



This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 2

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Plan 2016 - Part 2 for Palestine

Action Document for "Improving access to economic enablers"

<u>INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS</u>	
<u>WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS</u>	
<p>This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012) in the following sections concerning calls for proposals: 5.3.3.1.</p>	
1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	<p>Improving access to economic enablers CRIS number: ENI/2016/039-370 financed under European Neighbourhood Instrument</p>
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	<p>Palestine¹ The action shall be carried out at the following location: West Bank and Gaza Strip</p>
3. Programming document	<p>Single Support Framework (SSF) 2014 - 2016</p>
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	<p>Focal Sector 1: Private sector development Focal Sector 3: Support to water and land development</p>
5. Amounts concerned	<p>Total estimated cost: EUR 20,525,000 Third party contribution: EUR 525,000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 20,000,000 The action is co-financed as joint co-financing with UNICEF for an amount of EUR 100,000 (indicative). This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 425,000.</p>
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	<p>Project Modality: <i>1. Direct management:</i> Pillar 3: Grants – Call for proposal <i>2. Indirect management:</i> Pillar 1: Indirect management with FAO Pillar 2: Indirect management with UNICEF Pillar 3: Indirect management with Belgium Technical Co-operation (BTC) and</p>

¹ This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

	Indirect management with UN-Habitat			
7 a) DAC code(s)	Pillar 1: 25010 Business support services and institutions 31110 Agricultural policy and administrative management Pillar 2: 1421-Water supply - large systems and 23067-Solar Energy Pillar 3: 43010 Multisector Aid – 43030 Urban Development and Management; 43040 Rural Development			
b) Main Delivery Channel	Pillar 1: FAO - 41301 Pillar 2: UNICEF - 41122 Pillar 3: BTC – 11000 – UN-Habitat 41000			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Pillar 2 : Environment and Climate Change + Human Development/Health			

<p>SUMMARY</p> <p>The Single Support Framework 2014-2016 in Palestine includes support to water and land as well as private sector development as two of its focal sectors. This includes special attention to the development of Area C which ought to become the backbone of the Palestinian economy.</p> <p>The specific objectives of this action are to (1) enhance capacities and competitiveness of Palestinian agribusinesses (<i>Pillar 1</i>); (2) improve the quantity and quality of water supplied to consumers and limit the rapid deterioration of the coastal aquifer due to over abstraction (<i>Pillar 2</i>), and (3) improve resilience and tenure security of Palestinian communities in Area C through spatial economic planning and sustainable agriculture development interventions (<i>Pillar 3</i>).</p>
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CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Palestine has been marked by the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict, as well as by more than forty years of occupation characterised by restrictions and controls on the movement of people,

goods and resources, difficulty in accessing land and water resources, administrative division of the West Bank into areas A, B and C, rapid expansion of settlements, increased number of settlers' attacks, and demolitions and displacements in Area C and Jerusalem. Internal division in Palestinian politics since 2007², the continuous blockade of Gaza and the absence of any clear political horizon have led to high level of frustrations, a lack of cohesion and recurrent high-level waves of violence.

Israeli occupation is the primary driver of poverty in Palestine and undoubtedly complicates the delivery of assistance in Palestine. Palestine falls into the lower middle-income group of countries in terms of the Human Development Index (ranked 113 out of 182 countries in 2015). According to the World Bank economic report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC) of September 2015, Palestinians are getting poorer on average for the third year in a row. Donor support has significantly declined in recent years (budget support in particular has decreased by around 40% since 2011). Due to population growth, real GDP per capita has been shrinking since 2013³. Unemployment remains high and 25% of Palestinians currently live in poverty. Without a political breakthrough (ease of restrictions, lifting of the blockade on Gaza, permanent peace agreement), the Palestinian economy will continue to perform below its potential.

Sustained economic growth depends largely on a dynamic private sector, able to reduce high unemployment and poverty rates. In 2014, the agribusiness sector generated approximately 7% of Palestinian GDP, a sharp decline from 14% in 1998. The sector accounts currently for approximately 25% of total exports.

In the Gaza strip, the main water resource is the coastal aquifer stretching across the Gaza Strip. Seawater and surrounding saline aquifers intrude into the fresh water aquifer with an adverse effect on ground water quality. In addition to the erosion of the fresh water aquifers by the seawater, large scale contamination continues to occur as a result of the destruction and lack of repair of the sanitation infrastructure destroyed by the 2014 conflict.

As a result, only 4% of the supplied domestic water in 2014 was meeting WHO standards for drinking water. The incidence of water-related diseases is very high. The lack of regular power supply limits water supply. 30% of households are supplied with water only for 6-8 hours every 4 days. It is expected that the future water needs in Gaza will increase to 260 million cubic metres in 2020, for a population of 2.13 million.

