context, the activities and the comprehensive aspects of the methodology, including the analysis, must be put in the annexes.

(1) Executive summary

The executive summary of evaluation report may not exceed 5 pages (3.000 words). It should be structured as follows:

- a) 1 paragraph explaining the objectives and the challenges of the evaluation;
- b) 1 paragraph explaining the context in which the evaluation takes place;
- c) 1 paragraph referring to the methodology followed, spelling out the main tools used (data on number of projects visited, number of interviews completed, number of questionnaires sent, number of focus groups conducted, etc.) ;
- d) The general conclusions related to sectorial and transversal issues on one hand, and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction) on the other hand;
- e) 3 to 5 main conclusions should be listed and classified in order of importance; and
- f) 3 to 5 main recommendations should be listed according to their importance and priority. The recommendations have to be linked to the 3 to 5 main conclusions.

(2) Conclusions

- The conclusions have to be assembled by homogeneous "clusters" (groups). It is not required to set out the conclusions according to the evaluation criteria;
- The general conclusions related to sectorial and transversal issues and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction);
- Specific conclusions on each financial instrument indicated in the ToRs section "3.1.1. Legal scope". These conclusions will be focused on effectiveness, efficiency, added value, complementarity and synergies with other financial instruments.
- The chapter on "Conclusions" must also make it possible to identify lessons learnt, both positive and negative.

(3) Recommendations

- Recommendations should be substantiated by the conclusions ;
- Recommendations have to be grouped in clusters (groups) and presented in order of importance and priority within these clusters;
- Recommendations have to be realistic and operational.
- The possible conditions of implementation (who? when? how?) have to be specified and key steps/action points should be detailed when possible.

- **Annexes (non exhaustive)**

- National background;
- Methodological approach;
- Information matrix;
- Monograph, case studies;
- List of institutions and persons met;
- List of documents consulted; and
- People interviewed;
- Results of the focus group, expert panel, etc...
- Slide presentations in the country seminar and the seminar minutes.

EDITING

The Final report must:

- be consistent, concise and clear;
- be well balanced between argumentation, tables and graphs;
- be free of linguistic errors;
- include a table of contents indicating the page number of all the chapters listed therein, a list of annexes (whose page numbering shall continue from that in the report) and a complete list in alphabetical order of any abbreviations in the text; and
- contain a summary (in several linguistic versions when required).
- be typed in single spacing and printed double sided, in DIN-A-4 format;
- The presentation must be well spaced (the use of graphs, tables and small paragraphs is strongly recommended). The graphs must be clear (shades of grey produce better contrasts on a black and white printout);
- Reports must be glued or stapled; plastic spirals are not acceptable
- The contractor is responsible for the quality of translations and their conformity with the original text.

ANNEX 3 - QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRID

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unacceptable	Poor	Good	Very good	Excellent
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the terms of reference?					
2. Relevant scope: Is the rationale of the policy examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings, along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate? Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
5. Sound data analysis: Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way?					
6. Credible findings: Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
7. Validity of the conclusions: Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
8. Usefulness of the recommendations: Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders' views, and sufficiently detailed to be operationally applicable?					
9. Clearly reported: Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered.					

ANNEX 4 – TIMING

To be filled by the contractors and submitted as part of its methodology

<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings/Communications</i>
Desk Phase			
Structuring Stage			Briefing session in Brussels
	Slide presentation		RG Meeting
		18-22 March 2013	Short preparatory visit of the Evaluators to the field.
	Draft Inception Report		RG meeting
	Final Inception Report		
Desk Study	Draft Desk Report		RG Meeting
	Final Desk Report		
Field Phase			De-briefing meeting with the Delegation.
	Presentation		RG Meeting
Synthesis phase (seminar in the country)			
	1 st Draft Final report		RG Meeting
	2 nd Draft Final Report Presentation + Minutes		Seminar in [country]
	Final Report + other deliverables		

ANNEX 5: EVALUATION CRITERIA AND KEY ISSUES

(1) Definitions of the five OECD-DAC evaluation criteria can be found at the following address:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluationofdevelopmentprogrammes/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

(2) **Relevance:** the extent to which an intervention's objectives are pertinent to needs, problems and issues to be addressed.²²

(3) "**Coherence**" is used in two different contexts: as an evaluation criterion and as part of the 3Cs (key issues).

i. *The definitions of coherence as evaluation criteria:*

Coherence²³: the extent to which the intervention logic is not contradictory/the intervention does not contradict other intervention with similar objectives

ii. *Provisions regarding the 3Cs (key issues):*

Development cooperation is a shared competence between the European Community and the Member States. The EU competence on development cooperation was established in law by the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992. To guide its practical implementation the Maastricht Treaty established three specific requirements: *coordination, complementarity and coherence* – the "*three Cs*". These commitments are reaffirmed in the "European Consensus for Development"²⁴. The legal provisions with regard to the 3Cs remain largely unchanged in the Lisbon Treaty. They offer basic definitions of the various concepts involved as can be seen in box below.

Lisbon Treaty

Art. 208 (ex Art. 177 TEC)

1. "Union policy in the field of development cooperation shall be conducted within the framework of the principles and objectives of the Union's external action. The Union's development cooperation policy and that of the Member States complement and reinforce each other".

Union development cooperation policy shall have as its primary objective the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of poverty. The Union shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries."

Art 210 (ex Art 180 TEC)

1. "In order to promote the complementarity and efficiency of their action, the Union shall coordinate their policies on development cooperation and shall consult each other on their aid programmes, including in international organisations and during international conferences. They may undertake joint action. Member States shall contribute if necessary to the implementation of Community aid programmes.

2. The Commission may take any useful initiative to promote the coordination referred to in paragraph 1."

²² European Union's budget glossary. While, according to the DAC Glossary the **relevance** is the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donors' policies. The terms '**relevance and coherence**' as European Union's evaluation criteria cover the DAC definition of 'relevance'.

²³ European Union's budget glossary

²⁴ (2006/C 46/01)

Coordination. In EC policy documents the distinction is made between three levels of coordination: (i) policy coordination; (ii) operational coordination and (iii) coordination in international fora.

Complementarity. The obligation to ensure complementarity is a logical outcome of the fact that development cooperation is a shared competence between the EC and the Member States. Over time, the concept was linked to a better distribution of roles between the Commission and the Member States on the base of their respective comparative advantages. This interpretation is also the basis for the Code of Conduct on Complementarity (2007) emphasizing the need for a „division of labour“ (DOL) between the various European actors in delivering aid.

Coherence. One such typology distinguishes between (i) coherence/incoherence of European development policy itself; (ii) coherence/incoherence with the partner country's policies; and (iii) coherence/incoherence between development co-operation policies and policies in other fields²³.

- (4) **Added value of the European Union's interventions:** The criterion is closely related to the principle of subsidiarity and relates to the fact that an activity/operation financed/implemented through the Commission should generate a particular benefit.

There are practical elements that illustrate possible aspects of the criterion:

- 1) The European Union has a particular capacity, for example experience in regional integration, above that of EU Member States;
- 2) The European Union has a particular mandate within the framework of the '3Cs' and can draw Member States to a greater joint effort; and
- 3) The European Union's cooperation is guided by a common political agenda embracing all EU Member States.

²³ In recent years, the concept of „policy coherence for development“ (PCD) has gained momentum, in the European Consensus (2005) PCD was defined as *“ensuring that the EU takes account of the objectives of development cooperation in all policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries, and that these policies support development objectives.”* (par 9).

ANNEX 6: PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE DRAFTING OF EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Main principles to follow when preparing evaluations questions (EQ)

- (1) Limit the total number of EQ to 10 for each evaluation.
- (2) In each evaluation, more than half of EQ should cover specific actions and look at the chain of results.
 - Avoid too many questions on areas such as cross cutting issues, 3Cs and other key issues, which should be covered as far as possible in a transversal way, introducing for example specific judgement criteria in some EQs.
- (3) Within the chain of results, the EQs should focus at the levels of results (outcomes) and specific impacts.
 - Avoid EQs limited to outputs or aiming at global impact levels; and
 - In the answer to EQs, the analysis should cover the chain of results preceding the level chosen (outcomes or specific impacts).
- (4) EQ should be focused and addressing only one level in the chain of results.
 - Avoid vague questions where follow-up questions are needed (*questions à tiroirs*); and
 - Avoid questions dealing with various levels of results.
(for example looking at outcomes and specific impacts in the same EQ).
- (5) The 7 evaluation criteria should not be present in the wordings of the EQ.
- (6) General concepts such as sustainable development, governance, reinforcement, etc. should be avoided.
- (7) Each key word of the question must be addressed in the answer.
 - Check if all words are useful;
 - Check that the answer cannot be yes or no; and
 - Check that the questions include a word calling for a judgement.
- (8) EQ must be accompanied by a limited number of judgement criteria; some of them dealing with cross cutting and some key issues (see point 2 above)
- (9) A short explanatory comment should specify the meaning and the scope of the question.

ANNEX 2: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ANNEX 3: LIST OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

LIST OF PEOPLE MET FOR INCEPTION PHASE

Name	Position
Brussels / Palestine March 2013: Inception Mission	
Dr. Mohamed Shtayia,	Director of PECDR
Dr. Samir Abdulla,	Director of MAS institute for economic research and policies
Dr. Mohamed Mustafa,	Head of board and director of Palestinian investment fund, PIF
Dr. Nabil Qesis,	Ministry of finance.
Mr. Samir Huleila,	Director PADICO
Mr. Nabil Kassis	Former Minister of Finance of Palestine
Mr. Christian Berger	EEAS Director
Dr. Mohammed Shtayyeh	Minister Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction (PECDAR) and PLO
Dr. Mohammed Mustafa	Chief Executive Officer of the Palestine Investment Fund (PIF)
Dr. Firas Raad	OQR, Head of Mission and seconded by the World Bank

LIST OF PEOPLE MET FOR DESK PHASE

Name	Position	Key topics
Washington October 2013		
Nabila Assaf,	Manager, Private Sector Development, MENA, World Bank, and previously resident in Jerusalem for private sector development and donor coordination. (<i>Washington 01.10.2013</i>)	Private Sector, Donor Coordination
William Corcoran	CEO and Paul Butler, Director Palestine, resident Jerusalem, ANERA (<i>Washington 06.10.2013</i>)	Modalities for implementation of projects in West Bank, Jerusalem and especially Gaza
Gaith al-Omari	Executive Director American Task Force on Palestine, former member of PA negotiations unit (<i>Washington 08.10.2013</i>)	Effectiveness of EU Cooperation in advancing two-State solution and partnership with US
Mariam Sherman,	Outgoing Country Director for Palestine, World Bank (<i>Washington 08.10.2013</i>)	Coordination, partnerships, sector strategies, overall economic situation, progress in two-State solution.
Geoffrey Aronson,	Conflicts Forum (<i>Washington 08.10.2013</i>)	Aid Effectiveness in Palestine
Mohammad Shtayyeh,	Minister, Negotiating team and President PECDAR (<i>Washington 11.10.2013</i>)	Aid Effectiveness in pursuit of political goals
Salam Fayyad,	former Prime Minister Palestine. (<i>Washington 17.10.2013</i>)	Overall PA-EU relationship 2008-2013
Steen Jorgensen,	Director, Human Development, MENA, World Bank and incoming	Human Development and Social Protection Programs for Palestine

	Country Director, Palestine (Washington 17.10.2013)	
Omar Mehyar,	Palestine Desk, Islamic Development Bank, (by telephone 10.11.2013)	Palestine program and cooperation with regional actors
El Mansour Feten,	Director, Trust Funds, Islamic Development Bank, (by telephone 10.11.2013)	Palestine program and cooperation with regional actors
Jihad alWazir,	Governor Palestine Monetary Authority (October 2013)	Economic Sector
John Nasir,	Lead Private Sector Development Specialist Country Economist for World Bank in West Bank and Gaza	Private Sector Development
Bruxelles November 2013: Desk Phase		
Laura Fallovita Annemie Cump	DEVCO, F2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy preparation (Joint Committees, Action Plan, Local Strategy) • Programming • Interventions follow-up • Interactions with EEAS • Actors coordination • Review of key documents • Discussion of assumptions and external factors • Discussion on scope of evaluation
Matthias Bruchard	UNRWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of UNRWA activities in the 5 geographical fields • Main goals and 4 key strategic sectors • Planning (HIP and FIPs) • Organizational Development • Medium-term Strategy • Issues and challenges • Goals • Relevance to EU goals • Partnership with EU
Christian Berger	EEAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Cooperation from 1995-present • Impact of Lisbon Treaty changes on cooperation • Relationship of EEAS to DEVCO in programming • Overall Action Plan relationships with PA • Constraints to Implementation and overall EU objectives • Issues of trade agreements, certificates of origin and guidelines • Prospects going forward
Christian Leffler	EEAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External Action for Palestine – history • Overview of period 2006-2008 • Overview of early political dialogue – Action Plan 2005 and reporting

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mandates following Lisbon Treaty •Fragile State assessment •Setting up of PEGASE •Benchmarks for PEGASE •Issue of EU trade agreements
Karolina Hansson	DEVCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Human Rights in DEVCO •EIDHR instrument •Policies for HR •Political dialogue for HR •Platforms with Civil Society •Resources and capacities for follow-up of HR issues
Emer Costello	EU Parliament and Legislative Council for Palestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Political follow-up of situation in Palestine •EU political role: actual and potential •Political priorities •Human Rights issues •Elections in Palestine •Coordination Council and EEAS
Christian Garrigues	EU Parliament and Legislative Council for Palestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •EU political role: actual and potential •Political priorities •Human Rights issues •Elections in Palestine •Coordination Council and EEAS
Brigitte Herremans	Broederlijk Delen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Civil Society and EU cooperation •Assumptions for EU cooperation •Analysis of obstacles to achieving goals •Respect of humanitarian law and EU engagement •Policy making: tangible and intangible factors •Gaza •Area C •Need for engagement and socialization with Israel •Role and challenges for Civil Society •Relevance and effectiveness of aid •Civil Society contacts in Palestine •Civil Society and EU policies
Pavel Bouda	Cabinet Commissioner Fule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Coordination EU services •Lisbon Treaty and collegiality •Political perspective of EU for Palestine and Middle East •Stable equilibrium •Political circumstances and exit strategy •Dialogue with Israel •Leverage with PA and Israel •Guidelines •Application of Humanitarian Laws •Instruments for making cooperation more effective •Role of High Representative

		Scope and importance of the Evaluation
Raffaella Iodice	DEVCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Context for cooperation with Palestine and evolution of the situation •Paradigm shift in cooperation •Coordination DEVCO – EEAS •Quartet and AHLC •Outcomes of cooperation efforts •Privileged channel of communication with PA •Instruments of cooperation •Limitation of cooperation efforts with PA (example of Judiciary) •Accountability •Coordination with Member States •Coordination with Gulf States and Islamic Bank <p>Benchmarks for cooperation</p>
Deborah Casalin	CIDSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Civil Society action for EU policies •EU Peace process support •Relations with Israel •Association Agreement •Guidelines and labelling •December 2012 Council Conclusions and agreements not to recognize, aid or assist violations to international law •Challenges of different political perspectives of MS
Isabelle Martins	EU Advocacy Intern OXFAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Positive outcomes of EU cooperation •Dichotomy of political track and development track •Civil Society action for EU policies •Demolition of EU projects: lack of coordinated policies and mechanisms •Investments in Area C •Guidelines for a) funding, b) labeling and c) business •Call from MS to HR for EU guidelines •Different approaches of MS to middle east politics and how this affects cooperation efforts •Difficulties to enforce existing legislation

ANNEX 4: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS FOR FIELD MISSION

INSTITUTION	NAME	SURNAME	FUNCTION
EUREP			
EUREP	OLGA	BAUS GIBERT	Head of Social Affairs, Human Rights and Civil Society
EEAS	Christian	Berger	Director North Africa, Middle East, Arabian Peninsula, Iran and Iraq
EUREP	Anna Maria	Bonnici	Co-Desk oPT Middle East Division MEPP Israel
EUREP	Sophie	Collette	Programme Manager OPS2 - Water and Sanitation
EUREP	JOSEP	DESQUENS	Project manager Direct Financial Support
EUREP	Paolo	Curradi	Head of Section OPS2- Infrastructure,Water, Energy, Environment and Agriculture
EC	Esmée	De Jong	Head of office
EUREP	MARIEM	EL HAROUCHI	Project Manager Direct Financial Support
EuropeAid	Michael	Docherty	Team Leader Geographical Coordination Neighborhood South
EUREP	Bozkurt	Eralp	Head of Finance, Contracts and Audit Section
EUREP	Guillaume	Fine	Head of Section OPS2- Infrastructure,Water, Energy, Environment, Agriculture and UNRWA
EUREP	JOHN	GATT-RUTTER	HoM
EUREP	DAVID	GEER	Deputy EUD
EUREP	JUDITH	JOHANNES	Education, Health and Cultural Officer
EUREP	GERT	KEMPMAN	Head of mission
EEAS	Christian	Leffler	Managing Director Americas
EUREP	Michael	Mansur	Task manager
EUREP	Bernard	Philippe	Political Officer
EUREP	SERGIO	PICCOLO	Head of Cooperation
EUREP	CAROLE	RIGAUD	Economic and financial cooperation
EUREP	Abdel Karim	Yakobi	Programme Manager OPS2 - Water and Sanitation
EUREP	ANTONIA	ZEFEIRI	press and information manager
Donors Member States			
Cooperazione Italiana alla sviluppo (Italy)	EMANUELA	BENINI	Deputy Director
French Consulate General in Jerusalem	SEBASTIEN	BIDAUD	Consul adjoint
Germany GIZ	VOLKER	BODE	Deputy Country Director
Germany GIZ	BARBARA	WOLF	Head of German Representative Office
Germany GIZ	ELKE	BULLESBACH	First secretary
French Consulate General in Jerusalem	JULIEN	BUISSART	Economic and commercial counselor
France AFD	HERVE	CONAN	DIRECTEUR
Belgian Cooperation (CTB)	Willy	Demeyer	Resident Representative

KfW	Thomas	Eisenbach	Director – KfW Development Bank
French Consulate General in Jerusalem	AUGUSTIN	FAVEREAU	Head of cooperation
Belgian Consulate	Alfred	Fickers	Consul – Cooperation
UK/DFID	JONATHAN	HARGREAVES	Head, DFID Jerusalem Palestinian
France AFD	Bruno	Juvel	Head of Cooperation
France AFD	Camille	KERDANET	Project Officer – Water and Sanitation Sector AFD Jerusalem Office
Spain AECID	EVA SUAREZ	LEONARDO	Senior Programme Manager Civil Society and Peace building
French Consulate General in Jerusalem	HEVRE	MAGRO	Consul general de France à Jerusalem
Slovak Republic-National Council	IVAN	MIKLOS	Member of Parliament
ITALY/COOPERAZIONE ITALIANA ALLO SVILUPPO	Vincenzo	Rocalbuto	Head
Germany GIZ	RUDOLF	ROGG	Country director
German Cooperation (GIZ)	Dirk	Schaefer	Head of Programme – Water and Solid Waste Management Programme
Sweden/Consulate general	JOHANNA	STRÖMQUIST	Head of Political section
Spain AECID	JESUS	TOME	Senior Programme Manager Agriculture and economic development
Sweden/Consulate general	FREDERIK	WESTERHOLM	Consul
Other Donors			
Switzerland/Cooperation office in Gaza	SEGOLENE	ADAM	
USA/ Department of state	STEVEN	BITNER	Deputy economic chief
USA/ Department of state	JEFFREY	ZAISER	Chief Economic section
Switzerland	VERONIQUE	HULMANN	Director of cooperation
USA/MIDDLE EAST POLICY COUNCIL	THOMAS R.	MATTAIR	Executive director
USA/AMERICAN TASK FORCE PALESTINE	GAITH AL-	OMARI	Executive director
Palestinian Authority			
MIN OF NAT. ECONOMY	HASAN	ABDEL	MINISTERS' ADVISOR
MIN OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS	DAUOD	AL-DEEK	ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER
MIN OF AGR.	WALEED	ASSAF	MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AL-HAQ	SHAWAN	JABARIN	Director of Al-Haq
JUDICIAL	THURAYA	JUDI AL WAZIR	head of PPMU
MIN OF AGR.	ABDULLAH Q.	LAHLOUH	DEP MINISTER
PALESTINE INVESTMENT FUND	MOHAMMAD	MUSTAFA	Chairman and CEO

STATE OF PALESTINE	MOHAMMAD	MUSTAFA	Deputy Prime minister for economic Affairs
CEC	Carole	Rigaud,	SSF, political dialogue
PALESTINIAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL FOR DEV	MOHAMMED	SHATAYYEH	Minister
MIN OF NAT ECO	MANAL F.	SHKOKANI	Chemical Engineer
MIN OF NAT ECO	ZIAD	TOAME	Director general- Industry, Trade, Consumer Services
Palestinian Civil Society (see also below tables of list of NGOs)			
MAS-PALESTINE ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE	SAMIR	ABDULLAH	Director General
ANERA	PAUL	BUTLER	Country director, WB & Gaza strip
PALESTINIAN MEDICAL RELIEF SOCIETY	MUSTAFA	BARGHOUTH	MD.M.Sc. President
BHC LLC	AHMED	DAWOOD	Iraq attorney and managing partner
OQR	HENDRIK	DENKER	Infrastructure adviser
FUTURE FOR PALESTINE	SALAM	FAYYAD	Chairman
PADICO HOLDING	SAMIR O.	HULILEH	Chief executive officer
HUSSEINI & HUSSEINI	HIBA I.	HUSSEINI	Attorney and counselors at law
PADICO	Munib	Masri,	Chairman,
OQR	FERAS	MILHELM	Rule of law adviser
OQR	NASSIM	NOUR	Private sector development adviser
PALESTINIAN NGO NETWORK	DUA'A	QURIE	Executive Director
ARIJ	RAED E. ABED	RABBO	Public Relation Director
ARIJ	Jad	Isaac	Director General
ARIJ	Jane	Hilal	Head of Water and Environment Department
PASSIA	MAHDI ABDUL F.	HADI	Chairman
PNGO	Hiba Hussein	Al-Mustaqbal	Head
OQR	BADER	ROCK	Legal and policy adviser
AMAN	AZMI	SHUAIBI	Anti corruption Commissioner
PALTRADE	HANAN	TAHA-RAYYAN	Chief executive officer
OQR	TIM	WILLIAMS	Movement and access adviser
PALESTINIAN FED. OF INDUSTRIES	ODEH AL-	ZAGHMOURI	Secretary General
Multilateral Cooperation			
CENTRE DE MARSEILLE POUR L'INTEGRATION EN	MATS	KARLSSON	Directeur

MEDITERRANEE			
FAO	NADEJDA	DAGASH	Agriculture Sector Coordinator
FAO	CYRIL	FERRAND	Head of office
IMF	UDO	KOCK	Resident representative for West bank and Gaza
ISLAMIC DEV. BANK	BASHIR OMAR MOHAMMED	FADLALLA	Director Islamic solidarity Fund For Development
UNDP	WALID	HASNA	Head of Engineering and Infrastructure
UNDP	RIMA ABUMIDDAIN	BARGHOTHI	Team leader - Environment and natural resources 5UNDP/PAPP
UNICEF	BILAS	DONGOL	Chief, WASH
UNICEF	KUMIKO	IMAI	Chief Social Policy, Occupied Palestinian Territory
UNICEF	MOHANLAL	PEIRIS	WASH Specialist
UNICEF	CAROL	AWAD	Officer, WASH
UNRWA	Michelle	Labeu	macro-economic support, PEGASE,
UNRWA	MEG	AUDETTE	Field Programme Support Officer
UNRWA	Esther kuish-	Laroche	Chief Donor Relations division
UNRWA	Anna Trolle-	Lindgren	Senior External Relations and projects officers donor relations division
UNRWA	Salvatore	Lombardo	Director
UNRWA	Scott	Anderson	Deputy Director of UNRWA operations - Gaza
UNRWA	Virginia Villar	Arribas	Liason Officer
UNRWA	Matthias H.T.	Burchard	Director UNRWA
UNRWA	David	Hutton	Deputy Director of URWA Operations (Programme)
UNRWA	Felipe	Sanchez	Director of URWA Operations West Bank
WB	MARIAM	SHERMAN	Country Director West Bank and Gaza
WB	DINA	ABU-GHAIDA	Senior economist Human Development DPT Middle east and North africa
WB	PIERRE	MASALLI	Senior Public Administration
WB	JOHN	NASIR	Economic adviser
WB	OHRAN	NIKSIC	Senior Country Economist
WB	NABILA	ASSAF	Manager, private sector
WB	NUR NASSER	EDDIN	Economist
WB	STEEN	JORGANSEN	Country Director West Bank and Gaza
WB	JOHN	NASH	Senior Country Economist
WB	YASSER	EL GAMMAL	Social Protection Sector Manager
WB	ERNESTO,	CUADRA	Lead Education Specialist
WB	ENIS,	BARIS	Manager, Health Sector
WB	RANJANA	MUKHERJEE,	Country Coordinator
WHO	MAHMOUD	DAHER	Acting head of Office
Others			
Water Resources	Ekrima	Abadi	Director

Directorate			
AL-JAZEERA-NETWORK	JAMAL	ABDULLAH	Researcher
IRD (INGO)	Ihab	Barghothi	Country Director
QUATAR/Quatar charity	JUDEH	JAMAL	Acting country Director- Palestine office
USA/The MEGA COMPANY	CHANG S.	OH	Managing director
USA/DLA PIPER	GEORGE R.	SALEM	Strategic advisor to DLA Piper
USA/The MEGA COMPANY	SALAH	TURKMANI	Owner of MEGA COMPANY

LIST OF NGOS MET DURING THE FIELD VISIT

International NGOs

Name of INGO	Contact Name	Email	Phone	Sector
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Eric Fort - Head of Mission	efort@pt.acfspain.org	02-5835739	Humanitarian
American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) (AFSC)	Patricia Sellick - Regional Director for the Middle East	psellick@afsc.org	+972 (0) 2 6288070	Society, Youth, Peace and Development
CARE International (CARE)	David White - Country Director	info@carewb.org	+972 2 583 4069 +972 2 295 4949	Relief Agency
Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	Matthew McGarry - Country Representative	Matthew.mcgarry@crs.org	+972.2.656.9240/1	International Humanitarian Agency
CHF International (CHF)	Lana Abu Hijleh - Country Director	labuhijleh@chf-pal.org	+972.(0)2.2429522	Development and Humanitarian Aid Organization
Handicap International (HI)	David Ligneau - Head of Mission	dligneau@hi-me.org	+972 (0)2 626 169	Independent International Aid Organization working in situations of poverty and exclusion, conflict and disaster
-Heinrich Boell Foundation- Ramallah office. (HBF)	Rene Wildangel	Rene.Wildangel@ps.boell.org	+972 2 296 11	Equality and civil society, democracy, health, environment
Islamic Relief (IR)	Muneeb Abu Ghazaleh - Country Director	muneeb@irpal.ps	02 297 4643 082837889	A UK-registered charity which works internationally in emergency RELIEF, development projects
Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)	Naomi Fukuda – Representative, Jerusalem office	kaneko@ngo-jvc.net	02 628 7167	Peace, Community development, Emergency Relief
Medecins du Monde - France (MDM France)	Fahmi Masri- Admin	Genco.palestine@medecinsdumonde.net	02 6261830 02 6261832	
Mercy Corps (MC)	tu Willcuts - Mission Director	swillcuts@field.mercycorps.org	02 628 4563	An International Development Organization that helps people around the world survive and thrive after conflict, crisis and natural disaster
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Neil Jebb - Country Director	neil.jebb@nrc.no		Humanitarian non-governmental organization which provides assistance, protection and durable solutions to refugees and internally displaced persons worldwide
Oxfam Great Britain (Oxfam GB)	Tim Holmes - Country Director	THOLMES@OXFAM.ORG.UK jerusalem@oxfam.org.uk	+972 2 6566234/5	Aid and Development Charity
Oxfam Italia (OIT)	Peter Laban - Associate Country Director	jerusalem@oxfamitalia.org	+972(0) 2 6727805	Aid and Development
Save the Children - International (SCI)	Alex Schein - Country Director	alex.schein@savethechildren.org	Jerusalem office: 02-583 8593 / 4 Ramallah office: 02-2973631	Independent organization for children
The Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC)	Mohammed Khaled	Mohammed.Khaled@utangranser.se	02 2413950 00970597840480	Poverty, Development, Cooperation
United Nations Association International Service (UNAIS)	KhaledHusseini - Country Director	k.husseini@unais.org	02-5823941 info@unais.org	Women, Disabled people, Children and Young people
War Child Holland (WCH)	Javier Pérez Salmerón - Israel-OPT Representative	Javier.Salmeron@warchild.nl	025853952	Children and Young people

Evaluation of the EU Cooperation with the occupied Palestinian territory and support to the Palestinian People

NGOs Ramallah

NGOs	Contact Name	Phone	Email	Sector
Al-Haq Institute	Sha'wan Jabareen	02-2956421	haq@alhaq.org admin@alhaq.org	International Human Rights and the Rule of Law
Arab agronomists association	Saad dagher	02-2413051/2	info@aaa-arc.org	Agriculture
Arab Center for Agricultural Development (ACAD)/ Ramallah	Mr Samir Barghouthi	02-2409650	acad@palnet.com	Agriculture
Arab Women Union Society	O'houd Yaeesh	09-2389104	ohoudyq@yahoo.com	Women
BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency & Refugee Rights	Ingrid jaradat gassner	02-2777086	info@badil.org	Democracy and Human Rights/ Refugees
Baladna cultural center al-bireh	Farid Morah	02-2958435	info@baldna.org	Culture
Bisan Center for Research and Development	Naim Abu Teir	02-2407837/8/9	bisanrd@palnet.com www.bisan.org	Research and Environment
Care for Children with Special Needs Society	Sarab Malhas	09-2386097	info@ccsns.org	Children
Democracy & Workers' Rights Center	Hasan barghouthi	02-2952608	info@dwrc.org	Democracy and Human Rights
Freedom Forum Palestine	Ashraf Okkeh	0599-785 803	ashrafokeh@yahoo.com	Thought and Research; Freedom and Youth
Health Work Committees (HWC)	Shadah Odeh	02-2407518; 02-2427517 ; 02-2957047	uhwc@palnet.com	Health Services through a developmental community (Women and Children)
Khalil Sakakini Cultural Center	Faten Farrahat	02-2987374/5	sakakini@sakakini.org	Culture
Land Research Center	Jamal Talab	02-2217239	LRC@palnet.com www.lrcj.org	Research and Environment
MA'AN Development Center	Sami Khader	02-2954451; 02-2986698 ; 02-2986796	maanc@palnet.com www.maanc-ctr.org	Society and Development Sector
MUSAWA - The Palestinian Center for the Independence of Judiciary and the Legal Profession	Ibrahim al-barghouthi	02-2424870	musawa@musawa.ps	Law
Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees	Mr.khalil shiha	02-2962840	monjed@pal-arc.org	Agriculture
Palestinian Business women's' Association ASALA	Reem Aboshi	02-2400532 ; 02-2402433	asala@palnet.com	Women Empowerment/ Microcredit

Evaluation of the EU Cooperation with the occupied Palestinian territory and support to the Palestinian People

Palestinian Hydrology Group for water and environmental resources development (PHG)	Abdel-Rahman Tamimi	+9702 2966315-6 ; 0599-204690	a.tamimi@phg.org info@phg.org	Water and Environmental Resources Development
Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS)	Heider abu ghoash	02-2969970	pmrs@pmrs.ps	Health
Palestinian Youth Union	Moharam Barghouthi	2981313	Pyu2002@hotmail.com	Youth
Ramallah Center for Human Rights Studies	Iyad Barghouthi	2413001	rchrs@rchrs.org Ramallah.center@gmail.com	Democracy and Human Rights
Sawa- All the Women Together Today and Tomorrow	Uhaila Shomar	5324122	Info@sawa.ps	Women
Tamer Institute for Community Education	Renad Qubbaj	02-2986121/2	tamer@palnet.com	Education
Union of Health Care Committees- UHCC	Aqil Fares	09-2372432	uhcc@palnet.com	Health
Welfare Association	Haitham Hammouri	(+970-2) 241-5130	hammouri@jwelfare.org	Development and Humanitarian Assistance
Youth Development Association	Talal Abukishek	2976662	info@youth.ps	Youth

Evaluation of the EU Cooperation with the occupied Palestinian territory and support to the Palestinian People

NGOs Jerusalem

Name of NGO	Contact Name	Phone	Email	Sector
Al-Maqdese for Society Developing (MSD)	Moua'azZa'tari	02-6285918 0547-520249	INFO@AL-MAQDESE.ORG	Law and Democracy
Al-Nayzak Extracurricular Education & Scientific Innovation	Aref Al-Husseini	02-6285387	INFO@ALNAYZAK.ORG	Instructional and advisory Educational activities for Children; Modern technologies and creative thinking programs
Arab Thought Forum (ATF)	Dr.Mu'enKanaan	02-6289126/64774	NFO@MULTAQA.ORG	Research, seminars on society, Development, Politics, Library
Dalia Association	Dr.Sa'idaMousa	02-2989121/0599734357	INFO@DALIA.PS	International aid; Diaspora and other resources; sustainable development agenda
Grassroots Al-Quds	Mona Hassan	02-9665655	INFO@GRASSROOTJERUSALEM.ORG	Legal Issues
Husseini Foundation	Abdel-Qader Hussein	054-561 9370	ABDALQADERHUSSEINI@GMAIL.COM	Education
International Peace and Cooperation Centre (IPCC)	Adeeb Salem	0546-880 358	ASALEEM.IPCC@GMAIL.COM	Applied research centre and Community development.
Jerusalem center for social & economic rights	Ziad Hammouri	0545-949 242	INFO@JCSER.ORG	Society and Economy
Jerusalem Center for Social & Economic Rights (JCSER)	Ziad Al-Hammoury	02-6271776/5446	INFO@JCSER.ORG	Legal aid & research on social & economic rights in Jerusalem
Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce	Azzam Abu-Sood	0505-695 808	AZZAMCO127@HOTMAIL.COM	Commerce
Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs - PASSIA	Dr. Mahdi F. Abdul Hadi	02-6264426 6286566	PASSIA@PASSIA.ORG	Seminars, research & meetings on the Palestine Question, civil society empowerment training program
Ru'ya (Palestinian Vision)	Rami NaserEddin	02-6285080	INFO@PALVISION.PS	Youth leadership in communities; voluntarism; networking
Sabeel - Ecumenical Liberation Theology Center	Dr.NaimAteek	02-5327136	SABEEL@SABEEL.ORG	Advocacy; local & international conferences; community building & empowerment; special tours
The Civic Coalition for Defending the Palestinians' Rights in Jerusalem	ZakariyaOdeh	02-2343929 6287677	INFO@CIVICCOALITION-JERUSALEM.ORG	Human Rights
The East Jerusalem Hospitals Network (EJHN)	Dr.Tawfiq Nasser	02-6279911/902	INFO@AVH.ORG	Health and Rehabilitation
Union of Parents' Committees in East Jerusalem Schools	Eng. Abdul KarimLafi	0522-809881	ALMAQDISION@BEZEQINT.NET	Education
Women's Center for Legal Aid & Counseling (WCLAC)	Maha Abu DayyehShamas	02-6281497- 6282449	WCLAC@PALNET.COM	Women and Legal Issues

ANNEX 4: EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

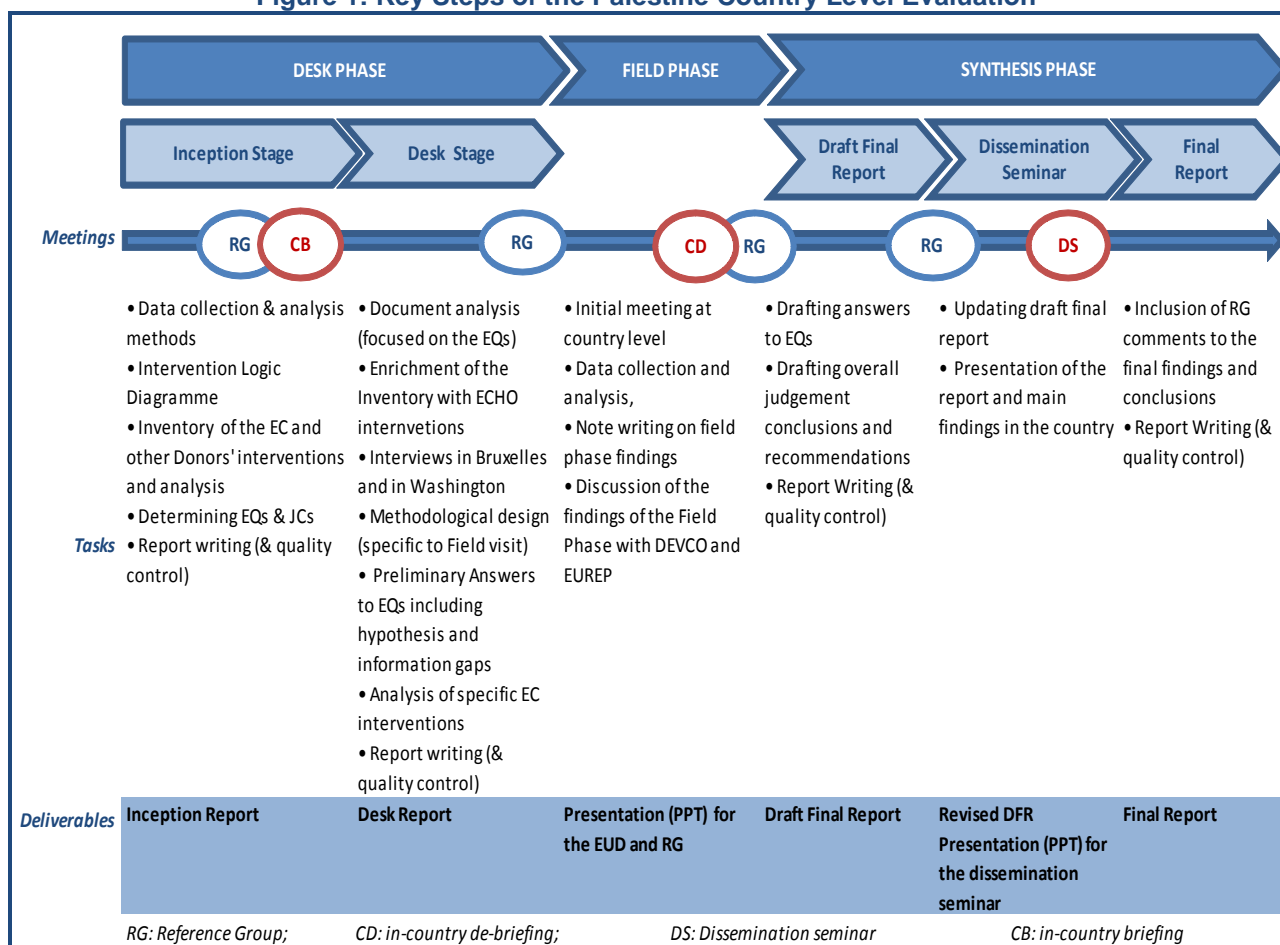
The progress of the work was closely followed by a Reference Group (RG) composed of members of the Commission’s Directorate-General (DG) Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid Office (DEVCO), of the European External Action Service (EEAS), of the EU Delegation in Palestine, and chaired by the Evaluation Unit of DG DEVCO-EuropeAid.

In accordance with the guidelines issued by the Evaluation Unit, the methodology developed for this evaluation aimed to define and answer a set of Evaluation Questions in order to draw out conclusions based on sound analysis and useful corresponding recommendations. To this end, the evaluation was conducted in three main phases: desk phase, field phase and synthesis phase. This section briefly presents the overall evaluation process, the information on which the findings are based (data collection), and the main challenges and limits faced by the evaluation.

Evaluation Process

The evaluation has been carried out from March 2013 to April 2014, see workplan on next page. The evaluation was structured in three main phases: i) a desk phase; ii) a field phase; and iii) a synthesis phase. Figure 1 provides an overview of the three main phases, specifying for each of them the activities carried out, the deliverables produced and the meetings organised with the Reference Group (RG) and with the European Union Delegation (EUD) in Ecuador. Further details are provided in the paragraphs that follow.

Figure 1: Key Steps of the Palestine Country Level Evaluation



Workplan of the evaluation March 2013- April 2014

EVALUATION PHASES AND KEY ACTIVITIES	March-May				JUNE				JULY				AUGUST				SEPT				OCT				NOV				DECEMBER				JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH				APRIL											
	1	5	9	12	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4												
	1	5	9	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56								
1 - FINAL INCEPTION AND DESK PHASE																																																								
Inception Mission	[Starts in March, ends in May]																																																							
Eqs, IL and inventory development	[Starts in March, ends in June]																																																							
First Draft inception report submission	[Starts in June, ends in July]																																																							
Comments received and IR revised	[Starts in July, ends in August]																																																							
Second Draft inception report submission	[Starts in August, ends in September]																																																							
Report presentation to Reference Group	[Starts in August, ends in September]																																																							
Report reviewed by RG and comments	[Starts in August, ends in September]																																																							
Finalization and approval of IR	[Starts in August, ends in September]																																																							
Documentation review by Team	[Starts in August, ends in September]																																																							
Team brainstorming	[Starts in August, ends in September]																																																							
Preparation submission of draft DR	[Starts in September, ends in October]																																																							
Review and comments by RG	[Starts in October, ends in November]																																																							
Meetings and interviews in Bruxelles	[Starts in October, ends in November]																																																							
Finalization and approval of Desk Report	[Starts in October, ends in November]																																																							
2 - FIELD PHASE																																																								
Organization of meetings and logistics	[Starts in November, ends in December]																																																							
First Field work in Palestine	[Starts in December, ends in January]																																																							
Interviews in Washington	[Starts in December, ends in January]																																																							
Second Field work in Palestine / Jordan	[Starts in January, ends in February]																																																							
Interviews in Bruxelles	[Starts in February, ends in March]																																																							
3 - SYNTHESIS PHASE																																																								
Presentation of preliminary findings to RG	[Starts in February, ends in March]																																																							
Data analysis, team consultation and synthesis	[Starts in February, ends in March]																																																							
Draft report preparation	[Starts in February, ends in March]																																																							
Submission of DFR	[Starts in March, ends in April]																																																							
Presentation draft DFR to RG	[Starts in March, ends in April]																																																							
Draft report review and comments	[Starts in March, ends in April]																																																							
Amendments and finalization of final report	[Starts in April, ends in May]																																																							
Final DFR	[Starts in April, ends in May]																																																							
Seminar in Palestine	[Starts in April, ends in May]																																																							
Review and comments by RG	[Starts in April, ends in May]																																																							
Submission Final Report	[Starts in April, ends in May]																																																							

DESK PHASE

Inception stage

During the inception phase, the Team Leader has conducted a preliminary exploratory mission in March 2013 in Palestine. Throughout the inception phase, more than 10 representatives of EUREP staff, national authorities and other donors have been interviewed. The objective of the preparatory mission was to introduce to the reference group representatives and other partners the evaluation process, the methodological approach, set a first contact with EUREP and identify through a participatory approach the fundamental issues to be addressed during the evaluation.

Following the preliminary analysis of the Commission's strategy and policy documents, the team elaborated the **intervention logic** which represents the hierarchy of objectives and expected effects Evaluation of the Commission of the European Union's co-operation with Palestine as expressed in the main strategy documents over the years. As such, it represents the backbone for the evaluation, and outlines the set of objectives against which the EC intervention will be assessed.

The intervention logic was designed on six levels as follows:

Level 1 - the starting point: EU Political agenda and Palestinian priorities

Level 2 - Interventions areas and cooperation tools

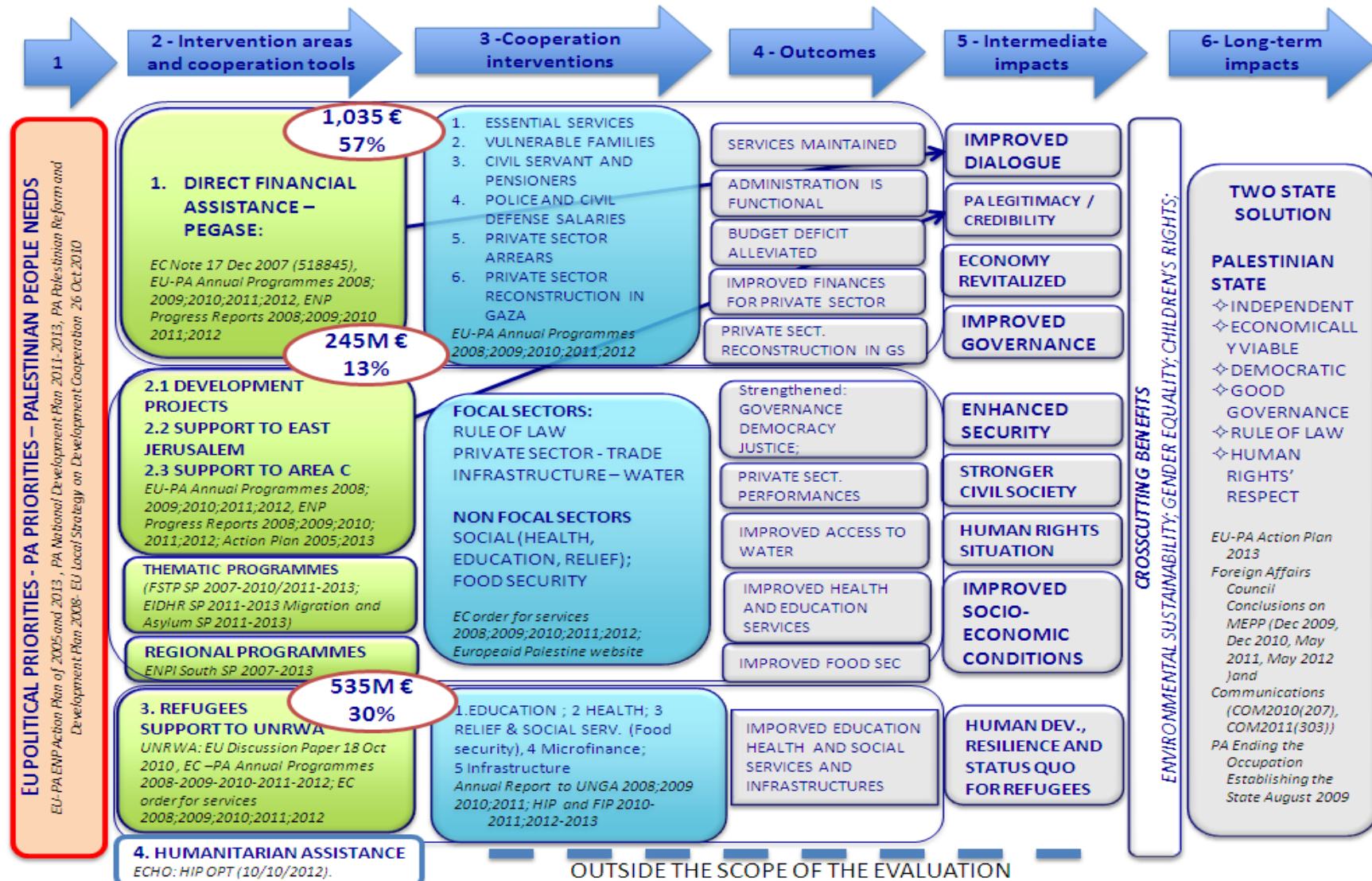
Level 3 - Cooperation interventions

Levels 4, 5 and 6 – Benefits of the cooperation effort as follows: .

- a) **Outcomes** (level 4) or immediate benefits relating to the interventions (benefits of DFS, sustainable changes induced in focal and non-focal sectors and benefits to refugees derived from support through UNRWA);
- b) **Intermediate impacts** (level 5) or longer-term sustainable changes, derived from intervention outcomes. Intermediate impacts contribute to the final goal of cooperation efforts (see summary list in box).
- c) **Final Impact** (level 6): the "*2-state solution, including an independent, economically viable and democratic Palestinian state*". Level 6 matches with the EU political objectives described in level 1.

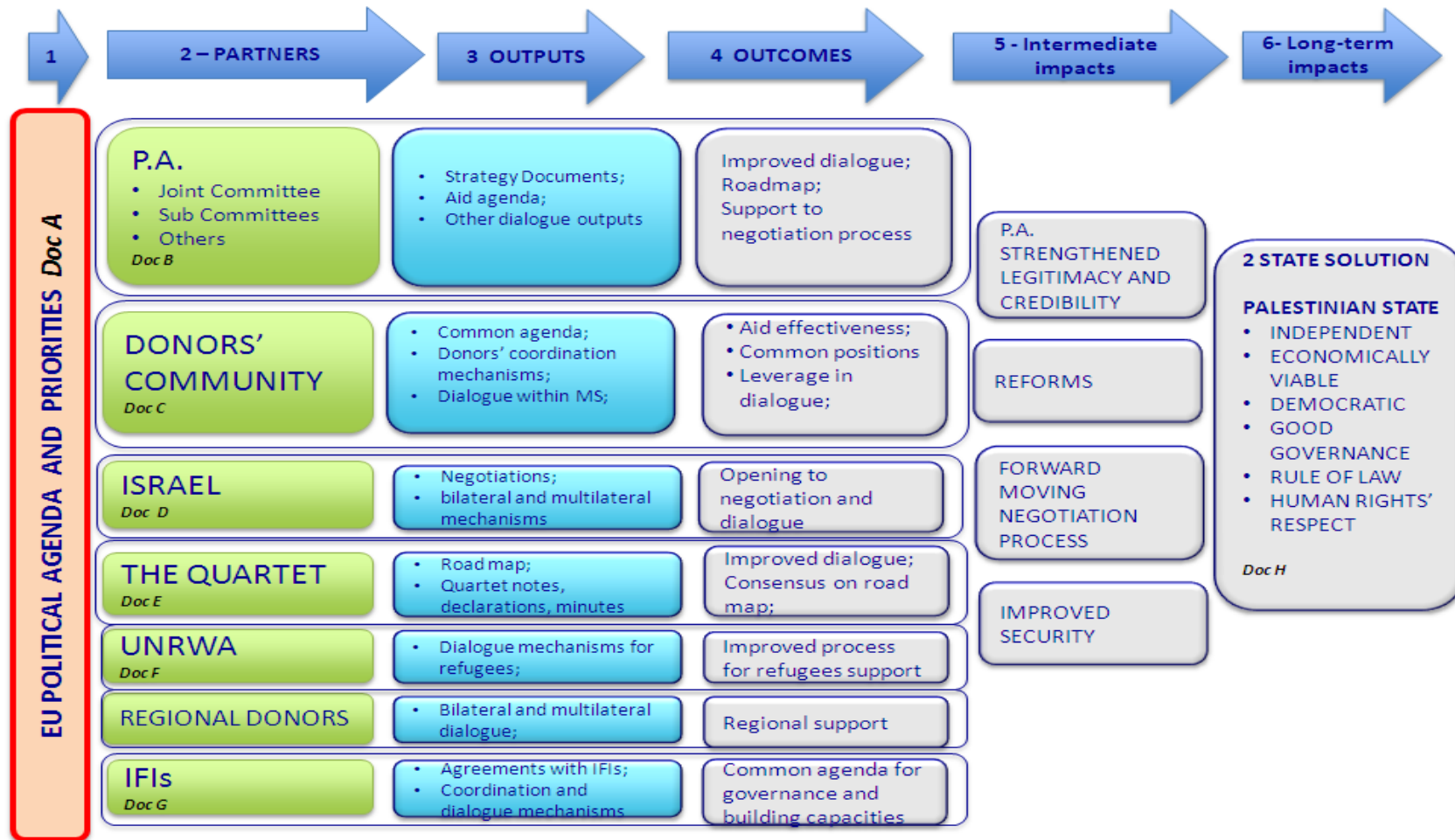
The interventions logic is presented in two different versions: 1) for monetary activities 2) for non monetary activities.