Making up over 60% of the overall territory of the West Bank, and under full Israeli civil and military control, Area C is fundamental to the contiguity of the West Bank and the viability of Palestine and its economy. An estimated 300,000 Palestinians live on land designated as Area C and a larger number depends on natural resources located in Area C for their livelihoods. Development in Area C is tightly restricted by the Israeli authorities through means such as limiting or refusing permits for construction of individual buildings and services, and by issuing demolition, eviction and seizure orders in relation to buildings constructed without a permit. Despite the scarcity of land and water and the Israeli occupation practices⁴, agriculture – including livestock – in Palestine continues to be a significant source of employment.

² Following Hamas' victory in the Palestinian legislative elections in 2006, the West Bank has been governed by Abbas and Fatah and Gaza by Hamas, which is regarded as a terrorist group in many countries.

³ GDP³ in 2014 was just under US\$13 billion or around US\$2,800 per capita. GDP growth was 2.2% in 2013 but shrank by 0.4% in 2014. Preliminary estimates indicate an increase in GDP in Palestine by 3.5% during 2015, compared with 2014; GDP per capita has increased by 0.5% during 2015, compared with 2014 (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 29/12/2015).

⁴ Examples of Israeli occupation practices include: restrictions on Palestinian households in access to water sources; settler violence and demolitions of houses, water cisterns, animal sheds, etc.; barrier construction and movement restrictions for human and animals; land confiscation; restrictions to access to services; etc.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Since 2008, the EU has been supporting the Palestinian Authority(PA)'s national reform agenda with interventions aligned with the priorities of the *Palestinian National Development Plan 2014-2016* of May 2014. The EU has also increased its policy dialogue, notably in the context of the Result-Oriented Framework and the ongoing significant public sector reform process that will be reflected in the *National Policy Agenda (NPA) for 2017-2022*. The NPA will be the basis for a *European Joint Strategy for Palestine* for 2017 onwards.

The *Agriculture Sector Strategy (2014-16)* and the *Livestock Sector Strategy (2015-2019)* identify the need to strengthen institutional capacity to improve the enabling environment and promote a modern and market-oriented agribusiness. The EU-funded *National Export Strategy (NES)* concurs in highlighting the importance of a market-oriented approach and compliance with SPS standards to reap higher benefit from the duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market⁵.

A *Water Authority Strategic Plan (2016-2018)* has been produced and endorsed in 2015 by the PA. The short-term strategy - which takes into consideration the *Comparative Study of Options Gaza (CSO-G)*⁶ - the so-called "*Rolling Programme of Interventions to reply to the humanitarian water crisis in Gaza*" - comprises of three initiatives (i) improving efficiency of the Gaza water utility and networks; (ii) introducing short-term low-volume desalination plans; and (iii) piloting and expanding schemes for treated wastewater reuse in agriculture.

In 2015, the PA established an inter-ministerial committee on Area C, headed by the Prime Minister, with the aim to highlight the need of protection and development of Area C. More recently, the Ministry of Local Government has chaired a National Working group to formulate a *National Advocacy Strategy for Planning and Development in Area C (2016-2018)*. For the PA spatial planning interventions in Area C need to continue, as a protection measure against the Israeli authorities' policies.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

Pillar 1 - Access to Markets for Palestinian Agribusiness: The action will target private sector actors in the agribusinesses sector (individual farmers and farmers' co-operatives with a focus on the latter to maximise the action impact, suppliers, processors, traders, service providers), representative organisations of agribusinesses such as the Palestinian Food Industries Union (PFIU), representative organisations of consumers and institutional actors, such as the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Ministry of National Economy (MoNE), the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Palestinian Standards Institute (PSI). MoA, MoH and MoNE are key actors responsible for the formulation of policies to enhance the competitiveness of agribusinesses. They ensure enforcement of regulations on health and plant protection and on imports and exports of food. PSI is responsible for the development of national standards and technical regulations in all fields (except human and veterinary medicine). The Action will actively promote closer co-ordination among private and public actors.

Pillar 2 - Access to Water in Gaza: In Gaza, the estimated direct beneficiaries from the Short-Term Low Volume Desalination plant will be around 120,000 inhabitants located in the Khan Younis Governorate and part of the 50,000 inhabitants located in Rafah Governorate. Since September 2015, several meetings have been held at technical level with

⁵ Granted via the Interim Association Agreement of 2012.

⁶ The inhabitants of Rafah will be fully covered once the connection of the three existing reservoirs will be done – PWA has committed to allocate funds for those infrastructures in 2015.

the partners (UNICEF, PWA and Coastal Municipality Water Unit (CMWU)) in order to elaborate the concept of the 3rd phase for the Short-Term Low Volume Desalination plant.

Pillar 3 - Access to Land in Area C: UN-Habitat will work closely with the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) to prepare spatial planning interventions with and for the Palestinian communities in Area C. The key stakeholders consist of MoLG at the national level, the targeted government units at the local level, representatives from the local communities, including non-government organisations (NGOs), community based organisations (CBOs), academia, etc. As regards land development, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) will be a key stakeholder. Other stakeholders will be the farmers and farmers' co-operatives as well as civil society organisations (CSOs) involved in the implementation of land development activities.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Pillar 1- Access to Markets for Palestinian Agribusiness: Competitiveness of the agribusiness sector is constrained by (i) weak technical and managerial capacities of agribusiness, (ii) limited access to market information and quality support services and (iii) low compliance with relevant quality and safety requirements. Low integration within and among value chains prevents investments and transfer of technology. The institutional and regulatory framework needs to be strengthened in order to effectively address the above causes of lack of competitiveness.