Figure 2: Intervention Logic - Cooperation interventions EU – Palestine, spending activities



Source total amounts are EC committed amount, data retrieved from DWH and CRIS and DRN own elaboration

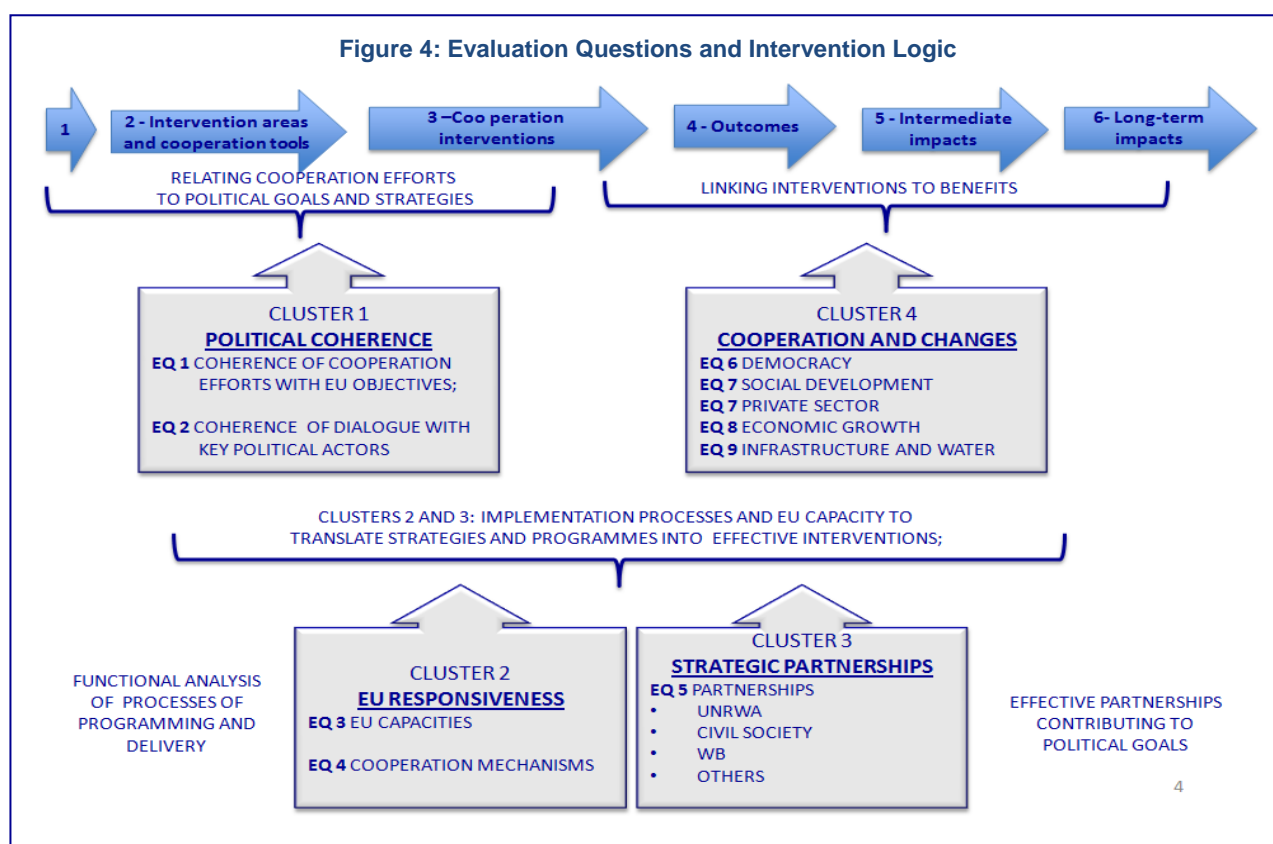
Figure 3: Intervention Logic – Cooperation EU-Palestine - Political dialogue and non-sending activities



Source: **Doc A)** EU-PA ENP Action Plan of 2005 and 2013; **Doc B)** PA Ending the Occupation Establishing the State August 2009, PA National Development Plan 2011-2013, PA Palestinian Reform and Development Plan 2008-2011; **Doc C)** UN Reports to AHLC 2008- 2012 **Doc D)** Measures Taken by Israel in Support of Developing the Palestinian Economy, UNCTAD, 2008; **Doc E)** Quartet Road Map, 2003; **Doc F)** UNRWA, 2008; **Doc G)** IFIs, 2008; **Doc H)** 2 State Solution, 2003

The intervention logic demonstrates the need to focus evaluation efforts on different levels of the causes–effects progression:

1. Links between interventions and political objectives driving the cooperation efforts, with attention to the first segments of the cooperation logic (relationships between political goals, beneficiary needs and the cooperation interventions);
2. Relationships between interventions and goals, exploring the higher level of the results sequence (contribution of cooperation efforts to outcomes, intermediate impacts and political goals relating to the two-states solution);
3. Analysis of the central part of the sequence, assessing processes, resources, capacities and partnerships in terms of achieving the cooperation goals (how effectively interventions are translated into benefits and the ultimate goals of the cooperation efforts).



To address these levels the evaluation team designed four thematic clusters, embracing nine main Evaluation Questions focusing on critical aspects of the EC Palestine cooperation:

Cluster	Evaluation Question: main focus
A - POLITICAL COHERENCE	1) Political coherence in relations with Palestine
	2) Political coherence in relations with key players
B - EU RESPONSIVENESS	3) EC processes, resources and capacities
	4) Cooperation instruments
C - STRATEGIC ALLIANCES	5) Partnerships
D - DELIVERY OF THE COOPERATION EFFORT	6) Governance
	7) Social sector
	8) Private sector and trade
	9) Water and sanitation

Desk Stage

The desk study has consisted of a **review of available documentary sources** by the Evaluation team (see Bibliography, annex 2). It also builds on the inception visit to Palestine and exchanges with EU Representation staff (March 2013), as well as on interviews with a broad range of stakeholders (see List of People Interviewed in annex 3).

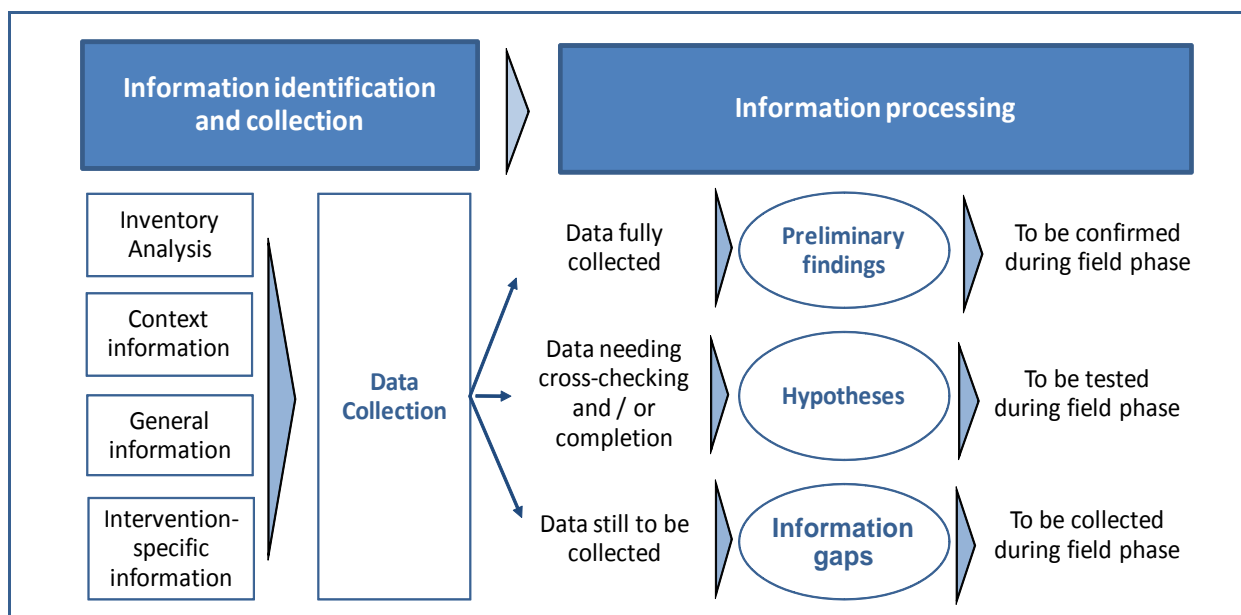
Five main categories of information have been collected and analyzed for the desk study:

1. **Background and context information** on the country, the region and the Cooperation policy of the Commission. This information is necessary first for an understanding of the main issues addressed, or that should have been addressed, by the Commission's support, and second for an overview of the country's situation in relation to these issues, so as to form a first idea of the possible contribution of the Commission's contribution to the observed trends. This work was started during the Inception Phase and then complemented during the Desk Study stage with information under each specific Evaluation Question.
2. **EU cooperation with Palestine** including a systematic review of strategic and programming documents, alignment with the PA's policies, an inventory of Commission's funding, etc. This started during the inception phase and has continued throughout the desk study.
3. **Information on the interventions selected for in-depth analysis.** A set of 19 interventions was identified and selected for further analysis during the desk and field work. This sample of cooperation interventions has supported the identification of lessons and provide elements of the answers relating to each of the Judgment Criteria, particularly for the last cluster (relating to delivery) of Evaluation Questions. The available documentation on these interventions has been screened at the level of the relevant Judgment Criteria. Due to the particular nature of this evaluation the case study analysis hasn't been carried out following the standard procedures. The interventions selected have been reviewed only for particular sectors (governance, human rights, social protection, water and sanitation) but in-depth analysis at project level has not been developed.
4. **Information on ROM reports.** A set of 10 ROM has been identified (see Annex 11) and selected for analysis during the desk and field phases and the information is to be used to support preliminary findings for each of the Evaluation Questions.
5. **Inventory.** The DEVCO Inventory has been reviewed on the basis of documents collected for the UNRWA and PEGASE mechanisms and an additional inventory for ECHO interventions has been analyzed.

The process of data gathering and analysis is structured in two steps (see figure 1):

- **Identification, collection and processing of information** relevant to all Judgment Criteria and Indicators.
- **Analysis and synthesis of the information** at the level of Judgment Criteria and Indicators. For each Judgment Criterion the team has structured the information in order to provide the basis for:
 - Preliminary elements of the answers and findings (*what has been observed at this stage*);
 - Formulation of hypotheses for field work (*what is presumed on the basis of the preliminary findings*);
 - Identification of information gaps (*what could not be observed at this stage*).

The desk study has been also characterised by several team meetings carried out in Rome and Bruxelles throughout the whole period. These meetings allowed to develop internal discussions on key points of the evaluation and focus on particular issues linked to the specific political nature of this evaluation.

Figure 5: Evaluation of Cooperation with Palestine, Desk Phase: approach to information processing

FIELD PHASE

The work carried out during the field phase aimed to gather additional information that allowed to: i) confirm (or eventually disprove) preliminary findings; ii) validate (or otherwise) the hypotheses; and iii) fill remaining information gaps.

With a view to ensure the comprehensive coverage of the evaluation questions and issues to be investigated, each team member focused on certain EQs / interventions as detailed in the table below.

Question	Joe Saba	Nick Krafft	Paolo Scalia	Jean-Claude Ceuppens	Omar Shaban	Jean Bossuyt
EQ1 Political Coherence in relations with Palestine	x					
EQ2 Political Coherence of EU External Action with Key Players	x					
EQ3 EC Processes, Resources and Capacities			x			
EQ4 Cooperation Instruments			x			
EQ5 Strategic Alliances			x		x	x
EQ6 Governance: democratic and accountable Palestinian Institutions			x			
EQ7 Social Sector		x				
EQ8 Private Sector and Trade	x					
EQ9 Water and Sanitation				x		

The table below describes the **five key steps of the field phase**:

	Key Activities
Preparatory Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalisation of the list of sources of information (incl. list of key informants, key databases, etc.) that will help fill the information gaps identified during the desk phase. - Each team member prepares a final programme for the mission. - Key staff of the Delegations are contacted to provide feedback on the draft list of interviews; - Preparation of interviews - Key informants (in first place PA officers) are contacted. - Preparation of logistical aspects of field work - Preparatory meeting (evaluation team)
Briefing with EU Delegation in Palestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Round-table discussion with key staff in Delegation.
Data Collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection of any missing reports, programme documents etc. - Final confirmation of key organisations and relevant staff to meet. - Interviews with relevant EU Representation officials addressing key sectors of cooperation. - Interviews with officials addressing overall coordination of donor aid. - Interviews with EU MS, UN, IFIs and other donors. - Other relevant national stakeholders such as NSAs, or relevant Civil Society organisations engaged in areas relevant to the Evaluation. - Interviews with local stakeholders (incl. implementing partners and beneficiaries). - Use of specific data collection tools (group discussions or other).
Debriefing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration and presentation of preliminary findings to EU Representation
Debriefing with RG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elaboration and presentation of preliminary findings to Reference Group

The field phase was carried out in four different moments as outlined in the text and table below:

		Dates	Consultants
1	First Mission to Palestine	2-13 December 2013	Joe Saba, Nicholas Krafft, Omar Shaban
2	Second Mission to Palestine / Jordan	14-26 January 2014	Paolo Scalia, Jean-Claude Ceuppens
3	Interviews in Bruxelles	4-6 November 2013 / January 2014	Joe Saba, Jean Bossuyt
4	Interviews in Washington	November/ December 2013	Joe Saba, Nicholas Krafft

1. **Mission to Palestine in December 2013:** a two-weeks mission was organised with two team members (Team Leader and the Social Expert); due to health problems the deputy team leader was not able to take part to this mission, therefore a second mission was scheduled in January. During this visit key stakeholders have been interviewed in particular staff members of EUREP, EEAS, Members States (MS) Cooperation Offices and Consulates, Other Donors (USA, Switzerland) and PA representatives. During this first visit a focus group was organised by the national expert to PASSIA (Palestinian Academic Society for the Study of International Affairs) and a discussion on civil society view of the EU cooperation with Pas has been carried out;
2. **Mission Palestine/Jordan in January 2014:** a second two-weeks mission was organised for the Deputy Team Leader and the Water and Sanitation Expert. During this visit a second round of interviews has been carried out with EUREP to better focus on Instruments and Technical Cooperation issues and UNRWA for the refugees issues. Other interviews with specialised staff in Water and Sanitation have been carried out in particular with PA Ministries, MS Cooperation Agencies and UN (FAO, UNDP, UNICEF).
3. **Interviews in Bruxelles in November 2013:** Ahead of the second mission additional interviews have been carried out in Bruxelles with EEAS and DEVCO for the collection of additional information for EQs 3 and 4 and with key NGOs for issues mostly related with civil society.

4. **Interviews in Washington in December 2013:** Thanks to the professional network of two team members interviews in Washington with key staff members of WB and Islamic Development Bank has been carried out.

During the field visit the below data collection tools have been applied:

Interviews	<p>Direct interviews were organized at four different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy and strategic level: with national counterparts as well as EUD officials involved in policy definition. - Implementing bodies: interviews with the various Ministries, public institutions, and non-state actor organisations, including social partners and specialized agencies in charge of implementation. The managers of the EU Representation will also be interviewed. - Beneficiary institutions: these interviews will be limited to the above-mentioned sample of programmes. - Other donors and Civil Society: interviews with key external actors (business sector, trade unions, academic world, think tanks etc.) who are not directly involved in the EC cooperation but who could provide valuable information. <p>EU Member States' and other donors' officials have been interviewed to complete the analytical policy framework of the main sectors of EC support.</p>
Group meetings/Focus groups	<p>Group interviews with a limited number of people from the same category (i.e. EU Representation staff, project staff) have been organized. Interviews aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appreciating perceptions of the results and relevance of the EU cooperation strategy overall or by sector, and the efficiency of the implementation mechanisms; - understanding the internal and external mechanisms of coordination and communication; and - validating, reviewing, and completing the findings and hypotheses of the desk phase. <p>More specifically a focus groups with civil society representatives has been organised to the premises of PASSIA.</p>
Additional Documentary review	<p>In addition to the interviews the Evaluation team has collected additional documentation that was not possible to be collected previously. Sources included the EU Representation, managers of the programmes, beneficiary institutions and organisations, other donors, EU Member States, and other Civil Society organisations and academic centres.</p>

SYNTHESIS PHASE

During the Synthesis Phase the team brought together the results of the desk phase and field phase, including comments made by the RG during the debriefing held in Brussels on the 4th of February 2014, in the drafting of the final report. During the synthesis phase, all information collected was analysed and cross-checked with a view to provide evidence-based answers to the evaluation questions, sound conclusions and useful recommendations. See Annex 5 Data Evaluation Grid for a full overview of data collection tools used for each JC and EQ.

The analysis was structured according to the three-tiered logic from Indicator, to Judgement Criteria (JC), to Evaluation Question (EQ). As a result, activities carried out during this phase can be grouped in the following five subsequent steps:

- Informing the indicators: sharing of information between the team members, updating, comparing, confirming and cross-checking the information gathered through the different sources;
- Identifying the limits of the analysis: data quality and unavoidable information gaps;
- Validating, integrating or amending the judgement criteria;
- Providing answers to the evaluation questions based on the combination of the answers at the level of the JCs;
- Drafting of conclusions and recommendations
- Quality control of the whole report¹

¹ The methodological note on the quality control system will be produced together with the final report

ANNEX 5: DATA EVALUATION GRID

EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information										
			Documentar y review	Interviews						Focus Group s	RO M anal ysis	Inventor y analysis	Site visit
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donor s				
EQ 1 POLITICAL COHERENCE IN RELATIONS WITH PALESTINE; To what extent and how has the EU developed and implemented a coherent political strategy to underpin its relations with the Palestinian Authority and foster its core objectives (i.e., the two-state solution and the establishment of an independent, democratic and viable Palestinian state?	JC1. The EU has elaborated and implemented a clear and coherent external action strategy towards the PA that has the effective support of Member States;	1. Strategy in place; 2. Clear, comprehensive and coherent definition of strategy; 3. MS support to strategy;	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			
	JC2. Appropriate, efficient and result-oriented political dialogue mechanisms are in place between the EU, the PA and other stakeholders; <i>Inception report version: “Appropriate, efficient and result-oriented political dialogue mechanisms are in place between the EU and the PA”</i> <u>Justification of change:</u> Words “and other stakeholders” have been added to open to a broader analysis of the political dialogue based on results.	1. Dialogue mechanisms in place; 2. Benchmarks and targets agreed; 3. Follow up of results by political dialogue;	x	x	x	x		x	x				
	JC3. The EU has developed adequate responses to address the divergence of the West Bank and Gaza Strip	1. Evidence of progress toward reconciliation as a result of EU cooperation efforts;	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			

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EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information										
			Documentar y review	Interviews						Focus Group s	RO M anal ysis	Inventor y analysis	Site visit
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donor s				
	including economic and governance divergence; <i>Inception report version:</i> “The EU has developed appropriate response to address the inter Palestinian conflict” <u>Justification of change:</u> The change improves JC focus on political differences of Palestinian society, and how these affect governance and economic issues, aspects relevant to cooperation efforts’ analysis.												
	JC4. The EU external action towards the PA – including the use of its leverage as global player and major donor- contribute to attainment of the EU’s political and cooperation objectives	1. Evidence of use of leverage to engage Palestine, Israel, Member States and other stakeholders toward the achievement of political goals;	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	
EQ 2 POLITICAL COHERENCE OF EU EXTERNAL ACTION WITH KEY PLAYERS; To what extent	JC1. The EU has adequately used available tools and instruments to constructively engage with Israel towards achieving peace and contributing to the establishment of an independent and viable Palestinian state.	1. Increased access to Area C, 2. Availability of permits for EU delegation, humanitarian workers and EU Parliamentarians for movement within	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	

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EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information										
			Documentar y review	Interviews						Focus Group s	RO M anal ysis	Inventor y analysis	Site visit
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donor s				
and how has the EU developed and implemented a coherent external action strategy to push for peace and a two-state solution in its relations with key political players including Israel, regional actors and its partners in the Quartet?	<p><i>Inception report version: "The EU has adequately used available tools and instruments to influence Israeli approaches towards achieving peace and contributing to the establishment of an independent and viable Palestinian state"</i></p> <p><u>Justification of change:</u> "Constructive engagement" describes better the scope of EU dialogue with Israel and sets a better frame for evaluation work.</p>	<p>West bank/Jerusalem and to/from Gaza;</p> <p>3. Progress on trade matters (King Hussein bridge, e.g.,)</p> <p>4. Regularity of VAT remission from Israel to PA</p>											
	<p>JC2. The EU has engaged strategically with Regional Donors with a view to fostering the peace process and contributing to the establishment of an independent and viable Palestinian State;</p>	<p>1. Evidence of efforts to engage regional Donors;</p>		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
	<p>JC3. The EU has optimally and coherently used its leverage and available windows of opportunity within the framework of the Quartet to push for peace and for the establishment of a</p>	<p>1. Examples of pro-active action within the Quarter framework to foster EU goals;</p>		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	

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EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information											
			Documentary review	Interviews						Focus Groups	ROM analysis	Inventory analysis	Site visit	
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donors					
	viable and independent Palestinian state													
EQ3. EU PROCESSES, RESOURCES AND CAPACITIES; To what extent do EC processes, resources and capacities support political and cooperation goals in Palestine's complex and volatile environment?	JC1. Capacities are established to define cooperation strategies coherent with political objectives and are responsive to conflict and the external context;	1. Strategies clear and benchmarked and in line with political objectives; 2. Sectoral strategies developed;	x	x		x	x			x		x	x	
	JC2. Coordination with donors, development agencies and key stakeholders fosters design and implementation of an effective cooperation program	1. Coordination mechanisms in place; 2. Action fiches evidence coordination and complementarities;	x	x		x	x			x		x	x	
	JC3. Capacities are established for programming and design of effective cooperation efforts, in line with strategies and political goals;	1. Quality of design of interventions; 2. Quality control mechanisms in place; 3. Project assessment and prioritization mechanisms in place;	x	x		x	x			x		x	x	
	JC4. Capacities are appropriate to implement, follow up and evaluate interventions in line with strategies and political goals, and are adapted to the volatile context of Palestine	1. External evaluation of efficiency criterion (including monitoring reports); 2. Timeliness of interventions; 3. Portfolios of Programme Officers in EUREP: number	x	x		x	x			x		x	x	

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EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information										
			Documentar y review	Interviews						Focus Group s	RO M anal ysis	Inventor y analysis	Site visit
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donor s				
		of contracts and value (million €) per person;											
	JC5. Learning mechanisms are in place supporting new strategies and cooperation interventions	1. Tools, programs and interventions which did benefit of external assessment; 2. Mechanisms in place to follow up implementation of evaluations' recommendations;	x	x		x	x			x		x	
	JC6. Effective communication and visibility strategies and mechanisms supports EU cooperation	1. Visibility and communication strategy in place; 2. Communication strategy is designed to support contributions to goals;	x	x		x	x			x		x	
EQ4 - COOPERATION INSTRUMENTS ; Are the different cooperation instruments adapted, suitably flexible and effective for contributing to political and cooperation goals?	JC1. Direct financial support (PEGASE) is effectively supporting political goals	1. External assessment of PEGASE; 2. Evidence of outcomes contributing to viable Palestinian State;	x	x		x	x			x		x	
	JC2. The EU uses its various instruments in a strategic and complementary way to optimize impact;	1. Action Fiches supporting complementarities; 2. External assessment of complementary use	x	x		x	x			x		x	

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EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information										
			Documentar y review	Interviews						Focus Group s	RO M anal ysis	Inventor y analysis	Site visit
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donor s				
	<i>The analysis is covering: i) Development Projects, ii) Support to East Jerusalem, iii) Support to Area C, iv) Thematic programs, v) Regional Programs</i>	of instruments;											
	JC3. Support to refugees through UNRWA is strategically supporting the achievement of EU goals for the Palestinian people	1. External assessment of outcomes of UNRWA efforts; 2. Evidence of contributions to EU goal as a result of UNRWA support;	x	x		x	x			x		x	
EQ 5 - STRATEGIC ALLIANCES; To what extent and how has the EU engaged in strategic alliances with key actors in-country with a view to enhancing the relevance, outreach and impact of its own political and cooperation efforts?	JC1. The EU engages in dialogue with relevant Palestinian civil society organizations and provides support that fosters their empowerment and viability as domestic change agents	1. Example of engagement in dialogue; 2. External assessment of work with civil society; 3. Civil society perception of support provided by EU (qualitative analysis tools);	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	
	JC2. The EU has developed an effective strategic framework to engage (politically) with UNRWA, including appropriate institutional arrangements	1. Evidence of political engagements with UNRWA; 2. Institutional arrangements in place;	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	
	JC 3. The EU has developed and effectively	1. Agreements with IFIs to share tasks;	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	

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EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information											
			Documentary review	Interviews						Focus Groups	ROM analysis	Inventory analysis	Site visit	
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donors					
	implemented a strategic alliance with IFIs, <i>inter alia</i> through dialogue, joint action, task division on the basis of comparative advantage and a pooling of expertise and financial resources	2. Evidence of joint actions with IFIs; 3. Examples of blending mechanisms applied to cooperation with Palestine												
EQ6 GOVERNANCE ; How effectively does the EC cooperation contribute to the EU goal of building transparent, democratic and accountable Palestinian institutions, respecting the rights of citizens?	JC1. Clear goals and strategies are set for democracy, justice, human rights and rule of law	1. Strategy statements relevant to goals; 2. Clear benchmarks set for good governance;	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	
	JC2. Cooperation interventions respond to needs and demands of the Palestinian people	1. External evaluations assess positively relevance to needs; 2. Beneficiaries confirm through interviews perception of relevance of EC cooperation to their needs (qualitative analysis);	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	
	JC3. Cooperation efforts contribute to institutional capacity-building for governance, accountability and credibility of key institutions	1. Evidence of capacity building across cooperation interventions; 2. Positive assessment of capacity building components by external evaluations;	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	
	JC4. EU–Palestine	1. Interventions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	

Evaluation of the EU Cooperation with the occupied Palestinian territory and support to the Palestinian People

EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information										
			Documentar y review	Interviews						Focus Group s	RO M anal ysis	Inventor y analysis	Site visit
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donor s				
	Cooperation effectively supports goals of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights and rule of law contributing to a viable and democratic Palestinian State	<p>supporting governance are positively assessed (SDG, monitoring reports, external evaluations)</p> <p>2. Evidence of positive results of cooperation efforts in favor of good governance;</p> <p>3. Support to political dialogue on Good Governance issues, SDSG and thematic working groups or regular exchange of information at regional and national level</p>											
EQ 7 SOCIAL SUPPORT;	Is EC support to the social sector (education, health, social protection and food security) fostering a socially viable State, while improving the social conditions of the	<p>1. Social sector strategy is well defined and in line with goals;</p> <p>2. Results, targets and benchmarks defined and followed up;</p>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
		<p>1. External evaluations assess positively relevance to needs;</p> <p>2. Stakeholders (PA and Civil Society) confirms through interviews perception of</p>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

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EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information										
			Documentar y review	Interviews						Focus Group s	RO M anal ysis	Inventor y analysis	Site visit
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donor s				
Palestinian people?		relevance of EC cooperation to their needs (qualitative analysis);											
	JC3. Cooperation efforts contribute to institutional capacity-building and good governance in sector institutions	1. Evidence of Institutional Strengthening result from EU Cooperation;	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	JC4. EU – Palestine Cooperation effectively supports goals of a socially viable and sustainable Palestinian State <i>Inception Report: EU – Palestine Cooperation effectively supports goals of a socially viable Palestinian State;</i> <u>Justification of change:</u> The analysis of sustainability of social sector support and its contributions to the goal of a “sustainable” State strengthen the definition of the JC and allow for a better focus of the assessment;	1. Interventions supporting social sector are positively assessed (subcommittee, monitoring reports, external evaluations) 2. Evidence of positive results of cooperation efforts in favor of social sector; 3. Support to political dialogue on social sector issues, thematic working groups or regular exchange of information at regional and national level	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
EQ 8 PRIVATE SECTOR AND TRADE;	JC1. Clear goals and strategies set for private sector development and trade	1. PSD strategy is well defined and in line with goals; 2. Results, targets and	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	

Evaluation of the EU Cooperation with the occupied Palestinian territory and support to the Palestinian People

EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information										
			Documentar y review	Interviews						Focus Group s	RO M anal ysis	Inventor y analysis	Site visit
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donor s				
Are the EC's interventions for private sector development and trade effectively promoting the goal of an economically viable Palestinian State?		benchmarks defined and followed up;											
	JC2. Cooperation interventions respond to needs and demands of project partners and targeted beneficiaries <i>Inception Report: "Cooperation interventions respond to needs and demands of Palestinian People;"</i> <u>Justification of change:</u> Rewording, with specification of partners and beneficiaries, allows for a more precise focus of the analysis of relevance;	1. External evaluations assess positively relevance to needs; 2. Stakeholders (Private Sector) confirms through interviews perception of relevance of EC cooperation to their needs (qualitative analysis);	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	
	JC3. Cooperation efforts contribute to institutional capacity building and good governance	- Evidence of Institutional Strengthening result from EU Cooperation;	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	
	JC4. EU – Palestine Cooperation effectively supports private sector development, contributing to an economically viable Palestinian State	1. Interventions supporting PSD are positively assessed (subcommittee, monitoring reports, external evaluations) 2. Evidence of positive results of cooperation efforts	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	

Evaluation of the EU Cooperation with the occupied Palestinian territory and support to the Palestinian People

EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information											
			Documentary review	Interviews						Focus Groups	ROM analysis	Inventory analysis	Site visit	
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donors					
		in favor of PSD; 3. Support to political dialogue on PSD issues, thematic working groups or regular exchange of information at regional and national level												
EQ 9. WATER, SANITATION AND LAND To what extent have the EC's interventions on water and sanitation delivered social and economic benefits (contributing to poverty reduction), supported national institutional capacity (contributing to state-building) and cross border cooperation (contributing to	JC1. Clear goals and strategies set for the water and sanitation sector	1. Key constraints for access to water and sanitation identified; 2. Strategy, goals and plan of action defined and coherent to sector priorities	x			x	x		x		x	x	x	
	JC2. Cooperation interventions respond to needs and demands of the Palestinian people	1. Budget allocated to develop access to safe drinking water and increase the wastewater treatment; 2. Beneficiaries confirms through interviews perception of relevance of EC cooperation to their needs (qualitative analysis);	x			x	x		x		x	x	x	
	JC3. Cooperation efforts contribute to institutional capacity-building and	1. Enhancement of sector Authorities (PWA) capacity to	x			x	x		x		x	x	x	x

Evaluation of the EU Cooperation with the occupied Palestinian territory and support to the Palestinian People

EQ	Judgment Criteria	Indicators	Source of information										
			Documentary review	Interviews						Focus Groups	ROM analysis	Inventory analysis	Site visit
				EU Staff in Bruxelles	WB staff in Washington	EUREP	PA	NGO	Other Donors				
governance challenges)?	good governance	<p>manage and mitigate the effects of water shortage and environmental issues;</p> <p>2. Support and enforcement of the regulatory framework and national capacities;</p> <p>3. Budget allocated to support and develop sector capacities;</p>											
	JC4. Support to water and sanitation contributes to improved socio-economic conditions and sustainable use of water resources, supporting the goal of an economically viable and sustainable Palestinian State	<p>1. Number and quality of regional coordination programmes on water;</p> <p>2. Support to political dialogue on W&S issues, thematic working groups or regular exchange of information at regional and national level;</p> <p>3. Resources involved in developing complementarities and synergies</p>	x			x	x		x		x		x

ANNEX 6: NATIONAL CONTEXT

POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Historical overview. In accordance with the Gaza-Jericho Agreement of 1994³ which followed the 1993 Oslo Accords between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) the Palestinian Authority (PA) was established as an interim administrative body to prepare for final status agreement and an end of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The agreements defined the PA mandate and authority in terms of internal Palestinian security and certain civil affairs. At the end of the initial five year interim period, further negotiations were to have led to Palestinian elections and final status agreements. In essence, the PA's task was to guarantee Israel's security and foster development in defined areas of the occupied Palestinian territories. In return, Israel would permit a gradual expansion of PA governance. In the event, elections were not held in 1998, settlements expanded and security diminished. Following the outbreak of the second *Intifada* in **2000** and Israeli military action in 2002, joint patrols between Israeli and Palestinian Security Forces (a fundamental pillar of the Oslo framework) ended. Israel extended and reasserted its military presence in the West Bank (WB), assuming overall security control and establishing military checkpoints in Area A, see Figure.



In **2005**, Israel withdrew its military and Israeli settlers from the Gaza Strip (GS). In January **2006**, Palestinian elections resulted in Hamas naming Ismail Haniyeh PA Prime Minister. In reaction, Israel, the United States, Canada and the EU then froze diplomatic relations and funding to the PA, conditioning resumption on Hamas agreement to three conditions: recognition of Israel, renunciation of violence; and, abiding by all existing agreements between the PLO and Israel. Pending satisfaction of these demands, Israel withheld the customs clearance revenues it collected for the PA, which was heavily reliant on this income to meet recurrent expenditures. Direct international aid to Palestine dropped significantly. In addition, Palestine's main bankers, fearing actions under US law sanctioning Hamas as a terrorist organization, ceased operating PA accounts and began to call in their loans to the PA. The boycott of the PA aggravated the already severe economic crisis in Palestine.

A unity government was formed between Fatah and Hamas in early **2007**, but conflict continued in the GS and on June 14, 2007, Hamas took control of the GS, ousting Fatah. One day later PA President and Fatah Chairman Mahmoud Abbas named a Caretaker Government for the PA led by Prime Minister Salam Fayyad. The international community embraced the new PA cabinet and pledged more than US\$7.5 billion in aid.⁴ The funds were to support the PA objectives of sustaining gains and progress with institutional development aiming at statehood. By late 2011, a consensus emerged in the international community that the PA had reached its institutional goals. However, Hamas has remained in de facto control of the GS, although the PA continues to assert

²Palestine, as referred to in this Evaluation includes three separate parts: the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. While the Oslo Agreement reserved the status of East Jerusalem for final status negotiations, Israel has annexed all of Jerusalem, extending its municipal boundaries into what Palestinians consider to be the West Bank. The Oslo II Accord designated three levels of territorial and functional governance within the West Bank:

Area A – Palestinian autonomy as far as most public service delivery is considered but no exclusive competence for authoritative allocation of resources or security (currently 18%)

Area B - Palestinian civil administration with joint Israeli-Palestinian security control (currently 21%)

Area C - Full Israeli control, with some exceptions for Palestinian residents (currently 61%)

Sources: Natural Earth, B'Tselem U.N. OCHA Palestine

³Agreement on Preparatory Transfer of Powers and Responsibilities between Israel and the PLO, Article 1, 1994.

⁴Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia declared in late June 2007 that the Fatah led PA was the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians and Egypt moved its Embassy from Gaza to the West Bank.

its authority and pay its employees there through the PA budget. And despite the PA's executive institutional progress, elections were postponed, the Palestinian Legislative Council became paralyzed and judicial institutions stalled in advancing most administrative reforms.

In November **2008**, hostilities between Hamas and Israel broke out. Israel undertook Operation Cast Lead, invading the GS with considerable loss of life and property. The PA in the WB took no military action. For the GS, the brief war brought considerable loss of life, further economic decline and isolation imposed by an Israeli military blockade and a boycott by international donors. However, by **2009**, Hamas authorities had succeeded in sustaining tunnel traffic with Egyptian Sinai which helped boost an economic revival, though no credible data exists on the volume or kind of trade.⁵

In **2011**, Fatah and Hamas agreed to form a unity government and hold elections. However that agreement was not implemented and no elections, other than some local elections in 2012, have been held since 2006. In the interim, laws have been issued by PA Presidential decree.

On November 29, **2012**, in a 138-9 vote, with 41 abstentions, the UN General Assembly voted to upgrade Palestine to a "non-member observer state." Israel responded by withholding customs revenue due the PA, severely aggravating an already dire fiscal situation.

Political context. Despite the explicit intent of the Oslo Accords, twenty years of substantial international assistance, institutional gains and the 2012 UN recognition, Palestine still lacks the fundamental attributes of a state. It does not have a monopoly of the use of force for security in its territory, even in the relatively small West Bank Area A. Indeed, since at least 1998, in the WB, the PA's span of control and governance has continually diminished as Israeli settlements, subject entirely to Israeli law and governance, have expanded. Hence, its territory and span of control have been at all times uncertain. It does not have full authority to mobilize, allocate or manage resources between the WB and GS or externally; and it lacks jurisdiction over natural resources, airspace and the sea.

The PA therefore has limited authority but broad responsibility for administering two non- adjacent land areas. This task has been difficult from the outset of the Oslo process in 1993 and has become more so since the 2007 divergence of governance between the WB and the GS. However, perhaps the PA's single greatest constraint has been the system of Israeli limitations on Palestinian freedom of movement and access to resources and markets. Beginning in 1992, Israel imposed on all of Palestine a complex and unpredictable regime of permits and closures determined by a set of non-transparent military orders as would be applied under full military occupation. The impacts of the permit and closure regime have been continuing, cumulative and pervasive, affecting virtually every aspect of Palestinian political, economic and social life. The regime's opaque and ever-changing system limits the PA's ability to deliver basic services to its constituents. The system inhibits the unification, coherence and coordination of Palestinian legal and administrative systems and service delivery and creates the de facto application of two sets of laws in one territory: permissive, encouraging, accountable and protecting for Israelis and settlers; restricting, opaque and discriminating for all others.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Over the past twenty years, while the PA has been successful in developing the institutions to manage an independent state, the economic foundations remain much weaker. Prolonged occupation and the permit and closure regime have arrested economic development and locked in structural distortions, and restricted Palestine's ability to access the resources necessary to

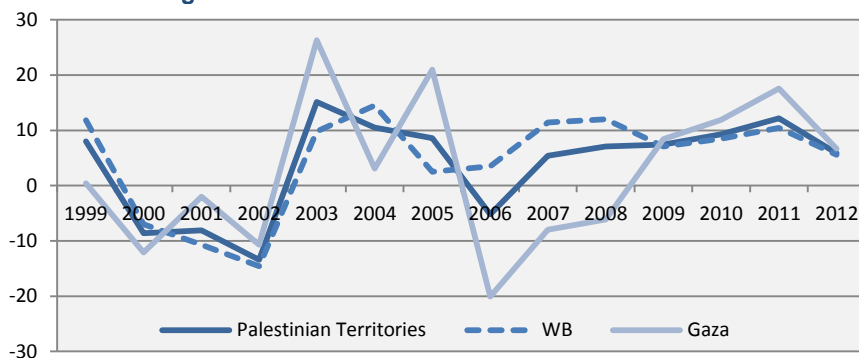
⁵ The Israeli newspaper Haaretz reported at end of 2008, a total of over 800 trucks, the US Congressional research Service reported in 2010 over 1,000, with about 400 paying a tunnel trade tax to Hamas of about US\$2500 each per year. By contrast, UNSCO reported an average of 10,000 trucks per month entering the Gaza Strip before the blockade.

maintain macroeconomic and fiscal stability, provide basic services and grow a productive private sector.

In the post Oslo period, industry, agriculture, tourism, transport, retail sales services and some related services contributions to GDP and employment have declined or stagnated at best, while donor funded sectors such as public administration, education, health and social services have grown (through budget support and development projects). Hence, the donor contributions and public sector employment have been the major drivers of growth.

Thus, the outlook for the economic situation in Palestine reflects the uncertainties in the political situation. Since 2000, the economy has been volatile. GDP fell to US\$3.6M in 2002 and then recovered slightly in 2003 and 2005. With the continuing restrictions on the movement of goods and people, the loss of international aid, GDP fell again in 2006 after the election of Hamas. Real GDP in 2007 was US\$3.9M, 14% lower than its peak in 1999. The situation since 2007 has remained relatively stable with an average GDP growth rate equal to 7% but with some negative trends during the last year, see Figure. As current projections⁶ indicate, much of the real economic potential for growth has been exhausted. The economy by 2013 is moribund with a projected real GDP growth declined to 5%, far below recent growth rates, with a continuing downward trend in subsequent years and supported almost exclusively by high levels of external aid. The continuation of these circumstances undermines the functionality and legitimacy of the institutions built over the past twenty years.

Figure 2: GDP Growth Rate 1999-2012 - Palestine



Source: PCBS and World Bank Staff for Economic Monitoring for AHLC
September 2102 and March 2103

Trade. The legal reference for trade policy in Palestine is the 1994 Protocol of Economic Relations (Paris Protocol or PP). This placed Palestine in a quasi-customs union with Israel and effectively left Israel in control of Palestine's external economic relations. With few exceptions, the PP extended Israeli tariffs, tax rates and in most cases

technical standards to Palestine. In theory, the PP could have led to deep integration of the two economies. However, the PP was never fully implemented as envisioned.⁷ Indeed, after the Oslo Accords, while goods from Israel entered Palestine freely, exports from the Palestinian territories were constrained in a variety of ways: security restrictions which are the facto non-tariff barriers (such as quality, health and safety standards) imposed on the movement of Palestinians goods and restrictions on the importation of dual use goods⁸. These and other measures have all had the effect of increasing uncertainty and the cost of trade and reducing the competitiveness of Palestinian exports both within Palestine and Israel and to the rest of the world.

Israel remains the main destination for Palestine's exports and source of imports. Though there has been a small increase in the share of exports to the rest of the world, particularly the Arab countries, Israel dominates Palestinian trade and will likely continue to do so for the foreseeable future. According to PCBS figures, Israel has been consistently accounting for around 85-90% of Palestinian exports and 65-75 % of imports since 2008.

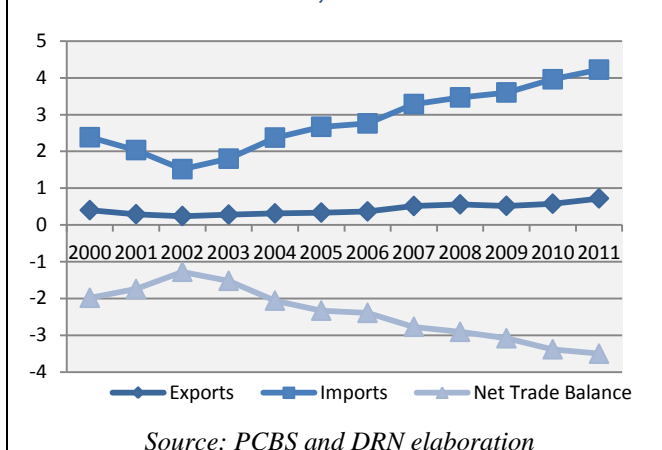
⁶ IMF Staff Report: Recent Experience and Prospects of the Economy of the West Bank and Gaza. March 19, 2013

⁷ World Development Report 2009.

⁸ These restrictions are extensively documented in any number of documents by USAID, World Bank and UN

Palestine's export performance has always been weak but it particularly suffered during the Second Intifada. Between 2000 and 2002, exports of goods and services declined by nearly 45 % in real terms (see Figure), falling from 18% to 12.5% of GDP. Since then they have recovered slightly, rising in 2008 to the equivalent to 16 % of GDP and remaining stable. The poor export performance, combined with the need to import almost all consumption goods have resulted in Palestine consistently running large trade deficits. The bulk of the decline occurred in Gaza, where the closures have shut off exports and where there is only a limited domestic market. The high cost of doing business in Palestine and the Israeli restrictions on movement combine to lower the competitiveness of Palestinian businesses. Consequently, only 7 % of manufacturing enterprises in the 2009 Economic Survey reported exporting and exports were only 11 % of total sales.

Figure 3: Import-Exports and trade balance of Palestine 2000-2013, USD Millions



Private Sector. The Palestinian private sector is overwhelmingly dominated by small family owned and managed enterprises. According to the 2007 PCBS enterprise census, the average size of employment in the West Bank establishments was 3 for all enterprises and 4.5 for manufacturing. There were only 57 establishments with more than 100 workers in the entire Palestine and only 26 in the manufacturing sector. Internal trade dominates accounting for more than 40 % of employment, while service activities account for 30 % and industrial activities 22 % of employment⁹. Palestine is specialised in labor intensive manufacturing with a very low competitive performance, due to the labor costs relatively higher compared to other countries specialized in same goods and a labor force scarcely trained and specialised.

The lack of land and security remain major impediments to the development of the Palestinian private sector. PA is making a concerted effort to improve the business environment. It has made notable progress, especially in establishing security and stability. However, there remains much to be done as evidenced by Palestine slipping from 133 in the 2010 to 135 in 2011 in the overall Doing Business rankings¹⁰.

SOCIO - CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Social Development: Education, Health, Social Protection, Food Security, and Payment of Social Sector Salaries. This section provides a brief overview of the performance of the social sectors, which have, over past years, received huge support from the EU and donor community. By far the largest proportion of PEGASE funds are directed at payment of PA salaries and support for social protection. The bulk of PA employees are in the education and health sectors. Hence by providing PEGASE support, the EU is invested in education, health and social protection. – the EU directly pays the salaries of about one third of all teachers and health workers.

⁹ 2009 PCBS' economic survey.

¹⁰ Doing Business in the Arab World, 2011, p.87

Socio-economic situation. Unemployment in the Palestinian Territories continues to be alarmingly high compared to that of other countries¹¹. The overall unemployment rate reached 22.9% in 2012. The unemployment rate in Gaza continues to be amongst the highest in the world at around 32.2%.

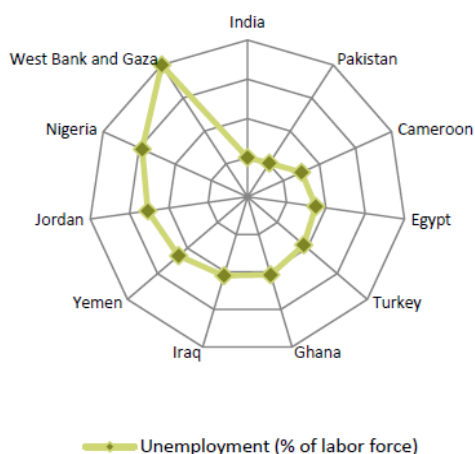
Youth unemployment reached a frightening 48.9% in Gaza (see table 1). Labor force participation is also low. These figures indicate that Palestinian youth is discouraged from joining the labor force because of lack of opportunities. To illustrate: prior to the year 2000 when the second Intifada broke out, a large portion of Palestinian youth was employed in Israel as the latter's share in Palestinian Territory employment was around 21%. Since the outbreak of the second Intifada, Israel's share in employment has declined to 12%. The high youth unemployment and low labor force participation are both predictors of social discontent.

Table 1: Labour Force Statistics (at the end of 2012) - %

	WB&GS	WB	GS
Unemployment Rate	22.0	18.3	32.2
Labour Force Participation	43.9	46.1	40.0
Under employment	5.7	5.0	7.1
Youth Unemployment (Ages 15-29)	35.1	27.9	48.9
Youth Labour Force Participation	38.0	40.3	34.2

Source: PCBS Labour Force Survey from World Bank, *Fiscal Challenges and Long Term Economic Costs: Economic Monitoring Report to AHLC, March 19, 2013*

Figure 4: Unemployment in the West Bank and Gaza compared to selected countries



Source: *West Bank and Gaza coping with conflict? Poverty and inclusion in the West Bank and Gaza - WB report No. 61293 – July 29 2011*

The gap between the overall participation rate of males (69.5%) and females (18.7%) is large.

Looking ahead, the risk for high unemployment remains significant. Private investment is unlikely to increase significantly given the on-going Israeli constraints on trade, movement and access¹², and investment in Area C – these restrictions remain the biggest

constraint facing Palestinian private sector growth. Unless the situation changes, the private sector will not be able to generate sufficient job opportunities to absorb the increasing number of job seekers. The public sector has been the employer of last resort but its ability to generate more jobs is limited given the PA's financial stress and the already excessive size of the sector.

Poverty. In 2009, a little over a fifth of the Palestinian population lived in poverty. The principal poverty narrative is the prevailing and widening poverty divide across the regions of Gaza and the West Bank despite an overall 4 percent point reduction in poverty since 2004. Poverty in the West Bank has been steadily declining, while in Gaza it has yet to return to its 2004 level. (Figure 5 below). At 33.7%, poverty incidence in Gaza is twice as high as that in the West Bank. The stark regional divergence is driven by the severe economic shock that began in 2006. Gaza experienced a dramatic 20-percentage point poverty increase in 2007, with one in two living below the poverty line.

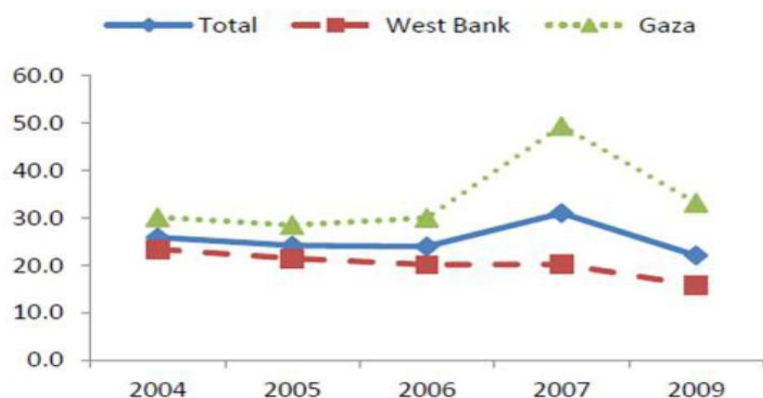
Analysis by the World Bank¹³ shows that while there are many drivers of poverty, education level and employment status are clear and enduring correlates of poverty status demonstrating that the closure policy which restricts growth in the private sector is not surprisingly a key factor.

¹¹ Source: World Bank, *Coping with Conflict: Inclusion in the West Bank and Gaza*, October 2011

¹² The GOI cites security concerns that restrict its ability to ease restrictions.

¹³ *Coping with Conflict: Poverty and Inclusion in the West Bank and Gaza*. The World Bank, October 2011.

Figure 5. Poverty Incidence across West bank and Gaza (as percentage of population)



General Overview of Human Development Status¹⁴

Despite the gloomy picture on unemployment and poverty (and mental health), there are some remarkable bright spots. Unlike in many other countries, poverty in the West Bank and Gaza is not correlated with poor human development outcomes. The Palestinian territories outperform other countries with similar GNI per capita as well as its neighbors in terms of life expectancy and literacy rates, which are much higher than countries with similar per capita

incomes such as India, Egypt, Nigeria, Cameroon and Ghana (Figure 6). In fact, Palestinian measures are on par with its richer neighbors in the region, Turkey and Jordan, which have seven and three times the per capita income of the West Bank and Gaza.

Even more striking is the remarkable performance of the Palestinian Territory on measures of early childhood development. Countries with similar per capita GNIs perform far worse in terms of measures of stunting and wasting (Figure 7). India, Pakistan and Nigeria have stunting rates more than three and a half times that of the West Bank and Gaza. The comparison is even starker in wasting incidence, with rates more than seven times higher than in the Palestinian territories. Again, the performance of the West Bank and Gaza on these measures of long term investments in human capital dimensions is in line with middle income countries rather than countries with similar per capita incomes.

Figure 6: Life expectancy and literacy in the West Bank and Gaza compared to selected countries

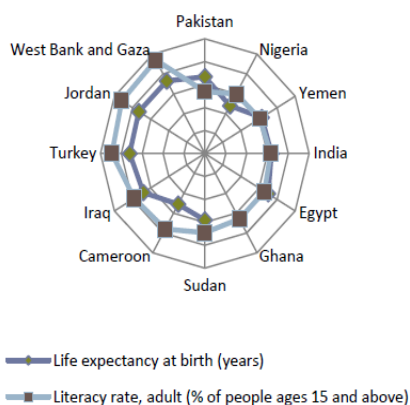
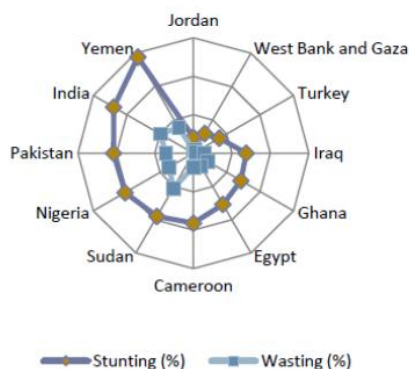


Figure 7: Stunting and wasting in the WB&GS



Source: *West Bank and Gaza coping with conflict? Poverty and inclusion in the West Bank and Gaza - WB report No. 61293 – July 29 2011*

In short, within its limited ambit of influence in sectors such as education, health and social protection, the Palestinian Authority has implemented policies that ensure service delivery, which bodes well for the formation of a future Palestinian state. Rather than being linked to human development outcomes, poverty and unemployment are much more closely linked to labor market outcomes, themselves a product of the mobility of labor and goods and the consequent lack of

¹⁴ This section draws substantially from a report of the World Bank, *Coping with Conflict: Poverty and Inclusion in the West Bank and Gaza*, October 2011.

dynamism of the private sector. This relatively strong performance in the area of human development carries forward to WBG's achievements with the Millennium Development Goals. These achievements are high in those areas where the PA has significant ability to influence outcomes (achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, improving maternal health, and combating HIV/AIDS). It is doing less well on eradicating extreme poverty and ensuring environmental sustainability (over which it has only limited influence). It is not clear why it has performed poorly in the area of reducing child mortality.

Figure 8: Incidence of stunting in Palestinian territories and around the world

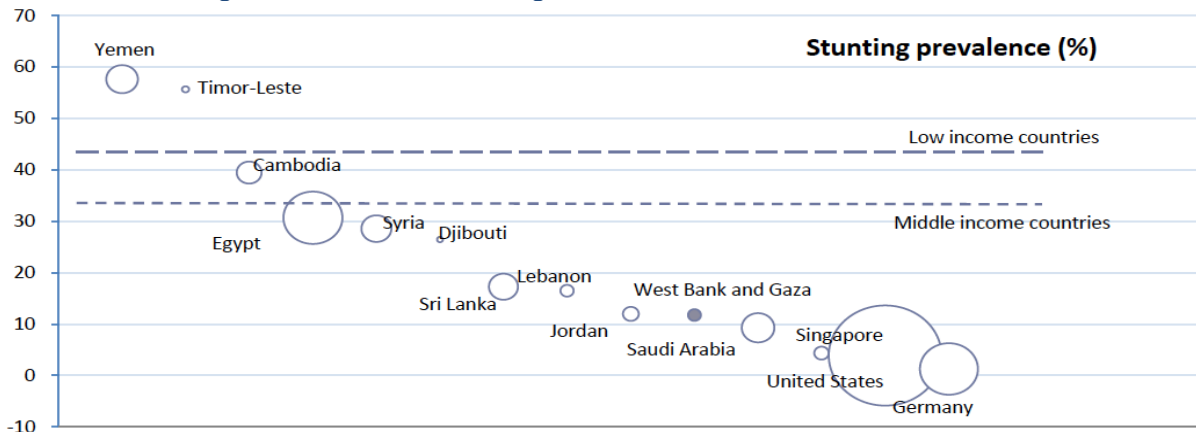
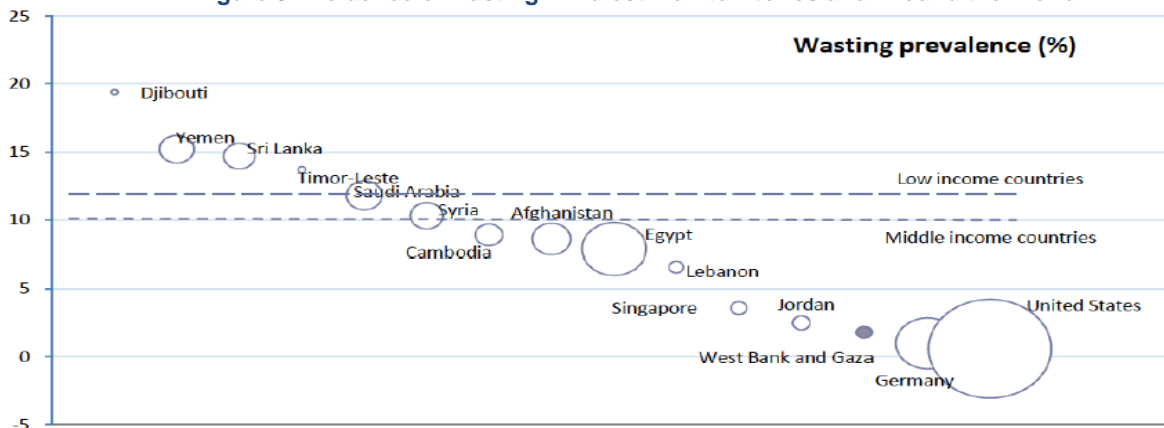


Figure 9: Incidence of wasting in Palestinian territories and Around the World



Sources: World Health Organization, Global database on Child Growth and Malnutrition;
Size of bubbles proportional to total population.

Education. In West Bank and Gaza, school enrolment has always been high with an average of 90% enrolment for the school age population, see figure 10. Access to primary education is near universal. The secondary gross enrolment rate is on the order of 20% percentage points higher than the rate in the average middle-income country. Also, as a result of a surge in enrolments in the last decade, enrolment rates in tertiary education are well above the average for the Middle East and North Africa Region. But access does not provide the full story. Students must learn. In this regard, the WB and Gaza's performance on international student assessments has been mixed. WB and Gaza participated in the 2003, 2007 and 2011 international comparative student assessment Trends in International and Science Study (TimSS) which is designed to help countries all improve student learning in mathematics and science. WB and Gaza scores dropped between 2003 and 2007 but increased in 2011. Around 50 countries participated in both studies. After weak performance in 2007, performance ranked reasonably well compared to other countries. Performance was much poorer in Gaza relative to West Bank; Gaza performance is also getting weaker.¹⁵

¹⁵ UNICEF "Investing in Public Education in Gaza: A Case Study." March 2013

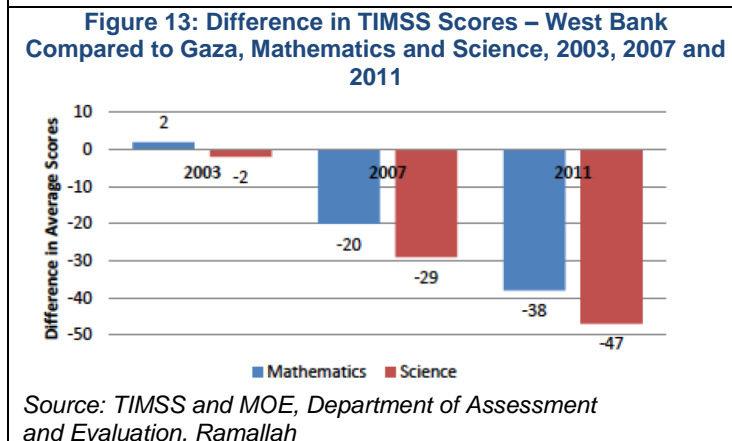
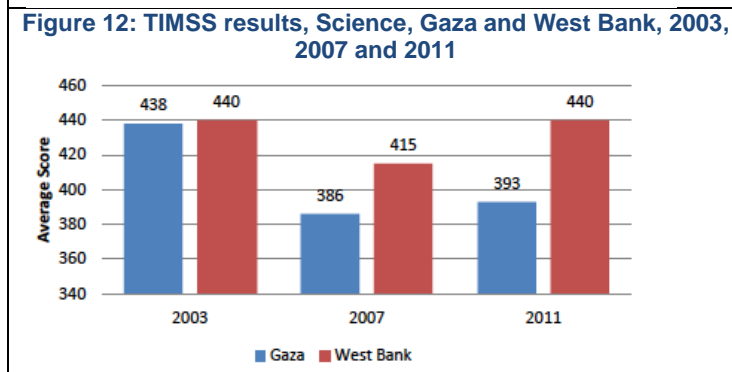
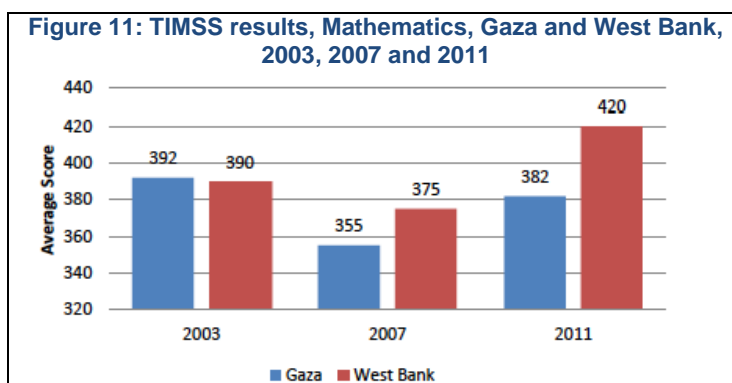
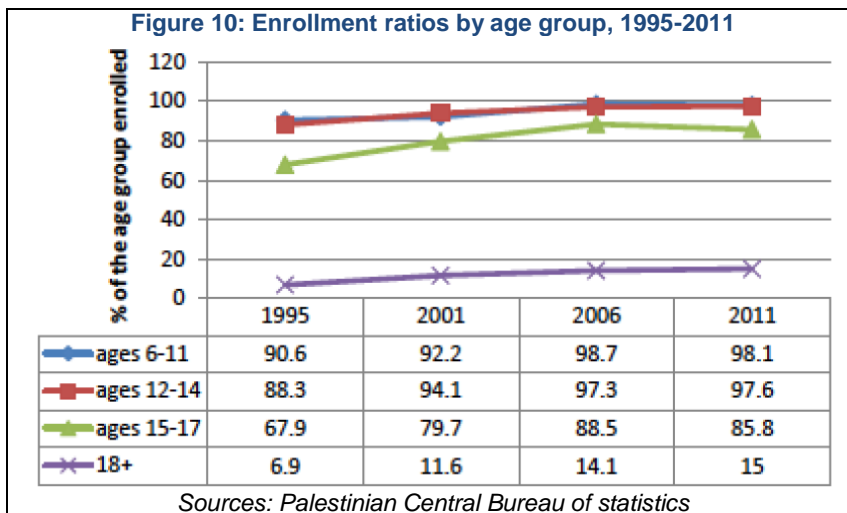


Table 2 compares performance in Gaza between UNRWA-run schools, those run by Government (PA/Hamas), and private schools. As can be seen, performance is consistently best in private schools, then in UNRWA-operated schools, and weakest in Government-operated schools.

Table 2: School performance in UNRWA schools, PA schools, and Private schools

Area	UNRWA				PA				Private			
	Arabic		Math.		Arabic		Math.		Arabic		Math.	
	Pass %	Mean 50	Pass %	Mean 50	Pass %	Mean 50	Pass %	Mean 50	Pass %	Mean 50	Pass %	Mean 50
1st Semester 2010-2011	72.9	33.1	65.9	29.3	59.8	28.0	53.2	25.6	87.8	38.9	84.5	34.5
2nd Semester 2010-2011	76.0	33.7	83.4	34.6	67.1	30.4	75.0	32.3				
1st Semester 2011-2012	71.1	30.5	71.0	31.5	56.6	25.8	57.9	27.4	90.5	36.7	89.5	37.9
2nd semester 2011-2012	76.7	32.5	80.5	33.8	67.4	29.2	71.5	31.1	95.7	41.1	96.8	41.6
1st Semester 2012-2013	71.0	30.7	69.7	31.0	62.0	27.5	63.0	28.6	90.5	38.2	90.5	38.0
2nd semester 2012-2013	79.8	34.9	76.0	32.9	73.0	32.1	68.7	30.3	94.6	41.5	92.7	39.2

In short, as the March 2013 UNICEF report notes, Gaza has a number of strengths in its education system: high enrolment, gender equality, widespread availability of textbooks, high proportion of qualified teachers, and reasonable assessment of student learning. Many of these activities are or have been supported by the EU and/or other donors. The main weakness is related to low and unequal educational achievements. Moreover its performance is falling relative to the West Bank.

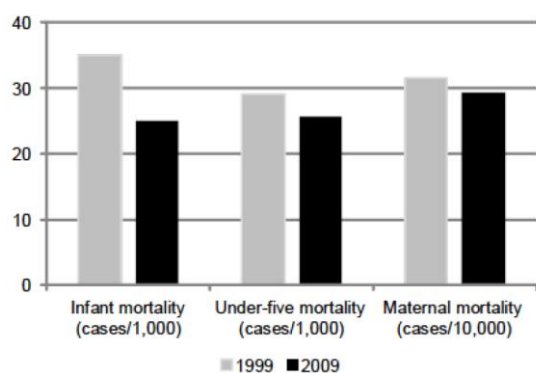
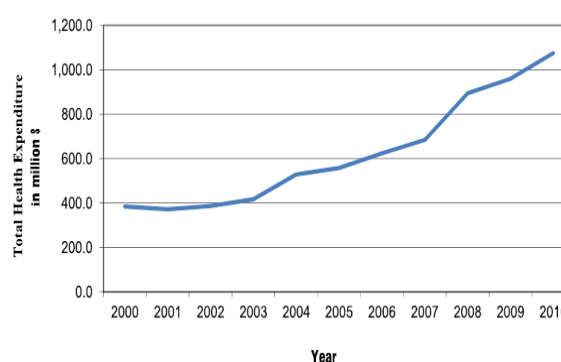
UNICEF concludes that low education achievement is the product of multiple factors. Environmental (or non-school) factors include the effects of border closure, socio-psychological effects of military conflicts, high unemployment and slow economic growth etc. A compounding effect may be the content and quality of what is taught. For example, despite the large number of unemployed youth, employers report that it is difficult to hire qualified job applicants – there is a mismatch between skills of the unemployed, many with university degrees, and those skills demanded by the labor market. Recent focus groups clearly identified the lack of relevant skills as well as the low level of competencies and experience of graduates to be among the most important constraints to employment for youth in the Territory¹⁶.

In the same vein, the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions are criticized for producing graduates, year after year, with little regard to the labor market signals. According to the private sector, the education system does not well prepare students for the demands of the modern work-place. Most topics are taught using traditional methods of lectures, memorization, and examinations with less emphasis on critical thinking, problem solving, and hands on learning experiences. Though the TVET institutions have in recent years embraced more rigorous and professionally oriented curricula, the same World Bank report notes that the system does not begin to reach its potential. This is an area in which the EU has sunk considerable resources and may require a re-look.

Health. Despite high unemployment, high poverty, and chronic conflict, child nutrition indicators in Palestine are extraordinarily high¹⁷. These results are consistent with other indicators of child health and nutrition. Almost all children are immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles and tuberculosis. Vaccination rates exceed those of the average middle-income country. There is near universal coverage of pre-natal care. And life expectancy at 73 is good compared to an average is 70 for all countries of the Middle East.

¹⁶ World Bank. From Education-to-Work: exploring Opportunities and Challenges for West Bank and Gaza, March 2011. And, World Bank, Towards Economic Sustainability of a Future Palestinian State: Promoting Private Sector-Led Growth. April 2012.

¹⁷ Coping with Conflict: Poverty and Inclusion in the West Bank and Gaza: Overview. World Bank 2011.

Figure 14: Tangible improvements to health in Gaza and the West Bank (1999-2009)**Figure 15: Health expenditure trend line in the Palestinian territory for the years 2000-2010**

Source: Palestinian Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Health. National Health Accounts 2009, 2010, Main Findings. Published Feb 2012

Good as they may be, it is important to note that these health outcomes paint only a partial picture of health outcomes in terms of coverage and scope. Maternal mortality remains unacceptably high. Infant mortality in Gaza is almost double that of the West Bank. And an infant born to the poorest quintile in Gaza is twice as likely to die as in infant born into the richest quintile in Gaza. Despite the reductions in child mortality, MDG 4 will not be reached. Indeed, Palestine had the smallest reduction in child mortality rates compared to all Arab countries¹⁸. The assessment of most working in the sector is that outcomes in the sector have been disappointing and not commensurate with the funding going into the sector. Indeed, there has been an explosion of costs that would indicate scope for improving efficiency in the sector. Expenditures have risen by 150% over the past ten years (see table 15).¹⁹

As noted in a report prepared by ICAI: DFID's Support for Palestine Refugees through UNRWA dated September 2013, the cost of health care delivered by the PA is considerably higher than that provided by UNRWA. UNRWA performs better suggesting that the PA/Hamas has great scope to introduce efficiency reforms.

A number of issues have been identified in the sector²⁰. Several stem, at least in part, from the conflict conditions and closure policy which have, at times, restricted access to medical supplies. These include:

- A fragmented institutional framework with effectively two ministries of health, one in the West Bank and one in Gaza. This is described in more detail in the main text;
- Unpredictable health financing and donor dependence. Also, a massive increase in recurrent health spending on salaries (doubling between 2000 and 2005). In later years, this was of course financed in large part by the EU through DFS under PEGASE.
- Each doctor sees, on average, 104 patients a day, which, without implementation of proposed reforms, will increase to 138 by 2021.²¹
- a huge increase in treatment referrals outside the PA health system. According to data given to the mission, the PA had unpaid bills at the end of 2012 on referrals of some \$180 million out of a yearly health budget of around half a billion dollars. And since 1994, the total bill for referrals has been close to \$2 billion – a massive sum. This problem became even more acute when the PA cut off funds to the health system in Gaza following the election of Hamas (short of medical supplies, many more patients were sent of Gaza for treatment elsewhere);
- Inadequate financial protection from illness with about 40% of total health expenditures coming in the form of out-of-pocket household expenditures,

¹⁸ Abdul Rahin, 2009.

¹⁹ Palestinian Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Health. National Health Accounts 2009, 2010, Main Findings. Published Feb 2012

²⁰ Reforming Prudently Under Pressure: Health Financing Reform and the Rationalization of Public Sector Health Expenditures. World Bank, August 2009.

²¹ Health and Education efficiency in UNRWA, UNRWA 2013.

- Ministry of health capacity constraints and fiscal pressures so that there are often long delay in the payment of salaries,
- An increasing burden of chronic disease such as cardiovascular disease, hypertension, diabetics, etc., and finally
- A huge increase in mental health issues related to the conflict, which results in domestic violence, clinical depression and loss of productivity. The last survey by PCBS on violence in Palestinian society (December 2011) showed an increase in all types of violence, with worrying rates of domestic violence by husbands – 29.9% in the West Bank compared to 51.1% in Gaza.

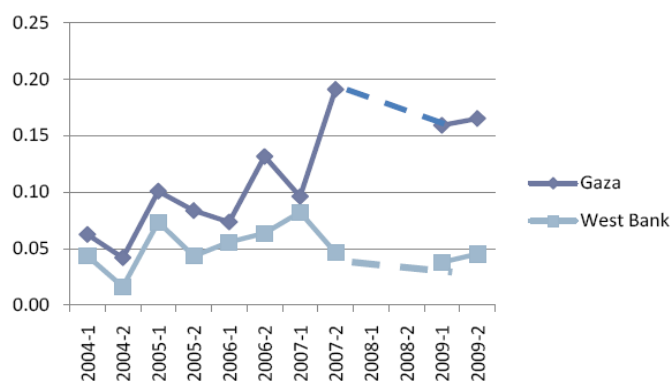
An important issue not mentioned in the World Bank report relates to that of data and monitoring of progress and results. This is well illustrated by a review mission for the USAID Health Sector Reform and Development Flagship Project (Mid-Term Evaluation). The review mission noted that “the evaluation team experienced extraordinary difficulties with developing an accurate view of the accomplishments and challenges of this large and complex project, largely because of the “public relations-oriented” reporting style and lack of substance in the written material”. Others repeated this comment in the sector: weak reporting of results and the difficulty of obtaining hard data to assess results and efficiency of the health system.

Hospitals and health centers suffer from a shortage of specialized doctor, lack of new technologies, and outdated equipment. Interviews noted too that there is high fragmentation in the donor community with little coordination among the donor community in the health sector; donor interventions and policies are often not aligned with national priorities. A substantial issue that continues to be pushed off with little real effort to come to resolution is that of the reform of a national health insurance law.

Vulnerabilities and Social Protection.

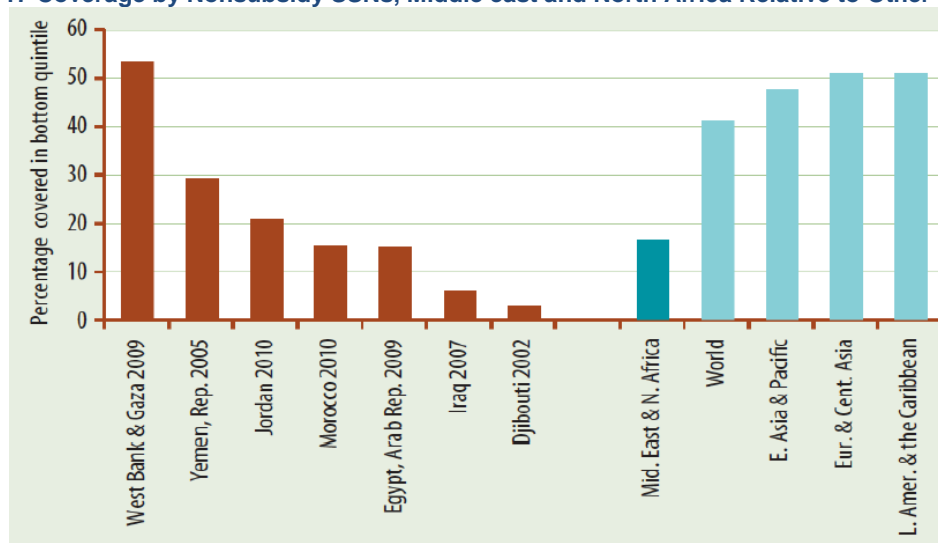
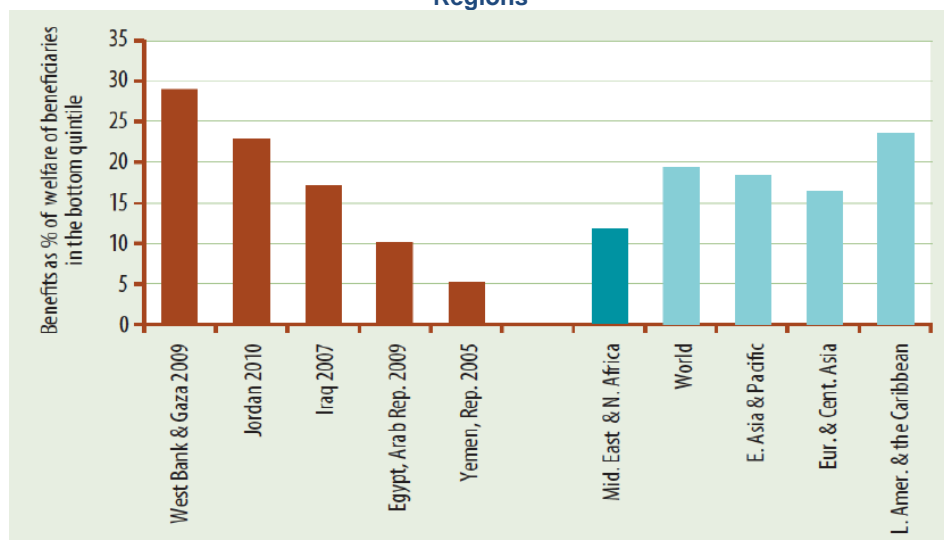
Following the election of a Hamas-led government in Gaza in 2006, the international community temporarily cut off aid to the PA, while Israel instituted a complete embargo of the Gaza strip. Public sector employees went without salaries for months and many fell into poverty. When international assistance for budget support was reinstated, poverty among public sector employees also fell. With increased aid, came increased social assistance to the poor (see figure 16). By 2009, international assistance coverage had doubled, with a staggering 71% of all Gazans becoming beneficiaries of at least one form of social assistance or another.

Figure 16: Social Assistance as a share of total household consumption expenditures: West bank and Gaza, 2004-2009



Sources: The World Bank. *Targeting Assessment of the Cash Transfer Program in West Bank and Gaza*. June 25, 2012.

EU support to the social assistance sector is considerable: support to the budget of the PA through DFS, and capacity building to the Ministry of Social Affairs. It is implemented through a number of programs including the cash transfer program, other support, food assistance and support through UNRWA. Interestingly, while there are a multitude of social assistance programs run by the PA, international organizations, UNRWA and NGO's, there are relatively low rates of overlaps where households receive assistance from multiple PA sources. Generally, this assistance, in conjunction with the World Bank, has been extremely well targeted and implemented. These are programs for which the EU should take considerable credit.

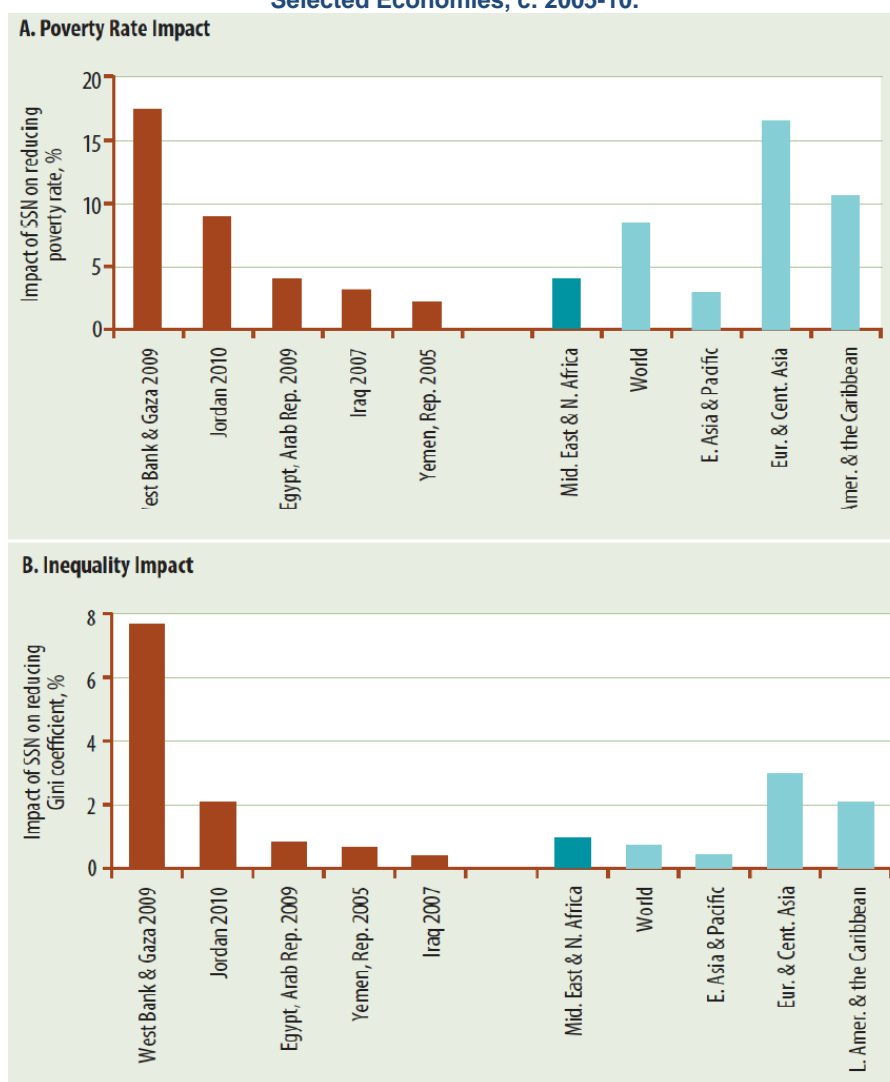
Figure 17 Coverage by Nonsubsidy SSNs, Middle east and North Africa Relative to Other Regions**Figure 18: Benefit Generosity of Nonsubsidy SSNs, Middle East and North Africa Compared with Other Regions**

Source: Middle East and North Africa Author's calculations based on national household surveys. Other regions World Bank 2012

Social assistance played a significant role as a safety net during the sharp downturn experienced in Gaza in 2007. At 6% of GDP, social assistance spending in Palestine is high by international standards. The current social assistance program is the result of the 2009/10 merger of two pre-existing programs: the Social Safety Net Reform Program (funded by the World Bank) and the Relief and Social Services Safety Net (funded by the EU's TIM/PAGASE mechanism). As noted, it performs exceptionally well compared to other countries in the region²².

The most important indicator of social safety net (SSN) effectiveness is the impact on poverty and inequality. As the Bank notes in its report, this indicator combines the separate forces of coverage, targeting, and generosity of the SSN programs to assess the overall effect of the presence of SSNs on the welfare distribution of the economy. With the exception of Palestine and Jordan, the report found that the region's SSNs have little effect on poverty rates, as estimated through a simulation of poverty in the absence of SSNs. It also found that in Palestine, the SSN program impacts well the most poor in society (which is precisely what it is meant to do with good targeting – and little leakage).

²² The World Bank. Targeting Assessment of the Cash Transfer Program in West Bank and Gaza. June 25, 2012

Figure 19: Poverty and Inequality Impact of Nonsubsidy SSNs in the Middle East and North Africa, Selected Economies, c. 2005-10.

Source: Authors' calculations based on national household surveys. Note SSN=social safety net

The report notes considerably less leakage than in other countries of the region where a significant share of benefits go to the richest quintile. In Palestine (and Egypt and Jordan), only 1 in 10 SSN beneficiaries come from the top quintile showing a greater degree of targeting accuracy. Since 2009 with the creation of the unified CTP which uses a proxy means test targeting mechanism and a unified payment mechanism, targeting performance has improved further. The Bank report notes that the CTP is poised to become one of the most advanced cash assistance programs in the Region.

While there is no doubt that the CTP is well targeted and generally well run, the actual impact of the program at the individual level is somewhat open to question. The AETS Consortium report "Impact Evaluation of the EU Contribution to the Palestinian Cash Transfer Program in the Framework of the PEGASAE Program to Support Vulnerable Palestinian Families", July 2013, findings note that:

"...., in the West Bank, we observed that for key measures from MOSA's logframe, including child health, major depression amongst adults, electricity cuts, and total per capita expenditures, intervention and comparison households are not statistically different. This suggests that either the assistance received in the framework of the CTP has positively impacted the intervention group or that there are no between-group differences at baseline. In Gaza, we found statistically significant differences favoring the intervention group for income and total per capita expenditures, but not for other measures. This suggests that while households had cash transfer income, they may still have lacked the resources need to yield positive impacts".

One part of the Palestinian social security system that has not received adequate attention is the pension system. This system is among the most generous in world for a society with Palestine's level of income and it is insolvent. It is effectively being operated as a "pay as you go" system, where current contributions fund the cost of retirees instead of being built up to support future retirees. Due to its unique history, there are four different pension schemes operating in WB&G, including those inherited from Jordan and Egypt. However, the older three are being phased out and all new employees in both the West Bank and Gaza fall under the same scheme. But even this scheme is not properly funded and is in arrears.

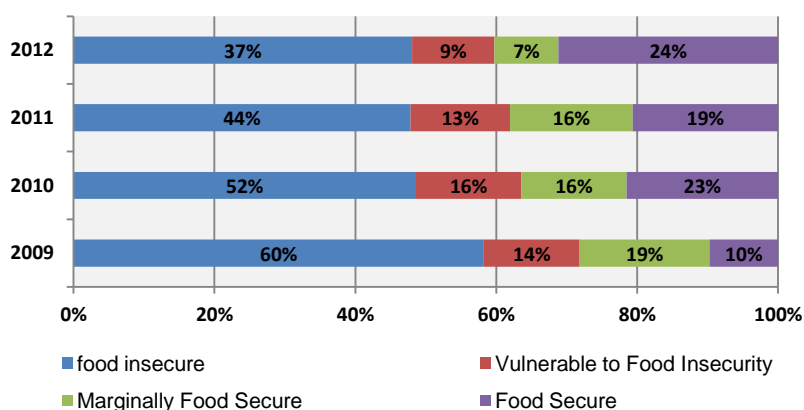
The pension system remains unsustainable with projected revenues insufficient to meet obligations. As noted in the May 2010 Progress Report there has been no progress in the adoption of an action plan for reform of the pension system. The PA maintained that it was working on a pension reform action plan but little or no progress has been noted. This has real potential to undermine the long-term sustainability of the PA.

Food Security. The results of a 2012 survey on food insecurity²³ depict a harsh situation. Over 34% of Palestinian households – approximately 1.7 million individuals – were found to be food insecure. This figure is seven percentage points higher than the 2011 figures, which represents a complete reversal of the progressive improvements in food insecurity reported since 2009.

The report notes that the surge in food insecurity mainly reflects the deterioration of socio economic conditions resulting from the combination of sustained economic constraints and of the shock generated by the PA fiscal crisis in late 2012. The disturbingly high levels of food insecurity in Gaza can be explained primarily by the prolonged blockade, which continues to prevent any meaningful recovery of the local productive economy. According to the report, lifting the blockade and easing the West Bank access restrictions remain the most critical factors affecting food insecurity. Addressing the symptoms of food insecurity rather than tackling the root causes will not lead to sustained improvement. The report goes on to explain that, in the context of rising food insecurity and limited financial resources, needs-based targeting should be further strengthened.

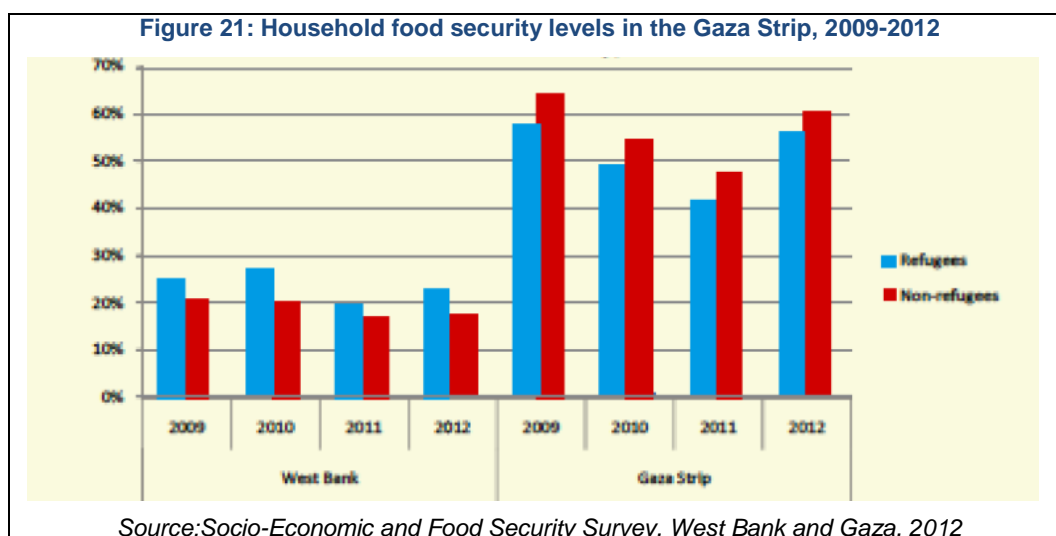
The below figures are very stark. That said, data on wasting and stunting as discussed above, show very little evidence of either in Gaza or the West Bank. There thus appears to be something of a contradiction in the data. Most likely the trend data show correctly the deteriorating situation but the absolute numbers of insecure may be overstated

Figure 20: Household Food Insecurity and food Security Levels by Refugee and Non Refugee West Bank and Gaza strip, 2009-2012



Source: Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey, West Bank and Gaza, 2012

²³ Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey, West Bank and Gaza, 2012. Joint Effort between the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics and the UN through FAO, UNRWA and WFP.

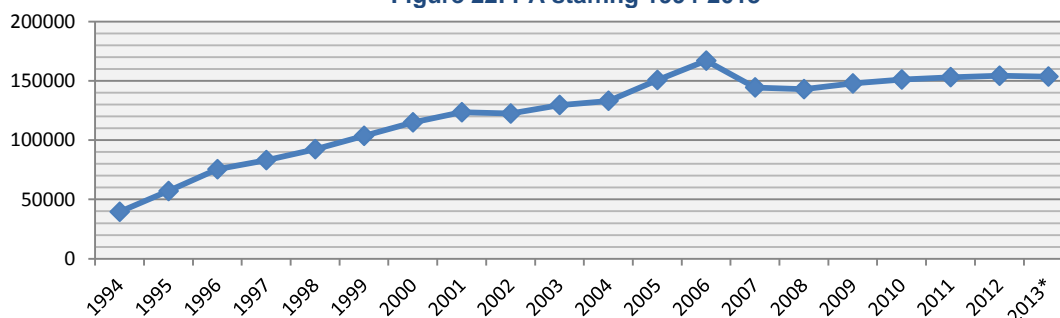


EU payments of salaries in the social sectors. The largest share of government expenditures goes to wages and salaries, which were about US\$1.75 billion in 2012 or 54 percent of expenditures. This underestimates the true cost of the payroll. Transfer payments, which include a substantial amount of pension payments, were another nearly US\$700 million. Combined wages and salaries and transfers accounted for about three quarters of the PA's recurrent budget in 2012. As noted in many EU documents (see for example "PEGASE programmes of Direct Financial Support to the Recurrent Costs of the PA dated 31 August 2103), PEGASE has five main components. The first two of these impact directly on the social sector:

- Salaries of PA civil servants and pensioners to ensure that essential public services keep operating, and
- Social allowances to Palestinian households living in extreme poverty for the Cash Transfer Program

A third component relates to the payments of arrears to East Jerusalem hospitals and thus also impacts on the social sector related as it is to referrals. The EU pays about 29.1% of the civilian wage bill and directly supports around 66,000 active civil servants such as teachers and health workers. Around 10,000 pensioners, paid directly under the PA budget, are also eligible to and benefit from EU support. As noted in the Desk Report, up to 70% of total DFS and UNWRA allocations go to the social sectors. Salary payments, which go directly from the EU to Palestinians (without passing through the PA), make up the lion's share of this. With such a significant share of PEGASE funding directly paying the salaries of so many health and education workers – and DFS is not budget support as it goes directly into the pockets of designated PA staff -- salary payments and the social sectors are inextricably linked. The EU Representative Office in Jerusalem in its draft progress report 2014/15: Single Support Framework notes the overall objective of PEGASE support is to maintain the viability of the two-state solution by avoiding the fiscal collapse of the PA. There is no doubt that PEGASE has helped achieve this objective but not perhaps long-term sustainability which is linked of course to the size of the Government sector and affordability. The number of PA employees has been growing rapidly over the years:

Figure 22: PA staffing 1994-2013



* Data for 2013 is as of September. Source: World Bank.

JUSTICE, DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS BACKGROUND

The main obstacles to political reform in Palestine and the rule of law remain the conflict with Israel, the existence of two legal systems in the same territory applied according to community, periodic external interventions including a resulting donor dependency and the internal political and physical split between WB and GS.

Democracy: Democracy, as a means for Palestinian national self-government has been largely aspirational, not realized, despite the declarations of the peace process agreements, the international community, the PDP and PNDP since the establishment of the PA in 1994. Palestinian demand for democratization, frustrated by the failure of elections in 1998-1999, persisted through the Second Intifada and emerged clearly in 2005 as the preference of the majority of Palestinians over any other governance system²⁴.

Despite the cleavages of 2006-2007, democratization also remained a declared priority of the PA which in 2009 declared *“The formation of a democratically-elected leadership that enjoys popular and factional support, as well as regional and international recognition²⁵”*. Nevertheless, although democratization was strongly supported by several donors, including the EU, and despite demonstrated PA capacity to hold elections in line with international standards, there has been no progress towards re-establishing a national participatory democratic process. No elections, other than a few local elections in 2012, have been held since 2006. Hence, the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) remains paralyzed. While laws and regulations continue to be issued by Presidential Decree, the democratic legitimacy of the PA as well as the Hamas authorities in Gaza continues to decrease in the absence of national elections. Holding national elections across Palestine remains a priority precondition for the reinvigoration of democratic legitimacy, institutional sustainability and the reinforcement of good governance.

Justice. The administration of justice is central to Palestinian civic life. Palestinians face an unequal, dual system of governance and justice. Within the Palestinian community, access to justice has improved since 2008 but Palestinian judicial administration remains fragmented with consequent uncertainties which in turn undermine credibility of the rule of law.

To build institutional capacity to address some of the many challenges faced by this sector, the EU’s programme “Empowering the Palestinian Judiciary” has sought to respond to priorities of the judiciary reform in line with the Palestinian National Justice Sector Strategies 2008-2010 and 2011-2013. While these programs have made progress, the lack of a duly elected legislature, the expiry of the legal terms of the PA executives and budgetary uncertainties have perpetuated a lack of clarity.

The PA’s commitment to integrity and accountability have been advanced by a 2005 law to combat illegal gains, amended in June 2010, and leading to the establishment of a new anti-corruption commission. Ongoing progress is evidenced by internal audit reforms, the work of the Audit Committee and enhanced capacity for fraud prevention. However, the anti-corruption commission has not yet become significantly and visibly operational. ²⁶ Surveys indicate that the Palestinian public continue to believe that nepotism, cronyism, favoritism in services and job appointments, abuse and misuse of public property remain unpunished. These attitudes in turn further undermine institutional progress and legitimacy.

Human rights. The human rights situation remains a matter of high profile concern, particularly in the Gaza Strip, but also in the West Bank. In 2012, there was some progress on human rights issues such as the development of a PA national action plan for human rights and the removal of security clearance as a requisite for public sector recruitment. Yet various human rights violations, particularly freedom of expression and assembly, denote an overall narrow democratic space.

²⁴ Palestine country report of the Arab Barometer, <http://www.arabbarometer.org>

²⁵ Palestine Ending Occupation Establishing the State, Palestine National Authority, 2009;

²⁶ Transparency Palestine, Corruption report, 2012 ;

There was also an increase in alleged human rights abuses by the security forces. Human rights defenders in Palestine have benefited from various international efforts including the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights. However, human rights oriented NGOs have criticized the absence of focus on accountability in the ENP progress report for Palestine 2012,²⁷ calling upon the EU to ensure that it is a priority in EU-PA relations, including in the implementation of the 2013 Action Plan.

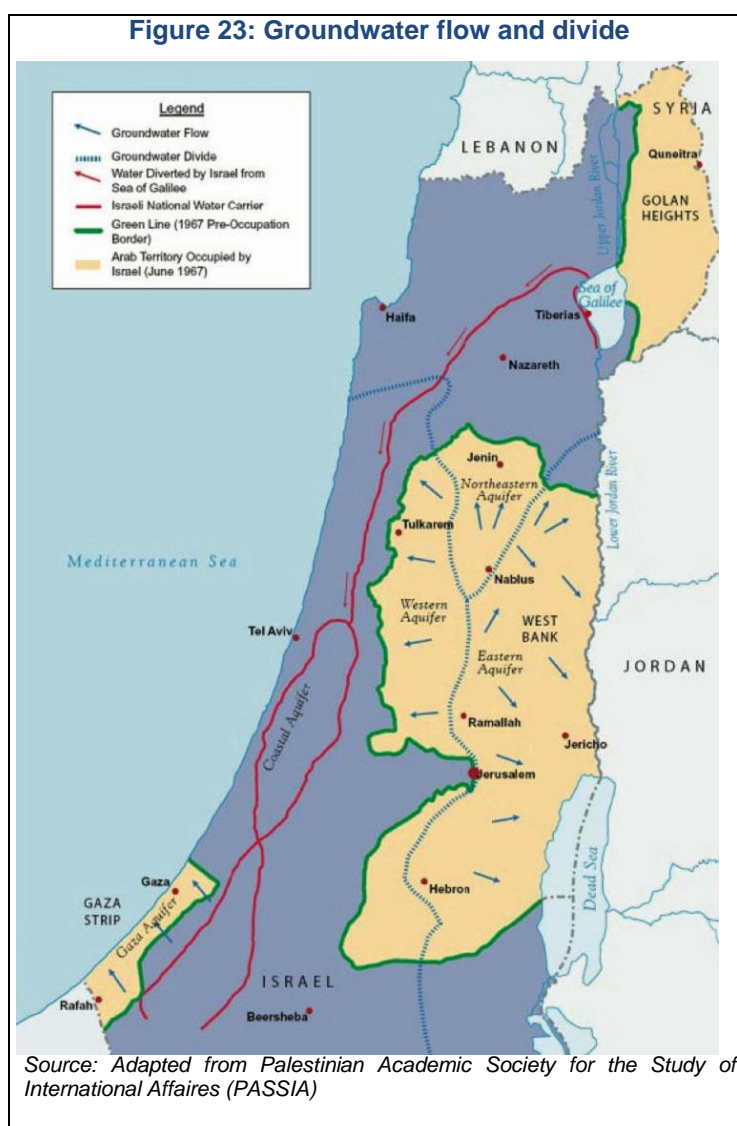
ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

Water. Water²⁸ is one of the factors which most influences life in the Middle East and is one of the major problems in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict since it constitutes a fundamental geostrategic issue for subsistence in the area. The Israeli occupation strongly influences the Palestine water situation both in terms of access to the available water resources, and by limiting the Palestinian National Authority's capacities to actively improve the situation (e.g. construction of wastewater treatment, drilling of wells, construction of sewage and wastewater treatment infrastructure). Pressures on water availability include population growth, growth in agricultural and industrial production, as well as general economic development.

Surface water resources: Although the rainfall in the region is fairly abundant - yet irregular and much concentrated in time and space - there are currently few surface water resources in the West Bank, and none anymore in the Gaza Strip, where the main wadis (Gaza Wadi) has been dried up by upstream water abstraction. Most of the wadis flow only for a few weeks a year, usually as flash-floods after thunderstorms, and this resource is hard to use and capture as, in most valleys, the complicated geological/ geographical features complicate the construction of large storage dams (few plains, karstic limestone substratum).

The main permanent surface water resource on the West Bank is the Jordan River, which is used heavily for irrigation and domestic water supply by Israel. Since 1967 the Palestinians do not have access to this resource. It is a trans-boundary resource, shared between Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Israel and Palestine. The integrated management of this resource and the conclusion of a basin wide agreement is a key component of any long-term strategy.

Gaza and the West Bank rely on **groundwater resources** for more than 95% of their water needs come from this source either by wells or springs. The total renewable groundwater resources have been estimated



²⁷EMHRN and the Palestinian Human Rights Organisations Council's submission to the EU ahead of the EU-PA sub-committee on human rights, good governance and the rule of law, 2012

²⁸ From 'National Water and Wastewater Strategy' - PWA - July 2013

as 578-814 Mm³/year in the West Bank and around 55-60 Mm³/year in the Gaza Strip. In the West Bank, groundwater resources are contained in deep (karstic) limestone and dolomite aquifers and the aquifer system is classified according to flow direction into three main groundwater basins, namely the Western Aquifer, the Northeastern Aquifer and the Eastern Aquifer system (map). Most large production wells are 200-800 meters deep and the water table lies between 100 and 450m below the surface.

These aquifers are commonly divided into three main aquifers-Basins (Western, Eastern and North-Eastern). The Western and North Eastern basins flow to Israel where it constitutes one of the main groundwater resources. In Gaza, groundwater resources are contained in a shallow sandy aquifer, extending eastward to Israel and southward to Egypt. There are more than 5,000 water wells, most of them are for agriculture purposes with an average depth of 40-70 meters and the water table lies between 20-50m below the ground surface. Gaza is a dry area and the local aquifer recharge is very limited (55-60 Mm³/year on average). Abstraction by all users (Israelis, Egyptians and Palestinians) already far exceeds natural recharge. Consequently, the aquifer has been depleted and suffers from seawater intrusion.

Besides the fact that the Wall consumes Palestinian land and restricts access and movement, the construction of the Wall in the northern part of the West Bank has the effect of a concrete dam that retains the water, preventing it from flowing westward, and causing floods in the neighbouring areas. Moreover, the route of the wall is an obstacle to essential water resources of the Palestinian population, since a great part of the western aquifer recharge area will be trapped between the wall and the Green Line and, consequently, will fall under Israeli control. One of the most important consequences of these limitations caused by the Wall's construction is that Palestinian farmlands do not get water. Consequently, after over three years the uncultivated Palestinian lands became Israel's property and were confiscated from the private owners. In this manner, water use restrictions by the separation Wall's zone can be used as a tool for land annexation²⁹.

Table 3: Recharge estimate for the main aquifers (source PWA, 2012)

Aquifer-Basin	WB area (km ²)	Average rainfall (mm) 2010/2011	Recharge 2010/2011 (Mm ³)	Long-term* Average Recharge (Mm ³)
Western Aquifer	1,767	407	311	318-430
North Eastern Aquifer	981	433	134	135-187
Eastern Aquifer	2,896	281	153	125-197
West Bank Total	5,644	347	598	578-814
Coastal Aquifer	365	225	33	55-60
Palestine Total	6,009 km ²		631	633-874

**PWA assessment*

There is one **seawater desalination plant** located in the middle area of Gaza Strip (Deir El Balah) with a capacity of 600 m³/day by using two beach wells, that will be expanded to about 2000 m³/d by the year 2014. A large seawater desalination plant with a capacity of 50 Mm³/year, as a first phase, is scheduled to be constructed by year 2017 and to be located in the central part of Gaza Strip. In addition, there are 8 groundwater desalination plants operated by the CMWU in the southern parts of the Gaza Strip (Khan Younis- Deir Al Balah and Rafah) whose water is distributed through the domestic distribution networks, which is mixed with well water (total capacity of 1 Mm³/year). It must be noted that the desalinated seawater facilities impact significantly on the water tariff due to their high needs in energy.

In the Gaza Strip there are about one hundred water vendors selling drinking water produced through **brackish water desalination plants** with a capacity of 20-40 m³/day and operated for 4-6 hours/day, with total supplied quantities of 2.8 Mm³/year. More than 80% of the Gaza people use this water for fulfilling their drinking and cooking water needs. The remaining 20% use in-house

²⁹ Scarpa, David (2004), *Hydropolitics in recent Israeli-Palestinian relations*, Water and Soil Environmental Research Unit, Palestinian National Authority.

reverse osmosis units for desalination. Small pilot desalination projects for Brackish Water exist mainly in the Jordan Valley established by the private sector with a total capacity of less than 0.5 Mm³/year and are used mainly for agricultural purposes.

The **reuse of treated wastewater** remains up to now as small pilot projects in scattered areas with total reuse quantities of around 1 Mm³/ year. There are very few activities or projects for reuse (small scale projects on community level are implemented such as Anza, Attil, Kharas). Additional water resources will become available through the scheduled developments of wastewater treatment plants and this potential resource could be relatively large, but its development raises some important issues that are yet to be resolved.

Water **resources availability** between West Bank-Gaza (WBG) and Israel shows a large discrepancy, with fresh water per capita in Israel about four times that of WBG³⁰. Whereas Israel is known for efficient water infrastructure and management, Palestinians are struggling to attain the most basic level of infrastructure and services of a low-income country. In the Gaza Strip, scarcity and overuse reach critical levels which result in the intrusion of seawater into the Coastal Aquifers and a consequent deterioration in water quality. The West Bank, with groundwater abstraction being within sustainable limits, suffers from the uneven distribution of water between the Palestine, Israeli settlements and green-line Israel, rather than from absolute water scarcity.

Currently, Israel consumes about 2,000 MCM of water for all uses³¹ when only 1,700 Mm³ are available. This generates an annual water deficit of 300 Mm³ that is essentially covered by the overexploitation of aquifers and the River Jordan. This overexploitation of the aquifers produces a progressive salination process and will probably be accentuated in the future as a consequence of the continuous water abstraction for consumption. The West Bank controls and consumes about 20% of groundwater resources (138 Mm³), while Israel controls approximately 80% of these resources (562 Mm³) to meet 25% of its water needs.

This imbalance is reflected in the per capita water consumption. In the West Bank the water available per capita range around 103 l/inhabitant/day³² and Israel consumes approximately 293 l/inhabitant/day. Inadequate maintenance of municipal water systems has led to the deterioration of water services and some parts of the Palestinian population therefore rely on tankers to deliver water. This water does not necessarily meet the required water quality standards, despite increasing water prices.

Table 4: WATSAN facilities coverage (2011) and national targets (2013)

Indicator	2011	2013 Targets
% of households connected to clean water supply	88.4%	95%
Per capita water consumption (litres/day)	80	84
% of households connected to sewage network – WB/GS	35,5% / 83,3%	65% / 92%
% of households connected to solid waste collection services	80%	97%
% of total solid waste disposed in sanitary landfills	22%	90%
% of treated wastewater reused	1%	30%
% of solid waste recycled	5%	20%
% of losses from leakage from water network	37%	25%
% of existing sanitary landfill operating costs covered by revenues	80%	100%

Source: National Development Plan 2011-2013 – Establishing the State, Building our Future – April 2011

³⁰ World Bank report n°46657-GZ WB&G – Assessment of restrictions on Palestinian water sector development – April 2009

³¹ Ref. Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2010

³² However, due to poor maintenance and old facilities, the leakages in the water networks are estimated to be about 33% on average, leaving only around 69l/inhabitant/day as effective available water (source ARIJ – 2013)

Table 5 : Quantity of water supply and daily allocation per capita, 2012³³

Governorate	حصصة الفرد اليومية (لتر/فرد/يوم) Daily allocation per capita (Liter/capita/day)	كمية الفاقد الكلي (مليون م ³) Total Losses (Milion m ³)	كمية المياه المستهلكة (مليون م ³) Quantity of water consumed (Milion m ³)	كمية المياه المزودة (مليون م ³) Quantity of water supply (Milion m ³)	المحافظة
Palestine	81.7	77.4	122.6	199.9	فلسطين
West Bank	76.4	26.0	67.9	93.9	الضفة الغربية
Jenin	34.7	2.2	3.7	5.9	جنين
Tubas	55.2	0.5	1.2	1.7	طوباس
Tulkarm	56.7	2.6	3.6	6.2	طولكرم
Nablus	98.9	1.9	13.0	15.0	نابلس
Qalqiliya	118.6	1.2	4.5	5.6	قلقيلية
Salfit	86.0	0.7	2.1	2.8	سلفيت
Ramallah & Al Bireh	109.9	4.8	13.0	17.8	رام الله والبيرة
Jericho & Al Aghwar	262.7	0.9	4.7	5.6	أريحا والأغوار
Jerusalem	45.1	1.3	2.5	3.8	القدس
Bethlehem & Hebron	62.9	9.9	19.6	29.5	بيت لحم والخليل
Gaza Strip	89.5	51.4	54.7	106.0	قطاع غزة

Note: Premiinary data

Data does not include those parts of Jerusalem, which were annexed by Israel in 1967.

ملاحظة: البيانات أولية

البيانات لا تشمل تلك الجزء من محافظة القدس الذي ضمته إسرائيل في عام 1967.

Wastewater. A key problem related to water is the pollution from wastewater and associated public health impacts due to polluted and standing waters. The wastewater treatment plants in Palestine are inadequate to serve the amount of wastewater being generated, with 58% of total generated wastewater being discharged without treatment to the environment (PWA 2011). There is at this stage no proper wastewater treatment in the West Bank. On the whole, only 5% of all wastewater is treated adequately, the rest is discharged into the environment without treatment. As the West Bank is the area of recharge for its aquifer system, the direct discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater into open areas endangers the groundwater quality. In Gaza, three wastewater treatment plants exist but these operate well above their capacity and are in need of upgrade and maintenance, and therefore do not function effectively. Most of the networks receive industrial wastewater resulted from several industries such as, food industry, dairy industry, quarries, olive oil mills, textile factories and car wash garages. However, a few quantity of the industrial wastewater is being pre-treated before being discharged into the public sewage network.

Appropriate treatment of wastewater has been neglected (both from Israel and PA) and little investment has been made in the field of wastewater treatment since the Oslo Accords. Only 6.3% (2,836 MCM) of the generated wastewater in the West Bank is treated in a centralised and collective wastewater treatment plant, the remaining 93.7% being discharged untreated into the environment.

The lack of effective wastewater treatment leads to deteriorating nature, biodiversity and groundwater quality while it endangers public health. The improper treatment of sewage and wastewater remains the single most detrimental factor behind the spread of infectious and parasitic diseases in many Palestinian communities. The flooding of collection systems (cesspits, open channels, and pipelines) can result in spillage of raw sewage in residential areas, encouraging the spread of pathogens and insect breeding. This causes public health risks through direct exposure, as well as the reuse of untreated wastewater on irrigated lands. The pollution of the water aquifer in Gaza has the potential to significantly damage the drinking water for almost 1.5 million

³³ Source: Statistical yearbook of Palestine 2013 – Palestinian central bureau of statistics

Palestinians. The most common waterborne diseases found include Amoebas, Hepatitis A, and blue baby syndrome.

Table 6: Volume of treated wastewater in the West Bank (source ARIJ – 2013)

Geographical Scale	Volume of Treated Wastewater	
	(MCM/Year)	%
Jenin	0	-
Tubas	00	-
Tulkarm	0.074	1.6
Nablus	0	0.0
Qalqiliya	0.020	0.7
Salfit	0.011	1.0
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	2.635	33.5
Jericho & Al Aghwar	0	-
Jerusalem	0	-
Bethlehem	0.018	0.4
Hebron	0.078	0.8
West Bank	2.836	6.3

The Israeli occupation prevents an effective management and operation of wastewater treatment infrastructure in Palestine, including the maintenance of existing and construction of new infrastructure. Since the current governance system under the Oslo Agreement requires the Israeli approval of any proposed management measure or infrastructure project related to water and wastewater, and since the Israeli authorities have withheld this approval in several occasions, an integrated planning and management of water and wastewater infrastructure is essentially impossible.

Solid Waste. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is a significant contributor of environmental and health-related problems in Palestine with waste management being still at its infancy. Existing waste infrastructure are deteriorated and only limited development of new infrastructure take place. There are only few sanitary landfills built to international standards, while the majority of the waste is still dumped on random dumpsites, which lack proper management or monitoring. This results in a number of environmental and health problems, such as increased air pollution, continued degradation of nature and biodiversity including increased salinity and heavy metal concentrations in the soil, an aesthetic distortion of the visual environment, and an overall lower quality of life for the Palestinian population. In most cases, neither the location nor the set-up of the dumping sites is selected in accordance with minimal environmental, health or economic considerations.

Most solid waste dumping sites are unlined, which causes leachate to seep into the ground and may pollute the groundwater aquifers. Solid waste is also often burned on the site to reduce the bad odours, thereby adding to air pollution by leading to emissions of acidifying and greenhouse gases. Biological degradation of remaining unburned organic waste adds to their emissions by generating landfill gases. Burning medical waste may pollute air with various heavy metals, especially cadmium, mercury, and dioxins that form through burning PVC. Effective waste management is also hindered by the geographical discontinuity of land under Palestinian control (most clearly evidenced by the segregation wall). Finally, both Israeli settlements and Israeli industries in the West Bank are reported to release solid waste into the surrounding Palestinian environment without effective controls or restrictions.

Air Quality. Air quality is not regarded as the most pressing issue. This perception is due to the fact that there is no power generation in the West Bank, and only one oil-fired power station in Gaza. Heavy industry is virtually absent both in the West Bank and Gaza. However, there are sources of air-borne emissions, such as the transport sector (in particular due to the aged fleet of cars and trucks), which is estimated to contribute about 40%-50% of the observed air pollution. Further sources are the widespread unmanaged burning of solid waste, as well as dust emissions from stone quarries and stone crushing facilities (stones being one of the Palestine most important export products).

Water and Sanitation sector Governance. The Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) is the regulatory body for the water sector in the Palestinian Authority (PA). Its duties include the communications with the Israeli side and the management and distribution of the water resources in Palestinian areas. Other institutions working in the water sector in one form or another with the PWA are:

- Ministry of Agriculture (Environmental Quality Authority EQA);
- Ministry of Local Government (Association of Water Service Providers);
- Ministry of Health;
- Ministry of Industry;
- Water Consumers Association;
- Regional Water Institutions (WB Water Department, Coastal Water Authority, Jerusalem Water Undertaking);
- Local universities, environmental and research centres;
- NGO's.

The private sector role is restricted to only executing infrastructure water sector projects.

The Israeli control over Palestinian water resources is sustained by numerous laws and regulations, military orders, restrictive bureaucracy and other limitations which have led to a structural imbalance between the two sides. In 1995 the **Oslo II agreement (Art. 40)** contained provisions on water and sewage that recognized undefined Palestinian water rights, and returned some West Bank water resources and services responsibility to the PA³⁴.

Essentially Article 40:

- *Set governance arrangements for a five year interim period, notably a Joint Water Committee (JWC) to oversee management of the aquifers, with decisions to be based on consensus between the two parties;*
- *Allocated to either party specific quantities of the three West Bank aquifers underlying both territories - the share allocated to the Palestinian West Bank was about one quarter of the allocation to Israel and the settlements;*
- *Provided for interim extra supplies from new wells and from Mekorot - an extra 28.6 MCM was to be allocated to Palestinian needs;*
- *Estimated "future needs" for the Palestinian West Bank at 70-80 MCM.*

The Oslo Accords divided the West Bank into three geographic areas: A, B and C. This territorial administration is also relevant in terms of water management within the West Bank. In Areas A and B, springs and wells to access groundwater are mainly under control of local Palestinian municipalities and private Palestinian owners. In Area C, the full control of water infrastructure (wells) and natural springs is under Israeli control. Article 40 of the Oslo Accord³⁵ did not acknowledge the excessive allocation of water to the Jewish settlements and have far underestimated the amount of water available to the Palestinians. Both the projected population growth and the expected supply of water from different aquifers were miscalculated. Moreover the calculations were based on limited access to water data especially concerning extraction from the Eastern Aquifer (West Bank).

The over-exploitation of water resources available and the lack of infrastructure to manage them were issues that were not addressed in the negotiations. Moreover, the lack of regulation on the access to water for Jewish settlers made the procedures for extraction more complex and less sustainable. International investment strategies in the water sector were developed in order to address the short-term needs of the population as a way to delay a potential water crisis. No clear long-term strategy was developed by international donors or by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) concerning the drilling of new wells and sewage disposal.

³⁴ First sentence of art.40 is « *On the basis of goodwill* ».

Table7: Allocation of water from the main groundwater aquifers in the oPt

Acquifer	Potential (MCM/year)	Palestinian allocation* (MCM)	Proposed Palestinian allocation ***	Palestinian abstraction 2008 (MCM)
Eastern	172	74.5**	172 (100%% of 172)	
Northeastern	145	42	116 880% of 145)	
Western	362	22	181 (50% of 362)	
Total/year	679	138.5	469	91.50

* According to Article 40 (Oslo II Agreement, September 18, 1995)

** Including extra 20.5 MCM of "immediate needs" to be developed for Palestinian use from Eastern Aquifer

***The proposed allocation was considered according to the aquifer location and recharge area

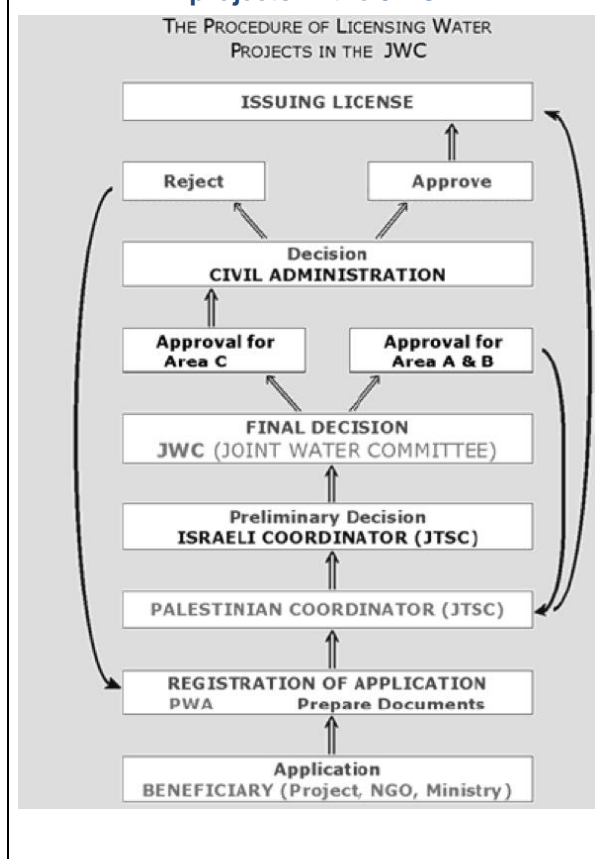
Source: Palestinian Ministry of National Economy, September 2011, on the basis of World Bank (2009)

Source: Palestinian Ministry of National Economy, 09/2011 & World Bank (2009)

An obstacle to the efficient operation of the PWA is the power imbalance between Israeli and Palestinian actors. PWA departments responsible for licensing or permits are controlled by the Joint Water Committee (JWC) and needs its approval for every suggested project. For the purpose of coordination, a Joint Water Committee (JWC) and several Joint Supervision and Enforcement Teams (JSETs) were established under the Oslo II Agreement. The JWC was supposed to act as an overall regulatory body and every water infrastructure development project in the West Bank (Palestinian or Israeli) needs to be approved by this coordinating body. This includes every pipeline greater than 5 cm diameter and 200 m length, every well that needs constructing or rehabilitating.

Even though the provisions of Article 40 aim to ensure equality and cooperation between the two parties, the Palestinian party and international entities³⁶ have criticized the current arrangements in the JWC as one of the causes for the inability of the Palestinian people to exercise their right to water. Most often, criticism of the JWC focuses on several arguments³⁷:

- The mechanism set forth in Art 40 and especially the consensus requirement, provides the Israeli members of the Committee with a *de facto* veto right on all of its resolutions. Because Israel enjoys water allotment from West Bank sources in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the Israeli settlements it is the Palestinian population which is more often in need of obtaining the approval of the JWC.
- Reportedly, Israel often conditions permits for Palestinians on reciprocal approval of development of water sources for settlements, an arrangement the Palestinian side has rejected so as not to legitimize them³⁸.
- Since Israel is also the residual downstream beneficiary of the Western and North-Eastern Aquifers, it lacks the motivation to approve projects that will increase Palestinian extraction of water.
- The most significant projects approved by the JWC are the improvement of existing water systems, rather than creating additional water sources for the Palestinian population – most

Figure 24: The Procedure of licensing water projects in the JWC

³⁶ World Bank - West Bank and Gaza: 'Assessment of Restrictions on Palestinian Water Sector Development'

³⁷ From 'Construction and rehabilitation of water sources in area C: an overview of the applicable legal and permit regime' – Norwegian Refugee Council NRC – Malvina Khoury - March 2013

³⁸ EWASH - Down the Drain

of which are rejected. According to the World Bank, 202 applications for drilling wells have been filed over the years, out of which the Joint Committee has approved only 65 applications (32%). Moreover, since the implementation of projects approved by the JWC for Area C require a permit from the Israeli Civil Administration, only 38 of the 65 approved applications have been implemented (equalling only 19% of the total applications), after the Israeli Civil Administration approved and completed planning and relevant proceedings.

- The frequency of the JWC's meetings is influenced directly by the political situation, and its meetings are scarce and insufficient. In the first years after signing the agreements, the Committee met on average ten times a year. Commencing in 2002, the annual average number of meetings is three meetings, while in 2008 only one meeting was held.
- Article 40 allowed Israel to continue enjoying the water sources in the West Bank, including exclusive use of the Jordan River, and at the same time prevented an increase in the Palestinian extraction of water, in spite of increasing needs.
- More than once, the granting of approval by the Israeli Civil Administration to the implementation of a wastewater treatment plan was subject to the connection of adjunct settlements to facilities funded by NGOs or the Palestinian Water Authority, adding financial constraints on the execution of such plans, and compromising their humanitarian nature.

In conclusion, the mechanism created by the Interim Agreement in the form of the Joint Water Committee has perpetuated the exclusive control of Israel over the water sources of the West Bank, and limited Palestinian access and ability to develop new water sources. Moreover, Palestinian water sources in Area C are subject to additional scrutiny and supervision of the Israeli Civil Administration which exercises its authority to approve or deny construction work in a manner that strengthens Israeli control over the West Bank.

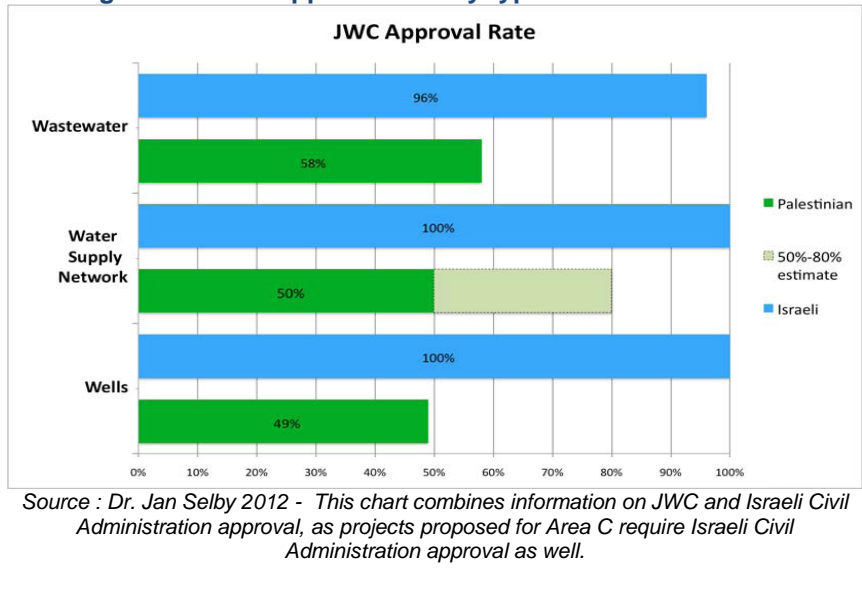
Palestinians are systematically denied building and/or drilling permits for water structures, while *Mekorot* is allowed to drill into water sources in a manner that dries out existing wells that serve the Palestinian population³⁹. As a result, Palestinians extract about 20 per cent of the estimated potential of the Mountain Aquifer, while Israel extracts the balance, and overdraws on the estimated potential of the aquifer by more than 50 per cent. In addition, settlement activity around springs, and over-extraction of water from the Mountain Aquifer by Israel have led to dramatic decline in discharge in recent years, as well as restrictions on Palestinian access to water⁴⁰. As a result, Palestinian water consumption in the West Bank barely reaches 70 litres a day per person, while water consumption in Israel and the Israeli settlements reaches four times that much. The World Health Organization's (WHO) recommended minimum of daily water consumption is 100 litres per person⁴¹.

Between 1995 and 2011 the Palestinians submitted 30 wastewater treatment plant projects for approval of the JWC. Only four of these projects have been accepted. In 2011 the PWA submitted a total of 38 projects to the JWC. Of these 3 were approved in 2011. These were fast track projects, which should have been approved in 2010 as part of a list of agricultural wells in need of rehabilitation. That's an approval rate of 7.8%. The PWA observed that Israeli bureaucratic constraints have caused some donors to withdraw and as a result current investment in the West Bank water sector is one tenth of planned levels. The impact of these delays and bureaucratic obstructions have made it difficult for EWASH agencies to adequately respond to needs of the population.

³⁹ Centre for Economic and Social Rights, *Thirsting for Justice*

⁴⁰ OCHA - *How Dispossession Happens: The Humanitarian Impact of the Takeover of Palestinian Water Springs by Israeli Settlers*, March 2012.

⁴¹ Amnesty International - *Thirsting for Justice: Palestinian Access to Water Restricted*, October 2009 & EWASH - *Thirsting for Justice, Palestinian Rights to Water and Sanitation*, March 2012

Figure 65: JWC approval rate by type between 1995-2008

Besides the administrative measures, the complex legal system issued by the Military Commander functions as a codification of control as well as an institutional framework of the occupation. From the beginning of the Israeli occupation, with not more than three Military Orders, Israel has created a “*mechanism of total control*” over water in the West Bank⁴². Shortly after the June 1967 War, Military Order 92 transferred full authority over all water concerning issues in West Bank and Gaza Strip from various local utilities to

an Israeli official appointed by the area military commander. Moreover, Military Order 158 introduced a permit system for all water projects.

The combination of Military Orders No. 92 and 158 gives the Israeli authorities complete control over the entire water supplies in the West Bank and Gaza. Only the Head, appointed by the Area Commander, has influence in any issue regarding « *transportation, extraction, export, consumption, sale, distribution, inspection of its use, purification, allotment of shares, the establishment of water projects, measurement, prevention of contamination, carrying out of studies and measurements in anything that deals with water matters, drilling wells, hearing of objections and all proceedings dealing with any of the above laws, etc., fixing and collecting fees, taxes and any payments for any of the above and any other matter which has not been mentioned specifically above which deals in any way whatsoever with water subjects* ». For example, Article 4(A) of Order 158 specifically states that « *it shall not be permissible for any person to set up or to assemble or to possess or to operate a water installation unless he has obtained a license from the Area Commander* ». Thus the law prohibited the construction of any new or reconstruction of old water infrastructure without a permit from an official appointed by the area military commander.

The military order also provided this Israeli official with the right to refuse a permit without a justification and no mechanism was established to appeal the official’s decisions. Lastly, Military Order 291⁴³ declared all water resources to be the property of the State of Israel. In this way the military orders ensured full control of state-owned natural resources and built up the legal system for issuing drilling permits and extraction rates for Israel.

Destruction of Humanitarian Aid. Lacking any alternative, communities as well as humanitarian agencies, are left to proceed without the required construction permits. EWASH estimates the cost of demolished infrastructure in the West Bank to have exceeded 100,000 USD in 2011 alone⁴⁴.

In October 2011, a member of the European Parliament⁴⁵ asked the European Commission for details regarding the destruction of EU-funded development projects in the OPT between 2001 and 2011. In response, the European Commission made public a list of « *physical damages inflicted by Israel Defence Force attacks on EU-funded development projects* » and further elaborated that « *the total cost of physical damage inflicted by Israeli armed forces attacks on EU-*

⁴² Messerschmid 2004

⁴³ « Powers of the Officer in Charge : All the powers that were vested in the Director on the strength of or pursuant to the Settlement Law (*Law for Settlement of disputes in Land and Water Law No. 40, 1952, and every proclamation, regulation, directive, notification or order issued on the strength of or pursuant to it*) before the Prescribed Day shall be vested in the Officer in Charge ».

⁴⁴ EWASH (Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene group) “Down the Drain” (n 148)

⁴⁵ Chris Davies (ALDE UK)

funded Development Projects amounted to approximately EUR 49.14 million for the period from 2001-2011, with the estimated EU-funded share in the loss amounting to EUR 29.37 million⁴⁶»

Following the destruction in January 2008 of trees, retaining walls and fencing co-funded by the EC near Beit Ula, close to Hebron, the Commission wrote on 21 February 2008 to COGAT (Coordination of Government Activities in the Territories) requesting details and clarifications. Despite the sending of subsequent letters, and various meetings, no reply to the Commission's letter had been sent by the Israeli authorities by 19 March 2009. The Commission recognises that armed hostilities have a very serious effect on development, and result in a loss of both human and fixed capital. Most assessments of damage to infrastructure following hostilities are carried out on a general basis and do not identify the separately any damage to the projects which may have been financed by individual donors. Typically, such assessments form the basis of a needs assessment, which gives a very approximate estimate of the cost of reconstruction and which donors can use to decide on a possible contribution to a reconstruction exercise. The Commission entered into a trilateral joint declaration with the World Bank and the UN in September 2008 in relation to a common platform for carrying out such post-crisis needs assessments.

As for the Occupied Palestinian Territory, following the Operation Cast Lead (December 2008-January 2009), the Commission carried out a comprehensive needs and damage assessment, including an evaluation of the destruction of EU-funded projects. According to this evaluation EU-funded projects (EU Member States and EC projects included) were damaged for an amount of over EUR 12.3 million during this conflict. This should be compared with an estimate of overall damages to EU-funded projects in both the West Bank and Gaza for an amount equivalent to EUR 39.6 million since 2001 (including also the Operation Cast Lead damages).

Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits the Occupying Power from destroying all property, whether public or private, situated in the occupied territory for any reason other than imperative military necessity. While imperative military requirements may permit the Occupying Power to carry out destruction, in whole or in part, of certain private or public property in occupied territory, it must act in good faith to interpret the provision in a reasonable manner that respects the principle of proportionality. In these instances, this principle must be applied restrictively as the military necessity has to be absolute.

Destruction of enemy property not justified by military necessity constitutes a war crime⁴⁷. This crime amounts to a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention when carried out unlawfully or wantonly, and when extensive in nature. The ostensible administrative nature of Israel's destruction of water infrastructure makes it apparent that such destruction is not justified by military necessity, thereby constituting *prima facie* evidence of its unlawfulness. Furthermore, while it has been argued that the Occupying Power's responsibility to ensure and maintain public order and civil life includes the exercise of administrative powers, such powers must be exercised. In violation of its duty of good governance, Israel has rendered any reasonable access and use of water resources in the OPT practically impossible for the occupied population. Seen in this light, the current practice of demolishing water infrastructure, premised on the specious lack of permits, is a clear abuse of the obligation to administer the occupied territory for the benefit of the occupied population.

Israel perspective. According to some Israel reports⁴⁸, the international community has been wilfully misled by Palestinian *propaganda* on water issues. It is not the Israeli occupation policy but

⁴⁶ Joint answer given by Mr Füle on behalf of the Commission Written questions: E-009278/11 and E-009905/11

⁴⁷ The right provided for under Article 55 of the Hague Regulations does not "[i]nclude the privilege to commit waste or strip off the property involved, nor it is conceivable that the administrator or usufructuary [the Occupying Power] may with impunity so use the property as to ruin or destroy the economy of the occupied territory, or to deprive its inhabitants of [...] coal, oil, iron, steel [...]" as this would amount to unlawful spoliation.

⁴⁸ Among others i/ Mideast Security and Policy Studies No. 94 - The Israeli-Palestinian Water Conflict: An Israeli Perspective - Haim Gvirtzman - The Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies - January 2012; ii/ How water became a weapon in Arab-Israeli conflict - Yochanan Visser - 2013 - Missing Peace Information, Gush Etzion; iii/ The Politicization of the Oslo Water Agreement - Lauro Burkart - Institute of International and Development issues - Geneva 2012

the Palestinian political resistance against joint management and cooperation that is responsible for the relatively slow development of the Palestinian water sector and the deteriorating human rights situation in the Palestinian Territories and there is convincing evidence of mismanagement within the Palestinian Water Authority.

Although the PWA embarked on an institutional reform process in reaction to international critics such as the World Bank this did not solve the issue of mismanagement within the institution. The PWA also did not manage to gain control over many municipalities (where Israel has no control) due to the autocratic and undemocratic manner in which they are managed. These power holders did not want to lose control of the water systems since it was one of the main services provided by the municipalities. As a result the water supply is not centralized and illegal drilling is rampant.

The Palestinians claim political and legal ownership over the groundwater reservoir of the Mountain Aquifer, including its three internal basins – western, eastern and northern. They also claim rightful access to the waters of the Gaza Strip Coastal Aquifer and the Jordan River. Quantitatively, these demands amount to about 400 million cubic meters per year (MCM/Y) from the Mountain Aquifer, about 100 MCM/Y from the Coastal Aquifer and about 200 MCM/Y from the Jordan River. This totals roughly 700 MCM/Y, which is more than 50% of the total natural water available between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River. The Palestinians' on-going drilling of unauthorized wells in the Mountain Aquifer is a clear breach of the Oslo II water agreement. By 2005, more than 250 such wells were drilled in Judea and Samaria (West Bank), specifically in the western basin near Qalqilyah and Tulkarm and in the northern basin near Jenin, providing about 10 MCM/Y. Consequently, the Israeli extraction of groundwater from all three sub-aquifers has been reduced by the same amount in order to prevent the groundwater table from dropping below the sustainable level, which would deteriorate the water quality by salinization. In addition, the Palestinians have in some instances hooked themselves up to Mekorot⁴⁹ water pipelines without permission. In the villages of Sair and Ash-Shuyukh, for example, the unlicensed water connections are used to irrigate fields at the edge of the Judean desert. The consumption from these connections totals about 3 MCM/Y.

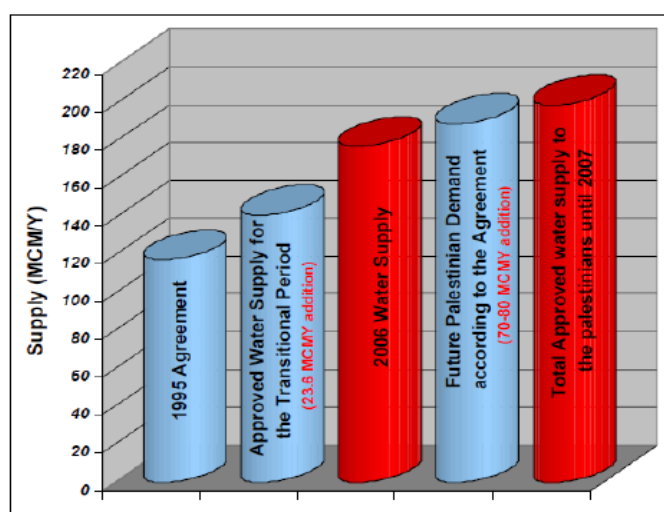
In the Oslo II Agreement, Israel stated its recognition of the water rights of the Palestinians, which would be quantitatively defined in the future in the permanent agreement. Both parties concurred that the future needs of the Palestinians would be about 70-80 MCM/Y more than their existing water consumption (118 MCM/Y in 1995). During the interim period, the Palestinian consumption would increase by 28.6 MCM/Y (including the 5 MCM/Y to Gaza), most of which would be supplied from the Eastern Aquifer basin. It was also agreed that new water sources should be developed (for example, sewage recycling and seawater desalination) and that management of water sources must be coordinated. As well, both sides agreed to prevent contamination and treat sewage effluents.

Over the last 15 years, the development of water supply systems for the Palestinian communities has been carried out on an extensive scale, much larger than that was called for in the Interim Agreement. In practice the Palestinians' water supply increased by about 50% (60 MCM/Y in 2006, not including Gaza), reaching a total of 180 MCM/Y and Israel has fulfilled its signed obligations. When examining water consumption among Israelis and Palestinians, only 'fresh, natural' water sources, which are under dispute, are considered. Treated sewage and desalinated seawater are artificial sources, which both sides can produce, and are not part of the fresh, natural water supply.

⁴⁹ NATIONAL (ISRAEL) WATER SUPPLY COMPANY

Table 82: The changes in Israeli and Palestinian water consumption over 40 years⁵⁰

Year	Israel			Palestinian in Judea & Samaria		
	Population	Natural water amount (MCM/Y)	Per capita consumption (m3/y)	Population ⁵¹	Natural water amount (MCM/Y)	Per capita consumption (m3/y)
1967	2,776,000	1,411	508	700,000	65	93
2006	7,117,000	1,211	170	1,400,000	180	129

Figure 26 : Amount of water supplied to the PA since the 1995 Interim Agreement

Note: The red histograms include 13 MCM/Y of unapproved Palestinian wells.

Source: *The Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies - BAR-ILAN University- Mideast Security and Policy Studies No. 94 - The Israeli-Palestinian Water Conflict: An Israeli Perspective - Haim Gvirtzman - January 2012 (p.8)*

In 1967, Israel's total water consumption was 508 m³ per capita per year (m³/c/y), while that of the Palestinians was 93 m³/c/y. By 2006 the gap had significantly narrowed to 170 m³/c/y for Israelis and 129 m³/c/y for Palestinians. Since 2006, these trends have continued due to the drilling of 15 new wells for Palestinian consumption that produce 15 MCM/Y. The current per capita consumption is 150 m³/c/y for Israelis versus 140 m³/c/y for Palestinians. The significant increase in Palestinian per capita water consumption over the last few decades is a unique phenomenon. While general global trends indicate a decrease in per capita consumption over time due to population growth and deterioration of water resources, the Palestinians exhibit the opposite trend due to their increased access to water since 1967.

In contrast to the extensive improvement of water supply installations, mainly due to Israel's assistance, no significant progress

has been made by Palestinian wastewater treatment plants. The quantity of wastewater generated by the Palestinians at present is estimated at about 52 MCM/Y. Of this, only about 4 MCM/Y is treated in Palestinian plants, roughly 14 MCM/Y is treated in Israeli plants, and the rest (about 34 MCM/Y) pollutes the groundwater and the environment. Apart from the wastewater treatment plant at El-Bireh, no new plants have been constructed in the past 15 years, and even this plant is not maintained properly – its effluent is not used for agriculture, as planned, but is discharged to Wadi Qelt, thereby contaminating it. Furthermore, the Palestinians, possibly due to negligence, have allowed sewage to flow into Israeli territory, polluting the environment and the common aquifer. In stark contrast, 90% of the wastewater from Israeli settlements is already undergoing treatment.

Since it is difficult to quantify the various criteria outlined in international legal norms, signed agreements between countries are binding on the parties and cannot be overruled by customary legal principles. Consequently, the 1995 water agreement signed by Israel and the PA leaves no room for further demands by the Palestinians. This agreement quantified the Palestinians' "future needs" as approximately 70-80 MCM/Y in addition to the 118 MCM/Y already available to them. Israel has met its obligations regarding water supply, not only for the interim period, but also for any future final status agreement. The Palestinians' current demands are not only unjustified according to international legal norms but also fall short according to several international legal

⁵⁰ Source: Mideast Security and Policy Studies No. 94 - The Israeli-Palestinian Water Conflict: An Israeli Perspective - Haim Gvirtzman - The Begin-Sadat Centre for Strategic Studies - January 2012

⁵¹ Those figures appear quite lower than those from the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics (PBS), last estimation in 2013 gave a population of 4,420,549.

parameters regarding disputed water resources, as discussed below.

As has been the case in Israel, increasing the Palestinian water supply can be achieved by improving water use efficiency and wastewater development. The immense water savings that would accrue as a result of plugging leaks in urban pipes is at least 10 MCM/Y, though obviously it is impossible to totally prevent leaks. In addition, the great savings that would result from improving irrigation techniques is at least 15 MCM/Y, which could contribute significantly to the water supply for agricultural lands. Furthermore, the collection and treatment of urban sewage would produce at least 30 MCM/Y to be used for irrigation. This enormous amount would replace freshwater that could be used instead for domestic purposes. Seawater desalination plants could supply any quantity of water that the Palestinians desire. Finally, the Palestinians should be working to pay individually for their water consumption, to prevent leaks in domestic pipelines, to implement conservative irrigation techniques, and to reuse sewage water for irrigation. The fact that they have taken none of these steps and have not adopted any sustainable development practices precludes their demands for additional water from Israel.

ANNEX 7: INVENTORY OF DEVCO AND ECHO INTERVENTIONS

1. INVENTORY METHODOLOGY

Elaboration of the Inventory of the interventions financed by the European Commission in Palestine and for the Palestinian People

From the beginning of the evaluation, the team has started to work in order to reconstruct the inventory of all interventions financed by the European Commission in Palestine⁵² from 2008 to 2012.

It is worth noting that the goal of the inventory and of its analysis is twofold:

- 1) First, the inventory enables to illustrate the *realised (ex post)* intervention logic, as compared to the *intended (ex ante)* intervention logic coming out from the analysis of policy documents.
- 2) Second, it helps to show in a synthetic way, through tables and graphs, the size, the sectoral and financial distribution of the EC interventions and their evolution over time, based on data retrieved from the Data Warehouse⁵³ of the DG DEVCO.

As depicted in the figure 1, the process followed can be synthesized in four main steps, which will be presented in further detail in the following sections.

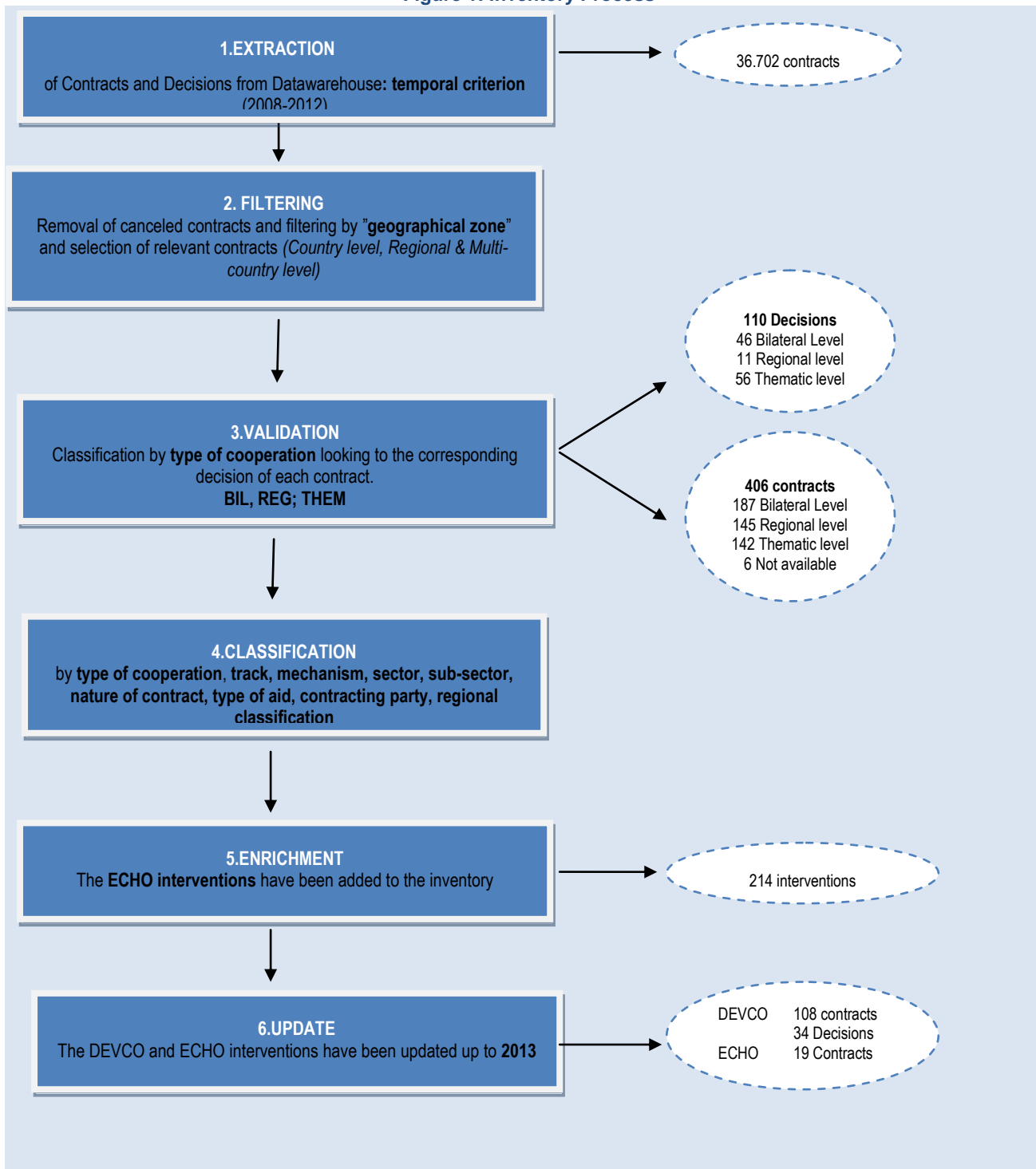
⁵²The EEAS has adopted the practice that the denomination "Palestine" will be used on all occasions when referring to what to date has been referred to as "Palestinian Authority" or occupied Palestinian territory, source note of the EEAS Executive Secretary General of the 27th of March 2013.

⁵³The Data Warehouse is a repository of electronically stored data, housing data sourced from various operational systems used in an organisation. At DEVCO, the data available in the Data Warehouse are extracted from the information systems developed by the IT Unit, including

- CRIS: Common Relex Information System
- PADOR: Potential Applicant Data On-line Registration Service
- PLS: Picture Library System
- ROM: Results Oriented Monitoring system
- Other: data from other information systems might be included in the future

The benefits offered by this system are: speed, data combination, availability of data, consistency throughout the DG, Independence from the source system. Source: *EC DATA WAREHOUSE DEVCO'S REPORTING TOOL User Manual*

Figure 1: Inventory Process



STEP 1: DATA EXTRACTION

Interventions undertaken in the Palestinian territories are included in various programmes at both country and multi-lateral level, as a result the first step aimed at including the largest possible sample of interventions in order to avoid the possible exclusion of relevant interventions. To this end, all available data from Data Warehouse⁵⁴ were extracted on the basis of the time criterion, i.e. the 2008-2012 period covered by the evaluation. The application of this first criterion gave a result of **36.702 contracts**.

STEP 2: FILTERING PROCESS

This step consisted in applying two main intervention-filtering criteria through which the number of selected interventions was gradually reduced in order to match the scope of the evaluation.

The first action undertaken was to remove the interventions that had been committed, but afterwards cancelled, for a total of 732⁵⁵.

- The number of remaining contracts after the removal of cancelled contracts was **35.970**

Geographical relevance

Among the 35.970 contracts, an additional selection was done based on the criterion of the geographical relevance. Under this perspective two different screenings have been carried out in order to retrieve all interventions falling under the bilateral programmes, but also regional and multi-country programmes of significance for Palestine.

Country level

This was done firstly by looking at the column “Benefiting Zone” of the Data Warehouse database and selecting the interventions falling under the denomination “West Bank and Gaza Strip”(code PS).

- The number of contracts falling under the country level was **408**.

Regional and Multi-country level

An additional screening from the 35.970 contracts was carried out in order to retrieve all interventions that are of relevance for the country, but not directly linked to Palestine by having a broader geographical scope (either a regional or a multi-country scope). These programmes are registered into the system with the following geographical definitions, that are also included under the column “Benefiting Zone”:

- All countries:(code TPS): 1.749 contracts
- Mediterranean region(code RMD): 253 contracts
- Near and Middle East(code PMO): 24 contracts

- The number of contracts obtained from this selection was **2.026**

The selection of relevant contracts at regional and multi-country level has been refined following several criteria:

- Financing instrument: 327 contracts have been excluded since they fall under financing instruments with a geographic or thematic reference that is clearly out of the scope of the evaluation⁵⁶ or those ones under financing instruments corresponding to pure administrative procedures⁵⁷;
- Project title

⁵⁴The data were extracted on the 13.03.2013 from the Data Warehouse.

⁵⁵ The reference to “cancelled” is included under the column “Status” of the excel sheet retrieved through Data Warehouse.

⁵⁶DCI-ALA (Development - Latin America), DCI-ASIE (Development – Asia).

⁵⁷ADM-MULTI (Administrative Expenditure), BAN (Bananas), COMOROG (Commodity organizations), DCI-EDUC (Development Education) , DEVCOM, DEVPOL, EOM (Electoral observation of which none were referred to Palestine), FINHCRIS (Framework Contract - Financial follow-up outside CRIS), INFCO (Information and coordination (DG DEV)).

- Key words: Partnership for Peace, Tempus, Euromed Youth⁵⁸
- Delegation in charge: Palestine, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Syria⁵⁹.

The above mentioned criteria are based on relevant programmes for Palestine, including also those programmes corresponding to neighbouring areas that have a close relation with the Palestinian territories and people.

- The number of relevant contracts obtained following this selection was **72**, as follows :
 - All countries: 14
 - Mediterranean region: 39
 - Near and Middle East: 19

STEP 3. DATA VALIDATION PROCESS

In order to avoid discrepancies and to make sure that the inventory does include all relevant projects, the full list of 480 contracts was carefully checked. This validation process consisted of five main actions:

- Withdrawn of Decisions from DWH through the geographical criterion (Palestine) and the temporal criterion (2008-2012), the total number of Decisions resulting from this selection is 57⁶⁰;
 - Research of the corresponding decision of each project in the Decision/Contract sheet⁶¹ through the “Contract Reference” and cross-check with the Decisions database;
 - Classification of each project for “type of cooperation” looking at the columns “zone benefiting the action” and the “title” of the corresponding decision in order to obtain only 3 main categories: BIL (Bilateral), REG (Regional)⁶², MULTI (All countries), NA⁶³ (Not available);
 - Creation of the inventory of Decisions divided by type of cooperation;
 - Cross checking of decisions with the EU/PS Action Programmes and Thematic Strategy Papers.
- The number of decisions obtained with this research is:
 - Bilateral Cooperation: 57 decisions
 - Regional Cooperation: 11 decisions
 - Multi-country Cooperation: 42 decisions

The above decisions do not include contracts belonging to decisions issued prior the evaluation period. For these contracts the decision has been individuated in order to classify the intervention but they won't be included in the presentation and in the analysis since out of the temporal scope of the evaluation.

STEP 4: CLASSIFICATION

With a view to enhancing the understanding of EC interventions in Palestine the relevant contracts selected on the basis of the previous steps (i.e. 406 bilateral contracts plus 72 regional and multi-country contracts) have been classified by **mechanism, sectors and sub-sectors, nature of contract, type of aid and contracting party**.

⁵⁸ These are all regional or multi country programmes which finance interventions in Palestine.

⁵⁹ This has been useful in order to identify the geographical scope of those contracts with a very general title and broad geographical coverage.

⁶⁰ 8 out of 56 Decisions have any contract issued during the evaluation period. Indeed those 8 decisions fall under the year 2012, and this is the reason why contracts might have not been issued yet.

⁶¹ This database has been withdrawn from DataWarehouse applying the temporal criterion (2008-2013). This database contains all decisions issued in the relevant period and all corresponding contracts. All contracts belonging to decisions falling before the evaluation period have been cross checked with another database withdrawn from CRIS, which included all contracts from 2002 to 2010.

⁶² The REG and MULTI categories include contracts that have been filtered through the country level, this is because some contracts belong to regional interventions but have been registered in DWH with a clear geographical definition.

⁶³ For 7 contracts difficulties have been faced for the research of the corresponding decision. Indeed, for those contracts the decision number was not shown in the relevant column.

a) Mechanism/Track

The classification by mechanism has been done bearing in mind the three track approach adopted by the EU cooperation in Palestine, which has been defined on the basis of the documentary analysis carried out by the team and encompassing a number of documents, mainly at programming level (Annual Action Programmes, Decisions and Action Fiches) but also at policy level (Action Plans and Communications). The three tracks are as follows:

- 1) **First Track:** Direct Financial Support (DFS) through the PEGASE Programme: the objective of this track is to support the state-building of Palestine by helping the PA achieve the objectives of the PRDP (2008-2010) and NDP (2011-2013) through working towards fiscal sustainability and efficient public services. The specific PEGASE components have been detailed in the table below.
- 2) **Second Track:** Developmental goals, supported through several instruments (ENPI, EIDHR, NSA, DCI-FOOD/FOOD) and the PEGASE Development Cooperation⁶⁴ component: the objective of this track is to support various initiatives, including support to rule of law/justice, job creation through private sector/trade driven growth and infrastructure improvement in water and sanitation, with initiatives in East Jerusalem and Area C;
- 3) **Third Track:** support to Palestinian refugees through UNRWA.

Table 1: Classification by Mechanism – EU/Palestine contracts

Mechanism	Definition	Track
PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL	Contracts under PEGASE DFS with no specific reference to a particular programme and technical support	Track 1
PEGASE DFS - PRIVATE SECTOR	Private Sector Arrears	Track 1
PEGASE DFS - CSP	Support to Civil Servants and Pensioners	Track 1
PEGASE DFS - VPF	Support to Vulnerable Palestinian Families	Track 1
PEGASE DFS - SEPS	Support to Essential Services	Track 1
PEGASE DFS - CPD	Payment of salaries to the Civil Police and Civil Defence	Track 1
PEGASE DEV COOP	PEGASE Development Cooperation projects including Private Sector Reconstruction in Gaza (PSRG)	Track 2
DEV	All other contracts not related to PEGASE	Track 2
UNRWA	Contribution to the general fund UNRWA	Track 3

b) Sector and sub-sectors

The sectors have been defined on the basis of the analysis of main relevant policy and programming documents and correspond to the main areas of EC intervention as foreseen under the EU/PA ENP Action Plans 2005 and 2013. The definition of the **sectors** and **sub-sectors** has also been defined following a first analysis of the content of the inventory⁶⁵. Overall, **7 sectors** have been identified (see Table 2) with **22 sub-sectors**.

Table 2: Classification by sectors and sub-sectors – EU/Palestine contracts

1 Government and Political dialogue (GOV)	
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	Support for civilian activities related to peace building, conflict prevention and resolution, including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange
Democratic participation and civil society	Community participation and development; co-operatives; grassroots organisations; development of other participatory planning and decision making procedures and institutions
Human Rights	Monitoring of human rights performance; support for national and regional human rights bodies; protection of ethnic, religious and cultural minorities
Justice	Constitutional development, legal drafting; institutional strengthening of legal and

⁶⁴ The PEGASE Development Cooperation component is defined by the Evaluation of PEGASE 2008-2011 carried out by Business and Strategies Europe Consortium.

⁶⁵ The titles of the interventions, and, when needed, additional information gathered via Internet and with the support of the OECD/DAC classification which is defined under column "DAC sector". The DAC sector classification as indicated in the Data Warehouse database was taken in consideration in case of unclear definition of the sector.

	judicial systems; legal training and education; legal advice and services; crime prevention.
Security	assistance to institutions to enhance its competence and capacity to develop and scrutinise the security system so that it is managed in accordance with democratic norms and principles of accountability, transparency and good governance. It also includes weapons clearance.
Public sector policy and administrative management	Technical assistance, institutional strengthening and training for the development of internal administrative capacities Macro-economic, fiscal and monetary policy and planning, strengthening financial and managerial accountability; public expenditure management, support to Palestinian administration and services
2. Private sector and trade (PSD)	
SME/private sector development	Business environment development and private sector restructuring and assistance
Trade	Trade policy and planning, trade-related legislation and regulatory reforms; simplification and harmonisation of international import and export procedures; support to customs departments.
Employment	Job creation policies and instruments
3 Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)	
Waste management	Municipal and industrial solid waste management, including hazardous and toxic waste; collection, disposal and treatment; landfill areas; composting and reuse.
Water supply and sanitation	Water sector policy, planning and programmes; inland surface waters conservation and rehabilitation; activities including protection of maritime water and de-pollution, improvement of waste water governance and management
4 Infrastructure (INFR)	
Energy	Support to energy market integration and sustainable energy, capacity building and technical assistance, rehabilitation of outdated infrastructures
Transport	Initiatives aiming at improving regional transport dialogue and networks interoperability, safety and security of infrastructures, and rehabilitation of networks
Urban planning	Integrated urban development projects; local development and urban management; urban infrastructure and reconstruction of buildings; urban; urban development and planning; urban renewal and urban housing; land information systems
5 Social (SOC)	
Education	Education policy including support to primary education, higher education, education facilities, vocational training
Gender	Activities aiming at enhancing equality between men and women, support to institutions and organisations working for gender equality and women's empowerment
Health	Health policy, medical services, Basic and primary health care programme, Basic health infrastructure, Reproductive health care
Welfare services	Social legislation and administration; institution capacity building and advice; social security and other social schemes; social dimensions of structural adjustment; unspecified support to social infrastructure and services, including aid to refugees More specifically, it includes interventions under PEGASE DFS-CSP such as funds for pensioners and other not well defined areas under PEGASE DFS-CSP and also interventions under UNRWA for relief activities, support services and social infrastructures.
Youth	Activities for youth empowerment and protection
Social Protection	Interventions under PEGASE DFS-VPF and all development activities for protection of vulnerable groups and technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs
6 Culture and communication (CUL)	
Communication	Communications policy, promotion of development awareness through radio/television/print media
Culture	Activities to promote historical heritage (conferences and literary, music, dance and film festivals), and develop culture
7. Food security (FOOD)	
Food security	Supply of edible human food under national or international programmes including transport costs; cash payments made for food supplies; project food aid and food aid for market sales when benefiting sector not specified and for rural development; excluding emergency food aid.

c) Type of aid

The classification by type of aid has been carried out by analysing the column “type of aid” of each single contract, resulting in **seven categories**, as shown in Table 4

Table . For very specific type of aid (i.e. developmental food aid, emergency and distress relief and developmental awareness) the title of the contract has been used in order to define the broad category to which the contract is related.

Table 4: Classification by Type of Aid – EU/Palestine contracts

New classification of Type of Aid	Code Type of Aid	Type of aid
Budget support-general and sectoral	A01	General budget support
	A02	Sector budget support
Administration costs	ADM	Administration cost
	G01	Administrative costs not included elsewhere
Support to NGOs, private bodies, PPPs and research institutes	B01	Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes
	PPP	Public-private partnership
	NG2	Aid to NGOs
Contributions to multilateral institutions	B02	Core contributions to multilateral institutions
	B03	Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (multilateral, INGO)
	B04	Basket funds/pooled funding
	DFA	Developmental food aid
	EMD	Emergency & distress relief
Project type intervention	C01	Project-type interventions
	PGM	Programme Aid
	PRJ	Investment project aid
	H01	Development awareness
Not specified	OTH	Other
	Blank	Blank
Technical assistance	TCO	Technical co-operation
	D02	Other technical assistance

d) Contracting party

Last, the classification by type of aid has been carried out by analysing the column “contractor” and “operator category” of each single contract, resulting in **nine categories**, as shown in Table 5. For every specific type of aid (i.e. developmental food aid, emergency and distress relief and developmental awareness) the title of the contract has been used in order to define the broad category.

Table 5: Classification by contracting party – EU/Palestine contracts

New classification of contracting party	Definition
Association and NGOs	Association, Foundations, Institutes of research
Commercial organisation	Consultant companies, specific sector enterprises
Single Expert	Contract to a single consultant
United Nations	International Organisation - United Nations Family
International organisations except UN	International Organisation except United Nations Family (WB and others)
EU Member states public organisations	Cooperation agencies of Member states, local institutions, support institutions
University/Education	University, Education Institutes
Palestine - Public Administration and Institutions	Palestinian authority, Statistical Bureau of Palestine and other institutions
Na	Not available

d) Geographical classification

The geographical classification provides information on the geographical allocation of EC funds throughout Palestine (West Bank, Gaza, East Jerusalem). In particular the categories found are the following:

- Palestine (all Palestinian territories)
- West Bank
- Gaza Strip
- East Jerusalem
- Palestine, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon (refugees camps)
- Jordan (refugees camp)

STEP 5: ENRICHMENT OF DATABASE

ECHO inventory

The inventory needed to be completed with Humanitarian Assistance data, in order to have a comprehensive view of all cooperation efforts in Palestine. Data on Humanitarian Assistance have been received from ECHO at the end of October 2013 with data referred to only allocations, data on committed and disbursed amounts are missing⁶⁶.

The interventions funded by ECHO during the period of the evaluation (2008-2013) are 215. The interventions have been classified by sector and by partner as shown in the below tables.

Table 7: Classification by sector , ECHO interventions in Palestine

Sector	Description
Children	Emergency assistance to children: psychosocial support, post trauma rehabilitation
Health	Health, psychosocial support and rehabilitation services
Food	Food security assistance
Water & sanitation	Emergency Water Assistance
Social Protection	Emergency shelter, Economic relief, Emergency livelihoods recovery, Protection activities, Support to livestock-based livelihoods
Technical Assistance	Information, Counseling and legal assistance, Humanitarian coordination
Na	Title not available

Table 8: Classification by type of partner , ECHO interventions in Palestine

Type of Partner	Description
NGO/Associations	ICRC, OXFAM, Save the Children, Terre Des Hommes etc
UN	UNRWA; UNICEF; UNOPS; OCHA etc

STEP 6: UPDATE

The inventory has been updated with data related to interventions committed on 2013. Data for DEVCO interventions have been retrieved from Datawarehouse on January 2014 whereas data for the inventory of ECHO have been received through email by the relevant unit.

The new data have been classified following the same steps described above and then included in the analysis.

CHALLENGES AND PRESENTATION

The analysis of the inventory has presented a number of challenges related to the validation process due to the absence of strategic documents in which sectoral priorities and specific amounts should be specified. Indeed, the sectoral classification carried out for the reconstruction of

⁶⁶ The missing data will be presented in the final report

the inventory is based on the Action Plans 2005/2013 and Action Fiches, which however do not present a breakdown of costs involved in the interventions from a strategic point of view.

Overall, the overview and analysis of the inventory allows to provide information with regard to the sectoral distribution of interventions. In addition, the sectoral distribution of interventions will also be presented with a view to provide information that will feed into the analysis of issues of relevance and coherence, and into the process leading to the selection of country-case studies.

The evaluation team has built the inventory on a number of selected fields available in the Datawarehouse database⁶⁷. The fields are the following:

1. Contract Year: from 2008 to 2012
2. Funding instrument: DCI (ENV, FOOD, GENRE, HUM, NSA, NSAPVD, EIDHR), ENPI, IFS-RRM. MED
3. Contract Reference Number;
4. Status: Ongoing (O) / Closed (C)/ Provisional (P);
5. Title;
6. Zone Benefiting from the action; (only for regional level contracts);
7. Committed Amount;
8. Disbursed Amount;
9. Starting date of activities
10. End date of activities
11. Nature
12. Type of Aid

A number of **additional fields** were then added by the evaluation team in order to increase responsiveness of the inventory to the needs of the evaluation, with particular attention to the sectoral classification of the interventions and to the main tracks to which they belong. Accordingly, these fields are:

13. Sector as presented in table 2;
14. Sub-sector as presented in table 2;
15. Mechanism as presented in table 1;
16. Contracting party
17. Type of cooperation
18. Geographic destination

⁶⁷The extracted excel file gathered from Datawarehouse generated 35 columns.

2. INVENTORY ANALYSIS

2.1 Overall Amounts - DEVCO and ECHO

The analysis covers all contracts being implemented during the period January 2008 – December 2013 by DEVCO and ECHO. This section summarizes amounts allocated in Palestine by the EC during the evaluation period (2008-2013); in the subsequent sections details for the DEVCO and ECHO interventions will be provided.

Over the evaluation period the EC pledged **€2.5billions**⁶⁸ to Palestine including both DEVCO and ECHO interventions, which amount to €2.2M of Allocated amount⁶⁹ (88%) and €311M (12%) of Committed amount⁷⁰ respectively. The EC's total annual contribution amounts to an average of €422M and represents 5.7% of Palestinian GDP, which corresponds to an average of €98 per capita.

Table 10: DEVCO and ECHO Amount to PS (2008-2013) and Country data

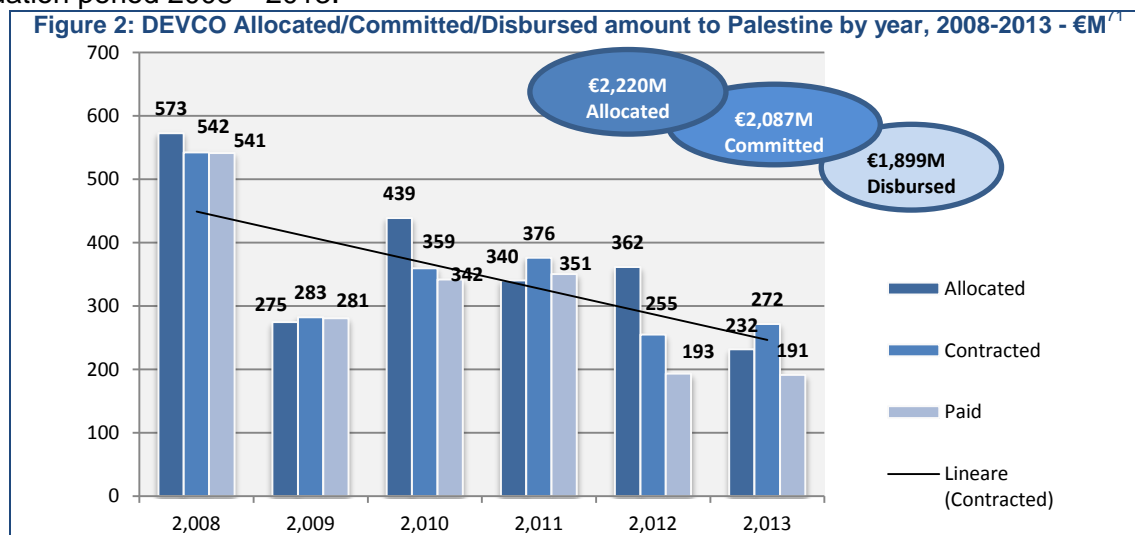
	Total amounts	DEVCO Allocated amount	ECHO Committed Amount
GDP nominal 2011 - current prices €	7,409,100,000		
Population tot in 2012	4,293,313		
EC total allocated amount (euro)	2,530,998,102	2,220,202,160	310,795,942
EC average allocated amount per year €	421,833,017	370,033,693	51,799,324
EC total contribution per year as % of GDP	5.7%	5.0%	0.7%
EC total allocated amount per capita €	590	517	72
EC average allocated amount per year per capita €	98	86	12

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics WWW.PCBS.GOV.PS and DWH

2.2 DEVCO - Interventions

OVERALL AMOUNTS

Figure 2 describes distribution of allocated, committed and disbursed amounts throughout the evaluation period 2008 – 2013.



⁶⁸ The amounts reflect the content of the inventory which is based on the data collected through CRIS and Datawarehouse and data received from ECHO. Data have been compared to the data presented in the "EU Direct Financial Support to the PA" of the European Court of Auditors, 2013.

⁶⁹ The allocated amount refers to the allocation of funds at Decision level

⁷⁰ The Committed amount refers to the single commitment issued at Contract Level. For ECHO interventions, amounts at decision level were not available, therefore, the committed amount has been summed to the allocated amount of DEVCO interventions in order to have an overview of the total EC pledged funds.

⁷¹ The figure presents the allocated amounts per year of decision and the committed and disbursed amounts per year of contract. This means that what has been committed in one year has not been necessarily allocated during the same year, this is the reason why in 2009, 2011 and 2013 the committed amount is higher than the allocated amount.

The EC issued a total of 589 contracts for a total committed amount of €2.1bn ⁷² and the figure evidences significant variations in resources distribution through the evaluation period, with a significant drop of 50% of committed amount from €542m in 2008 to €272m in 2012. The trend of cooperation resources needs to be interpreted in the light of:

- A significant peak of allocations in 2008, a result of Paris' Donors Conference.
- The decreasing trend in cooperation resources between 2010 and 2012, shown by the graph, can be partially explained as on several occasions there have been decisions on DFS at the end of a year to enable money committed in one year to be used in the following year.

The overall disbursed amount of €1.9bn accounts for 91% of the overall committed amount. In 2008 the disbursed amount covered 99.9% of the committed amount. Over the years the percentage of the disbursed amounts in relation to the committed amounts has decreased somewhat, and in 2012 was 70%.

TYPE OF COOPERATION

The EC contracts can be classified by type of cooperation as follows:

- **Bilateral Cooperation** – (BIL): including contracts falling under Decisions relating to the EC's Annual Programs for Palestine and financed through geographical funding instruments (ENPI and MED⁷³);
- **Regional Cooperation** – (REG): interventions belonging to regional programs financed by the ENPI ⁷⁴;
- **Multi-country Thematic Cooperation (THEM)**⁷⁵: interventions falling under multi-country thematic programs and Instruments such as European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights (EIDHR); Non-State Actors & Local Authorities in Development (NSA&LA) Program; DCI-FOOD⁷⁶ and IFS-RRM and Global Commitments.

Contracts falling under BIL represent the vast majority of the total committed amounts at €2bn, (90% of the overall amount); see Figure 3.

Contracts supported by Multi-country Thematic Cooperation amount to €183m (9% of the committed amount), including two large contracts relating to implementation of measures to combat soaring food prices in developing countries, for a total committed amount of €39m, and one contract of €10m, "Support to the UNRWA Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon", pledged through UNRWA,

Regional Cooperation contracts (REG) amount to €25m, accounting for 1% of the total committed amount, and include interventions under the "Middle East Peace Projects" (€9m), "EU Partnership for Peace" (€5m), "Global Allocation ENPI South" (€8m), "Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Global Allocation for 2012-2013" (€1.1m) and.

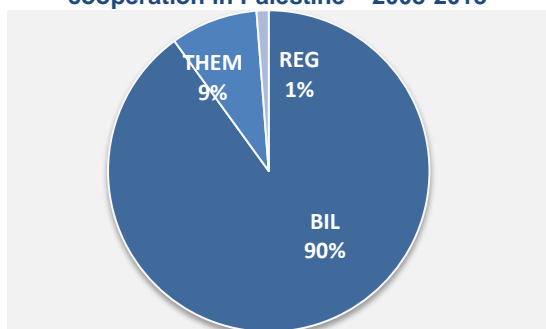
⁷² The 589 contracts also include 85 contracts belonging to decisions issued before the evaluation period for a total amount of €33M, accounting for 1.6% of the total contracted amount

⁷³ The MED instrument has been replaced by ENPI in 2007, however, all contracts emanated from decisions falling prior to 2007 and funded by MED keep the funding instrument of the relevant decision, namely MED. This occurs in particular to 20 contracts of the inventory.

⁷⁴ ENPI is an instrument introduced in 2007 replacing MED and TACIS and funding both bilateral and regional programmes

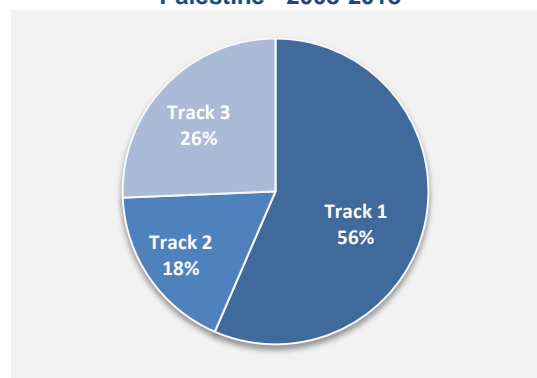
⁷⁵ Multi country interventions refer to contracts belonging to decisions having as *zone benefitting the action* "all countries". This means that the decisions do not specify the geographical specification but at contract level the geographic destination of funds is specified and in the inventory only contracts dealing with Palestine are included.

⁷⁶ As per DWH/CRIS definition DCI-FOOD is the domain/funding instrument that supports the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) but also emergency measures not covered by strategic papers, Food Facility programmes and also UNRWA Food Security Contribution Agreements.

Figure 3: DEVCO committed amount by type of cooperation in Palestine – 2008-2013

Type of Coop	Committed amount	N. Contracts
BIL	1,878,720,965	246
THEM	183,210,838	169
REG	25,439,384	167
na ⁷⁷	133,553	7
Total	2,087,504,740	589

Source: DWH/CRIS and DRN elaboration

Figure 4: DEVCO Committed amount by Track to Palestine - 2008-2013

Source: DWH and DRN elaboration

COOPERATION TRACKS

The EC's contributions to Palestine are disbursed through three tracks, as already described in chapter 2:

1. **The first track - Direct Financial Support (DFS)** through PEGASE - receives the most significant share, with 56% of total committed amounts accounting for €1bn (Figure 4). In particular the *Support to Civil Servants and Pensioner (CSP)* receives the majority of funds with €844m, accounting for 72% of the total committed under Track 1. *Support to Vulnerable Palestinian Families (VPF)* and *Support to Essential Services (SEPS)* follow with €193m (16%) and €119m (10%) respectively (Table 11).
2. **The second track - Development Programs** - receives only 18%, accounting for €372m of the total committed amount and including all development programs under the PEGASE Development Cooperation⁷⁸ component (PEGASE DEV COOP) and the Development mechanism (DEV). In particular the PEGASE DEV COOP receives a total amount of €189m, including all contract under the program "Private Sector Reconstruction for Gaze" (PSRG) for a total of €34m and contracts such as "Support to Delivery of Community Services in East Jerusalem" (€20m), "Public Infrastructure Development and Facility" (€58m) "PEGASE:EU support for the PA Two-Year Plan for Statehood" (€28m); while DEV receives a total of €183m, including contracts such as "Construction of Community Police Stations" (€6m), "Short Term Low Volume Sea Water Desalination Plant for Southern Governorates of the Gaza Strip" (€10m), "Support livestock based livelihoods of vulnerable population in Palestine - the institutional level component " (€3.5m), "Land Development and Basic Infrastructure in Area C".
3. **The third track - Contributions to UNRWA** - receives 26% of the total committed amount, that is €535m) and includes all interventions supporting UNRWA activities. Notably €68.5m supports interventions related to food security programs such as "Food Facility - EC UNRWA I& II" (€40m), "Implementation of the Special Hardship Case Program Reform Initiative in Gaza" (€9m) and FSTP (€5m).

⁷⁷ This category includes those contracts which the corresponding decision was not possible to find, therefore it is unclear under what kind of cooperation they belong to.

⁷⁸ The PEGASE Development Cooperation component is defined by the Evaluation of PEGASE 2008-2011 carried out by Business and Strategies Europe Consortium, which states in page 7 "EU PEGASE Programme...includes the PEGASE Direct Financial Support (DFS) mechanism and the comprehensive programme of development assistance, covering the four sectors set out in the PRDP (i.e. governance, economy, infrastructures, and social) through PEGASE-Governance, PEGASE-Social, PEGASE-Infrastructure, and PEGASE - Private Sector, deployed by the Office of the European Union Representative (West Bank and Gaza Strip)".

Table 11: DEVCO Committed amount by Mechanism to Palestine – 2008-2013

Track	Mechanism	Committed amount	N. of contracts	% on track	% on total
Track 1⁷⁹	Total	1,179,407,214	65	100.0%	56%
	PEGASE DFS - CSP	15	844,350,000	72%	40%
	PEGASE DFS - VPF	24	193,859,147	16%	9%
	PEGASE DFS - SEPS	5	119,630,000	10%	6%
	PEGASE DFS - PRIVATE SECTOR	2	10,027,486	1%	0%
	PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL ⁸⁰	8	6,963,930	1%	0%
	PEGASE DFS - CPD	2	4,576,652	0%	0%
Track 2	Total	372,752,391	505	100%	18%
	DEV	183,307,787	366	49%	9%
	PEGASE DEV COOP	189,444,604	139	51%	9%
Track 3	Total	535,345,134	28	100%	26%
	UNRWA	535,345,134	28	100%	26%
Total		2,087,504,740	589		100.0%

Source: DWH and DRN elaboration

FUNDING INSTRUMENTS

Palestine receives the majority of funds through the geographical instruments ENPI and MED⁸¹ which cover 90% of the committed amount (Table 12).

Table 12: DEVCO Committed amount by Funding Instrument and track to Palestine 2008-2013, values in €

Funding Instrument	Track 1	Track 2	Track 3	Total	%
MED	2,850,723	3,718,054	23,240,521	29,809,298	1.4%
ENPI ⁸²	1,209,023,962	250,688,389	414,762,254	1,874,474,604	89.8%
DCI-FOOD		26,096,629	64,500,549	90,597,178	4.3%
IFS-RRM ⁸³	4,500,000	15,575,187	32,841,810	52,916,998	2.5%
DCI-NSAPVD ⁸⁴		14,989,395		14,989,395	0.7%
EIDHR		13,253,736		13,253,736	0.6%
DCI-GENRE		6,386,118		6,386,118	0.3%
DCI-HUM		3,311,072		3,311,072	0.2%
DCI-ENV		1,309,440		1,309,440	0.1%
DCI-MIGR		346,164		346,164	0.0%
DCI-NSA		86,236		86,236	0.0%
ADM-MULTI		24,500		24,500	0.0%
TOT	1,216,374,685	335,784,921	535,345,135	2,087,504,740	100.0%

Source: DWH and DRN elaboration

The remaining 10% is disbursed through thematic instruments, which mainly support interventions under Track 2 (Table 12).

DCI-FOOD is the main thematic instrument with €91m, accounting for 4.3% of the total committed amount. It includes two “Food Facility” contracts for a total of €40m and 11 contracts under FSTP

⁷⁹ Track 1 includes CSP (Support to Civil Servants and Pensioner), VPF (Vulnerable Palestinian Families), SEPS (Support to Essential Services), PSD includes support to “Private sector arrears” and CPD (Support to the Palestinian Civil Police)

⁸⁰ PEGASEDFS – GLOBAL includes contracts referring to DFS interventions without a clear component destination

⁸¹ Contracts funded by MED refer to interventions emanated by decisions issued before 2007 when ENPI, which replaced that instrument, entered into force.

⁸² ENPI includes both contracts falling under the Bilateral and Regional Cooperation, however, the Regional Cooperation receives only €25M, accounting for 1.2% of the total funds pledged under ENPI.

⁸³ Instrument for Stability - Rapid Reaction Mechanism

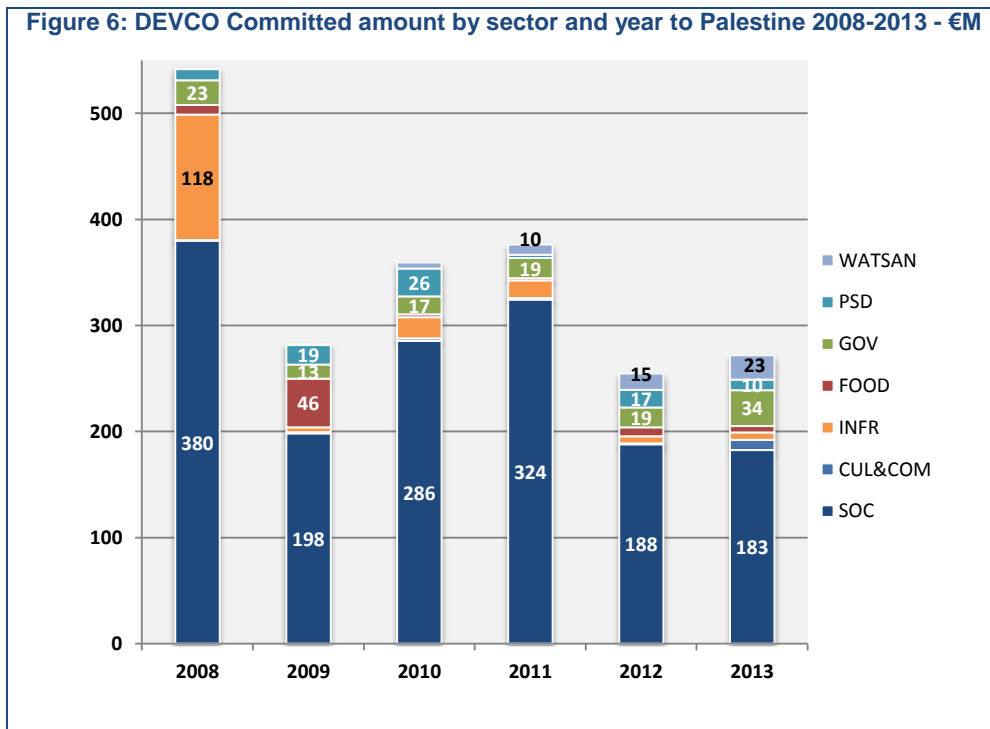
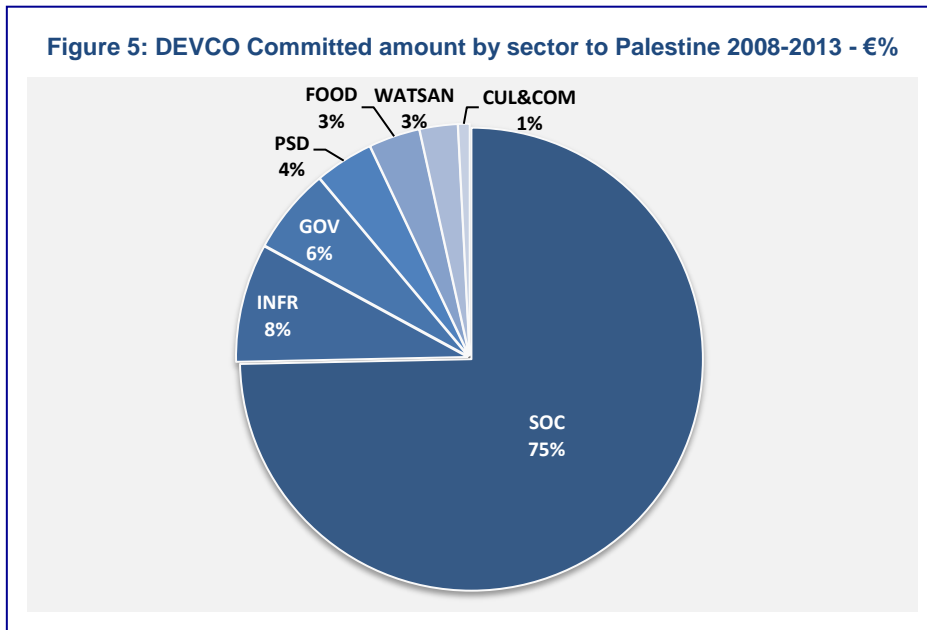
⁸⁴ Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development

for a total amount of €25m. The remaining €20m of DCI-FOOD relates to rural and agricultural interventions or to the development of safety nets.

IFS-RRM follows with a total committed amount of €52m, including *inter alia* two contracts for “Emergency Job Creation Programme in the Gaza Strip – 2009 & 2011” (€33m) and one contract for “Support to the Palestinian Civil Police” (€4.5m).

SECTOR DISTRIBUTION

The inventory includes cooperation contributions to the seven sectors described in Table 2 of the methodology and synthesized in figure 5, figure 6 and table 13 here below.



More than €1.5m of EC Cooperation with Palestine is attributed to the social sector (SOC)⁸⁵, accounting for 75% of the total committed amount (Figure 5), and representing the most important sector for the period 2008-2013 (Figure 6).

Under the Social sector a number of relevant subsectors are included, see table 13, and the analysis presets the following results:

- the Education sub-sector absorbs 32.4% (€677M) of the total committed amount, by far the largest beneficiary of EC cooperation, including interventions under PEGASE – DFS - CSP (€396m), UNRWA (€251m)⁸⁶ that includes the large project “*Provision of Quality Education Services*” (€10M) and under the Development mechanism (€18m) that includes the “*Quality Systems for Quality Teachers (QSQT)*” (€4M) and the “*Support to the Implementation of the Teacher Education Strategy for Palestine*” (€3.6M).
- The Welfare services subsector ranks second with €425M (20.4%) and includes under PEGASE-DFS-CSP funds for pensioners (€101M) and funds for other not specified activities (€219M); while under UNRWA includes funds for relief activities, support services and social infrastructures (€104M).
- The Health subsector follows and receives €230M of the committed amount accounting for 11% and includes interventions under PEGASE – DFS- CSP (€127M), to be mentioned the project “*East Jerusalem Hospitals: Network for Quality*” (€2.6M), under UNRWA (€81M) that funds projects such as “*Mental Health and Psychosocial Services Support*” (€3.4M) and under DEV (€8.5M). Large projects under the DEV mechanism are in particular the “*Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in West Bank and Gaza, Phase II (MHPSS II)*” (€14M) and the project “*Improving health and well-being among people affected by mental illness in Gaza: Building local capacity for service provision and support*” (€10M).
- The remaining amount of €208M (10%) under the Social sector is channeled to the Social protection subsector. In particular under this sub-sector the PEGASE-DFS-VPF mechanism receives €190M and the DEV mechanism €17M. The last includes among others the projects “*Technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in the occupied Palestinian territory*” (€2M) and “*Protect the rights and improve resilience of vulnerable communities in East Jerusalem*” (€3.5M).
- The smallest subsectors under SOC are gender and youth that amount to €9.7M and €9.2M respectively.

The second sector after SOC is the INFR sector with €172M (8.3%) and includes interventions under the sub-sectors Energy that receives €125M, of which €108M pledged by the PEGASE-DFS-SEPS, and the sub-sector urban-planning that receives €46M for construction of hospitals, Spatial Planning for Area C, prisons and other infrastructure facilities not included under transports and energy.

The Government and Political Dialogue (GOV) sector ranks third, accounting for 6% (€124m) of the total committed amount. The main contracts included under this sector are: “*Support to the Palestinian Civil Police*” (€4.5m), “*Support to the Office of the Quartet Representative*” (€3m) and “*Seyada II - Empowering the Palestinian Judicial System*” (€4.4m).

⁸⁵ For a detailed description of the sector and corresponding sub-sectors refer to table 2 of the methodology.

⁸⁶ The contributions to UNRWA are in general multisectoral and correspond to activities under three main sub-sectors: education, health and social services. However, the contracts do not allow to differentiate the amounts related to each particular sub-sector, therefore, the team has decided to divide this amounts following the percentages between sectors as shown in the Annual Report to UNGA.

Table 13: DEVCO Committed amount to Palestine by sector and tracks 2008 – 2013

Sector	Subsector	Track 1- DFS			Track 2 - DEV			Track 3 - UNRWA			TOTAL		
		contracts	committed amount	% on tot track	contracts	committed amount	% on tot track	contracts	committed amount	% on tot track	contracts	committed amount	% on total
SOC	Welfare services	6	320,853,000	30.5%	1	188,538	0.3%	4	104,029,525	23.3%	11	425,071,063	20.4%
	Social protection	24	193,859,147	18.4%	25	17,631,682	27.5%				49	211,490,829	10.1%
	Education	7	396,844,500	37.8%	21	18,992,486	29.6%	10	261,404,685	58.5%	38	677,241,671	32.4%
	Health	3	139,652,500	13.3%	12	8,492,718	13.2%	4	81,422,144	18.2%	19	229,567,361	11.0%
	Gender				21	9,766,125	15.2%				21	9,766,125	0.5%
	Youth				29	9,062,685	14.1%	1	200,000	0.0%	30	9,262,685	0.4%
	SOC Totale	40	1,051,209,147	100.0%	109	64,134,234	100.0%	19	447,056,354	100.0%	168	1,562,399,735	74.8%
GOV	Security	2	4,576,652	47.9%	16	30,020,876	27.0%				18	34,597,528	1.7%
	Public sector policy and administrative management	7	4,968,825	52.1%	44	28,489,451	25.6%				51	33,458,276	1.6%
	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution				47	17,469,731	15.7%				47	17,469,731	0.8%
	Human Rights				53	13,733,169	12.3%				53	13,733,169	0.7%
	Justice				20	13,561,038	12.2%				20	13,561,038	0.6%
	Democratic participation and civil society				34	8,027,807	7.2%				34	8,027,807	0.4%
	GOV Totale	9	9,545,476	100.0%	214	111,302,072	100.0%				223	120,847,549	5.8%
PSD	Private sector	2	10,027,486	100.0%	23	37,245,746	88.1%				25	47,273,231	2.3%
	Employment				2	550,500	1.3%	2	32,841,810	100.0%	4	33,392,310	1.6%
	Trade				5	4,494,853	10.6%				5	4,494,853	0.2%
	PSD Totale	2	10,027,486	100.0%	30	42,291,099	100.0%	2	32,841,810	100.0%	34	85,160,395	4.1%
WATSAN	Water supply and sanitation				20	42,750,133	77.2%				20	42,750,133	2.0%
	Waste management				8	12,605,903	22.8%				8	12,605,903	0.6%
	WATSAN Totale				28	55,356,036	100.0%				28	55,356,036	2.7%
FOOD	Food security				14	20,819,515	100.0%	6	53,500,549	100.0%	20	74,320,065	3.6%
	FOOD Totale				14	20,819,515	100.0%	6	53,500,549	100.0%	20	74,320,065	3.6%
INFR	Energy	5	108,625,105	100.0%	5	16,522,116	25.9%				10	125,147,221	6.0%
	Urban planning				30	46,238,270	72.4%				30	46,238,270	2.2%
	Transports				1	1,100,000	1.7%				1	1,100,000	0.1%
	INFR Totale	5	108,625,105	100.0%	36	63,860,386	100.0%				41	172,485,491	8.3%
CUL&COM	Culture				62	12,790,530	85.3%	1	1,946,421	100.0%	63	14,736,951	0.7%
	Communication				19	2,198,519	14.7%				19	2,198,519	0.1%
	CUL&COM Totale				81	14,989,049	100.0%	1	1,946,421	100.0%	82	16,935,470	0.8%
TOTAL		56	1,179,407,214	100.0%	512	372,752,392	100.0%	28	535,345,135	100.0%	596	2,087,504,740	100%

*The subsector "other welfare services" under DFS-CSP includes funds for pensioners (€87M) and funds for other activities (€189M) as defined in the "Evaluation of PEGASE 2012 while under UNRWA includes relief activities

The Private Sector Development and Trade (PSD) ranks fourth accounting for 4% (€85M) of the total committed amount. The largest interventions are channeled through the PEGASE-DEV mechanism for a total of €42m; including the Program “Private Sector Reconstruction in Gaza” (€34m) and the project “Trade diversification/competitiveness enhancement program” (€3m).

The Water and Waste sector ranks sixth after the FOOD sector with €55m (2.7%) including one large contract, “Short Term Low Volume Sea Water Desalination Plant for Southern Governorates of the Gaza Strip” (€10m) and other small projects such as the “EU contribution to KFW Water and Sanitation Programme Palestinian Territory in Deir Al Balah and Rafah City” (€3.5m), “Beit Dajan and Anzah villages- North West Bank- produce more food through sustainable and safe use of reclaimed wastewater in agriculture” (€3.2) and the “Rehabilitation and expansion of three water infrastructure projects in Herbon District”(€1.6m).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

In terms of geographic distribution, it is worth noting that Gaza Strip received 8% (€175m) of the committed amount with an increasing trend throughout the years, see table 14, from €6M received in 2008 to reaches €61M in 2011. East Jerusalem received a total of €28m disbursed with an increasing trend throughout the whole period.

Table 14: DEVCO Committed amount by sector and year to Palestine 2008-2013 - €M

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL	%
Palestine all territories	532,064,849	259,998,751	304,058,982	221,888,915	178,366,972	255,972,974	1,752,351,441	84%
Gaza Strip	5,942,165	20,689,903	31,688,692	61,573,666	49,879,905	5,750,070	175,524,401	8%
Jordan	1,309,440			78,505,280			79,814,720	4%
West Bank	1,713,669	1,106,460	18,106,035	10,415,501	9,170,830		40,512,494	2%
East Jerusalem	1,170,934	800,000	5,634,458	4,021,398	6,964,175	9,907,355	28,498,320	1%
WB, GS, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon					10,000,000		10,000,000	0%
Israel					457,200	346,164	803,364	0%
TOTAL	542,201,057	282,595,114	359,488,166	376,404,759	254,839,082	271,976,563	2,087,504,740	100%

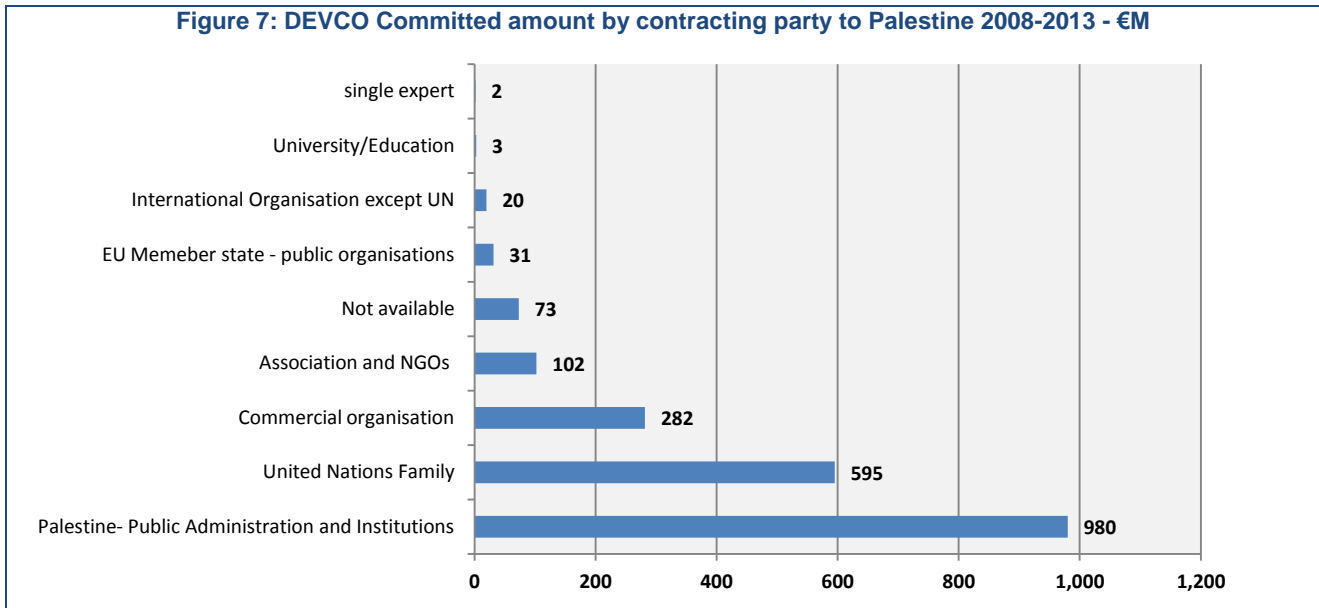
TECHNICAL COMPOSITION OF EC FUNDS

The analysis of distribution by type of aid and contracting parties offers interesting results.

On the basis of the “type of aid”:

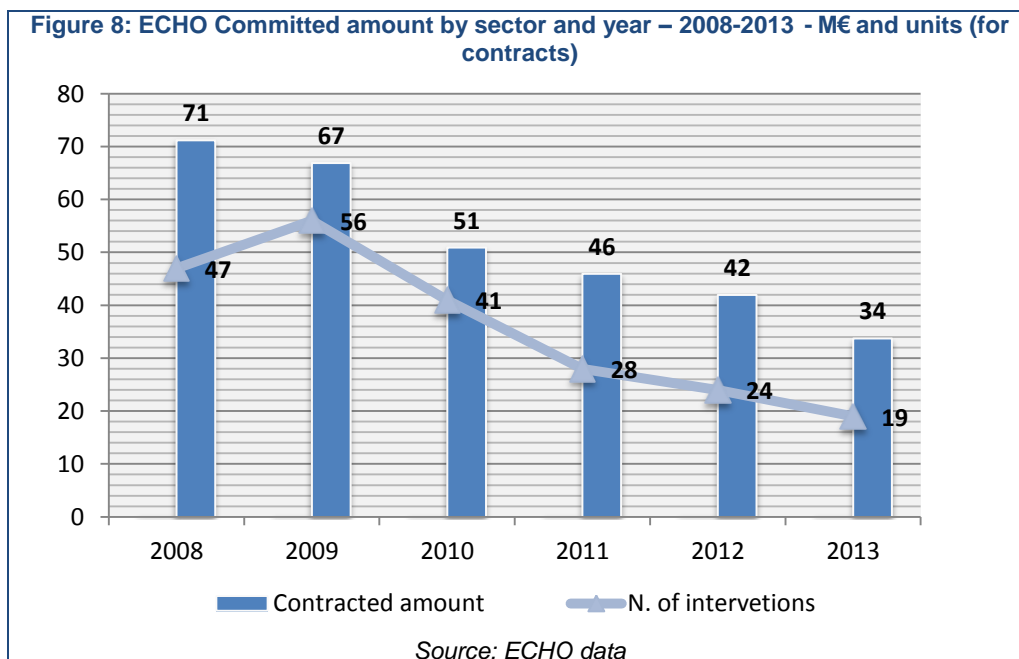
- 33% falls under Direct Financial Assistance (categorized as Budget Support in the database) (€687m);
- Contribution to multilateral institutions accounts for 26% (€538m);
- Project-type intervention account for 23% (€473m).

The main contracting parties are Palestine’ “Public Administration Institutions” receiving 47% (€980m) of the total committed amount (see Figure 7) and the United Nations Family, receiving 32% (€595m) of the total committed amount, of which disbursed to UNRWA (€535m).

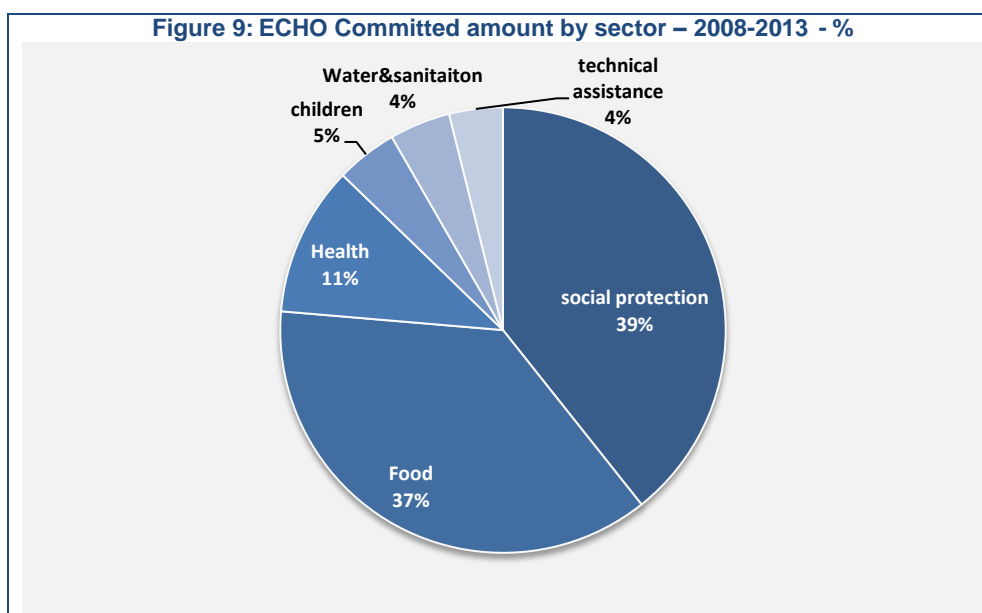
Figure 7: DEVC0 Committed amount by contracting party to Palestine 2008-2013 - €M

2.3 ECHO INTERVENTIONS

During the period 2008-2013 Palestine has received through ECHO a total committed amount of €311M for a total of 215 interventions following a decreasing trend throughout the years. Indeed, funds have been largely disbursed in 2008 (€71.6M) and in 2009 (€67M); while in 2010 funds have dropped of 27% and reached €34M in 2013, see figure 8.

Figure 8: ECHO Committed amount by sector and year – 2008-2013 - M€ and units (for contracts)

In terms of sectoral allocation the “Social Protection” and “Food” sectors receive the majority of funds with €122M (39%) and €115M (37) respectively, see figure 9. “Health” ranks third with a total of €34M (11%); “Children”, “Water&Sanitation” and “Technical Assistance” sectors follows with €14M, €13M and €12M respectively.



Another interesting results is related to the partners involved in the interventions. Indeed, while funds are disbursed with a slight different to NGOs (€168M) and UN (€142M) the number of activities covered are sensibly different, with 169 for NGO/ Associations and 46 for UN Agencies, see table 15.

Table 15: ECHO Committed amount by type of partner – 2008-2013 - €

Type of partner	Allocated Amount	N. of interventions	%
NGO/association	168,253,424	169	54%
UN	142,542,518	46	44%
Total	310,795,942	215	100%

ANNEX 8: OTHERS DONORS' COOPERATION

Between 2008 and 2012 the Official Development Aid (ODA) commitments to Palestine from OECD/DAC donors amounted to **US\$12.2bn** (equal to €9bn⁸⁷).

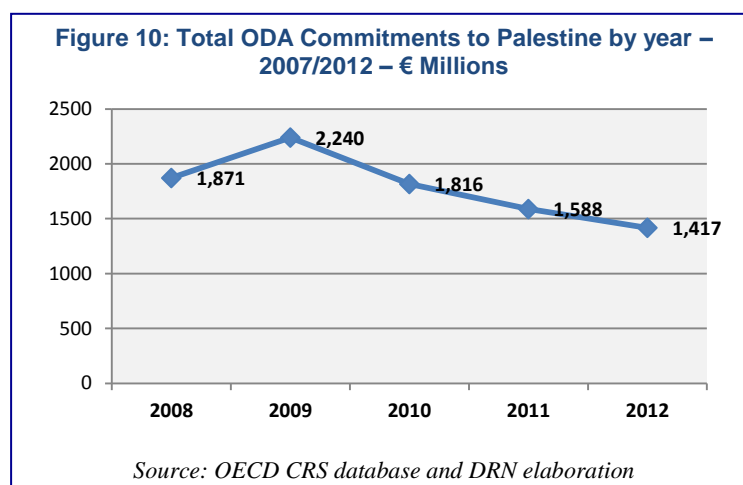


Figure 10 shows that ODA commitments reached a peak in 2009 with a total of US\$2bn; from 2010 commitments decreased dropping by more than 30% in 2012 when the total amount was €1.2bn.

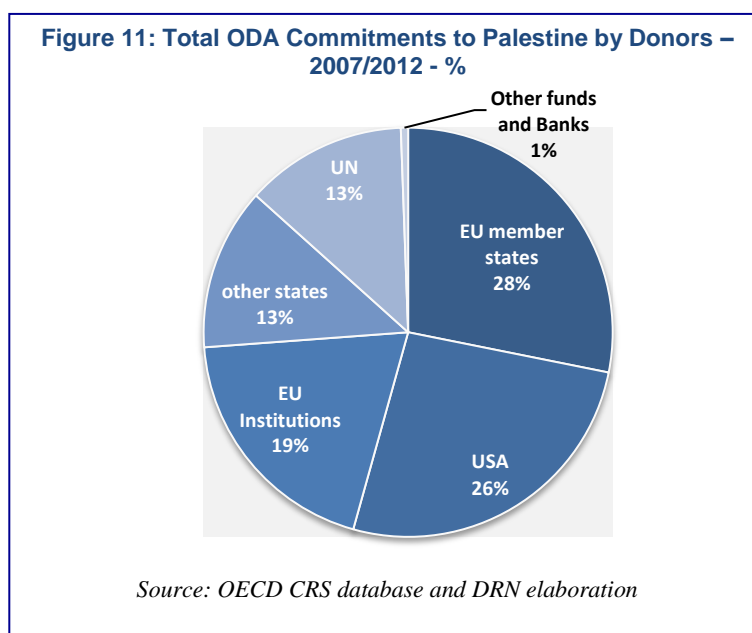


Figure 11, based on OECD/DAC data, (not including significant contributions from Arab funds and States), shows that the EU Member States represents the largest donors to Palestine with a total aggregated amount of €2.5bn, accounting for 28% of total commitments.

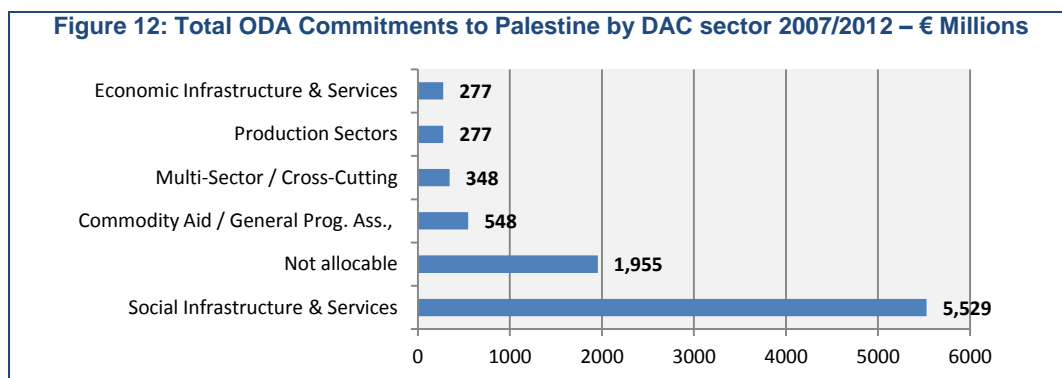
In particular, Germany and Norway are the two major donors with €459m and €413m; and France and Spain rank third and fourth with contributions each amounting to €281m and €260m of, while Sweden ranks fifth with €236m.

United States follow the EU Member states with a total contribution of US\$2.3bn while the EU Institutions rank third with a total contribution of US\$1.7bn.

⁸⁷ Exchange rate of February 2014 (<http://ec.europa.eu/budget/inforeuro>)

The UN family ranks only fifth and deployed a total of US\$1.14bn, of which 97% is funded by UNRWA.

In terms of sectoral distribution (see Figure 12) 78% of commitments have a specific sectoral allocation of which “Social Infrastructure & Services” absorbs the majority of funds with a total of €5.5bn. “Commodity Aid / General Program Assistance” follows with €547m while “Multi-Sector/Cross-Cutting”, including gender and environment interventions, ranks third with €347m. Last, “Economic Infrastructure & Services” and “Production Sectors” receive €277m each.



ANNEX 9: LIST OF DEVCO INTERVENTIONS IN PALESTINE

This section presents the list of EC interventions in Palestine during 2008-2012 extracted from the DataWarehouse and CRIS following the methodology described in Annex 5.

The inventory is organized through two main sections:

- Decisions⁸⁸
- Contracts

The decisions have been divided by type of cooperation:

- Bilateral
- Regional⁸⁹
- Multi-country

While the contracts have been divided by Sector:

- Culture and communication Sector
- Food security Sector
- Governance and Political Dialogue
- Infrastructure Sector
- Private Sector Development and Trade
- Social Sector
- Water and Sanitation Management

The column selected for the presentation of decisions will be the following: Decision Reference; Title; Decisions Year, Allocated Amount, Committed Amount, Disbursed amount, Number of contracts.

The Decision presented are listed by decision year and allocated amount in ascending order.

The column selected for the presentation of contracts will be the following: Contract reference, Title, Status, Domain, Mechanism, Sub-sector, Allocated, Committed Amount, Disbursed amount, Decision Number.

The contracts presented are listed by subsector, track, committed amount in descending order.

⁸⁸ The Decisions presented do not include those decisions falling under years out of the scope of the evaluation. However, contracts belonging to those Decision are included in the inventory.

⁸⁹ The allocated amount of the Regional and Multi-country/Thematic decision have been substituted with the contracted amount since the original allocated amount refers to interventions covering more countries and regions and it is not possible at this stage to reconstruct the allocated amount for each contract.

EC DECISIONS IN PALESTINE - BILATERAL COOPERATION⁹⁰

Decision Number	Title	Domain	Year	Allocated amount	Committed amount	Disbursed amount	N. of contracts
24286	Special Measure Neighbourhood South Civil Society Facility 2012 - 2013	ENPI	2013	22,000,000	496,728	252,632.00	1
24408	PEGASE: Direct Financial Support to Recurrent Expenditures of the Palestinian Authority – 2013 (Part I)	ENPI	2013	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	5
24697	Support to Delivery of Community Services in East Jerusalem	ENPI	2013	8,000,000	0	0	3
24701	Support to the Private Sector	ENPI	2013	11,000,000	5,000,000	0	1
24753	Sewerage Nablus East	ENPI	2013	18,000,000	18,000,000	0	1
24609	PEGASE: Direct Financial Support to Recurrent Expenditures of the Palestinian Authority – 2013 (Part II)	ENPI	2013	109,950,000	108,700,000	108,486,843	3
23762	Support to Delivery of Community Services in East Jerusalem	ENPI	2012	8,000,000	7,866,855	3,652,968	6
23774	Support to Governance/Rule of Law and Social Sector Institutions	ENPI	2012	20,500,000	2,976,850	281,700	2
23776	Land Development and Basic Infrastructure in Area C	ENPI	2012	7,000,000	750,070.00	460,332.00	1
23779	Sustainable management of natural resources in Gaza	ENPI	2012	11,000,000	5,000,000	625,000	1
23843	PEGASE 2012: Support to Recurrent Expenditures of the Palestinian Authority – Part II	ENPI	2012	31,000,000	29,745,268	27,482,509	8
23844	Support to the Private Sector in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	ENPI	2012	11,200,000	2,000,000	800,000	1
23906	Special Contribution to UNRWA for emergency needs in Gaza Strip	MED	2012	19,840,521	19,840,521	19,840,521	1
23907	Mental Health and Psychosocial Services Support	MED	2012	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	1
23969	UNRWA : Provision of Quality Education Services	ENPI	2012	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	1
23978	Support to UNRWA's Enterprise Resource Planning system in order to improve the agencies performance & support to the 2010 Summer Games	ENPI	2012	1,946,421	1,946,421	1,946,421	1
23980	Additional Contribution to UNRWA's 2010 Regular Budget	ENPI	2012	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	1
23981	Contribution to UNRWA's 2011 Regular Budget	ENPI	2012	42,466,736	42,466,736	42,466,736	1
23987	2nd Tranche Contribution to UNRWA's 2011 Regular Budget (including earmarked support to UNRWA's 2011 Summer Games in Gaza)	ENPI	2012	57,400,000	57,400,000	57,400,000	1

⁹⁰ The allocated amount in the spreadsheet refers to the global commitment at decision level, the committed amount is the corresponding amount of each single contract under the relevant decision

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Decision Number	Title	Domain	Year	Allocated amount	Committed amount	Disbursed amount	N. of contracts
24025	Contribution to UNRWA's 2012 Regular Budget	ENPI	2012	78,455,280	78,455,280	74,532,516	1
23095	PEGASE 2011: Additional Support for Recurrent Expenditures of the Palestinian Authority	ENPI	2011	94,200,000	94,200,000	94,200,000	2
23128	Support to Delivery of Community Services in East Jerusalem	ENPI	2011	8,000,000	7,869,965	2,464,800	5
23129	Support to Private Sector and Capacity Building to institutions related to the Economy	ENPI	2011	12,453,277	2,000,000	0	1
23130	Support to the Palestinian Authority : Financial Governance and State Building	ENPI	2011	14,000,000	6,269,729	3,806,152	7
23131	Support to the Rule of Law Sector – Security / Justice / Elections	ENPI	2011	23,283,353	23,283,353	6,211,861	5
23132	Water sanitation and reuse programme in the West Bank	ENPI	2011	22,000,000	0	0	0
23376	PEGASE : Support for Recurrent Expenditures of the Palestinian Authority 2011/2012	ENPI	2011	46,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000	1
23610	PEGASE : Support for Recurrent Expenditures of the Palestinian Authority 2012 - PART II	ENPI	2011	69,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	1
21955	PEGASE 2010 : Support to Recurrent Expenditures of the PA	ENPI	2010	169,500,000	169,500,000	169,453,198	5
22470	PEGASE: Support to Delivery of Community Services in East Jerusalem	ENPI	2010	6,000,000	5,895,080	2,928,370	5
22474	PEGASE INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY 2010	ENPI	2010	21,000,000	5,968,760	1,155,790	6
22475	PEGASE : EU support for the PA Two-Year Plan for Statehood	ENPI	2010	31,000,000	30,214,806	14,642,274	24
22476	PEGASE : Private Sector Development	ENPI	2010	11,000,000	10,752,674	2,752,871	6
22594	PEGASE 2010 : Additional Support to Recurrent Expenditures of the PA (part III)	ENPI	2010	41,400,000	41,400,000	41,400,000	1
22829	PEGASE 2011 : Support to Recurrent Expenditures of the PA - PART I	ENPI	2010	77,000,000	77,000,000	77,000,000	1
na	UNRWA Contribution to the 2010 Regular Budget	ENPI	2010	66,000,000	66,000,000	66,000,000	1
20651	UNRWA 2009 Contribution to General Fund and Support to Organisational Development Plan	ENPI	2009	67,000,000	67,000,000	67,000,000	2
21634	2009 PEGASE (II): Additional Support to Recurrent Expenditures of the PA	ENPI	2009	39,000,000	39,000,000	39,000,000	1
21832	Support to delivery of Community Services in East Jerusalem	ENPI	2009	4,490,000	4,430,000	3,927,678	5

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Decision Number	Title	Domain	Year	Allocated amount	Committed amount	Disbursed amount	N. of contracts
21835	PEGASE : Governance and Social development	ENPI	2009	10,487,467	10,061,026	7,314,562	12
21836	PEGASE : PRDP-related Public Infrastructure Development	ENPI	2009	18,000,000	17,442,255	10,029,538	11
21839	PEGASE : Private Sector Reconstruction in Gaza (PSRG)	ENPI	2009	24,390,641	26,065,687	21,206,317	2
21840	PEGASE : 2009 - Support to Recurrent Expenditures of the PA (Part III)	ENPI	2009	12,100,000	12,100,000	12,100,000	4
19776	PEGASE Support to Recurrent Expenditures of PA	ENPI	2008	176,000,000	176,000,000	176,000,000	6
19777	PEGASE Institution Building- Governance, Social and Economic Development	ENPI	2008	14,000,000	15,126,589	13,429,979	15
19778	PEGASE Public Infrastructure Development	ENPI	2008	37,000,000	35,728,340	29,380,330	21
19779	Support to East Jerusalem	ENPI	2008	2,010,670	2,010,670	1,887,172	8
19782	UNRWA Support to Reform the Special Hardship Programme and Organisational Development Plan	ENPI	2008	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,997,949	2
20254	PEGASE Support to recurrent expenditures of the PA (Part II)	ENPI	2008	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	3
20425	PEGASE Support to recurrent expenditures of the PA (Part III)	ENPI	2008	42,000,000	42,000,000	42,000,000	3
20577	2009 PEGASE : Support to Recurrent Expenditures of the PA	ENPI	2008	168,000,000	168,000,000	168,000,000	4
na	Contribution to UNRWA's Regular Budget for 2008	ENPI	2008	66,000,000	66,000,000	66,000,000	1
18879	Support to better provision of community services in East Jerusalem	ENPI	2007	2,000,000	306,200	287,360	2
19496	Additional contribution to the Temporary International Mechanism Windows 2 and 3	ENPI	2007	85,000,000	11,007,500	11,007,500	2
19498	ENSPI II - Technical Assistance to Palestine	ENPI	2007	5,666,535	5,114,325	5,114,325	15
18245	Technical assistance and capacity building (ENPSI)	MED	2006	12,000,000	2,978,119	2,978,119	8
18246	TIM Window 2 - IERC Phase II	MED	2006	40,000,000	134,506	134,506	2
17673	Infrastructure Facility	MED	2005	40,550,000	3,178,495	3,178,495	2
16766	Reform Support Instrument - Technical Assistance II	MED	2004	5,000,000	18,989	18,989	1
5610	na	MED	2002	na	46,498	46,498	3
4164	na	MED	1996	na	140,645	125,887	1
na	na	na	na	na	133,553	113,475	7

EC DECISIONS IN PALESTINE – REGIONAL COOPERATION

Decision Number	Title	Domain	Year	Allocated amount	Committed amount	Disbursed amount	N. of contracts
23826	Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Global Allocation for 2012-2013	ENPI	2012	1,300,885	1,145,760	421,251	20
22875	Middle East Peace Projects (MEPP) – EU Partnership for Peace 2011 (PiPP)	ENPI	2011	3,277,174	3,277,174	1,269,720	10
23020	ALLOCATION GLOBALE PARTENARIAT EURO MEDITERRANEEN 2011-2012	ENPI	2011	1,651,308	1,739,014	855,787	20
23078	Special Measure: Neighbourhood Civil Society Facility 2011	ENPI	2011	400,000	400,000	0	1
21939	Middle East Peace Projects (MEPP) – EU Partnership for Peace 2010	ENPI	2010	5,990,784	5,990,784	2,839,945	16
22351	ALLOCATION GLOBALE ENPI COOPERATION SUD 2010-2011	ENPI	2010	1,306,210	1,366,210	1,294,723	23
20527	Euro-Med Youth IV	ENPI	2009	181,428	181,428	149,029	10
21099	ALLOCATION GLOBALE ENPI COOPERATION SUD 2009	ENPI	2009	2,064,912	2,259,940	2,253,748	15
21855	EXACT ; Fostering co-operation on water management between Israeli, Palestinian and Jordanian water authorities	ENPI	2009	58,002	58,002	58,002	1
19850	Cooperation in Urban Development and Dialogue (CIUDAD) ENPI South Region	ENPI	2008	577,784	577,784	429,454	1
20036	ALLOCATION GLOBALE ENPI COOPERATION SUD 2008	ENPI	2008	2,088,391	2,220,693	2,220,693	19
18645	<i>Programme régional Egalité de genre et société civile</i>	ENPI	2007	120,000	120,000	120,000	1
18892	<i>Partnership for Peace programme 2007</i>	ENPI	2007	5,208,668	5,208,668	5,045,912	18
19075	<i>ENPI Regional Information & Communication Programme</i>	ENPI	2007	600,000	600,000	600,000	1
19080	ALLOCATION GLOBALE ENPI COOPERATION SUD 2007	ENPI	2007	293,926	293,926	293,926	11

EC DECISIONS IN PALESTINE – MULTI COUNTRY THEMATIC COOPERATION

Decision Number	Title	Domain	Year	Allocated amount	Committed amount	Disbursed amount	N. of contracts
na	na	DCI FOOD	na	na	1,000,000	999,261	1
24556	EIDHR 2013 AAP - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes)	EIDHR	2013	841,772	14,224	0	2
24603	EIDHR 2013 Annual Action Programme - Support Measures	EIDHR	2013	16,583	16,583	3,317	1
24630	Non State Actors (NSA): Objective 1 - Actions in partner countries (in-country and multi-country interventions)	DCI-NSAPVD	2013	1,544,824	786,075	0	3
24745	Thematic Programme of Cooperation with Third Countries in the Areas of Migration and Asylum	DCI-MIGR	2013	346,164	346,164	0	1
23482	Non State Actors (NSA): Objective 1 - Actions in partner countries (in-country and multi-country interventions)	DCI-NSAPVD	2012	2,513,112	1,393,261	0	6
23486	Non State Actors (NSA) : i) Targeted projects Obj 2 and 3 ii) Accompanying Measures	DCI-NSA	2012	10,000	10,000	4,000	1
23632	Addressing food security for the poor in fragile situation	DCI-FOOD	2012	6,210,142	6,210,142	1,960,000	2
23646	Call for proposals : Supporting culture as a vector of democracy and economic growth	DCI-HUM	2012	965,970	965,970	0	1
23711	Exceptional Assistance Measure under the Instrument for Stability "Support for the upgrading of Kerem Shalom crossing point	IFS-RRM	2012	4,113,414	0	0	0
23790	EIDHR 2012 Annual Action Programme - Without Country Based Support Schemes and Targeted Projects	EIDHR	2012	1,665,427	1,665,427	377,213	3
23791	EIDHR 2012 AAP - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes)	EIDHR	2012	1,726,044	1,726,044	257,863	6
23985	2011 Support to the UNRWA Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP)	DCI-FOOD	2012	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,750,000	1
24067	AAP 2012 - IFS Priority 1 "Support for the objectives of the EU Non-Proliferation of Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) Strategy"	IFS-RRM	2012	2,500,000	0	0	1
24499	Support to the UNRWA Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.	DCI-FOOD	2012	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,978,662	1
24519	"Support livestock based livelihoods of vulnerable population in the oPt - The institutional level component -"	DCI-FOOD	2012	3,450,000	3,450,000	1,579,829	1
22809	EIDHR 2011 Annual Action Programme - Without country based support schemes, targeted projects and EOMs	EIDHR	2011	446,793	446,793	148,524	1
22810	EIDHR 2011 AAP - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes)	EIDHR	2011	1,543,956	1,543,956	623,453	6
22941	The thematic programme Non State Actors (NSA): Objective Nr. 1 - In-country + multi-regional/country	DCI-NSAPVD	2011	2,067,617	2,667,185	1,011,173	7
22945	Non State Actors: i) Objective 3 Coordination, cooperation and networking activities. ii) Targeted projects. iii) Support Measures	DCI-NSAPVD	2011	56,986	56,986	17,096	1
23025	Call for Proposals: Strengthening protection and promotion of women's rights and women's social and economic empowerment	DCI-GENRE	2011	3,180,250	3,180,250	947,714	4
23027	EIDHR Support measures not covered by strategy papers	EIDHR	2011	9,750	9,750	9,750	1

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Decision Number	Title	Domain	Year	Allocated amount	Committed amount	Disbursed amount	N. of contracts
23072	LRRD Component AAP 2011	DCI-FOOD	2011	4,976,719	4,976,719	1,856,262	2
23391	Socio-economic stabilisation support package for the Gaza Strip	IFS-RRM	2011	25,000,000	24,363,673	7,669,284	2
23594	Exceptional Assistance Measure under the Instrument for Stability "Support for the upgrading of Kerem Shalom crossing point"	IFS-RRM	2011	8,886,586	887,450	266,235	2
21972	Innovative approaches to food insecurity FSTP Component 5 AAP 2010	DCI-FOOD	2010	1,924,091	1,924,091	636,754	2
22127	Strengthening Capacities in the Cultural Sector – Call for Proposal	DCI-HUM	2010	354,521	354,521	133,093	1
22135	Fighting Child Labour - Call for Proposals	DCI-HUM	2010	720,007	720,007	211,889	1
22144	"Support measures for FSTP AAP 2010".	DCI-FOOD	2010	101,982	101,982	98,963	1
22186	EIDHR support measures 2010 not covered by strategy papers	EIDHR	2010	32,500	42,500	42,500	3
22196	EIDHR 2010 Annual Action Programme - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes)	EIDHR	2010	803,715	803,715	641,206	6
22197	EIDHR 2010 Annual Action Programme - Without country based support schemes, targeted projects and EOMS	EIDHR	2010	846,140	846,140	175,005	1
22246	Administrative Support 2010 - ATA DCI Thematic Programmes - Directorate F	ADM-MULTI	2010	21,000	21,000	21,000	2
22312	NSA & LA Programme > Obj. 1 NSA (In-country + multi-country)	DCI-NSAPVD	2010	2,414,388	2,423,888	920,241	6
22343	NSA & LA Programme > Obj. 1 LA (In-country + multi-country)	DCI-NSAPVD	2010	557,721	557,721	339,689	1
22347	NSA & LA Programme: NSA: Obj. 3 + targeted projects + Support Measures	DCI-NSA	2010	9,500	9,500	9,500	1
22529	Fourth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation, Reconciliation and other areas of assistance for the benefit of 3rd countries affected by crisis situation (PAMF IV)	IFS-RRM	2010	719,999	1,199,999	1,007,999	2
21062	Partial decision for EIDHR support measures 2009 not covered by strategy papers	EIDHR	2009	6,000	6,000	6,000	1
21078	"Support measures for FSTP AAP 2009".	DCI-FOOD	2009	65,675	65,675	65,675	1
21105	Global commitment for in-country and multi-country calls for proposals - Objective 1 - PVD projects - Non State Actors - AAP 2009	DCI-NSAPVD	2009	2,080,985	3,080,985	2,380,483	12
21114	Global commitment for support measures - AAP 2009	DCI-NSA	2009	9,750	9,750	9,750	1
21147	CSO capacity building in mediterranean ENPI countries : call for proposal	DCI-GENRE	2009	1,269,425	1,269,425	956,449	3
21168	AAP 2009 - Food Security - Palestine LRRD	DCI-FOOD	2009	25,241,083	8,413,694	4,320,646	3
21205	Administrative support 2009 - ATA DCI Thematic Programmes - Directorate F	ADM-MULTI	2009	3,500	3,500	3,500	1
21293	Commission Decision for the first measures implementing the facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in developing countries to be financed under Article 21 02 03 of the general budget of the European	DCI-FOOD	2009	18,031,003	18,031,003	18,031,003	1

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Decision Number	Title	Domain	Year	Allocated amount	Committed amount	Disbursed amount	N. of contracts
21315	EIDHR 2009 Annual Action Programme - Without country based support schemes. targeted projects and EOMs	EIDHR	2009	626,274	626,274	565,323	1
21318	EIDHR 2009 Annual Action Programme - CBSS (Country Based Support Schemes)	EIDHR	2009	854,340	854,340	772,776	5
21494	Set of measures for implementing the facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in developing countries.	DCI-FOOD	2009	21,431,644	21,431,644	21,431,644	1
21695	Supporting Early Recovery in the Gaza Strip	IFS-RRM	2009	20,000,000	19,603,114	19,603,114	3
21702	Instrument de Stabilité - Volet préparation aux situations de crise (Partenariat pour la consolidation de la paix) - Programme annuel d'action constituant le programme annuel de travail - IFS/2009/06	IFS-RRM	2009	1,925,190	1,925,190	1,092,436	1
21842	PAMF 3	IFS-RRM	2009	437,572	437,572	437,572	2
na	AAP 2009 FOOD SECURITY THEMATIC PROGRAMME - Occupied Palestinian Territories - UNRWA	DCI-FOOD	2009	5,000,000	4,972,227	4,972,227	1
19715	EIDHR 2008- AAP without country based support schemes, without targeted projects, without EOMs	EIDHR	2008	771,744	771,744	694,569	1
19719	EIDHR 2008 AAP-Country Based Support Schemes (CBSS)	EIDHR	2008	1,159,516	1,159,516	1,159,516	10
19723	EIDHR 2008 AAP Election Observation	EOM	2008	67,940	67,940	67,940	1
19798	Partial decision for EIDHR support measures 2008 not covered by strategy papers	EIDHR	2008	3,950	3,950	3,950	1
19801	Allocation from 2008 to Call for Proposals EuropeAid/126201/C/ACT/Multi under the ENRTP	DCI-ENV	2008	1,309,440	1,309,440	1,083,572	1
19807	DCI-FOOD support measure 2008 not covered by strategic papers	DCI-FOOD	2008	1,423,010	10,000	10,000	1
19820	Renforcement des capacités des organisations de la société civile actives dans la promotion de droits des femmes et de l'égalité dans la région du Sud du Voisinage: Algérie, Cisjordanie et Gaza, Egypte, Israël,	DCI-GENRE	2008	1,186,443	1,186,443	1,186,443	2
19872	Call for Proposals "Supporting civil society organisations in their efforts to fight adult women's illiteracy and promoting women's property ownership"	DCI-GENRE	2008	750,000	750,000	600,000	1
19874	Call for Proposals "Accès à la culture locale, protection et promotion de la diversité culturelle"	DCI-HUM	2008	702,000	702,000	631,800	1
19878	Increase of the budget of the 2007 call for proposals "Preventing harm to children affected by armed conflicts and fighting against child trafficking"	DCI-HUM	2008	568,575	568,575	568,575	1
20081	Global commitment for in-country calls for proposals -Objective 1- PVD projects - Non State Actors - AAP 2008	DCI-NSAPVD	2008	2,328,184	2,328,184	2,101,804	8
20143	Support to the Palestinian Civil Police	IFS-RRM	2008	5,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	1
20459	UNRWA - 2008 Food Security Contribution Agreement	DCI-FOOD	2008	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	1
19376	EIDHR 2007 AAP - without country based support schemes - without targeted projects	EIDHR	2007	1,827,356	1,827,356	1,778,281	2
19377	EIDHR 2007 AAP - COUNTRY BASED SUPPORT SCHEMES	EIDHR	2007	821,484	821,484	821,484	8
19404	Global commitment for local calls for proposals Objective 1 - PVD Projects - Non State Actors - AAP 2007	DCI-NSAPVD	2007	1,752,096	1,752,096	1,719,552	8

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EC CONTRACTS IN PALESTINE – CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION SECTOR

Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
331111	Communication campaign to promote EU activities in the oPt	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	170,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
331710	Organization of press visits to the oPt for European and Palestinian journalists	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	39,600.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
308648	Billboard, radio and TV media activities to promote the European Union identity in the oPt	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	169,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2011/023-020
308752	Creation and management of a Facebook page for the Office of the European Union Representative and provision of online support	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	47,900.00	28,740.00	ENPI/2011/023-020
308982	Organising Press visits to the oPt for European and Palestinian journalists	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	40,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2011/023-020
274132	'Communication and Visibility for the EU Partnership for Peace programme'	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	446,250.00	175,313.22	ENPI/2010/021-939
259098	Education and Communications for Tolerance, Dialogue and Internal Reconciliation in the Palestinian Territories	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	239,800.00	79,418.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
279710	Media Campaign in the oPt Raising awareness of the EU assistance among Palestinians	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	188,000.00	188,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
277918	European and Palestinian Journalists Press Visits in the oPt	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	30,000.00	30,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
267781	Organization of ENPI 2011 Information Seminars and Workshops	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	19,000.00	19,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
281058	Communication Workshops for EU partners	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	10,000.00	10,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
258373	Regional TV Campaign about EU Assistance to the Palestinian People	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	150,000.00	150,000.00	ENPI/2009/021-099
259126	EU Visibility Workshops	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	10,000.00	10,000.00	ENPI/2009/021-099
235653	Organisation of information sessions for EU programmes in support of civil society	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	10,000.00	10,000.00	ENPI/2009/021-099
223852	EU visibility for implementing partners	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	10,000.00	10,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-036
170949	ENPI regional Info & Communication- OPT- Six different activities promoting EU activities in the Palestinian territories and advancing the institutional cooperation and	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	600,000.00	600,000.00	ENPI/2007/019-075
171376	Writing and Editing of EU Factsheets	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	8,349.00	8,349.00	ENPI/2007/019-080
164369	Design and Supply of PEGASE visibility materials	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	communication	6,900.00	6,900.00	ENPI/2007/019-080
158278	Electronic Newsletter	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	communication	3,720.00	3,720.00	ENPI/2007/019-080
332182	Support to Development of Cultural Tourism	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	5,000,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2013/024-701

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Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
322480	Safeguarding of cultural heritage in the Old City of Jerusalem World Heritage Site	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	culture	2,400,000.00	1,185,287.00	ENPI/2012/023-762
312843	Performing Arts: A Pathway Towards Self Expression and Democracy	2013	O	DCI-HUM	Track 2	DEV	culture	965,970.00	0.00	DCI-HUM/2012/023-646
316906	Creating a new social reality , artistic creativity , and reviving the cultural life in Jerusalem	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	culture	675,000.00	501,203.00	ENPI/2012/023-762
335151	Rethink Palestine: public outreach activity to promote the EU in the oPt	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	67,350.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
323569	The Jerusalem Show VII: Art and Life in Palestine	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	60,000.00	48,000.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
323570	The Power of Music and Dance as components of identity , and vectors of change	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	60,000.00	48,000.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
323426	B-Orders: First professional contemporary circus creation from Palestine	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	60,000.00	48,000.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
323442	First International Comics Festival	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	57,424.76	45,939.76	ENPI/2012/023-826
323452	The Palestine National Music Competition	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	55,592.00	44,473.60	ENPI/2012/023-826
323445	Ordinary Perfections: Artistic Works in Communal Spaces	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	50,996.69	40,797.35	ENPI/2012/023-826
324515	Sallah Eddin Shopping Festival	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	culture	30,000.00	24,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-470
323564	Ramallah Contemporary Dance Festival 2014	2013	EG	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	0.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
323559	Birzeit 7th Heritage Week	2013	EG	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	0.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
301138	THE PALESTINE YOUTH ORCHESTRA	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	100,000.00	80,000.00	ENPI/2011/023-020
301091	Shasha's 9th Women's Film Festival " What's in a Sterotype"	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	99,339.00	79,471.00	ENPI/2011/023-020
301151	ALONE WE STAND: ADDRESSING WOMEN LONELINESS THROUGH THEATER AND CROSS-CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN PALESTINE	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	96,556.80	77,245.44	ENPI/2011/023-020
301120	The uniqueness of Bedouin legends and fairy tales narrated through Bedouin children's eyes	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	95,576.00	76,460.80	ENPI/2011/023-020
301223	PALESTINE INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL FOR DANCE AND MUSIC	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	86,500.00	69,200.00	ENPI/2011/023-020
301152	BIRZEIT 6TH HERITAGE WEEK	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	85,000.00	68,000.00	ENPI/2011/023-020
301048	Mobile Libraries for future generations: the BIBLIOBUS (Bus el-kutub)	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	84,224.00	67,379.20	ENPI/2011/023-020
301066	THROUGH SEA TO SEA: ESTABLISHING A SCHOOL OF ARTS IN ANABTA, TULKAREM DISTRICT	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	77,706.00	62,164.80	ENPI/2011/023-020

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Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
288041	The salt of the land	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	23,000.00	18,400.00	ENPI/2009/020-527
292715	I can move, module 1	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	19,430.00	19,430.00	ENPI/2009/020-527
306934	Long term volunteer at Palestinian Circus School	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	5,300.00	4,240.00	ENPI/2009/020-527
272034	Heritage for Development (Her4Dev): investing in people for the rehabilitation & management of historic city centres	2011	O	DCI-HUM	Track 2	DEV	culture	354,521.00	133,092.70	DCI-HUM/2010/022-127
267200	Al Kamandjati Association/ Palestine National Ensemble of Arabic Music	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	50,000.00	40,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
267209	Al Masrah: Multicultural exchange among contemporary actors to strengthen and reinforce local artistic heritage	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	50,000.00	40,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
267205	Birzeit 5th Heritage Week	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	50,000.00	43,784.47	ENPI/2010/022-351
267271	Ramallah Contemporary dance festival 2012	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	50,000.00	48,259.74	ENPI/2010/022-351
267311	The Palestine National Music Competition	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	50,000.00	40,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
267352	Visual Arts Program 2012	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	50,000.00	40,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
267201	Shakespeare in Palestine	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	49,657.00	44,791.87	ENPI/2010/022-351
267276	Art at the heart of old towns	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	49,410.00	39,528.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
267926	A multifaceted artistic approach for the valorization of Bedouin oral tradition	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	44,316.00	43,631.45	ENPI/2010/022-351
266459	Financial audit for "preservation and promotion of Folk Songs in the West Bank and Gaza	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	4,500.00	4,500.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
243756	Support to UNRWA's Enterprise Resource Planning system in order to improve the agencies performance & support to the 2010 Summer Games	2010	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	culture	1,946,421.00	1,946,421.00	ENPI/2012/023-978
245837	Celebrating Cultural Heritage through Participatory Videos	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	50,000.00	47,493.53	ENPI/2009/021-099
245378	Music Festivals- a language transcending boundaries	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	50,000.00	48,535.45	ENPI/2009/021-099
245696	Visual Arts Program 2011	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	50,000.00	47,778.93	ENPI/2009/021-099
245308	Ramallah Contemporary Dance Festival 2011	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	49,995.44	49,995.44	ENPI/2009/021-099
245289	Holy Land Mosaics- A bridge of tesserae across the Mediterranean	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	49,865.84	49,865.84	ENPI/2009/021-099
245374	A Public archive of Palestinian Folk Songs	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	47,533.30	47,533.30	ENPI/2009/021-099

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Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
245698	Children Photography Studio for Cultural archive and exchange	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	43,557.56	43,557.56	ENPI/2009/021-099
245300	Involving Palestinian youth as actors in the preservation of their cultural heritage. 9h20 80.00% 12 RS YES Centre Permanent d'Initiatives pour l'Environnement,	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	38,726.27	38,726.27	ENPI/2009/021-099
206810	Music Bridges West Bank, Italy and France	2009	O	DCI-HUM	Track 2	DEV	culture	702,000.00	631,800.00	DCI-HUM/2008/019-874
210054	Palestinian Heritage Through Children's Eyes	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	49,748.00	49,748.00	ENPI/2008/020-036
210033	Preservation of the Palestinian Cultural Life Through Youth Empowerment	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	48,619.65	48,619.65	ENPI/2008/020-036
210063	Shashat's 6th Women's Film Festival "Young Women's Cinema- Youth to Youth"	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	47,421.19	47,421.19	ENPI/2008/020-036
210045	Al-Kasaba International Film Festival 2010	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	46,309.62	46,309.62	ENPI/2008/020-036
210037	The 3rd National Music Competition	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	46,183.00	46,183.00	ENPI/2008/020-036
210035	Preservation and promotion of Folk Songs in the West Bank and Gaza	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	35,927.96	35,927.96	ENPI/2008/020-036
210027	National Theatre Week Festival in Gaza	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	32,179.26	32,179.26	ENPI/2008/020-036
210028	Revive the Palestinian Popular Songs	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	31,637.76	31,637.76	ENPI/2008/020-036
210068	International Visual Arts Program	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	30,222.40	30,222.40	ENPI/2008/020-036
209755	The European-Palestinian Hip Hop Tour May 2009 Celebrating European-Palestinian relations	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	28,608.00	28,608.00	ENPI/2008/020-036
226872	Audit of the "Israeli-Palestinian Co-operation in Science Education" MED/2003/068-312	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	17,000.00	17,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-036
208120	Organisation of a Europe Day Fair and Concert	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	9,661.31	9,661.31	ENPI/2008/020-036
161255	Ramallah Contemporary Dance Festival 2008	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	50,000.00	50,000.00	ENPI/2007/019-080
168905	Enhancement of Jerusalem cultural heritage through the Umayyad Mosaics	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	49,737.00	49,737.00	ENPI/2007/019-080
161242	Raise your voice, preserve your rights	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	47,671.00	47,671.00	ENPI/2007/019-080
161246	AL Kasaba International Film Festival	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	43,812.93	43,812.93	ENPI/2007/019-080
155265	SOUNDING JERUSALEM CHAMBER MUSIC FESTIVAL 2008A.MUS.E	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	culture	36,743.25	36,743.25	ENPI/2007/019-080

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EC CONTRACTS IN PALESTINE – FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
320941	'Moving herders from aid dependence to self-sustaining growth through livestock husbandry development and market expansion'	2013	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	3,545,374.43	980,000.00	DCI-FOOD/2012/023-632
321192	'Strengthening Livestock Holders Livelihoods in Area C'	2013	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	2,664,768.00	980,000.00	DCI-FOOD/2012/023-632
302119	'Support livestock based livelihoods of vulnerable population in the oPt - The institutional level component'	2012	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	3,450,000.00	1,579,829.00	DCI-FOOD/2012/024-519
307668	'Palestine Green Gold from Producers to Consumers'	2012	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	2,496,494.92	912,090.92	DCI-FOOD/2011/023-072
308535	Making olive oil competitive through the introduction of local value chain approach in the oPt	2012	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	2,480,224.33	944,171.43	DCI-FOOD/2011/023-072
289349	Food Security and Agriculture: Technical Assessment and Lessons-Learnt Exercise in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Food security	73,964.00	22,189.20	ENPI/2011/023-020
278326	'From grove to market - developing the value chain for subsistence and small farmers in the oPt'	2011	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	1,100,000.00	459,225.11	DCI-FOOD/2010/021-972
278185	'Ensuring a better future for small scale farmers and rural women in the olive sector'	2011	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	824,090.93	177,529.32	DCI-FOOD/2010/021-972
265071	Support food security and sustainable livelihoods of the most vulnerable in the occupied Palestinian territory	2011	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	101,982.00	98,962.90	DCI-FOOD/2010/022-144
281878	Financial Audit of the Rural Infrastructure Development Project - Food/2005/104-068	2011	O	FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	10,000.00	10,000.00	na
281137	Financial Audit of "Rural People Produce their Food in Northern WB"	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Food security	10,000.00	10,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
237071	Enhancement of Enhancement of Food Security in Taybeh and Ramoun through Rural Development and Agricultural Extension	2010	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	2,775,307.17	1,179,111.93	DCI-FOOD/2009/021-168
209373	'Food Facility - EC UNRWA - II	2009	C	DCI-FOOD	Track 3	UNRWA	Food security	21,431,644.00	21,431,644.00	DCI-FOOD/2009/021-494
209319	'Food Facility - EC UNRWA - 1	2009	C	DCI-FOOD	Track 3	UNRWA	Food security	18,031,003.00	18,031,003.00	DCI-FOOD/2009/021-293
204108	AAP 2009 FOOD SECURITY THEMATIC PROGRAMME - Occupied Palestinian Territories - UNRWA	2009	C	DCI-FOOD	Track 3	UNRWA	Food security	4,972,227.00	4,972,227.00	na
215620	Rural Microfinance : Pilot Project for Agricultural Production in Palestine	2009	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	1,000,000.00	999,261.00	na
225425	Establishing food plant	2009	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Food security	287,309.45	287,309.45	DCI-NSAPVD/2008/020-081
205579	Evaluation of the EC Food Aid and Cash Assistance Programme support to the Special Hardship Programme Reform within UNRWA	2009	C	DCI-FOOD	Track 3	UNRWA	Food security	65,675.33	65,675.33	DCI-FOOD/2009/021-078
168139	'Implementation of the Special Hardship Case Programme Reform Initiative in Gaza" - UNRWA - 2008 Food Security Contribution Agreement	2008	C	DCI-FOOD	Track 3	UNRWA	Food security	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	DCI-FOOD/2008/020-459
156058	Support to reform the Special Hardship Case Programme	2008	O	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Food security	4,000,000.00	3,997,949.00	ENPI/2008/019-782

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EC CONTRACTS IN PALESTINE – GOVERNANCE SECTOR

Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
314806	Addressing Israeli Actions and its Land Policies in the oPt	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	497,040.68	164,564.29	ENPI/2011/022-875
314817	Promoting Israeli Palestinian cross border cooperation in nature conservation and eco-tourism	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	450,923.68	127,297.47	ENPI/2011/022-875
314746	Building capacity and sustainability for a Palestinian-Israeli negotiated final status agreement	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	393,255.20	157,600.00	ENPI/2011/022-875
314808	Builders of Peace: refugee youth forum	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	314,660.80	84,616.96	ENPI/2011/022-875
332096	Export control outreach for dual use items	2013	EG	IFS	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	0.00	0.00	IFS/2012/024-067
296633	Addressing fear: strengthening the nonviolent alternative	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	355,130.00	211,762.00	ENPI/2011/022-875
296982	Media for Peace Building in Palestine	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	217,617.46	92,885.00	ENPI/2011/022-875
306971	Web for Freedom	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	14,616.00	11,692.80	ENPI/2009/020-527
306349	Financial and System Audit of "Building the Peace Constituency: Outreach and Capacity Building" ENPI/2008/152-309	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	12,771.00	0.00	ENPI/2011/023-020
310814	Organisation of information sessions in the context of the EU Partnership for Peace programme and training sessions for newly contracted Grant Beneficiaries	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	10,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2011/022-875
274961	Training and Networking for Palestinian, Israeli, Jordanian and European Peace CSOs	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	557,100.00	117,660.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
259107	Fair Trade, Fair Peace	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	500,000.00	145,506.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
258862	Investing in Peace II	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	500,000.00	265,329.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
259097	PATENT 'Partnership for Advocacy, Technology and Entrepreneurship	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	500,000.00	276,932.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
280161	'Supporting cross-community activism among separated Palestinian communities'	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	499,947.39	171,040.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
258913	Promoting the Arab Peace Initiative as a basis for Middle Eastern Comprehensive Peace	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	455,414.00	409,873.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
259011	Addressing the Geopolitical Changes in the Occupied Palestinian Territory	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	399,217.00	120,213.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
258871	Enhancing Momentum Toward a Negotiated Palestinian-Israeli Final Status Agreement	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	387,248.00	348,524.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
259102	So Far So Close III - Conflict transformation in the most marginalized areas of the West Bank	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	371,602.00	214,895.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
258843	Knowing the Other through publishing valid, comprehensive and objective information about Israel and the Israeli society	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	360,000.00	209,999.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
277808	External Evaluation of the EU Partnership for Peace programme	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	147,048.00	44,114.40	ENPI/2010/021-939

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Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
279244	Survey of the non-violent movement in the occupied Palestinian territory	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	117,158.00	46,863.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
279600	Organisation of information sessions and training sessions in the context of the EU Partnership for Peace programme	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	10,000.00	10,000.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
254274	'Strengthening crisis response capacities of the League of Arab States'	2010	O	IFS-RRM	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	1,925,190.00	1,092,436.00	IFS-RRM/2009/021-702
259144	Support to the Office of the Quartet Representative	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	ENPI/2009/021-099
257655	Shape of the Future	2010	O	IFS-RRM	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	719,998.72	575,998.97	IFS-RRM/2010/022-529
257298	Bitterlemons.org, bitterlemons-international.org and bitterlemons-api.org	2010	O	IFS-RRM	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	480,000.00	432,000.00	IFS-RRM/2010/022-529
212084	Fostering community change in Opt	2010	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	400,000.00	320,000.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
239989	Palestinian Refugees in the Middle East Peace Process: Regional and International Components of an Implementation Mechanism	2010	C	IFS-RRM	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	223,254.00	223,254.00	IFS-RRM/2009/021-842
238322	Arab Peace Initiative - Contact Group	2010	C	IFS-RRM	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	214,317.95	214,317.95	IFS-RRM/2009/021-842
243897	Audit of the Al-Quds University Grant Agreement with identification number DDH/2006/140-000 entitled "Peace Education Through Modern Media	2010	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	3,400.00	3,400.00	EIDHR/2010/022-186
229067	Support to the Office of the Quartet Representative	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-036
211952	The Route to Peace	2009	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	399,986.54	375,433.04	ENPI/2007/018-892
211837	Fostering Palestinian Dialogue on a National Agenda	2009	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	361,592.20	338,776.08	ENPI/2007/018-892
211843	Id lal-Ashara / Hold your Horses: a multi dimensional approach towards tolerance and non-violence	2009	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	316,409.00	316,409.00	ENPI/2007/018-892
211806	Peace Education Through Media - PET-Med	2009	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	280,716.56	267,542.69	ENPI/2007/018-892
204786	Evaluation of the EU Partnership for Peace programme	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	121,782.00	121,782.00	ENPI/2007/018-892
212014	Financial and system audit concerning P.R.I.D.E. Palestinian Refugee's Identity Development Enterprise	2009	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	30,347.14	30,347.14	MED/2006/018-245
152309	Palestinian-Israeli Peace NGO Forum	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	382,777.80	382,777.80	ENPI/2007/018-892
152301	Monitoring actions and transformations in the Palestinian Territory to develop policies and strategies for conflict management and peace building	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	371,174.00	371,174.00	ENPI/2007/018-892
153002	Raptor pest control as a sustainable resource management model in the Jordan Valley in support of the Middle East peace process.	2008	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	367,715.00	353,068.94	ENPI/2007/018-892

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Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
152319	Investing in Peace: Palestinian-Israeli engagement through ICT Business Cooperation	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	305,102.10	305,102.10	ENPI/2007/018-892
152289	Beyond Managing the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Demonstrating the effectiveness of a conflict sensitive social transformation approach	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	303,396.74	303,396.74	ENPI/2007/018-892
152550	So far so close II - The conflict transformation in the most marginalized area of the West Bank	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	149,237.00	149,237.00	ENPI/2007/018-892
172013	Organisation of three events for beneficiaries NGOs under the EU Partnership for Peace programme	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	25,000.00	25,000.00	ENPI/2007/018-892
159331	Financial Audit of "Palestinian-Israeli Peace NGOs Forum"	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	10,085.00	10,085.00	ENPI/2007/019-080
172481	Organisation of 5 information sessions for the EU Partnership for Peace Call for Proposals 2008	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Civilian peace-building, conflict	7,500.00	7,500.00	ENPI/2007/019-496
317119	Towards better services in the vulnerable communities of the oPT through engaging Palestinian non state actors in local community development	2013	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	471,542.58	0.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2012/023-482
325926	Support to the Central Elections Commission (CEC) in strengthening the civic engagement and electoral participation of Palestinians in the West Bank and the	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Democratic participation and civil	398,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
320901	Recruitment of assessors to assist in the evaluation of full application proposals received in the framework of the 2012 Call for Proposals under the Thematic	2013	O	DCI-NSA	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	10,000.00	4,000.00	DCI-NSA/2012/023-486
313742	Organisation of information sessions for potential applicants in the context of the 2012 call for proposals under the thematic programme "Non State Actors and Local	2013	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	8,500.00	0.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2012/023-482
333594	Promotion of the local democracy and economic activity through the reinforcement of Palestinian Non State Actors	2013	EG	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	0.00	0.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2012/023-482
288303	Strengthening Civil-Democratic Governance in the Security Sector in the oPt	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	699,951.18	287,419.00	ENPI/2011/023-131
278164	Support to the Central Elections Commission 2011	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Democratic participation and civil	674,370.00	335,923.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
299283	Strengthening the Palestinian NGO Sector Capacity and Involvement in Governance and Democratic Process (oPt)	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	400,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2011/023-078
296226	CSOs and Citizens: Influential power for increasing the key state institutions' responsiveness and accountability	2012	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	261,885.97	66,698.00	EIDHR/2011/022-810
310492	Outstanding payment contract MED/1998/055-549 with ARIJ	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	70,246.00	70,246.00	ENPI/2011/022-875
303983	Review of the Effectiveness of the Non State Actors Programme in the opt 2007-2011	2012	O	DCI-NSA	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	56,986.00	17,095.80	DCI-NSA/2011/022-945
309738	ENP Civil Society Consultation Workshops 2012-2013	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	10,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2011/023-020
289920	Training on report writing skills for local grant beneficiaries	2012	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	9,970.00	9,970.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2011/022-941
261072	Support to the Palestinian Legislative Council Secretariat	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Democratic participation and civil	1,400,000.00	716,032.00	ENPI/2009/021-835
265824	Strengthening civil society as a means of poverty reduction for vulnerable older people in the OPT	2011	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	524,380.00	260,034.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2011/022-941

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Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
265836	Bedouin communities in Jerusalem District: From isolation to better representativeness and socio-economic empowerment	2011	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	461,175.00	248,503.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2010/022-312
280164	MY Place	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	21,891.00	21,891.00	na
281483	Audit of Musawa Grant Contract entitled: " The Enhancement of Democratic Principles in Palestine through the Enhancement and Development of Electoral	2011	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	9,750.00	9,750.00	EIDHR/2011/023-027
261567	Training on report writing skills for local grant beneficiaries	2011	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	9,073.00	9,073.00	EIDHR/2010/022-196
240667	Empowering the Periphery : Palestinian and Bedouin NSAs activated for community development	2010	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	1,000,000.00	584,647.50	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
212157	Strengthening cooperatives in Salfit and Qalqilya Governorates, West Bank	2010	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	399,693.00	319,754.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
254278	MAPPING STUDY OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSOs) IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY (oPt)	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	124,445.56	124,445.56	ENPI/2009/021-099
258797	SHAMS - Occupied Palestinian Territory - Organisation of trainings on Project Cycle Management in the West Bank	2010	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	10,000.00	10,000.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
231393	PYALARA - occupied Palestinian territory - Organisation of consultations with civil society on the Non State Actors programme	2010	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	10,000.00	10,000.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
258949	SHAREK - Occupied Palestinian Territory - Organisation of training , information session and workshop in Gaza	2010	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	9,500.00	9,500.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
253890	Financial audit of ACSUR Block Grand, Contract nNo. ONG-PVD/2006/119-855 Strip)	2010	C	DCI-NSA	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	9,500.00	9,500.00	DCI-NSA/2010/022-347
258701	PYALARA - occupied Palestinian territory - Organisation of information sessions on the 2010 NSA Call	2010	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	8,000.00	8,000.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
223227	ELE - ExM West-Bank / Gaza in view of Legislative Council Elections 2010	2009	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	67,940.40	67,940.40	EOM/2008/019-723
210192	Consultation seminar with civil society organisations on the ENP Action Plan in the West Bank	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	10,000.00	10,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-036
223277	Audit of Women's empowerment project of Greek Committee for International Democratic Solidarity in the occupied Palestinian territory	2009	C	DCI-NSA	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	9,750.00	9,750.00	DCI-NSA/2009/021-114
204580	PYALARA - occupied Palestinian territory - Organisation of information sessions on the 2008 NSA Call	2009	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	6,000.00	6,000.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2008/020-081
168331	Support to the Central Elections Commission	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	670,157.00	670,157.00	ENPI/2007/019-498
157001	Strengthening Good Governance within the Palestine	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	190,100.13	190,100.13	EIDHR/2008/019-719
148879	Organizing a Non-State Actors consultation workshop in Ramallah	2008	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Democratic participation and civil	5,000.00	5,000.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2007/019-404
318873	Combating Impunity: Torture and CIDT Prevention, Accountability and Rehabilitation in Israel/oPt	2013	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	717,994.00	206,374.00	EIDHR/2012/023-790
318850	Writing Wrongs: Restoring Justice and Dignity to Victims of Torture	2013	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	654,423.00	170,839.00	EIDHR/2012/023-790

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318617	Protective environment for children from sexual abuse.	2013	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	483,339.20	0.00	EIDHR/2012/023-791
318599	Strengthen capacity of Civil Society organisations in C area and Seam Zone to promote water as human right issue .	2013	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	377,548.02	0.00	EIDHR/2012/023-791
332666	Safeguarding the Rights of Migrants and Refugees in Israel	2013	O	DCI-MIGR	Track 2	DEV	human rights	346,164.00	0.00	DCI-MIGR/2013/024-745
321940	Empowering Palestinian Human Rights Defenders	2013	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	293,010.00	0.00	EIDHR/2012/023-790
333695	A Turning Point: Defending Freedom of Expression and Opinion through a Healthy Legal Environment	2013	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	250,000.00	0.00	EIDHR/2012/023-791
321178	Building the Capacity of Human Rights NGOs in Project Cycle Management in Palestine.	2013	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	20,000.00	4,000.00	EIDHR/2012/023-791
323616	Financial and System Audit of "Human Rights and Reconciliation-Civil Society Beyond Borders" EIDHR/2009/167-502	2013	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	16,583.00	3,316.60	EIDHR/2013/024-603
318599	Strengthen capacity of Civil Society organisations in C area and Seam Zone to promote water as human right issue .	2013	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	14,224.29	0.00	EIDHR/2013/024-556
333601	Contributing to the protection and promotion of rights of PwDs and to their enhanced participation in increasingly inclusive and accessible communities in Hebron district	2013	EG	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	human rights	0.00	0.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2012/023-482
333601	Contributing to the protection and promotion of rights of PwDs and to their enhanced participation in increasingly inclusive and accessible communities in Hebron district	2013	EG	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	human rights	0.00	0.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2013/024-630
335068	Restoring the Rights to Remedy and Reparations for Victims of Torture and other Ill-Treatments	2013	EG	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	0.00	0.00	EIDHR/2013/024-556
297126	BEYOND WALLS, Supporting Human Rights Defenders in the Occupied Palestinian Territories	2012	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	446,793.00	148,524.00	EIDHR/2011/022-809
298713	Advancing the rights of vulnerable and marginalized persons with disabilities in the West Bank through all inclusive advocacy led by the disability movement	2012	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	298,998.00	101,280.00	EIDHR/2012/023-791
296378	Advancing the rights of working children in the West Bank	2012	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	296,159.00	152,583.00	EIDHR/2012/023-791
296565	Contributing to the respect, protection and promotion of the right to freedom of association in the Gaza Strip	2012	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	281,251.00	76,858.00	EIDHR/2011/022-810
298157	Childhood protection from violence, abuses and negligence in West Bank, Palestinian Territories	2012	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	279,423.97	74,513.00	EIDHR/2011/022-810
296164	The action of enhancing and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in the Palestinian territories	2012	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	human Rights	206,655.00	71,366.00	EIDHR/2011/022-810
246759	Promoting freedom of thought, association and movement in Gaza through support to civil society	2011	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	846,140.00	175,005.00	EIDHR/2010/022-197
266761	iCHANGE- Fight Against Child Labour Project	2011	O	DCI-HUM	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	720,006.66	211,888.63	DCI-HUM/2010/022-135
230853	Mobilising Media to Empower Citizens and Civil Society for Human Rights, Democratic Reform, and Intra-Palestinian Reconciliation	2011	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	288,290.00	230,632.00	EIDHR/2010/022-196
230436	Combating Discrimination and Human Rights Abuse of Marginalized Children with Disabilities	2011	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	247,995.67	198,396.54	EIDHR/2010/022-196

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230860	Youth for Human Rights	2011	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	136,156.00	108,924.00	EIDHR/2010/022-196
266353	Organization of EIDHR-CBSS 2011 Information Sessions and Workshops	2011	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	17,900.00	10,740.00	EIDHR/2010/022-196
263484	Consultative workshops in Human rights	2011	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	9,500.00	9,500.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2010/022-312
167489	Alhaya Haque "Life is a Right"	2010	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	626,274.00	565,323.00	EIDHR/2009/021-315
233266	Promoting peace opportunities through ending exploitation of women's rights in East Jerusalem: a Palestinian-European-Israeli partnership	2010	O	DCI-GENRE	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	320,000.00	298,520.23	DCI-GENRE/2009/021-147
230514	Community - Based Protection for Children in GS from Sexual Abuse	2010	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	270,942.12	216,754.12	EIDHR/2009/021-318
230857	Ending Exploitation of East Jerusalem Workers in the Israeli Settlements: Protection of Human Rights and Promotion of Democratic Representatives	2010	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	200,000.00	173,401.05	EIDHR/2009/021-318
248014	External Evaluation of the EIDHR-CBSS 2005-2009 Program in oPt	2010	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	29,100.00	29,100.00	EIDHR/2010/022-186
259629	Audit of 2 grant contracts with TRC	2010	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human rights	10,000.00	10,000.00	EIDHR/2010/022-186
254725	Design and Production of Promotional Materials for EIDHR-CBSS Program-oPt	2010	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	9,975.00	9,975.00	EIDHR/2009/021-318
259526	Design and Supply of Promotional material for EIDHR-NSA Programs-oPt	2010	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	4,930.00	4,930.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
167573	NA	2009	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	771,744.00	694,569.00	EIDHR/2008/019-715
155755	Promoting and protecting the rights of Palestinian children affected by armed conflict and occupation	2009	O	DCI-HUM	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	568,574.72	568,574.72	DCI-HUM/2008/019-878
214528	AMAN-Combating Sexual Violence in the Palestinian Society	2009	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	287,673.68	287,673.68	EIDHR/2008/019-719
215536	Contribution to the Respect, Protection and Promotion of the Right of Freedom of Association in the Gaza Strip	2009	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	149,294.53	149,294.53	EIDHR/2008/019-719
226360	Audit of the project titled: Promoting the Democratic Concepts and Human Rights for the Youths through Arts	2009	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	6,000.00	6,000.00	EIDHR/2009/021-062
210372	Implementation of Four Information Sessions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip on EIDHR-CBSS 2009-2010 CfP Ref. 128-214	2009	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	3,500.00	3,500.00	EIDHR/2008/019-719
221634	Organization of Three Information Sessions for EIDHR-CBSS Programme 2009-2010 cfp Ref. EuropeAid/128-214/LAC/T/PS in West Bank and Gaza	2009	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	2,700.00	2,700.00	EIDHR/2008/019-719
148063	Sustaining and Enhancing Comprehensive, Community-based Service Delivery to Victims of Torture and Politically Motivated Violence living in the North and South of	2008	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	1,199,874.00	1,191,990.26	EIDHR/2007/019-376
147998	Breaking the Silence, Saying No to Torture	2008	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	627,482.00	586,291.00	EIDHR/2007/019-376
156980	Protecting trade union rights and uniting efforts to influence socio economic policies	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	197,162.05	197,162.05	EIDHR/2008/019-719

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156965	Palestinian TV Series on: Human Rights (HR) under the Ruling of the PNA)	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	191,788.80	191,788.80	EIDHR/2007/019-377
157155	Contributing to the Respect, protection and Promotion of Children's rights through enabling children claim their rights, and empowering civil society to promote and	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	178,440.95	178,440.95	EIDHR/2008/019-719
156955	Utilizing and activating Media for Promoting and Spreading Children's Rights	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	172,406.96	172,406.96	EIDHR/2007/019-377
156669	Poverty reduction through enhancing capabilities of the women in the southern area of Gaza Strip	2008	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	161,371.67	161,371.67	DCI-NSAPVD/2007/019-404
156986	Bridging Gaps - Security Forces & Journalist Rights	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	144,154.68	144,154.68	EIDHR/2007/019-377
156973	Capacity Building CBOs (Community Based Organisations) in Democracy and Human Rights Field in Jenin Governorate	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	115,099.80	115,099.80	EIDHR/2007/019-377
156987	Spread the Word: Youth Journalists for Human Rights	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	90,761.60	90,761.60	EIDHR/2007/019-377
156994	Leaders Organization Lawyers for Citizens' Rights	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	76,549.00	76,549.00	EIDHR/2008/019-719
157158	Promoting Youth Human Rights and Civic Engagement	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Human Rights	68,815.24	68,815.24	EIDHR/2008/019-719
312320	SUPPORT TO THE CREATION OF A SPECIALISED JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	justice	1,765,500.00	353,100.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
298307	Service Contract for project preparation and supervision of works for judiciary buildings	2012	P	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Justice	1,490,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2010/022-474
274585	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) in the Gaza Strip	2012	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Justice	284,797.00	227,838.00	EIDHR/2011/022-810
289389	Identification and formulation of EU funded projects in Support to Justice Sector in occupied Palestinian Territory	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Justice	189,780.00	56,934.00	ENPI/2011/023-020
297686	Final Evaluation of Phase II of the program "Technical Assistance for Empowering the Palestinian Judicial System, Seyada II	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Justice	23,436.00	23,436.00	ENPI/2008/019-777
271612	Establishment of the Diploma Programme of the Palestinian Judicial Institute	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Justice	1,458,325.00	689,802.40	ENPI/2010/022-475
271613	Enhancing the capacity and professionalism of the lawyers community in the oPT/PALESTINIAN BAR ASSOCIATION (West Bank and Gaza Strip)	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Justice	1,420,486.00	652,772.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
266673	Provision of Advisors to the Justice Sector - West Bank/Gaza	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Justice	1,198,707.00	1,078,838.30	ENPI/2009/021-835
262780	Preparation for launching EU support to the Juvenile Justice Programme of the Palestinian Authority	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Justice	58,330.17	58,330.17	ENPI/2010/022-351
214512	Enhancing the Effectiveness of an Independent Judiciary and Empowering the Civil Society's Monitoring Role on the Judiciary	2010	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Justice	186,178.00	186,178.00	EIDHR/2009/021-318
249194	Financial Advisor to the HJC	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Justice	129,796.82	129,796.82	ENPI/2009/021-835
251331	Supply of servers for the data center of the High Judicial Council	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Justice	106,665.00	106,665.00	ENPI/2009/021-835

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252683	Evaluation of program "Technical Assistance for Empowering the Palestinian Judicial System", Phase I and II	2010	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Justice	27,498.00	27,498.00	MED/2002/005-610
215524	Seyada II - Empowering the Palestinian Judicial System	2009	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Justice	4,432,988.00	3,664,706.99	ENPI/2008/019-777
215775	Supplies of servers, workstations and computer peripherals to the justice sector	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Justice	597,610.00	597,610.00	ENPI/2008/019-777
222365	Juvenile Justice Assessment	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Justice	64,784.00	64,784.00	ENPI/2007/019-498
172487	Supply of Servers for the Criminal Record System of the Ministry of Justice	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Justice	15,865.00	15,865.00	ENPI/2007/019-498
214604	Financial Audit of the Technical Assistance for the Programme "Empowering the Palestinian Judicial System"	2009	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Justice	9,500.00	9,500.00	MED/2002/005-610
156964	Institution Building: The Need for a Constitutional Court in Palestine	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Justice	91,292.45	91,292.45	EIDHR/2007/019-377
154446	Financial Audit of the Technical Assistance for the Programme "Empowering the Palestinian Judicial System" at West Bank & Gaza (MED/2005/106083)	2008	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Justice	9,500.00	9,500.00	MED/2002/005-610
329527	Technical Assistance to Support the Civil Service Reform in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and administrative	1,408,500.00	281,700.00	ENPI/2012/023-774
315868	EU Capacity Building Programme to the Ministry of National Economy in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and administrative	1,225,600.00	150,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
330557	Technical assistance to the PA for the implementation and monitoring of projects in Palestine	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and administrative	1,029,025.00	0.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
333466	Technical Assistance to the Palestinian Civil Defence for Institutional Capacity-Building in the Occupied Palestinian Territories	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and administrative	952,550.00	0.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
331616	EVALUATION OF THE PEGASE PROGRAMMES OF SUPPORT TO THE RECURRENT COSTS OF THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY (2011-2013)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and administrative	253,526.00	76,057.80	ENPI/2010/022-475
336545	Rider 2 to Contract Num 2013/327-344 Support to the implementation of the PEGASE Direct Financial Support programmes in West Bank and Gaza (ex-ante)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and administrative	128,300.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
325716	Software solution to screen third parties against international sanctions lists and other ad-hoc lists (World Compliance, Inc.)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and administrative	75,000.00	75,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
325808	Pre-feasibility study/consultancy on the possible launching and implementation of the institutional Twinning Instrument in Palestine	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and administrative	48,175.00	14,452.50	ENPI/2012/023-826
312280	EU contribution to the West Bank and Gaza 2013 Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) – Public Financial Management Performance Measurement	2013	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and administrative	38,833.00	38,833.00	ENPI/2011/023-130
328810	Formulation of the EU support to the Tax Awareness Campaign in Palestine	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and administrative	21,652.00	12,991.20	ENPI/2011/023-130
326164	Financial audit of "2011 Technical assistance action for the identification, implementation and monitoring of development projects in West Bank, the Gaza Strip	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and administrative	21,210.00	0.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
335331	Financial audit of "Palestinian Development Fund Grant Agreement & Emergency Credit Programme"	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and administrative	14,994.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
284005	2012 Technical assistance action for the identification, implementation and monitoring of development projects in West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem as well	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and administrative	2,500,000.00	2,370,000.00	ENPI/2011/023-130

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280370	Capacity Building for the Statistical Program 2012 - 2013	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and administrative	1,419,804.20	795,747.04	ENPI/2010/022-475
299247	Financial Audit of PEGASE Direct Financial Support (1 January 2011 - 31 December 2011)	2012	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL	Public sector policy and administrative	95,672.00	0.00	ENPI/2011/023-130
280920	Identification and project(s) formulation exercise in the area of civil service reform in the West Bank and Gaza	2012	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	66,259.43	66,259.43	ENPI/2009/021-835
294866	A Financial Audit of " Support to the Jerusalem Unit of the office of the President to update the Strategic Multi-sector Development Plan and to establish the Monitoring	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	9,289.00	9,289.00	na
264701	2011 Technical assistance action for the identification, implementation and monitoring of development projects in West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem as well	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	2,500,000.00	2,434,252.84	ENPI/2010/022-475
279345	Technical Assistance to reinforce PA Public Financial Management and Internal Auditing	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	2,184,400.00	1,244,871.30	ENPI/2010/022-475
261041	Technical Assistance to enhance the PA's capacities in aid effectiveness and good governance (GSG Coordinator)	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	432,027.00	341,289.30	ENPI/2010/022-475
266381	Financial audit of PEGASE Direct Financial Support (DFS) programmes	2011	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL	Public sector policy and	77,000.00	77,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
272359	VERIFICATION MISSION TO UN ENTITY PROJECTS	2011	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	49,640.17	49,640.17	na
276219	A FINANCIAL AUDIT OF " Support to the Jerusalem Unit of the office of the President to update the Strategic Multi-sector Development Plan and to establish the	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	2,443.60	2,443.60	na
248920	Institutional Strengthening of the State Audit and Administrative Control Bureau	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	3,722,300.00	2,612,610.03	ENPI/2009/021-835
235652	Technical Assistance to the restructured Palestine Monetary Authority (PMA) for the establishment of a Management Information System (MIS)	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	1,982,050.00	1,585,075.00	ENPI/2008/019-777
231065	Technical Assistance (Phase III) to Reinforce PA Internal Audit and Internal Control Departments	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	794,115.88	794,115.88	ENPI/2007/019-498
244206	Supply of Equipment for the Internal Control Department of the Palestinian Ministry of Finance	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	148,508.75	148,508.75	ENPI/2008/019-777
233236	Extension of the employment of the Governance Strategy Group Coordinator	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	125,505.65	125,505.65	ENPI/2007/019-498
229478	Financial audit of PEGASE Direct Financial Support (DFS)	2010	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL	Public sector policy and	60,565.00	60,565.00	ENPI/2008/019-777
231731	Ex-post evaluation of the project "Technical Assistance (Phase II) to Reinforce PA Internal Audit and Internal Control Departments (MED/2005/104-420)"IBF	2010	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	18,989.00	18,989.00	MED/2004/016-766
242965	System Audit concerning Mercy Corps, Scotland, as per Audit Plan 2010, CRIS Audit number ENPI/2010/053-227	2010	C	ADM-MULTI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	12,000.00	12,000.00	ADM-MULTI/2010/022-246
246378	Financial Audit of the Grant Agreement with Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	7,000.00	7,000.00	ENPI/2007/019-498
201712	PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC) - EC emergency support to the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (PEGASE - Support to recurrent expenditures of	2009	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL	Public sector policy and	1,190,399.72	1,190,399.72	ENPI/2007/019-498
200563	PEGASE needs assessment mission in Gaza and identification of priority areas for donor financial support	2009	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL	Public sector policy and	694,465.20	694,465.20	ENPI/2007/019-498

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209464	Support to the PNA's financial institutions	2009	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	310,366.80	279,330.00	ENPI/2008/019-777
219018	INTERIM EVALUATION OF THE PEGASE - AUTUMN 2009	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	190,801.73	190,801.73	ENPI/2008/019-777
204067	Office supplies for the internal audit department Ministry of Finance	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	77,385.00	77,385.00	ENPI/2007/019-498
208841	Supply of IT equipment for the State Audit and Administrative Control Bureau – Palestinian Authority	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	53,375.00	53,375.00	ENPI/2008/019-777
204442	Complementary audit of the EMSP	2009	O	MED	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	36,135.00	36,135.00	MED/2006/018-245
201334	Implementation of Technical Training Courses in PCM and Writing Quality Proposals for Local Beneficiaries of EIDHR-CBSS	2009	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	5,280.00	5,280.00	EIDHR/2008/019-719
166130	Additional Contribution to the ESSP Phase III TF 070598- MDTF "the World Bank Group"	2008	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	ENPI/2008/019-776
153790	IMG - Support to the PDFS Unit of the PEGASE Mechanism - Palestine	2008	C	MED	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL	Public sector policy and	2,550,722.85	2,550,722.85	MED/2006/018-245
164617	Population, Housing and Establishment Census - 2007 and support to the PCBS statistical Program	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	959,685.30	959,685.30	ENPI/2007/019-498
164277	Support to the Jerusalem Unit of the Office of the President to update the Strategic Multi-sector Development Plan and to establish the Monitoring and Coordination	2008	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	300,000.00	281,160.08	ENPI/2007/018-879
153761	EUNIDA - Technical assistance to the PDFS Unit of the PEGASE Mechanism - Palestine	2008	C	MED	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL	Public sector policy and	300,000.00	300,000.00	MED/2006/018-245
164514	Needs Assessment and Programme Formulation mission on the Palestinian Quality Framework	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	116,957.32	116,957.32	ENPI/2007/019-498
162326	World Check System and Pythagoras Filter Licence PEGASE and ECTAO	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Public sector policy and	94,281.00	94,281.00	ENPI/2007/019-498
154705	Final evaluation of the Temporary International Mechanism	2008	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	82,898.65	82,898.65	MED/2006/018-246
158539	Financial Audit of the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM)	2008	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	51,607.46	51,607.46	MED/2006/018-246
172235	Implementation of Technical Training Courses in PCM and Writing Quality Proposals for Local Beneficiaries of EIDHR-CBSS Programme	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	9,980.00	9,980.00	EIDHR/2007/019-377
16785	Organisation of four training sessions for Non State Actors in Bethlehem, Nablus, Jenin and Gaza - The Freelance Group - occupied Palestinian Territory	2008	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Public sector policy and	9,000.00	9,000.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2007/019-404
304655	Construction of Jenin Correction and Rehabilitation Centre	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	security	8,796,308.00	2,513,448.80	ENPI/2011/023-131
299322	Construction of Community Police Stations	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	security	5,993,546.79	2,594,978.79	ENPI/2011/023-131
312500	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE PALESTINIAN CIVIL POLICE (PCP) IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Security	2,481,000.00	496,200.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
299322	Construction of Community Police Stations	2012	P	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	security	5,993,546.79	0.00	ENPI/2011/023-131

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297617	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) for the Protection of Palestinians Affected by or at Risk of Forced Displacement	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	security	1,000,000.00	371,098.00	ENPI/2011/023-128
291894	Technical Support related to the upgrading of Kerem Shalom border crossing	2012	O	IFS-RRM	Track 2	DEV	security	457,200.00	137,160.00	IFS-RRM/2011/023-594
296152	Provision of Advisory and Auditing services for the payment of Arrears related to the upgrading of Kerem Shalom border crossing, West Bank and Gaza Strip	2012	O	IFS-RRM	Track 2	DEV	security	430,250.00	129,075.00	IFS-RRM/2011/023-594
308622	Verification mission of UNOPS implemented project " Support to the Police Training Facility" (MED/2008/165474)	2012	O	MED	Track 2	DEV	security	21,884.00	4,376.80	na
268091	World Check System and Pythagoras Filter Licence PEGASE and EUREP	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Security	108,997.00	108,997.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
262954	Preparation for the launching of the EU funded support to the Security Sector in the occupied Palestinian Territories: T. A. program for the Palestinian Civil Police	2011	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CPD	Security	76,651.59	76,651.59	ENPI/2010/022-351
279638	Preparation for the launching of the EU funded support to the Security Sector in the occupied Palestinian Territories: Technical Assistance program and Capital	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Security	70,000.00	61,901.17	ENPI/2010/022-351
247635	Unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war clearance and management within the Gaza strip	2010	C	IFS-RRM	Track 2	DEV	Security	678,293.60	678,293.60	IFS-RRM/2009/021-695
230906	Media & Security Consolidating the Bridges	2010	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Security	187,245.00	186,467.40	EIDHR/2009/021-318
244812	World Check System and Pythagoras Filter Licence PEGASE and EUREP	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Security	104,640.00	104,640.00	ENPI/2009/021-835
215272	Five Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Teams to support early recovery operations in Gaza	2009	C	IFS-RRM	Track 2	DEV	Security	446,683.00	446,683.00	IFS-RRM/2009/021-695
214980	World Check System and Pythagoras Filter Licence PEGASE and ECTAO	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Security	99,655.00	99,655.00	ENPI/2007/019-498
160898	Support to the Palestinian Civil Police	2008	C	IFS-RRM	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CPD	Security	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	IFS-RRM/2008/020-143
165474	Support to the Police Training Facility	2008	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Security	3,151,627.25	3,151,627.25	MED/2005/017-673

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EC CONTRACTS IN PALESTINE – INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

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296583	Institutional Development and Electricity Sector Reform - Phase II	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Energy	2,000,000.00	803,663.37	ENPI/2011/023-130
248905	Technical assistance to support EUREP in implementing the "Institutional Development and Electricity Sector Reform" project in the framework of the	2011	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL	Energy	1,995,105.00	1,984,242.85	ENPI/2010/022-475
271501	REHABILITATION OF ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS IN GAZA-PENRA/IF-G1/2011 – LOTS 2 & 3	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Energy	1,273,377.30	764,026.38	ENPI/2009/021-836
270477	LOT 1 - Rehabilitation of Electricity Distribution Networks in Gaza	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Energy	939,298.32	938,773.18	ENPI/2009/021-836
226734	PEGASE 2009 - Part III - Component 3 of recurrent Expenditures : Supporting the provision of Essential public Services	2009	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - SEPS	Energy	700,000.00	700,000.00	ENPI/2009/021-840
154854	SUPPORTING THE PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICES	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - SEPS	Energy	56,000,000.00	56,000,000.00	ENPI/2008/019-776
172722	Supporting the provision of Essential public Services	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - SEPS	Energy	38,930,000.00	38,930,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-577
148786	Interim Emergency Relief Contribution / TIM Window 2	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Energy	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	ENPI/2007/019-496
169667	SUPPORTING THE PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICES	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - SEPS	Energy	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-425
151707	Integrated Wind Energy Production System for Al-Ahli Hospital	2008	O	DCI-ENV	Track 2	DEV	Energy	1,309,440.00	1,083,571.87	DCI-ENV/2008/019-801
267875	Reconstruction of Talfeet-Jaloud-Qaryout Road in Nablus district	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Transports	1,100,000.00	984,880.67	ENPI/2008/019-778
322883	EU Modernization Programme for the Palestinian Quality Infrastructure	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	1,799,810.00	359,961.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
316905	Restoration and Rehabilitation of Housing in Jerusalem's Historic Urban Core	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	1,325,000.00	453,616.00	ENPI/2012/023-762
324437	Spatial Planning Support Programme to Palestinian Communities in Area C	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Urban planning	750,070.00	460,332.00	ENPI/2012/023-776
298307	Service Contract for project preparation and supervision of works for judiciary buildings	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	607,340.87	0.00	ENPI/2010/022-474
317294	Supply and installation of IT and office equipment for the Regional Directorates of the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Palestinian Authority	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	246,716.00	148,029.60	ENPI/2010/022-474
312894	Supervision Services for finalising the Construction of Nabblus Muqataa', Phase IV 'External Works' and Phase V 'Modification of the Nablus Prison'	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	114,702.98	74,710.76	ENPI/2010/022-474
334147	2013 Technical Audit on Infrastructure facilities 2008(ENPI/2008/19778) and 2009 (ENPI/2009/021-836)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Urban planning	38,025.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
311645	FINANCIAL AUDIT OF "Decentralised work plans of the Infrastructure Facility" (MED/2005/ 112-389)	2013	O	MED	Track 2	DEV	Urban planning	26,868.00	26,868.00	MED/2005/017-673
332410	Rehabilitation of Dar Al Consul into a Residential and Civic Complex	2013	EG	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	0.00	0.00	ENPI/2013/024-697
283771	Construction of Nablus Muqata'a Phase IV 'External Works'	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	2,596,836.12	809,181.10	ENPI/2009/021-836

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Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
309403	Phase III 'Jenin Muqata' - External Works	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	2,170,050.00	0.00	ENPI/2009/021-836
297427	Modifications to the Nablus Prison building	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	1,766,656.78	0.00	ENPI/2009/021-836
260764	Jenin Muqata Phase II, Package 1: Construction of Brigadier General Bld, General Commander bld, Maintenance bld	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	3,913,048.13	2,883,422.52	ENPI/2008/019-778
267073	Construction of Jenin Muqata, Phase II, Package 2: National Guard Service Building, Police Building, Gas Station and Storage Building	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	3,724,897.50	2,335,358.12	ENPI/2008/019-778
262558	Urban Planning Support Programme to Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	2,000,000.00	1,198,350.00	ENPI/2010/022-470
261852	Planning networks: innovative instruments for the urban planning management and the promotion of	2011	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Urban planning	557,721.45	339,689.22	DCI-NSAPVD/2010/022-343
266804	Upgrading Works on the Bethlehem Psychiatric Hospital	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	522,729.79	522,008.80	ENPI/2008/019-778
260861	Supervision Phase II and III - Construction Jenin Muqata	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	350,410.00	214,222.00	ENPI/2008/019-778
264335	Supervision Services of the rehabilitation and construction works on the Psychiatric Women's Hospital in Bethlehem	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	24,460.00	24,460.00	ENPI/2008/019-778
230840	Construction of Nablus Muqata'a Phase II, Package 1 - National Guard Building, Ministry of Interior and Governorate Building	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	4,297,928.67	3,517,373.58	ENPI/2008/019-778
232904	Construction of Nablus Muqata'a Phase III 'Prisoner Reform and Rehabilitation Center and Directorate of Police Forces'	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	3,767,529.53	3,329,038.45	ENPI/2008/019-778
230608	Construction of Nablus Muqata'a - Phase II, Brigadier General Building and General Commander Building	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	3,095,066.21	2,636,403.44	ENPI/2008/019-778
246160	IMG - Technical assistance	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	1,983,662.05	1,983,662.05	ENPI/2009/021-836
255919	Construction, completion and maintenance of the New Evangelical Lutheran School of Hope, Ramallah	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	1,869,375.19	643,754.79	ENPI/2008/019-778
245115	Construction, completion and maintenance of the New Terra Santa School, Jericho	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	1,532,614.83	1,271,871.57	ENPI/2008/019-778
232529	Construction of New School in Bir Zeit	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	1,403,986.60	1,122,654.31	ENPI/2008/019-778
242311	Construction Jenin Muqata Phase 1	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	1,128,677.65	1,031,516.59	ENPI/2008/019-778
232675	Supervision Services for the Construction of Nablus Muqata'a Phase II and III	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	493,110.00	431,105.00	ENPI/2008/019-778
241463	Supervision services for Three Schools in the West Bank	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	234,060.00	161,814.00	ENPI/2008/019-778
207600	Technical assistance action for the identification, implementation and monitoring of development projects in West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem as well as	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Urban planning	3,896,917.00	3,896,917.00	ENPI/2008/019-778

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EC CONTRACTS IN PALESTINE – PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
322206	Financial Audit of "A Community Based Women's Center for Production and Training and a Center for Training and Services for Micro and Small Enterprises to	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Employment	5,500.00	0.00	ENPI/2008/019-779
289193	Emergency Job Creation Programme in the Gaza Strip 2011-2013	2012	O	IFS-RRM	Track 3	UNRWA	Employment	14,363,672.62	3,899,013.82	IFS-RRM/2011/023-391
215028	Emergency Job Creation Programme in the Gaza Strip- 2009	2009	C	IFS-RRM	Track 3	UNRWA	Employment	18,478,137.73	18,478,137.73	IFS-RRM/2009/021-695
172439	A Community Based Women's Center for Production and Training and a Center for Training and Services for Micro and Small Enterprises to Promote Structured	2008	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Employment	545,000.00	490,500.00	ENPI/2008/019-779
328532	PALESTINIAN MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PMD)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - PRIVATE	private sector	3,500,000.00	1,489,608.00	ENPI/2010/022-476
330794	Individual commitment for payments of financial assistance to beneficiaries of the Private Sector Reconstruction Programme Gaza - Agriculture (PSRG-A)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - PRIVATE	private sector	3,500,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2010/022-476
328532	PALESTINIAN MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PMD)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	private sector	2,000,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2011/023-129
324819	"Technical Assistance to support EUREP in implementing the PA programmes "Assistance to Agriculture – West Bank" and "Private Sector Reconstruction in	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	private sector	704,850.00	140,970.00	ENPI/2010/022-476
325736	Rider 6 to Contract Num 2010/236-718 "Technical Assistance to support ECTAO in implementing the PEGASE programmes of "Support to the settling of PA arrears to	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	private sector	108,895.00	0.00	ENPI/2010/022-476
318170	START-UPS INCUBATORS IN PALESTINE	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	private sector	73,984.00	44,390.40	ENPI/2010/022-476
332471	Proposal for strategy for EU funded support to Private Sector Development and Trade Facilitation in Palestine from 2014-onwards and Identification potential projects	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	private sector	54,146.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
323439	Grant Facility for Private Sector Development in East Jerusalem	2013	EG	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	private sector	0.00	0.00	ENPI/2013/024-697
298155	Economic Development and Promotion of the Tourism and Cultural Sectors in East Jerusalem	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Private sector	950,000.00	319,161.00	ENPI/2011/023-128
305233	IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE PEGASE DFS "PRIVATE SECTOR RECONSTRUCTION IN GAZA (PSRG) PROGRAMME"	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Private sector	149,110.00	44,733.00	ENPI/2011/023-020

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293385	Mapping and Analytical Study for Economic Development in East Jerusalem	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Private sector	94,210.00	51,126.00	ENPI/2011/023-020
241786	Individual commitment for payments of financial assistance to beneficiaries of the Private Sector Reconstruction Programme in Gaza	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Private sector	25,781,281.79	21,010,876.69	ENPI/2009/021-839
236718	Technical Assistance to support ECTAO in implementing the PEGASE programmes of "Support to the settling of PA arrears to the private sector" and	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Private sector	284,405.00	195,439.89	ENPI/2009/021-839
259222	Financial audit concerning Emergency support programme for the SMEs of PDF East	2010	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Private sector	9,980.00	9,980.00	MED/2006/018-245
213607	Audit services for the support to the settlement of PA arrears to the private sector	2009	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - PRIVATE	Private sector	27,485.50	27,485.50	ENPI/2007/019-498
159007	Individual Commitment for Payment of Arrears under DEC 19776	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - PRIVATE	Private sector	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	ENPI/2008/019-776
160551	Complementary contract to 2004/086-887: financial audit of the grant contracts for the emergency support programs to the SMEs of East Jerusalem (PDFJ) and WBG	2008	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Private sector	30,934.00	30,934.00	MED/2006/018-245
159951	Audit of the Advancing Gender Equality at Work and in the Labour Market" Grant Agreement with identification number DDH/2006/125-937	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Private sector	3,950.00	3,950.00	EIDHR/2008/019-798
289995	Supporting Palestinian Customs towards E-Customs	2012	P	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Trade	1,218,323.00	0.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
268587	Trade diversification/competitiveness enhancement programme	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Trade	2,864,945.00	1,077,903.00	ENPI/2010/022-476
260902	Technical Assistance to the Ministry of National Economy for Institutional capacity building and trade policy formulation	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Trade	151,975.00	151,975.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
249087	Support to the Al Siyadeh programme	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Trade	251,610.00	251,610.00	ENPI/2009/021-835
229009	Financial Audit of the Grant Agreement "Trade Corridors' Facilitation project"	2009	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Trade	8,000.00	8,000.00	MED/2006/018-245

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EC CONTRACTS IN PALESTINE – SOCIAL SECTOR

Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
312718	EU Support to TVET SEctor in the Gaza Strip	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Education	2,000,000.00	800,000.00	ENPI/2012/023-844
288107	Enhancement of Postgraduate University Education Developing two Master Degree Programs: the Criminal Law Master (An-Najah)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Education	1,800,000.00	816,014.00	ENPI/2011/023-131
296210	Inclusive education intervention for East Jerusalem children	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Education	1,500,000.00	427,715.00	ENPI/2011/023-128
293976	Connecting professional education with employment opportunities: improving TVET sector quality in East Jerusalem	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Education	1,250,000.00	371,712.00	ENPI/2011/023-128
295594	Begin with the Beginning: Community Based Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) in Palestine	2012	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Education	229,942.84	106,180.00	EIDHR/2011/022-810
299512	Learn by Play	2012	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Education	129,912.00	58,756.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2011/022-941
307437	Financial Audit of "Project Management Unit" PA Ministries: Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Education	23,498.00	4,699.60	ENPI/2011/023-020
270253	EU Support to TVET Development in the occupied Palestinian territory	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Education	4,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
266988	Comprehensive School Upgrading Programme	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Education	1,415,027.00	650,823.00	ENPI/2010/022-470
266324	Empowering young women to increase their economic opportunities & participation in decision making in the "Seam Zones" of the West Bank	2011	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Education	491,083.00	95,546.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2010/022-312
265885	Adult education for development	2011	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Education	347,280.00	117,836.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2010/022-312
267752	Organisation and implementation of 3 workshop events in East Jerusalem	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Education	8,500.00	8,500.00	ENPI/2008/019-779
266446	Financial audit of "A project to Support Vocational Training Centres in East Jerusalem" (ENPI/2009/204-714)	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Education	4,150.00	4,150.00	ENPI/2008/019-779
254003	Financial audit of "Comprehensive School Upgrading" Project	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Education	6,200.00	6,200.00	ENPI/2007/018-879
220599	UNRWA : Provision of Quality Education Services	2009	O	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Education	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	ENPI/2012/023-969
204714	A project to support vocational training centres in East-Jerusalem	2009	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Education	800,000.00	799,895.05	ENPI/2008/019-779
212008	Minimizing illiteracy threat on children in GS	2009	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Education	395,574.00	395,574.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2008/020-081
212099	Steppingstone vocational training	2009	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Education	385,017.00	308,013.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2008/020-081
209484	Review of a Technical Assistance Mission in the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), DG of Planning	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Education	10,000.00	10,000.00	ENPI/2008/019-777
164938	Quality Systems for Quality Teachers (QSQT) - Support to the Implementation of the Teacher Education Strategy for Palestine	2008	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Education	3,655,657.00	3,283,319.00	ENPI/2008/019-777
170404	GA-S-INK (Promotion of Gaza School Inclusion)	2008	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Education	400,000.00	367,455.68	DCI-NSAPVD/2007/019-404

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159732	Devis programme: Establishment of Multi-purpose Vocational Education and Training Facilities in the West Bank	2008	O	MED	Track 2	DEV	Education	140,645.13	125,887.00	MED/1996/004-164
333598	Empowering socially excluded young women in the oPt to become economically active and advocate for their rights with local decision makers	2013	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Gender	750,000.00	0.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2013/024-630
333490	Empowering youth and young women through enhanced partnership between CSOs and Local Authorities in the OPT	2013	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Gender	510,819.40	0.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2012/023-482
333805	Promotion and Improvement of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Rights for Women in the Gaza Strip	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Gender	496,727.54	252,632.00	ENPI/2012/024-286
333602	Women: generating incomes, creating new democracies	2013	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Gender	402,398.76	0.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2012/023-482
333602	Women: generating incomes, creating new democracies	2013	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Gender	36,075.00	0.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2013/024-630
301060	Inheritance Denied II: Promoting Palestinian women's social and economic rights through encouraging access to inheritance	2012	O	DCI-GENRE	Track 2	DEV	Gender	1,179,763.57	287,687.57	DCI-GENRE/2011/023-025
301118	Women's socio-economic empowerment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt)	2012	O	DCI-GENRE	Track 2	DEV	Gender	1,015,302.00	295,950.02	DCI-GENRE/2011/023-025
301155	INCLUDE - Socio-economic empowerment of women with disabilities in Gaza Strip	2012	O	DCI-GENRE	Track 2	DEV	Gender	606,034.65	264,697.05	DCI-GENRE/2011/023-025
265841	SANAD: Women participation in community health development	2012	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Gender	588,947.24	272,315.40	DCI-NSAPVD/2011/022-941
296883	Grassroots Activists for Just Peace and Gender Equality	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Gender	468,545.00	166,560.00	ENPI/2011/022-875
301111	Step Forward - Young Women's Economic Empowerment	2012	O	DCI-GENRE	Track 2	DEV	Gender	379,149.60	99,379.84	DCI-GENRE/2011/023-025
289281	Supporting young Palestinian Women to be emerging leaders	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Gender	24,995.88	19,996.70	ENPI/2009/020-527
277959	Mapping study of EU donors' strategies on gender in the OPT	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Gender	30,872.00	30,872.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
275551	OPT Delegation - Staff training on gender mainstreaming	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Gender	8,000.00	8,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
233238	"I am a Woman"	2010	O	DCI-GENRE	Track 2	DEV	Gender	570,425.00	456,340.00	DCI-GENRE/2009/021-147
233935	Supporting the efforts of women-based organizations on the elimination of discrimination against women and GBV in the southern area of Gaza Strip	2010	O	DCI-GENRE	Track 2	DEV	Gender	379,000.00	201,589.00	DCI-GENRE/2009/021-147
206652	Inheritance denied: Combating gender inequality in property rights in Palestine	2009	O	DCI-GENRE	Track 2	DEV	Gender	750,000.00	600,000.00	DCI-GENRE/2008/019-872
211789	Women Can Do Change	2009	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Gender	262,626.30	236,364.00	ENPI/2007/018-892
159764	Promoting Women's rights, combating violence against women: Building a sustainable legal-health-social service referral system in the Palestinian Territories	2008	C	DCI-GENRE	Track 2	DEV	Gender	696,013.00	696,013.00	DCI-GENRE/2008/019-820
159837	Access to Justice for Poor Women	2008	C	DCI-GENRE	Track 2	DEV	Gender	490,430.39	490,430.39	DCI-GENRE/2008/019-820

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170921	ENPI Info & Communication/ oPt- Production of 4 documentaries on gender issues: "When I Became a Girl"	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Gender	120,000.00	120,000.00	ENPI/2007/018-645
319460	Individual Commitment for payment of PEGASE 2013 component 3 of the Support to recurrent expenditure of the PA : "Support to East Jerusalem Hospitals"	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	EGASE DFS - SEP	Health	13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	ENPI/2013/024-609
332403	East Jerusalem Hospitals:Network for Quality	2013	EG	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Health	0.00	0.00	ENPI/2013/024-697
108952	Mental Health and Psychosocial Services Support	2012	c	MED	Track 3	UNRWA	Health	3,400,000.00	3,400,000.00	MED/2012/023-907
298255	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in West Bank and Gaza, Phase II (MHPSS II)	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Health	1,500,000.00	467,092.00	ENPI/2011/023-130
310929	Self Help Self Heal - New methodologies to improve the lives of mental health service users and service providers in Gaza following the 2012 military conflict	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Health	580,000.00	464,000.00	ENPI/2009/021-835
265981	Improving the reproductive health (RH) status of marginalized people in the Gaza Strip and empowering them to make better reproductive health and well-being	2011	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Health	540,000.00	239,274.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2010/022-312
276204	Verification Mission of WHO Project 'Mental Health and Psychosocial Services Support' (MED/2005/108-952)	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Health	28,935.00	28,935.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
233062	East Jerusalem Hospitals: Network for Quality	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Health	2,450,000.00	2,303,010.00	ENPI/2009/021-832
243559	Improving health and well-being among people affected by mental illness in Gaza: Building local capacity for service provision and support	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Health	2,329,848.00	1,612,911.00	ENPI/2009/021-835
253520	End-of-project evaluation of the "Mental Health and Psychosocial Services Support" project	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Health	50,788.00	50,788.00	ENPI/2009/021-099
212228	Access to essential services for people with Down's Syndrome and Autism in the Gaza Strip	2009	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Health	237,296.11	237,296.11	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
209856	Financial Audit of ONG-PVD / 2005 / 94-774: "Promoting Environmental Health Conditions in Al Zarqa area, Gaza Strip"	2009	C	ADM-MULTI	Track 2	DEV	Health	3,500.00	3,500.00	ADM-MULTI/2009/021-205
169905	Improving access to rehabilitation and ability development for out-of-reach persons with disabilities, elders and patients in Jericho District and NWE Jerusalem District	2008	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Health	391,556.71	391,556.71	DCI-NSAPVD/2007/019-404
169614	Development of a comprehensive intervention services infrastructure and active advocacy network for the rights and needs of hearing impaired and deaf children and	2008	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Health	380,793.75	380,793.75	DCI-NSAPVD/2007/019-404
319457	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to VPF Component 2 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2012 Part II : Supporting Palestinian social protection	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	30,000,000.00	29,786,842.76	ENPI/2013/024-609
312924	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to VPF Component 2 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2012 Part II : Supporting Palestinian social protection	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	8,250,000.00	8,250,000.00	ENPI/2013/024-408
313769	Technical assistance to the PA for the implementation and monitoring of projects in Palestine as well as support to PEGASE Direct Financial Support (PDFS)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	1,904,025.00	761,610.00	ENPI/2012/023-843
319465	Technical assistance to improve and develop the social protection system in the occupied Palestinian territories, thought partnership planning and institutional capacity	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Social protection	1,568,350.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-774
319465	Technical assistance to improve and develop the social protection system in the occupied Palestinian territories, thought partnership planning and institutional capacity	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	1,300,000.00	573,670.00	ENPI/2010/022-475
314844	Individual commitment for payments of allowances to VPF Component 2 of Recurrent expenditures Project 2012 Part II: Supporting Palestinian social protection	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	ENPI/2012/023-843

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327344	Support to the implementation of the PEGASE Direct Financial Support programmes in West Bank and Gaza (Lot 1: Ex-ante verification and assessment services)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	914,550.00	182,910.00	ENPI/2012/023-843
316885	Support to under-privileged households in East-Jerusalem through the reinforcement of their economic capacities	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	700,000.00	263,880.00	ENPI/2012/023-762
314728	2012 Technical assistance action for the identification, implementation and monitoring of development projects in West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem as well	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	447,000.00	413,738.88	ENPI/2012/023-843
328589	Support to the implementation of the PEGASE Direct Financial Support programmes in West Bank and Gaza (Lot 2: Ex-post audit services)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	371,250.00	74,250.00	ENPI/2012/023-843
329518	Financial Audit of PEGASE Direct Financial Support programmes (1 Jan 2012 – 31 Dec 2012)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	58,443.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-843
314174	Financial Audit of the project "Capacity Building of the Early Childhood Sector in East Jerusalem" (ENPI/2008/172-438)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	5,000.00	5,000.00	ENPI/2008/019-779
334216	FINANCIAL AUDIT OF CONTRACT ENPI/2011/262-520: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT EUREP IN IMPLEMENTING THE PEGASE	2013	EG	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Social protection	0.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
284113	Individual commitment for regularisation of VPF payments made through PEGASE - Single Treasury account of the PA	2012	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	25,000,000.00	25,000,000.00	ENPI/2011/023-610
090697	Special Contribution to UNRWA for emergency needs in Gaza Strip	2012	c	MED	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	19,840,521.00	19,840,521.00	MED/2012/023-906
305390	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to VPF Component 2 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2012 Part II : Supporting Palestinian social protection	2012	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	ENPI/2012/023-843
280357	Support to the UNRWA Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP) in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon	2012	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	10,000,000.00	3,978,662.33	DCI-FOOD/2012/024-499
292900	Protect the rights and improve resilience of vulnerable communities in East Jerusalem	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	3,169,965.00	975,114.00	ENPI/2011/023-128
265864	Palestinians with Disabilities: Catalysing Change	2012	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Social protection	539,888.40	175,410.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2011/022-941
265993	CBO's and neighbourhood committees as social actors for development in the Gaza Middle District	2012	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Social protection	274,519.00	89,432.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2011/022-941
304483	IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE EU CONTRIBUTION TO THE PALESTINIAN CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME (CTP) IN THE	2012	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	193,879.00	58,163.70	ENPI/2011/023-020
296991	World Check System and Pythagoras Filter Licence PEGASE and EUREP	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	113,572.00	113,572.00	ENPI/2011/023-130
275295	Contribution to UNRWA's 2012 Regular Budget UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR	2011	O	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	78,455,280.18	74,532,515.67	ENPI/2012/024-025
264604	2nd Tranche Contribution to UNRWA's 2011 Regular Budget (including earmarked support to UNRWA's 2011 Summer Games in Gaza)	2011	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	57,400,000.00	57,400,000.00	ENPI/2012/023-987
266987	Individual commitment for regularisation of VPF payments made through PEGASE - Single Treasury account of the PA	2011	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	29,000,000.00	29,000,000.00	ENPI/2011/023-095
260233	2011 Support to the UNRWA Social Safety Net Programme (SSNP)	2011	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	5,000,000.00	4,750,000.00	DCI-FOOD/2012/023-985
262520	Technical assistance to support EUREP in implementing the PEGASE programmes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	1,704,800.00	1,082,701.65	ENPI/2010/022-475

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280695	Improving community-based psychosocial and protection services provided for children and adolescents in East Jerusalem	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	1,500,053.00	432,924.00	ENPI/2010/022-470
267877	Merkaz Al KulFOLKEKIRKENS NODHJAELP FOND (Denmark)	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	950,000.00	622,273.00	ENPI/2010/022-470
266325	Improving the socio-economic status of people with hearing impairment in the Gaza Strip within an inclusive development approach	2011	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Social protection	574,850.00	209,582.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2010/022-312
273208	Identification and project(s) formulation exercise in the area of social protection in the West Bank and Gaza	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	115,553.47	115,553.47	ENPI/2009/021-835
264473	IT equipment for the Data Centre of the PA Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	61,289.66	61,289.66	ENPI/2008/019-777
264441	Equipment for the Data Centre of the PA Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	55,646.00	55,646.00	ENPI/2009/021-835
279466	Evaluation of EU Programme of Support to East Jerusalem	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	47,520.00	0.00	ENPI/2008/019-779
271880	Verification mission of UNDP project "Silwan Community Development through the Establishment of the Europe House" (ENPI/2007/147-681)	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Social protection	18,405.00	15,834.44	na
254759	Contribution to UNRWA's 2011 Regular Budget	2010	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	42,466,736.08	42,466,736.08	ENPI/2012/023-981
230838	Individual commitment for regularisation of VPF payments made through PEGASE Imprest Account trip)	2010	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	30,872,388.14	30,872,388.14	ENPI/2010/021-955
246798	Additional Contribution to UNRWA's 2010 Regular Budget	2010	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	ENPI/2012/023-980
256540	Technical addendum to existing Individual commitment for regularisation of VPF payments made through PEGASE Imprest Account ENPI/2010/ 230-838	2010	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	8,070,551.64	8,038,649.45	ENPI/2010/021-955
231390	Technical assistance to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in the occupied Palestinian territory)	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	2,198,379.00	2,070,400.50	ENPI/2008/019-777
235337	Technical assistance to support EC TAO in implementing the PEGASE programmes in the occupied Palestinian territory	2010	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	1,151,943.46	1,151,943.46	ENPI/2008/019-777
247631	Disabled People in East Jerusalem Enjoy Improved Living Conditions	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Social protection	899,853.00	809,867.00	ENPI/2009/021-832
230836	Individual commitment for regularisation of BANK FEES for VPF payments made through PEGASE Imprest Account	2010	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	557,060.22	542,160.22	ENPI/2010/021-955
212518	Play and work to avoid isolation - supporting weak population and civil society of Shufat palestinian Refugee Camp	2010	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Social protection	308,943.00	247,154.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
252678	2010 External Review of UNRWA's programmes	2010	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	35,028.31	35,028.31	ENPI/2009/021-099
245932	Financial Monitoring of EUREP projects in Gaza Strip	2010	C	ADM-MULTI	Track 2	DEV	Social protection	9,000.00	9,000.00	ADM-MULTI/2010/022-246
199961	Contribution to the 2009 UNRWA Regular Budget/Cash	2009	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	66,000,000.00	66,000,000.00	ENPI/2009/020-651
229310	UNRWA Contribution to the 2010 Regular Budget	2009	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	66,000,000.00	66,000,000.00	na

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226733	PEGASE 2009 - PART III - Component 2 of recurrent Expenditures : Individual commitment for regularisation of payments made through PEGASE IMPREST	2009	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	7,744,000.00	7,744,000.00	ENPI/2009/021-840
172499	Support to UNRWA's Organisational Development Plan	2009	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	ENPI/2009/020-651
214989	Individual commitment for regularisation of BANK FEES for VPF payments made through PEGASE IMPREST ACCOUNT	2009	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	275,000.00	275,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-577
201824	Contribution to the Commemoration of UNRWA's 60th Anniversary	2009	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	190,481.00	190,481.00	ENPI/2008/020-036
224628	Strengthening civil society as a means for poverty reduction for vulnerable older people in the occupied Palestinian territory	2009	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Social protection	187,569.00	187,569.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2008/020-081
227317	Individual commitment for regularisation of BANK FEES for VPF payments made through PEGASE IMPREST ACCOUNT	2009	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	156,000.00	156,000.00	ENPI/2009/021-840
219431	2009 External Review of UNRWA's programmes	2009	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	38,399.90	38,399.90	ENPI/2008/020-036
149457	Contribution to UNRWA's Regular Budget for 2008	2008	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	66,000,000.00	66,000,000.00	na
172721	Individual commitment for regularisation of payments made through PEGASE IMPREST ACCOUNT VPF	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	20,795,000.00	20,795,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-577
155637	Individual Commitment for regularisation of payments made through PEGASE Imprest Account, VPF	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	9,500,000.00	9,500,000.00	ENPI/2008/019-776
164449	Payment of allowances to VPFs - PEGASE Support to recurrent expenditure Part II (Imprest account)	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	5,946,765.17	5,946,765.17	ENPI/2008/020-254
169666	Individual Commitment for regularisation of payments made through PEGASE Imprest Account, VPF	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-425
156094	Support to UNRWA's Organisational Development Plan	2008	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	ENPI/2008/019-782
155591	Individual Commitment for regularisation of payments under PEGASE Imprest Account, VPF, Bank fees	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	500,000.00	500,000.00	ENPI/2008/019-776
159038	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE REFORM OF THE SOCIAL SAFETY NET	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Social protection	176,582.95	176,582.95	ENPI/2007/019-498
164456	Payment of Bank Fees - Allowances to VPFs - PEGASE Support to recurrent expenditure Part II (Imprest account)	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - VPF	Social protection	53,234.83	53,234.83	ENPI/2008/020-254
164807	2008 External Review of UNRWA's programmes	2008	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Social protection	29,907.60	29,907.60	ENPI/2007/019-080
317679	Individual Commitment for payments of Civil Servants and Pensioners (CSP) - Special Measure 2013 part II	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	65,700,000.00	65,700,000.00	ENPI/2013/024-609
312911	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2013 Part I : Supporting Palestinian administration	2013	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	51,750,000.00	51,750,000.00	ENPI/2013/024-408
284110	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2011/2012 : Supporting Palestinian administration and	2012	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	90,000,000.00	90,000,000.00	ENPI/2011/023-376
305379	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2012 Part II : Supporting Palestinian administration	2012	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	13,800,000.00	13,800,000.00	ENPI/2012/023-843

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261044	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2011 - Part II : Supporting Palestinian administration	2011	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	77,000,000.00	77,000,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-829
266991	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2011 : Supporting Palestinian administration and	2011	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	65,200,000.00	65,200,000.00	ENPI/2011/023-095
264965	External Evaluation of PEGASE 2008-2011	2011	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Welfare services	188,538.00	188,538.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
230426	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2010 : Supporting Palestinian administration and	2010	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	127,000,000.00	127,000,000.00	ENPI/2010/021-955
253282	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2010 : Supporting Palestinian administration and	2010	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	41,400,000.00	41,400,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-594
256579	Technical addendum Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2010 : Supporting Palestinian	2010	O	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	ENPI/2010/021-955
215912	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2009 (part II): Supporting Palestinian administration	2009	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	39,000,000.00	39,000,000.00	ENPI/2009/021-634
226722	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2009 - Part III : Supporting Palestinian administration	2009	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	ENPI/2009/021-840
172720	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project 2009 : Supporting Palestinian administration and	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	108,000,000.00	108,000,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-577
155640	Individual Commitment for payments of Allowances to CSP Component 1 of Recurrent Expenditures Project	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	95,000,000.00	95,000,000.00	ENPI/2008/019-776
163882	Payment of allowances to CSPs - PEGASE Support to recurrent expenditure Part II	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	34,000,000.00	34,000,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-254
169663	Individual Commitment for payments of allowances to CSP Component 1 of recurrent Expenditures Project III	2008	C	ENPI	Track 1	PEGASE DFS - CSP	Welfare services	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	ENPI/2008/020-425
325928	Promoting Healthy Youth Development in East Jerusalem Location(s)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Youth	1,816,855.00	834,597.00	ENPI/2012/023-762
316897	Youth Actors for Positive change in East Jerusalem	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Youth	950,000.00	414,385.00	ENPI/2012/023-762
331157	Assessment of the Youth Rehabilitation Centres administered by the Ministry of Social affairs of the Palestinian Authority	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	213,390.00	128,034.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
322051	You'r Right! 2.0 the way to Nablus	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	25,000.00	20,000.00	ENPI/2009/020-527
265871	Jordan Valley Youth for Change in PALESTINIAN TERRITORY	2012	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Youth	599,568.00	145,256.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2011/022-941
296949	Palestinian Youth Promoting National Reconciliation between Conflicting Parties in the West Bank and Gaza Strip by Advocating for Internal Dialogue and Mutual	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	499,755.20	194,188.00	ENPI/2011/022-875
301621	Arab Spring also available in 2012	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	24,987.15	19,989.70	ENPI/2009/020-527
283546	Multiplying Solidarity	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	18,820.80	15,056.60	ENPI/2009/020-527
297643	Youth participation in Palestine and Cyprus	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	18,800.00	15,040.00	ENPI/2009/020-527

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296324	Children's Festival Bethlehem 2012	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	10,000.00	9,280.53	ENPI/2011/023-020
278923	Support to UNRWA's Stakeholders Meeting "Youth Works"	2011	C	ENPI	Track 3	UNRWA	Youth	200,000.00	200,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-351
279843	Youth in action	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	6,478.40	5,182.72	ENPI/2009/020-527
257177	Increase participation of Palestinian youth (girls and boys) in informal education in 6 locations in East Jerusalem	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Youth	561,634.00	334,675.00	ENPI/2009/021-832
231606	SUPPORTING YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN EAST JERUSALEM	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Youth	383,878.00	345,491.00	ENPI/2009/021-832
212131	Places and spaces socio-educative support for children and youths in East Jerusalem, Shuffat Camp, Qalandia Camp Aida Camp, Al Azza Camp	2010	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Youth	375,514.57	375,514.57	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
212013	Youth and woman empowerment in West Bank rural area through Community Centres	2010	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Youth	317,108.00	253,687.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2009/021-105
248471	Supporting Youth Development in East Jerusalem	2010	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Youth	134,635.00	134,635.00	ENPI/2009/021-832
247341	Financial audit of the project "Euro-Mediterranean Youth Programme (Phase III) MEDA/2005/017-591"	2010	C	MED	Track 2	DEV	Youth	12,000.00	12,000.00	MED/2006/018-245
223946	Children as social actors - Gaza	2009	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Youth	398,729.00	318,983.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2008/020-081
226819	Promoting children, youth, women education and psychosocial wellbeing in Nablus Old City	2009	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Youth	348,150.00	278,520.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2008/020-081
223570	Sports for Change: Empowering Youth with Disabilities for an Inclusive Civil Society	2009	O	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Youth	319,836.00	319,836.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2008/020-081
215061	A protective sphere for Palestinian children – reducing violence, increasing protection within children's schools and communities in Gaza	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Youth	249,618.16	249,618.16	ENPI/2008/019-777
211663	What is Tomorrow' Youth Video Training/Production Program & Screening / Discussion Outreach Program	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	164,020.00	164,020.00	ENPI/2007/018-892
172438	Capacity Building of the Early Childhood Sector in East Jerusalem	2008	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Youth	595,000.00	579,126.46	ENPI/2008/019-779
156336	Securing a future free of poverty : Palestinian youth advocacy for equity and employment	2008	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Youth	398,374.10	398,374.10	DCI-NSAPVD/2007/019-404
152847	'Football: Our common ground" - Promoting coexistence between Israeli and Palestinian youth through football	2008	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	352,009.00	334,741.00	ENPI/2007/018-892
152287	Our Voices: Refugee Youth Magazine	2008	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	249,525.00	245,487.59	ENPI/2007/018-892
160891	'EU visibility for Implementing Partners" workshops	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Youth	7,000.00	7,000.00	ENPI/2007/019-080
151445	Organization of Four Information Sessions on the CfP of the EIDHR-CBSS 2007-2008 Ref. EuropeAid/126-374/L/ACT/PS "at Ramallah, Jenin, Nablus and Gaza	2008	C	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Youth	6,000.00	6,000.00	EIDHR/2007/019-377
153730	Organisation of four NSA & LA information sessions	2008	C	DCI-NSAPVD	Track 2	DEV	Youth	6,000.00	6,000.00	DCI-NSAPVD/2007/019-404

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EC CONTRACTS IN PALESTINE – WASTE WATER AND SANITATION

Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
321636	Gaza Solid Waste Management	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Waste management	5,000,000.00	625,000.00	ENPI/2012/023-779
283765	Procurement of Solid Waste Equipment - Lot 7: Recycling Equipment	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Waste management	324,900.00	194,940.00	ENPI/2009/021-836
268796	Procurement of Solid Waste Equipment - LOT 2, Contract 2B : Solid Waste Collection and Transfer Trucks	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Waste management	2,223,574.00	2,223,574.00	ENPI/2009/021-836
267831	Supply of solid waste collection and transfer trucks (Lot 2A) and supply of miscellaneous equipment (Lot 6)	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Waste management	1,842,693.00	1,842,693.00	ENPI/2008/019-778
270298	PROCUREMENT OF SOLID WASTE EQUIPMENT - Solid waste containers, Contract 1B	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Waste management	1,063,900.00	1,063,900.00	ENPI/2009/021-836
267803	Procurement of solid waste equipment: LOT 3 – Solid Waste Handling and Landfill Machinery	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Waste management	933,176.00	933,176.00	ENPI/2008/019-778
269263	Procurement of Solid Waste Equipment - Lot 4 - Landfill Compactors	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Waste management	683,500.00	683,500.00	ENPI/2008/019-778
268302	PROCUREMENT OF SOLID WASTE EQUIPMENT Solid waste containers	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Waste management	534,160.00	534,160.00	ENPI/2008/019-778
331912	Sewerage Nablus East (EU-KW-PA funds)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	water supply and sanitation	18,000,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2013/024-753
326198	Financial audit of "WADI Cooperating for Urban Water Management" (Contract ref. ENPI/2009/ 203-555)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	water supply and sanitation	17,767.00	3,553.40	ENPI/2012/023-826
326425	Financial and System Audit of "Trans-boundary Advocacy of Parliamentarians over shared water issues" project (ENPI/2009/ 211-664)	2013	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	water supply and sanitation	10,000.00	0.00	ENPI/2012/023-826
290334	Short Term Low Volume Sea Water Desalination Plant for Southern Governorates of the Gaza Strip	2012	O	IFS-RRM	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	10,000,000.00	3,770,270.67	IFS-RRM/2011/023-391
304653	EU contribution to KFW Water and Sanitation Programme Palestinian Territory in Deir Al Balah and Rafah City	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Water supply and sanitation	3,500,000.00	923,050.12	ENPI/2010/022-474
282563	REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION OF THREE WATER INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN HEBRON DISTRICT	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Water supply and sanitation	1,600,000.00	1,067,185.64	ENPI/2009/021-836
287749	Exploration of PA Candidacy to host WWF 2018	2012	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Water supply and sanitation	10,000.00	10,000.00	ENPI/2010/022-474
268270	'Supporting the food security and livelihoods of poor rural families through improving rain water harvesting and water demand management for agricultural purposes'	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Water supply and sanitation	1,500,000.00	984,296.00	ENPI/2009/021-836
258941	Good Water Neighbours: building foundations for peace through education and practical actions that promote just and efficient management of trans-boundary water	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	500,000.00	204,265.00	ENPI/2010/021-939
268710	Feasibility Study Including Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the project "Collective sanitation system including wastewater treatment plant and	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	PEGASE DEV COOP	Water supply and sanitation	380,000.00	380,000.00	ENPI/2008/019-778

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Contract Reference	Title	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	Sub-sector	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Decision Reference
264107	Re-formulation of the project 'Fostering co-operation on water management between the Israeli, Palestinian and Jordanian water authorities'	2011	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	58,002.00	58,002.00	ENPI/2009/021-855
237072	Beit Dajan and Anzah villages- North West Bank- produce more food through sustainable and safe use of reclaimed wastewater in agriculture	2010	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	2,998,387.22	1,461,745.66	DCI-FOOD/2009/021-168
254819	Making wastewater an asset: increasing agricultural production introducing irrigation from non-conventional water sources	2010	O	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	2,640,000.00	1,679,788.56	DCI-FOOD/2009/021-168
230905	Save the Water: Strengthening Local Self-Government in Palestine	2010	O	EIDHR	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	104,300.00	83,440.00	EIDHR/2010/022-196
203555	WADI Cooperating for Urban Water Management	2009	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	577,783.68	429,453.89	ENPI/2008/019-850
211664	Transboundary Advocacy of Parliamentarians over shared water issues	2009	O	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	399,998.00	359,999.00	ENPI/2007/018-892
217104	Financial audit for SMAP II 'The Fara'a (Palestine) & Jerash (Jordan) Integrated watershed management project'	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	34,674.25	34,674.25	ENPI/2008/020-036
228264	Rider 2 to contract 217104 'Financial audit for SMAP II 'The Fara'a (Palestine) & Jerash (Jordan) Integrated watershed management project'	2009	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	13,619.75	13,619.75	ENPI/2008/020-036
152888	Implementing cross border community geographic information system (GIS) to enhance environmental protection and peace building	2008	C	ENPI	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	395,601.24	395,601.24	ENPI/2007/018-892
171255	Financial audit of 'Development of Marginal Land and Water Resources in the West Bank' Grant Agreement ref. FOOD/2005/106-391	2008	C	DCI-FOOD	Track 2	DEV	Water supply and sanitation	10,000.00	10,000.00	DCI-FOOD/2008/019-807

ANNEX 10: LIST OF ECHO INTERVENTIONS IN PALESTINE

N.	Title	Sector	Committed amount	Year	Partner
1	UNRWA Regular Food Aid Programme	Food	15,000,000	2008	UNRWA GF
2	Emergency Food Aid in the Gaza Strip- 2008 (Five Rounds)	Food	12,600,000	2008	UNRWA EA
3	Protracted Relief Operation for non-refugee food insecure Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)	Food	6,600,000	2008	UN WFP
4	Cash for Work (CaWP) in the West Bank - Direct Hire	social protection	5,000,000	2008	UNRWA
5	Emergency Food Aid in the Gaza Strip 2009 (First Round)	Food	4,900,000	2008	UNRWA
6	ICRC Assistance and protection activities	social protection	2,900,000	2008	ICRC
7	Protracted Relief Operation for non-refugee food insecure Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)	Food	2,500,000	2008	UN WFP
8	Gaza fresh food assistance project - 2	Food	2,000,000	2008	CARE AU
9	Economic Relief and Psychosocial Support for Vulnerable Gazans	social protection	1,330,000	2008	Mercy Corps
10	Cash-for-work project in West Bank and Gaza Strip - oPt	social protection	1,000,000	2008	COOPI
11	Emergency Assistance to Sustain Health Care Services in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (West Bank and Gaza Strip)	health	960,000	2008	CARE
12	School-based psychosocial support programme for children and their families / caregivers in Palestine OT	children	900,000	2008	Danish / French Red Cross
13	Cash-for-work for poor households (3) in the West Bank and Gaza	social protection	785,093	2008	Save the Children
14	Primary health care and pre-hospital support in the emergency context of the occupied Palestinian territories	health	750,000	2008	MDM Fr.
15	Emergency Water Assistance to Drought Affected Communities in the West Bank	Water&sanitation	750,000	2008	CISP
16	Cash for work in the occupied Palestinian Territories: Community Based Actions in Qalquilia and Salfit Districts	social protection	700,000	2008	PU
17	cash-for-work through the construction of ponds for agricultural water harvesting in the Gaza Strip	social protection	675,000	2008	ACH Spain
18	Improvement of the coverage of the basic water needs of vulnerable families affected by the current crisis in the Palestinian Territory	Water&sanitation	670,000	2008	ACH - ES
19	Emergency response to alleviate the hardship of sheepherding families and of Al Ramadin cluster and Front Line villages (South-West of Hebron, West Bank)	social protection	660,000	2008	ACH SP
20	Improving living condition for the most vulnerable people of the o.P.t granting access to safe and sufficient water	Water&sanitation	585,000	2008	TdH Italy

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N.	Title	Sector	Committed amount	Year	Partner
21	Emergency food security intervention to support vulnerable households and at-risk small ruminants breeders in the North-central region of the West Bank	Food	550,000	2008	ACTED
22	Emergency support to protect livestock-based livelihoods in the most vulnerable communities of south east Hebron Governorate	social protection	549,997	2008	OXFAM-IT (FORMER)
23	Psychosocial support to preschool aged children and their caregivers in the Gaza strip	children	540,000	2008	CRIC
24	Emergency fodder Assistance to Drought Affected Communities in the West Bank	social protection	535,600	2008	CARE AU
25	Intervention to Alleviate the Food Insecurity of Vulnerable Bedouin Families through the Support of Bedouin Herds	Food	535,000	2008	CISP
26	Emergency Water Assistance to Drought Affected Communities in the West Bank	Water&sanitaiton	500,000	2008	CARE FR
27	Gaza NGO safety office (GANSO)	social protection	485,000	2008	CARE
28	Emergency shelter rehabilitation within the Bedouin communities in South East WB	social protection	450,000	2008	OXFAM GB
29	Psychosocial teams - Supporting children and families in the frontline	children	430,000	2008	UNICEF
30	Water and Hygiene Improvement in the Occupied Palestinian Territories	Water&sanitaiton	410,000	2008	OXFAM GB
31	Cash for work for vulnerable households in the occupied Palestinian Territory	social protection	400,000	2008	Oxfam GB
32	Prevention and protection - a programmatic response to forced displacement in the oPt	social protection	378,982	2008	Save the Ch UK
33	Meeting the health needs of vulnerable populations in the occupied Palestinian territories.	health	349,808	2008	MEDICO Int.
34	Improving access to qualitative rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities in the Gaza strip	health	335,000	2008	HANDICAP
35	Enhancing food security and strengthening resilience for vulnerable rural households in the West Bank (oPT)	Food	329,400	2008	OXFAM SOL
36	Enhancing access of persons with disability/difficulties in the West Bank	health	300,000	2008	TDH It.
37	Supporting vulnerable farming households in the Occupied Palestinian Territory	social protection	300,000	2008	OXFAM GB
38	Emergency action for water access in the Qalqilya District	Water&sanitaiton	300,000	2008	ACPP
39	Emergency Intervention to Improve Water Sanitation Situation in al-Mughraqah	Water&sanitaiton	300,000	2008	WA UK
40	Improving the overall health of the affected Palestinian population living in the West Bank, Occupied Palestinian Territories	health	298,530	2008	MERLIN
41	Enhancement of water supply in Yassid village	Water&sanitaiton	290,000	2008	PHO

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N.	Title	Sector	Committed amount	Year	Partner
42	Psychosocial support for the children in public schools of Nablus governorate	children	263,000	2008	MDM FR
43	Psychosocial intervention for children affected by violence in Hebron and Jenin districts	children	250,000	2008	TdH Lausanne
44	Improved Food Security for Poor Farmers in the West Bank	Food	250,000	2008	IOCC
45	Urgent response to protect the socio-economic situation of vulnerable families affected by the drought in the Palestinian territories	social protection	250,000	2008	ACF - ES
46	Emergency water distribution for human and animal consumption in the most vulnerable communities of Southern WB	Water&sanitation	200,000	2008	UCODEP
47	Outreach Mobile Eye Clinic	health	155,000	2008	DIE JOHAN.
48	Emergency Food Aid in the Gaza Strip- 2009	Food	8,318,500	2009	UNRWA-PS
49	Emergency Employment Generation in the West Bank – Cash-for-Work Programme (CaWP) for Palestine Refugees	social protection	5,000,000	2009	UNRWA-PS
50	ICRC economic security and family-links activities	social protection	4,500,000	2009	CICR-CH
51	Emergency employment generation programme in the West Bank – Cash-for-Work	social protection	4,381,500	2009	UNRWA-PS
52	Food Assistance for non-refugee food-insecure Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory	Food	3,500,000	2009	WFP-IT
53	Gaza Fresh Food Assistance Project - Phase 3	Food	2,000,000	2009	CARE-AT
54	WFP/UNRWA joint food assistance to marginalized communities in Area C of the West Bank	Food	2,000,000	2009	WFP-IT
55	Economic Relief and Essential Services for Vulnerable Communities in the Gaza Strip	social protection	2,000,000	2009	MCS-UK
56	Community based Health and Hygiene Assistance in Palestine (COHAP)	health	1,950,000	2009	CARE-AT
57	Livelihood enhancement projects in West Bank and Gaza Strip	social protection	1,700,000	2009	COOPI-IT
58	Emergency assistance for households and farmers in West Bank and Gaza affected by the protracted crisis and severe weather conditions	social protection	1,665,000	2009	CARE-AT
59	Emergency assistance to marginal communities affected by the drought in Jericho, Tubas and Nablus Governorates and the Central part of the Jordan Valley	social protection	1,500,000	2009	OXFAM-UK
60	Cash for work for Improved Livelihoods for Vulnerable and poor Households in the West Bank and Gaza	social protection	1,310,000	2009	STC-NL
61	Emergency response to protect the socio-economic situation of vulnerable families in West Bank affected by the current drought.	social protection	1,300,000	2009	ACF-ES
62	Emergency Livelihood Recovery and Water Infrastructure Rehabilitation for Conflict Affected Communities in the occupied Palestinian Territories	social protection	1,270,000	2009	PREMIERE URGENCE-FR

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N.	Title	Sector	Committed amount	Year	Partner
63	Response to improve socio-economic situation of vulnerable families affected by the current crisis in the Palestinian's Territory	social protection	1,250,000	2009	ACF-ES
64	Supporting vulnerable households in the Occupied Palestinian Territory	social protection	1,250,000	2009	OXFAM-UK
65	Humanitarian coordination and Advocacy on behalf of the Vulnerable Population in the oPt	social protection	1,250,000	2009	OCHA-CH
66	Gaza Flash Appeal January 2009	social protection	1,200,000	2009	UNRWA-PS
67	Emergency cash for work for vulnerable households in the Palestinian Territory	social protection	1,075,000	2009	ACF-ES
68	Psychosocial teams - supporting children and families in the frontline	children	1,030,000	2009	UNICEF-US
69	Support to Primary Health Care and Emergency Medical Care in the Gaza Strip	social protection	950,000	2009	MDM-FR
70	Distribution de produits frais aux réfugiés sahraouis	Food	900,000	2009	OXFAM-BE
71	School Based Psychosocial Support to Children and their Families and Caregivers in the Palestinian Autonomous & Occupied Territories.	children	800,000	2009	CROIX-ROUGE-DK
72	Protracted Relief Operation for non-refugee food insecure Palestinians in the Gaza Strip	Food	800,000	2009	WFP-IT
73	Improving the overall health of the affected Palestinian populations in the West Bank	health	800,000	2009	MERLIN-UK
74	Emergency Fodder to Drought-Affected Communities in the West Bank	social protection	750,000	2009	CISP-IT
75	Emergency support to the local communities relying on livestock for their subsistence in West Bank	social protection	700,000	2009	OXFAM-IT (FORMER
76	Improving living conditions of Bedouin herders households in Gaza Strip	social protection	700,000	2009	CRIC
77	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance for the Protection of Palestinians Affected by Forced Displacement	technical assistance	700,000	2009	NRC-NO
78	Addressing the emergency mental health and psychosocial needs of the most vulnerable in Gaza	health	625,350	2009	IMC-UK
79	Emergency livelihood support to vulnerable small-scale breeders and most vulnerable food insecure households in the North-Central region of the West Bank	Food	600,000	2009	ACTED-FR
80	Water and Hygiene Improvement in the Occupied Palestinian Territories	Water&sanitaiton	550,000	2009	OXFAM-UK
81	Post-trauma Rehabilitation of Palestinian Ex-detainee Children in the West Bank	children	500,000	2009	STC-DK
82	Support to local stakeholders in order to increase access of persons with disabilities to health and social services in Gaza strip.	health	500,000	2009	HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL
83	Improving living conditions and sanitation of herd dependent communities in the southern West Bank	social protection	500,000	2009	GVC-IT

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N.	Title	Sector	Committed amount	Year	Partner
84	Emergency support to vulnerable populations affected by drought in the West Bank, occupied Palestinian territories	social protection	450,000	2009	ACTED-FR
85	Eye Care Services in the Westbank and Gaza	social protection	450,000	2009	DIE JOHANNITER-
86	Emergency action to improve the access of vulnerable rural Palestinian households to a diversified and quality diet	social protection	450,000	2009	ACPP-ES
87	Protection of vulnerable West Bank refugees	social protection	430,000	2009	UNRWA-PS
88	Psychosocial and nutritional support to preschool-age children and their siblings in Gaza Strip	children	400,000	2009	TDH-IT
89	Psychosocial support for Palestinian children and adolescents affected by the Israeli occupation of the West Bank	children	400,000	2009	TDH-CH
90	Psychosocial Support for Vulnerable Gazans	social protection	400,000	2009	MCS-UK
91	Emergency intervention in Gaza Strip	social protection	400,000	2009	ISLAMIC RELIEF-DE
92	Emergency water supply for Palestinian community in Occupied Palestinian Territories, West Bank	Water&sanitaiton	400,000	2009	GCIDS
93	Water, Sanitation and hygiene Improvement in the Occupied Palestinian Territories	Water&sanitaiton	400,000	2009	OXFAM-UK
94	Restoration of water and sanitation systems for households affected by the Israeli military operations in the Gaza Strip	Water&sanitaiton	400,000	2009	GVC-IT
95	Psychosocial and psycho-medical support in public schools and primary health care centres of Nablus Governorate	children	370,000	2009	MDM-FR
96	Enhancing food security and strengthening resilience for vulnerable rural households in the West Bank (oPT).	Food	350,000	2009	OXFAM-BE
97	Displacement in the OPT, Prevention and Protection	social protection	350,000	2009	STC-UK
98	Urgent action to secure the access of the population in the Occupied Palestinian Territories to water	Water&sanitaiton	300,000	2009	ACPP-ES
99	Gaza NGO Safety Office, Phase III (GANSO III)	technical assistance	280,000	2009	CARE-DE
100	Rapid Response basic nutritional and hygiene support to children (under 5 years) and families with children and young adults with disabilities	Food	250,000	2009	MAP-UK
101	Emergency coordination, information and advocacy in the occupied Palestinian territory	technical assistance	244,650	2009	WHO
102	Provision of assistance to cover essential needs of vulnerable groups in Northern Gaza Strip	social protection	200,000	2009	RI-UK
103	Emergency Assistance to conflict-affected Families in Gaza	social protection	150,000	2009	STC-NL
104	Emergency Food Aid in the Gaza Strip- 2010	Food	7,570,000	2010	UNRWA-PS

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N.	Title	Sector	Committed amount	Year	Partner
105	Emergency support to operation lifeline Gaza	social protection	5,000,000	2010	WFP-IT
106	ICRC economic security and protection activities	social protection	4,000,000	2010	CICR-CH
107	Emergency Food Aid in the Gaza Strip- 2010	Food	3,301,845	2010	UNRWA-PS
108	Reducing Food Insecurity through Fresh Food Assistance and Agricultural Inputs to Vulnerable Households in the Gaza Strip	Food	2,400,000	2010	CARE-AT
109	Emergency employment generation in the West Bank – Cash-for-Work programme (CaWP) for Palestine refugees	social protection	2,000,000	2010	UNRWA-PS
110	Livelihood enhancement project in West Bank and Gaza Strip	social protection	1,600,000	2010	COOPI-IT
111	Emergency cash-for-work for vulnerable households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	social protection	1,550,000	2010	ACF-ES
112	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance for the Protection of Palestinians Affected by or at risk of Forced Displacement	technical assistance	1,365,000	2010	NRC-NO
113	Livelihood support to vulnerable and poor households in the West Bank through cash for work activities	social protection	1,250,000	2010	STC-NL
114	Public Health interventions working with vulnerable communities in the Gaza Strip	health	1,249,628	2010	OXFAM-UK
115	Enhancing marginalized people's income and food security in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.	Food	1,200,000	2010	OXFAM-UK
116	Emergency response to contribute to the humanitarian needs in the water and sanitation sector of the most vulnerable segments of the population of the occupied Palestinian Territory, affected by the conflict	social protection	1,200,000	2010	ACF-ES
117	Reducing Food Insecurity in Conflict Affected Communities in the West Bank	Food	1,000,000	2010	CARE-AT
118	Community based emergency Health and Hygiene Assistance in Palestine (COHHAP) – Phase 2	health	1,000,000	2010	CARE-AT
119	Improving living conditions in the Hebron Governorate by improving accessibility to safe water	social protection	1,000,000	2010	GVC-IT
120	Humanitarian coordination and advocacy on behalf of the vulnerable population in the oPt	social protection	1,000,000	2010	OCHA-CH
121	Emergency livelihood recovery for conflict affected communities in the occupied Palestinian Territories	social protection	960,000	2010	PREMIERE URGENCE-FR
122	Supporting Primary and Secondary Public Health Care services within the Gaza Strip, Occupied Palestinian Territory	children	950,000	2010	MDM-FR
123	Protection of Palestine refugees affected by armed conflict and forced displacement – Phase 2	social protection	828,000	2010	UNRWA-PS
124	Support to stakeholders in order to improve the access of persons with disabilities to physical rehabilitation services in the Gaza strip.	health	800,000	2010	HANDICAP INTERNATIONA
125	Economic Relief and Essential Services for Vulnerable Communities in the Gaza Strip	social protection	800,000	2010	MCS-UK

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N.	Title	Sector	Committed amount	Year	Partner
126	Sustaining quality eye care services for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	social protection	681,989	2010	DIE JOHANNITER-
127	Psychosocial teams – Supporting children and families in the frontline	children	650,000	2010	UNICEF-US
128	Psychosocial support programme for children and families	health	650,000	2010	CROIX-ROUGE-DK
129	Post-trauma rehabilitation of the Palestinian ex-detainee children in the West Bank	children	545,000	2010	STC-SE
130	Psychosocial and nutritional support to preschool-age children and their siblings in Gaza Strip (Phase 2)	children	500,000	2010	TDH-IT
131	Livelihood support to vulnerable food insecure households and communities displaced or at risk of displacement in the occupied Palestinian Territories	Food	500,000	2010	ACTED-FR
132	Food security support for vulnerable households in the Gaza Strip through backyard animal production	Food	500,000	2010	ACF-ES
133	Psychosocial support for Gazan communities	health	500,000	2010	MCS-UK
134	Reinforcing the access to psycho-medical and psychosocial support for the population of the Nablus governorate	health	500,000	2010	MDM-FR
135	Emergency support for the breeder communities in West Bank	social protection	500,000	2010	OXFAM-IT (FORMER)
136	Rehabilitation of fifty one (51) ancient cistern systems to collect seasonal rainwater in Eastern Bethlehem District	social protection	500,000	2010	DANCHURCHAI D-DK
137	Gaza NGO Safety Office – Phase IV (GANSO IV)	technical assistance	500,000	2010	CARE-DE
138	Emergency Intervention to Improve the Water and Sanitation Situation in Western Beit Lahia Neighbourhoods	Water&sanitaiton	500,000	2010	STC-NL
139	Psychosocial and child protection activities for pupils affected by the Israeli occupation in the Hebron Governorate	children	400,000	2010	TDH-CH
140	Food assistance intervention to support the recovery of Bedouins' livelihood	Food	350,000	2010	CISP-IT
141	Support to the Access Coordination Unit in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)	technical assistance	350,000	2010	UNOPS-US
142	Improving the overall access to appropriate health care for affected Palestinian populations through the provision of improved blood banking service capacity and awareness in the Gaza Strip	health	300,000	2010	MERLIN-UK
143	Improving breeding-based livelihood of Bedouin communities in Gaza Strip	social protection	280,000	2010	CRIC
144	Improving livelihoods for vulnerable unemployed workers through cash for work interventions in Palestine	social protection	200,000	2010	WV-DE
145	Refugee Emergency Livelihoods economic support (RELES/Da'am) in the West Bank: cash for work, food aid and cash assistance for vulnerable Palestine refugees	social protection	11,000,000	2011	UNRWA
146	Emergency food assistance for Operation Lifeline Gaza	Food	3,800,000	2011	WFP

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N.	Title	Sector	Committed amount	Year	Partner
147	Emergency support to the herders and Bedouin communities in Southern West Bank and Gaza Strip.	social protection	2,870,000	2011	OXFAM IT
148	ICRC protection activities in Israel and the Occupied Territories	social protection	2,500,000	2011	ICRC
149	Emergency response to ensure basic humanitarian standards of shelter, water and sanitation facilities for families affected by the conflict in the occupied Palestinian territory (West Bank	Water&sanitaiton	2,343,759	2011	ACF
150	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Rural Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank	social protection	2,250,000	2011	ACF
151	Support to vulnerable households affected by limited livelihood opportunities in West Bank and Gaza Strip Occupied Palestinian	social protection	2,080,000	2011	COOPI
152	Protection of Livelihoods and food assistance in the oPt	Food	2,000,000	2011	CARE AT
153	Emergency livelihoods recovery for conflict affected communities in the oPts.	social protection	1,500,000	2011	PU
154	Information, counselling and legal assistance for the protection of Palestinians affected by or at risk of displacement	technical assistance	1,400,000	2011	NRC
155	Improving living conditions in the South-Central West Bank by improving accessibility to safe water in marginalized areas	Water&sanitaiton	1,108,218	2011	GVC
156	WASH Cluster Coordination in occupied Palestinian territories, household water treatment units in Gaza, and Micronutrient Survey	Water&sanitaiton	1,058,000	2011	UNICEF
157	Improving access of persons with disabilities and in particular children with cerebral palsy and children with multiple disabilities, of the Gaza strip to services adapted to their needs.	children	1,000,000	2011	HI
158	Food Security and Livelihood Support to vulnerable households in Area C in the southern West Bank.	Food	1,000,000	2011	SC NL
159	Emergency Health and Nutrition Assistance to people living in communities whose rights are inadequately protected in the OPT (EHNA)	health	1,000,000	2011	CARE AT
160	Emergency Preparedness at health services and community levels in the Gaza Strip	health	1,000,000	2011	MDM FR / SP
161	Provision of Essential Support to Vulnerable Communities in Urban Areas of the Gaza Strip	social protection	1,000,000	2011	Oxfam GB
162	Humanitarian coordination and advocacy on behalf of the vulnerable population in the oP	technical assistance	1,000,000	2011	OCHA
163	Protection of Palestinian Refugees Affected by Armed Conflict and Forced Displacement - Phase 3	social protection	920,023	2011	UNRWA
164	Psychosocial Support for Conflict affected Children and Women in oPt	children	800,000	2011	UNICEF
165	Psychosocial Support Programme for Children and Families in Palestine OT	children	800,000	2011	DRC
166	Multi-sector Support to Palestinian preschool and school aged children affected by the conflict in Gaza Strip and Hebron Governorate	children	700,000	2011	TDH
167	Improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable communities in the marginalized areas of Bethlehem by increasing the access to safe drinking water and hygiene	Water&sanitaiton	620,000	2011	DCA

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N.	Title	Sector	Committed amount	Year	Partner
168	Post trauma rehabilitation of Palestinian Ex-Detainee Children in the West Bank	children	500,000	2011	SC SW
169	Protection Cluster Leadership Support	social protection	500,000	2011	OHCHR
170	Gaza NGO Safety Office - Phase V (GANSO V)	social protection	450,000	2011	GANSO
171	Reinforcement of emergency and mental health capacities for the vulnerable communities in the Nablus area, oPt	health	400,000	2011	MDM FR
172	Continued support to the ACCESS Coordination Unit in the oPt	technical assistance	400,000	2011	UNOPS
173	Emergency Appeal 2012: Emergency Food Aid in the Gaza Strip and Cash-for-Work for vulnerable Palestine refugees in West Bank (including East Jerusalem)	Food	8,780,000	2012	UNRWA-PS
174	ICRC medical and protection activities in Israel and the occupied territories	health	7,000,000	2012	CICR-CH
175	Humanitarian assistance to vulnerable Palestinian households having a limited access to the most basic needs in protection prone areas of the West Bank and of the Gaza Strip.	social protection	3,050,000	2012	ACF-ES
176	Emergency food assistance to the non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip	Food	3,000,000	2012	WFP-IT
177	Protection of Livelihoods and Food Assistance in the occupied Palestinian territories (oPt) - Fresh Food Phase 6	Food	2,150,000	2012	CARE-AT
178	Supporting Vulnerable Communities in Urban Areas of the Gaza Strip through Increased Food Security and Improved Public Health	health	1,900,000	2012	OXFAM-UK
179	Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy on behalf of the vulnerable population in the oPt.	social protection	1,500,000	2012	OCHA-CH
180	Assisting vulnerable households affected by limited livelihood opportunities in West Bank and Gaza Strip, Occupied Palestinian Territories	social protection	1,500,000	2012	COOPI-IT
181	Emergency response to the most marginalized communities in the West Bank affected by access restrictions to the basic needs	social protection	1,400,000	2012	GVC-IT
182	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance for the Protection of Palestinians Affected by or at Risk of Displacement.	technical assistance	1,400,000	2012	NRC-NO
183	A Multi-Sectoral WATSAN/PROTECTION Action primarily targeting Area C benefitting OPT's most vulnerable Palestinian rights holders and targeting local, European and global duty bearers	Water&sanitaiton	1,229,070	2012	DANCHURCHAI D-DK
184	Emergency livelihood recovery for small ruminants herders and vulnerable households	Food	1,050,000	2012	OXFAM-IT (FORMER
185	Emergency Livelihoods support to food insecure households affected by protection threats in occupied Palestinian territory	Food	1,000,000	2012	PU-AMI-FR
186	Health assistance to people living in communities whose rights are inadequately protected in the West Bank	health	1,000,000	2012	CARE-AT
187	Building Resilience in vulnerable communities through conditional cash transfer interventions, Protection and Advocacy	social protection	1,000,000	2012	STC-DK
188	Psychosocial support for conflict-affected children in oPt	health	800,000	2012	UNICEF-US

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N.	Title	Sector	Committed amount	Year	Partner
189	Emergency Support to Households at Risk of Displacement in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem)	social protection	750,000	2012	ACTED-FR
190	Protection of Palestine Refugees Affected by Armed Conflict and Forced Displacement – Phase 4	social protection	750,000	2012	UNRWA-PS
191	Psychosocial Support Programme for Children and Families in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt)	health	700,000	2012	CROIX-ROUGE-DK
192	Post-trauma Rehabilitation of the Palestinian Ex-detainee Children in the West Bank (Psychosocial Sector)	children	540,000	2012	STC-SE
193	Emergency food assistance to the non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip	Food	500,000	2012	WFP-IT
194	Support for OHCHR Leadership of the Protection Cluster in the occupied Palestinian territory	technical assistance	400,000	2012	OHCHR-CH
195	Continued Support to the Access Coordination Unit in the oPt	technical assistance	300,000	2012	UNOPS-US
196	Gaza NGO Safety Office Phase VI (GANSO VI)	technical assistance	300,000	2012	CARE-DE
197	2013 Emergency Food Aid and Protection of Palestine Refugees Affected by Armed Conflict and Forced Displacement in the Gaza Strip and West Bank(including East Jerusalem)	Food	7,000,000	2013	UNRWA-PS
198	ICRC medical and protection activities in Israel and the occupied territories	health	7,000,000	2013	CICR-CH
199	Emergency food assistance to the non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip	Food	3,000,000	2013	WFP-IT
200	Protection of vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip through advocacy and improved access to basic services	social protection	2,960,000	2013	ACF-ES
201	Meeting the humanitarian needs arising as a consequence of the protection crisis in OPT	social protection	1,600,000	2013	OXFAM-UK
202	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance for the Protection of Palestinians Affected by or at Risk of Displacement	technical assistance	1,600,000	2013	NRC-NO
203	Emergency support to livelihoods of vulnerable households exposed to protection threats in the occupied Palestinian territory	social protection	1,300,000	2013	PU-AMI-FR
204	Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy on behalf of the vulnerable population in the oPt	social protection	1,275,000	2013	OCHA-CH
205	Improving access to services, lands and assets to the most vulnerable communities in area C	social protection	1,200,000	2013	GVC-IT
206	Emergency support to protect the livelihood of vulnerable herders' and farmers' communities and communities whose basic rights to existence are violated	Food	1,000,000	2013	OXFAM-IT (FORMER)
207	Health Under Protection (HUP)	health	1,000,000	2013	CARE-AT
208	Strengthening a Protective Presence in oPt through Coordination and Response	technical assistance	1,000,000	2013	UNICEF-US
209	A Multi-Sectoral WATSAN/PROTECTION/Advocacy Action in Area C in the West Bank benefitting the most vulnerable rights holders and targeting duty bearers - Phase II	Water&sanitaiton	830,000	2013	DANCHURCHAI D-DK

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N.	Title	Sector	Committed amount	Year	Partner
210	Improving the protection and the livelihood conditions of vulnerable households in the occupied Palestinian territories.	social protection	800,000	2013	COOPI-IT
211	Emergency Support to Households at Risk of Displacement in the West Bank (incl. East Jerusalem)	social protection	750,000	2013	ACTED-FR
212	Post-trauma Rehabilitation of the Palestinian Ex-detainee Children in the West Bank	children	600,000	2013	STC-SE
213	Support for OHCHR Leadership of the Protection Cluster in the occupied Palestinian territory	technical assistance	400,000	2013	OHCHR-CH
214	Gaza NGO Safety Office Phase VII (GANSO VII)	technical assistance	300,000	2013	CARE-DE
215	Continued Support to the Access Coordination Unit	technical assistance	150,000	2013	UNOPS-US

ANNEX 11: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS “RESULT-ORIENTED MONITORING”

INTRODUCTION

The focus of the evaluation being on the political goals and strategies of cooperation efforts, the evaluation team debated the relevance of using Results-Oriented Monitoring reports, a tool for project-level assessment.

A detailed analysis of ROM documents showed that valuable information could be extracted, since:

- ROM is implemented over a representative sample of EC projects;
- the application of a harmonized methodology and scoring system allows comparability of data across projects;
- several assessment criteria used by ROM address specific issues raised by the Evaluation Questions and Judgment Criteria.

Therefore a detailed analysis of available ROM documents has contributed to the evaluation findings, building additional evidence through external assessment of projects.

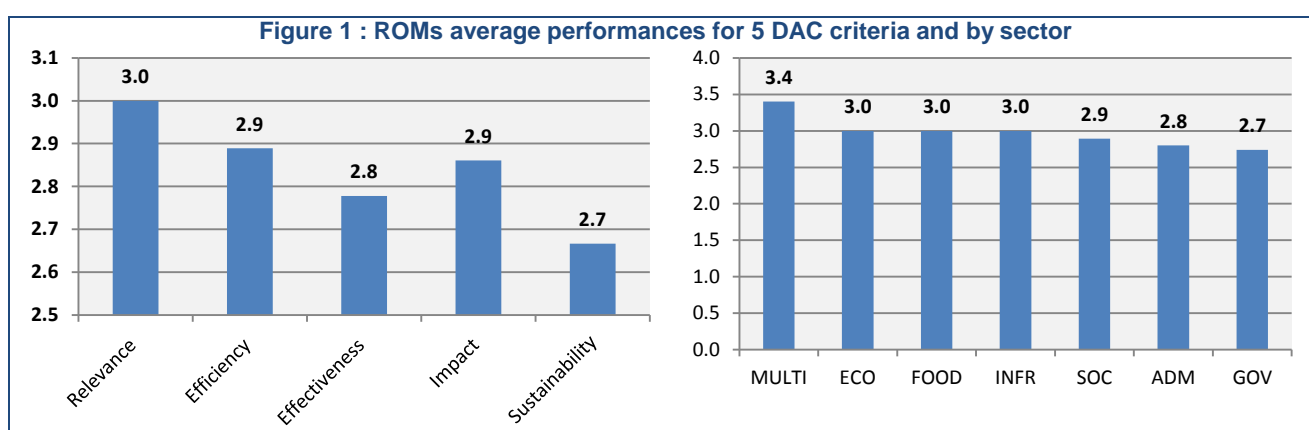
OVERVIEW OF AVAILABLE RESULT-ORIENTED MONITORING REPORTS

Table 1 provides an overview of the available ROM data in relation to the interventions funded in the period covered by the evaluation. Out of the 480 funded contracts in Palestine 36 (7,5%) have at least one ROM, a full list being provided below.

Table 1: Summary of ROMs for 2008 – 2012 Cooperation with Palestine

Contract Year	MR	Committed Amount €	N. of contracts in the inventory	% of contracts of the inventory having MR
2008	1	545.000	90	1,1
2009	5	27.956.193	87	5,7
2010	10	18.703.638	96	10,4
2011	18	24.510.981	111	16,2
2012	2	3.769.533	96	2,1
Total	36	75.485.345	480	7,5

Source: DRN elaboration based on CRIS data.



Source: DRN elaboration based on retrieval on July 2012.

The criterion with the highest average score is Relevance (3.0), meaning that the monitors' assessments found projects to be well designed and relevant to their objectives. The criterion with the lowest average score is that of sustainability (2.7), which however is not too low and means that the projects seem to have a medium capacity for maintaining a continuation of the stream of benefits once the period of external support has ended.

In terms of sectors, the figure shows good overall project level performances, with weaker performances for projects related to the governance sector with an overall score of 2.7.

Table 2 describes in more detail performance by sector and sub-sector for each of the five main evaluation criteria (relevance and design, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability)

Table 2: Average ROMs score for EU Cooperation projects by sector 2008-2012

SECTOR/Subsector	N. of contracts	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Total average
ADM							
Capacity-building	1	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,0	2,8
Total ADM	1	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,0	2,8
ECO							
Trade/PSD	1	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0
Total ECO	1	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0
FOOD							
Food security	5	3,2	2,6	2,8	3,2	3,2	3,0
Total FOOD	5	3,2	2,6	2,8	3,2	3,2	3,0
GOV							
Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	2	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,5	2,5	2,8
Democratic participation and Civil Society	1	4,0	4,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,4
Human Rights	2	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,5	3,0	2,9
Justice	4	1,8	1,8	2,0	2,0	1,8	1,9
Total GOV	9	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,5	2,6	2,7
INFR							
Energy	1	3,0	4,0	3,0	4,0	3,0	3,4
Urban planning	1	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,0	2,0	2,6
Total INFR	2	3,0	3,5	3,0	3,0	2,5	3,0
MULTI							
Multisector aid	1	3,0	4,0	4,0	3,0	3,0	3,4
Total MULTI	1	3,0	4,0	4,0	3,0	3,0	3,4
SOC							
Culture	1	4,0	4,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,4
Education	4	3,0	3,0	2,5	2,8	2,8	2,8
Employment	2	3,0	3,0	2,5	3,5	2,0	2,8
Gender	1	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,0	2,0	2,6
Health	2	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,5	2,9
Welfare services	5	3,2	3,0	3,0	3,4	3,2	3,2
Youth	2	3,0	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,6
Total SOC	17	3,2	3,1	2,8	2,9	2,6	2,9
Total	36	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,9	2,7	2,8

Table 3 provides a comparative analysis of project performance for the five criteria for the three main cooperation tracks. It shows that track 2 has the worst scores, with an overall average score of 2,8, while tracks 1 and 3 each have a better average score of 3,2, due particularly to the high scores for Impact and Efficiency. However, it must also be noted that the majority of projects fall within track 2 and therefore the overall score is more modest. These data have been used by the evaluation team to support findings.

Table 3: Overview of ROMs track and mechanism for the 5 DAC criteria

Track/Mechanism	N. of contracts	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Total average
Track 1							
PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL	1	3,0	4,0	3,0	4,0	3,0	3,4
PEGASE DFS - PRIVATE SECTOR	1	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0
Total Track 1	2	3,0	3,5	3,0	3,5	3,0	3,2
Track 2							
DEV	15	3,1	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,9
PEGASE DEV COOP	18	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,6	2,7
Total Track 2	33	3,0	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,7	2,8
Track 3							
UNRWA	1	3,0	4,0	3,0	4,0	2,0	3,2
Total Track 3	1	3,0	4,0	3,0	4,0	2,0	3,2
Total	36	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,9	2,7	2,8

An in-depth analysis has been carried out to build evidences in support to preliminary findings for the EQs, in particular for sectoral EQs. The analysis is based on a selection of 10 projects, see the projects highlighted in yellow in the below table, and findings have been included in the main report under relevant judgment criteria, in particular 4 ROMs under EQ6, 5 ROMs under EQ7 and 1 ROM under EQ8, for EQ9 none ROM has been considered relevant for the analysis. Here below a summary of the results of the analysis divided by EQ and JC.

EQ6. GOVERNANCE

EQ6/ JC3. Cooperation efforts contribute to institutional capacity - building for governance, accountability and credibility of key institutions

Four monitoring reports were screened to throw light on contributions to capacity-building; all interventions, although with different targets and mechanisms, have contributed significantly to capacity-building.

Table 4: Results on capacity building from ROM on selected projects under Governance

Contract Number	ROM reference	Project	Findings on contributions to capacity building
271613	MR-145102.01	Enhancing capacity and professionalism of lawyer community in OPT	- Intervention explicitly supporting lawyers capacity building
215524	MR-124580.03	SEYADA II, Empowering the Palestinian Judicial system	- Significant contributions in capacity-building;
258913	MR-145038.01	Promoting freedom of thought, association and movement in Gaza through support to Civil Society (EIDHR)	- Capacity-building for Civil Society in Gaza
266673	MR-144276.01	Provision of Advisors to the Justice Sector, West Bank and Gaza	- As in SEYADA II, positive contributions to capacity-building in Ministry of Justice

EQ6/ JC4. EU – Palestine Cooperation effectively supports goals of good governance, democracy, and respect for human rights and rule of law, contributing to a viable and democratic Palestinian state.

Four monitoring reports were reviewed to appraise the effectiveness, sustainability and impact of governance sector interventions, see table 10.

Table 53: ROM Scoring of selected project under Governance for effectiveness, impact and sustainability criteria

Contract Number	ROM reference	Project	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability
271613	MR-145102.01	Enhancing capacity and professionalism of lawyer community in oPt	D	D	C
215524	MR-124580.03	SEYADA II, Empowering the Palestinian Judicial system	C	C	C
258913	MR-145038.01	Promoting freedom of thought, association and movement in Gaza through support to Civil Society; (EIDHR)	B	B	B
266673	MR-144276.01	Provision of Advisors to the Justice Sector, West Bank and Gaza	B	B	C

EQ7. SOCIAL SECTOR

EQ7 / JC2 Cooperation Interventions respond to needs and demands of the Palestinian people.

At a more detailed level, relevance has been checked through the review of five Monitoring Reports for the social sector; these reports unanimously assess positively the relevance of EU-funded interventions to beneficiaries' needs; the following table summarizes the findings.

Table 6: Conclusions of ROM of selected projects under Social Sector (relevance criteria)

Contract Number	ROM reference	Project	Assessment on relevance to needs
270253	MR-145033.01	EU support for TVET development in Palestine	- High relevance to development of a standardized TVET system in Palestine; - Labor-market-driven training relevant to demand;
268270	MR-145669.01	Supporting food security and livelihoods of poor families through improving water harvesting and water demand management for agriculture;	- The project (building 450 storage cisterns) is highly relevant, fully in line with NDP (which fosters building of cisterns) - Responds to findings of the needs analysis framework for food security and agriculture;
237071	MR-145077.01	Enhancement of food security in Taybeh and Ramoun through rural development and agricultural extension;	- The project is highly relevant and clearly addresses the issues of food insecurity in the villages; <i>Note by the Evaluation Team: the report however mentions the cancellation of 170 onsite residents who considered connection charges too high; this may raise questions of relevance to the context and capacities /willingness to pay for services.</i>
233062	MR-142461.02	East Jerusalem Hospitals network for quality	- The report does not address the score of relevance to needs, but a score "B" for "relevance and design" suggests that no major relevance issues were raised;
237072	MR-145099.01	Beit Dahjan and Anzah villages produce more food through sustainable and safe use of reclaimed waste water for agriculture;	- The project is high relevant and clearly addresses the issues of food insecurity and lack of household sanitation systems in the two villages;

Q7 / JC3 Cooperation efforts contribute to institutional capacity-building and good governance in the sector institutions

Analysis of contributions to capacity-building have been cross-checked through the review of the five Monitoring Reports for the social sector, see below table.

Table 74: Results on capacity building from ROM on selected projects under Governance

Contract Number	ROM reference	Project	Findings on contributions to capacity building
270253	MR-145033.01	EU support for TVET development in OPT	- Contributions to empowerment of training services - Improved availability of human resources matching labor market demands
268270	MR-145669.01	Supporting food security and livelihoods of poor families through improving water harvesting and water demand management for agriculture	- The intervention was mostly about infrastructures and the report does not point to a capacity-building component; It also reveals the existence of local capacity to manage the cisterns
237071	MR-145077.01	Enhancement of food security in Taybeh and Ramoun through rural development and agricultural extension	▪ The MR does not highlight any contributions to institutional capacity-building
233062	MR-142461.02	East Jerusalem Hospitals network for quality	- Project consistent with EU policies on “investing in people” and institution-building
237072	MR-145099.01	Beit Dahjan and Anzah villages produce more food through sustainable and safe use of reclaimed waste water for agriculture	- Limited relevance of the project to institutional capacity-building; aspect not addressed by the Monitoring Report

For the two large “institutional projects” (TVET and East Jerusalem Hospital network) reports confirm significant contributions to institutional capacity-building.

The issue is less relevant for food security grass root interventions; Monitoring Reports for food security do not support meaningful findings in respect of institutional capacity building.

EQ7 / JC4 EU-Palestinian cooperation effectively supports goals of a socially viable sustainable Palestinian state

Five Monitoring Reports were reviewed to appraise effectiveness, sustainability and impact of social sector interventions: 1 education (TVET), 1 health and 3 food security, see below table.

Table 8: ROM Scoring of selected project under Social for effectiveness, impact and sustainability criteria

Contract Number	ROM Number	Project	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability
270253	MR-145033.01	EU support for TVET development in oPt	A	A	A
268270	MR-145669.01	Supporting food security and livelihoods of poor families through improving water harvesting and water demand management for agriculture;	B	A	A
237071	MR-145077.01	Enhancement of food security in Taybeh and Ramoun through rural development and agricultural extension;	B	B	B
233062	MR-142461.02	East Jerusalem Hospitals network for quality	B	B	C
237072	MR-145099.01	Beit Dahjan and Anzah villages produce more food through sustainable and safe use of reclaimed waste water for agriculture;	C	B	B

(A = the best score; D = worst score)

The result of this random sample of projects shows remarkably positive assessments for aspects of effectiveness (capacity of the specific intervention to contribute to goal), sustainability (capacity to maintain benefits after the end of external assistance) and impact (long-term changes). We note however that Monitoring Reports do not necessarily assess projects against political cooperation goals, an aspect of which the Evaluation team took during the field visits.

EQ8. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

EQ8 / JC2 Cooperation interventions respond to the needs and demands of the project partners and targeted beneficiaries

The following table reveals a positive assessment for relevance by the one Monitoring Report for PSD.

Table 9: Monitoring Report analysis of relevance for PSD / Trade intervention

Contract Number	ROM reference	Project	Relevance Score	Assessment on relevance to needs
268587	MR-145023.01	Trade diversification/competitiveness enhancement program	B	The project is highly strategic as it is in line with the economic priorities identified in the PNP 2011-2013 and fully supported by key stakeholders

EQ8 / JC3 Cooperation efforts contribute to institutional capacity-building and good governance

The Monitoring Report on contributions to capacity-building reveals weak design and is not conclusive on outcomes, see below table.

Table 50: Results on capacity building from ROM on selected projects under PSD sector

Contract Number	ROM reference	Project	Monitoring Reports finding
268587	MR-145023.01	Trade diversification/competitiveness enhancement programme	The provision of capacity building is a challenging process as it is the first time that TiS is being addressed. The World Trade Institute (WTI, UK) was awarded a contract to provide Policy Advice and to deliver training on C3. WTI identified a necessity to provide bilateral coaching via Skype to support beneficiaries, as a basic lack of knowledge was identified during their initial analysis which was not taken into account during project design.

EQ8 / JC4 EU-Palestine cooperation effectively supports Private Sector Development, contributing to an economically viable Palestinian state

Table 16 summarizes the very positive scoring for criteria of effectiveness, impact and sustainability from the Monitoring Report for Trade Diversification and Competitiveness Enhancement Program; the Evaluation team needs, during the field visit, to gain insights on the meaning of these scores:

Table 6: ROM Scoring of selected project under PSD/Trade for effectiveness, impact and sustainability criteria

Contract Number	ROM reference	Project	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability
268587	MR-145023.01	Trade diversification/competitiveness enhancement program	A	A	A

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List of available ROM (in yellow the selected ROM for in-depth analysis)

	ROM DATA									PROJECT DATA							EQ	
	Contract number	Title	ROM number	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Simple Average	Contracted Amount	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	SECTOR		SUB SECTOR
1	258913	Promoting the Arab Peace Initiative as a basis for Middle Eastern Comprehensive Peace	MR-145038.01	3	3	3	2	2	2.60	455,414	2011	O	ENPI	2	DEV	GOV	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and	EQ6
2	215524	Seyada II - Empowering the Palestinian Judicial System	MR-124580.03	2	2	2	2	2	2.00	4,432,988	2009	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	GOV	Justice	EQ6
3	266673	Provision of Advisors to the Justice Sector - West Bank/Gaza	MR-144276.01	2	2	3	3	2	2.40	1,198,707	2011	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	GOV	Justice	EQ6
4	271613	Enhancing the capacity and professionalism of the lawyers community in the oPT	MR-145102.01	1	1	1	1	2	1.20	1,420,486	2011	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	GOV	Justice	EQ6
5	270253	EU Support to TVET Development in the occupied Palestinian territory	MR-145033.01	4	3	3	4	4	3.60	4,000,000	2011	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	SOC	Education	EQ7
6	237071	Enhancement of Food Security in Taybeh and Ramoun through Rural Development and Agricultural Extension	MR-145077.01	3	3	3	3	3	3.00	2,775,307	2010	O	DCI-FOOD	2	DEV	FOOD	Food security	EQ7
7	237072	Beit Dajan and Anzah villages- North West Bank- produce more food through sustainable and safe use of reclaimed wastewater in agriculture	MR-145099.01	3	2	2	3	3	2.60	2,998,387	2010	O	DCI-FOOD	2	DEV	FOOD	Food security	EQ7
8	268270	"Supporting food security and livelihoods of poor rural families through improving rain water harvesting and water demand management for agricultural purposes"	MR-145669.01	4	3	4	4	4	3.80	1,500,000	2011	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	FOOD	Food security	EQ7
9	233062	East Jerusalem Hospitals: Network for Quality	MR-142461.02	3	3	3	3	2	2.80	2,450,000	2010	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	SOC	Health	EQ7
10	268587	Trade diversification/competitiveness enhancement programme	MR-145023.01	3	3	3	3	3	3.00	2,864,945	2011	O	ENPI	1	PEGASE DFS PRIVATE SECTOR	ECO	Trade	EQ8
11	265836	Bedouin communities in Jerusalem District: From isolation to better representativeness and socio-economic empowerment	MR-145667.01	4	4	3	3	3	3.40	461,175	2011	O	DCI-NSAPVD	2	DEV	GOV	Democratic participation and civil society	
12	246759	PROMOTING FREEDOM OF THOUGHT, ASSOCIATION AND MOVEMENT IN GAZA THROUGH SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY	MR-145043.01	3	3	3	3	3	3.00	846,140	2011	O	EIDHR	2	DEV	GOV	Human Rights	
13	215028	Emergency Job Creation Programme in the Gaza Strip-2009	MR-134480.02	3	4	3	4	2	3.20	18,478,138	2009	C	IFS-RRM	3	UNRWA	SOC	PSD	
14	254819	Making wastewater an asset: increasing agricultural production introducing irrigation from non-conventional water sources	MR-145036.01	3	2	2	3	3	2.60	2,640,000	2010	O	DCI-FOOD	2	DEV	FOOD	Food security	
15	278326	"From grove to market - developing the value chain for subsistence and small farmers in the oPT"	MR-145666.01	3	3	3	3	3	3.00	1,100,000	2011	O	DCI-FOOD	2	DEV	FOOD	PSD	
16	292900	Protect the rights and improve resilience of vulnerable communities in East Jerusalem	MR-145682.01	4	4	3	4	3	3.60	3,169,965	2012	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	SOC	Social Protection	
17	259107	Fair Trade, Fair Peace	MR-145687.01	3	3	3	3	3	3.00	500,000	2011	O	ENPI	2	DEV	GOV	Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and	

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	ROM DATA									PROJECT DATA							
	Contract number	Title	ROM number	Relevance	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Impact	Sustainability	Simple Average	Contracted Amount	Contract Year	Status	Domain Code	Track	Mechanism	SECTOR	SUB SECTOR
18	230857	Ending Exploitation of East Jerusalem Workers in the Israeli Settlements: Protection of Human Rights and Promotion of Democratic Representatives	MR-145022.01	3	3	3	2	3	2.80	200,000	2010	O	EIDHR	2	DEV	GOV	Human Rights
19	271612	Establishment of the Diploma Programme of the Palestinian Judicial Institute	MR-145003.01	2	2	2	2	1	1.80	1,458,325	2011	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	GOV	Justice
20	272034	Heritage for Development (Her4Dev): investing in people for the rehabilitation & management of historic city centres	MR-145668.01	4	4	3	3	3	3.40	354,521	2011	O	DCI-HUM	2	DEV	SOC	Culture
21	204714	A project to support vocational training centres in East-Jerusalem	MR-128921.01	3	3	2	2	3	2.60	800,000	2009	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	SOC	Education
22	266324	Empowering young women to increase their economic opportunities & participation in decision making in the "Seam Zones" of the West Bank	MR-145675.01	3	3	3	3	2	2.80	491,083	2011	O	DCI-NSA PVD	2	DEV	SOC	Education
23	266988	Comprehensive School Upgrading Programme	MR-145670.01	2	3	2	2	2	2.20	1,415,027	2011	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	SOC	Education
24	172439	A Community Based Women's Center for Production and Training and a Center for Training and Services for Micro and Small Enterprises to Promote Structured Employment	MR-128976.01	3	2	2	3	2	2.40	545,000	2008	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	SOC	PSD
25	233935	Supporting the efforts of women-based organizations on the elimination of discrimination against women and GBV in the southern area of Gaza Strip	MR-144046.02	3	3	3	2	2	2.60	379,000	2010	O	DCI-GENRE	2	DEV	SOC	Gender
26	243559	Improving health and well-being among people affected by mental illness in Gaza: Building local capacity for service provision and support	MR-144047.02	3	3	3	3	3	3.00	2,329,848	2010	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	SOC	Health
27	212518	Play and work to avoid isolation - supporting weak population and civil society of Shufat Palestinian Refugee Camp	MR-145100.01	3	3	3	3	3	3.00	308,943	2010	O	DCI-NSA PVD	2	DEV	SOC	Social Protection
28	247631	Disabled People in East Jerusalem Enjoy Improved Living Conditions	RM-142424.01	3	3	3	4	4	3.40	899,853	2010	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	SOC	Social Protection
29	267877	Merkaz Al KulFOLKEKIRKENS NODHJALP FOND (Denmark)	RM-145097.01	3	3	3	3	3	3.00	950,000	2011	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	SOC	Social Protection
30	280695	Improving community-based psychosocial and protection services provided for children and adolescents in East Jerusalem	MR-145672.01	3	2	3	3	3	2.80	1,500,053	2011	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	SOC	Social Protection
31	226819	Promoting children, youth, women education and psychosocial wellbeing in Nablus Old City	MR-145087.01	3	3	3	3	3	3.00	348,150	2009	O	DCI-NSA PVD	2	DEV	SOC	Youth
32	265871	Jordan Valley Youth for Change in PALESTINIAN TERRITORY	MR-145671.01	3	2	2	2	2	2.20	599,568	2012	O	DCI-NSA PVD	2	DEV	SOC	Youth
33	248920	Institutional Strengthening of the State Audit and Administrative Control Bureau	MR-142404.02	3	3	3	3	2	2.80	3,722,300	2010	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	ADM	Capacity building
34	248905	Technical assistance to support EUREP in implementing the "Institutional Development and Electricity Sector Reform" project in the framework of the implementation of PEGASE Direct Financial Support Programmes in the West	MR-144281.01	3	4	3	4	3	3.40	1,995,105	2011	O	ENPI	1	PEGASE DFS - GLOBAL	INFR	Energy
35	207600	Technical assistance action for the identification, implementation and monitoring of development projects in West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem as well as support to PEGASE Direct Financial Support - PDFS	MR-142422.01	3	4	4	3	3	3.40	3,896,917	2009	C	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	MULTI	Multisector aid
36	262558	Urban Planning Support Programme to Palestinian Communities in East Jerusalem	MR-145924.01	3	3	3	2	2	2.60	2,000,000	2011	O	ENPI	2	PEGASE DEV COOP	INFR	Urban planning

ANNEX 12: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TABLE

This table provides an overview of the links between Evaluation Questions, Conclusions and Recommendations

EQ	CONCLUSIONS					RECOMMENDATIONS						
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
2	X	X		X	X		X				X	
3	X			X	X			X	X	X		
4	X			X	X	X					X	X
5	X			X	X				X	X		
6	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
7	X			X	X		X				X	
8	X			X	X		X				X	
9	X		X	X	X		X				X	