Pillar 2 - Access to Water in Gaza: In the Gaza Strip, in light of the current demand for fresh water and the expected growth over current levels of abstraction from the aquifer, the increase of potable water supply in the short and the longer-term is essential to meet basic human needs as well as to restore the aquifer. The development of a renewable energy concept for the plant will partially alleviate the demand on the Gaza electricity grid and generate a decrease of the production costs for the desalinated water.

Pillar 3 - Access to land in Area C: the lack of proper spatial economic planning interventions leads to forced demolitions and evictions by Israel. The lack of access to land, resources and agricultural operational inputs linked to the Israeli restrictive policies are causing severe poverty and vulnerability conditions among Palestinian communities in Area C. The action will ease the constraints via appropriate land reclamation and development activities.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
<i>Pillar 1: Access to Markets for Palestinian Agribusiness</i>		
Reduced planning, co-ordination and implementation capacity due to institutional weaknesses.	Low	Enhanced sectoral policy dialogue with the PA and donors
Reduced engagement by the actors along the value chains.	Moderate	Involvement of relevant stakeholders through the dissemination of information as well as the organisation of workshops and networking events.
<i>Pillar 2: Access to Water in Gaza</i>		
Escalation of conflicts in Gaza	High	UNICEF's staff and resources are constantly reviewed in the context of threat and risk levels.
Substantial risks from unpredictable Israeli policies and actions e.g. further restrictions regarding the trade of goods and	High	Triangulation with Israel: EU raising the issue of correct implementation of EU funded programmes with Israeli authorities at different level.

the free movement of service providers and demolitions activity through Israeli interventions in Gaza.		
Dispute arisen for the use of the land allocated to the project.	Low	Palestinian Water Authority to monitor the expansion of the military camp close to the border of the land allocated to the plant.
<i>Pillar 3: Access to land in Area C</i>		
Sustained periods of increased insecurity in Area C, making access to Palestinian communities difficult and resulting in shifting priorities for affected Palestinian communities.	High	Inclusion of interventions in less controversial areas (e.g. not close to restricted areas/settlements) to balance the risks. Ensuring co-ordination/information vis-à-vis the Israeli authorities.
Dissatisfaction of some Palestinian residents with the impact of the proposed plans on their land.	Medium	Increasing awareness among land owners regarding the importance of co-operation and collective action. Work with community leaders to highlight that public allocation of land leads to shared benefits for all. Stress that allocation for public use does not mean confiscation of land by Israeli government. Highlight the benefits of living in a properly planned space.
Land development activities are subject to political threats including stoppage and demolitions. As for previous interventions in Area C, the EU has to undertake a financial risk of having demolition orders issued by the Israeli authorities for a substantial part of EU funded structures.	High	Ensuring co-ordination/information vis-à-vis the Israeli authorities. Provision of legal assistance to the legal department of the Ministry of Agriculture. Provision of legal aid to grant beneficiaries at the contract level.
Assumptions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No significant deterioration of the current political and security context in Gaza and the West Bank ii. All relevant stakeholders remain committed to the action's objectives and results iii. The electricity supply in Gaza remains stable or improves from its current level iv. UN brokered mechanism to allow construction materials to enter Gaza on a large scale, to make them available to the private sector (sellers/constructors) and to ensure close end user monitoring (thus reducing the risk of it being used for offensive purposes) is fully functional. 		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

Pillar 1: Access to Markets for Palestinian Agribusiness

Lessons learnt from previous actions, including the EU support to the Olive Oil sector, suggest that further technical support should target:

- Agribusinesses technical, financial, managerial and planning capacities,
- Diversification of markets,
- Quality and safety of products,

- Horizontal and vertical integration of value chains,
- Governance, Institutional capacities and the enabling environment,
- Co-ordination and synergies among private and public actors.

Pillar 2 - Access to Water in Gaza

The main lessons learnt from the first phase of the "Short-term Low Volume Desalination plant" are:

- the need to ensure the quality of the design for the technical parameters;
- the importance of close follow-up with COGAT⁷ in order to have the authorisation for the shipment of supplies from abroad and the authorisation for the entry of materials based on a detailed list of items;
- the financial analysis and business model already undertaken under Phase I is a valid pre-assessment for the feasibility of the Phase III. The final report provided in July 2013 estimates that the cost of desalinated water will be around EUR 0.93 for 1 m³ of water⁸ (including running costs and depreciation which compose around 95% of the price) and that the net profit ratio (between revenue and operative costs) for the first year of implementation (including all maintenance costs) could be around 5% growing up to 9% after 6 years. The cost of maintenance (spare parts, maintenance and chemicals and maintenance of the municipal wells and blending tanks) are estimated on the first year of implementation at around EUR 93,000 and after 7 years of operation, those costs are estimated at around EUR 251,000. The CMWU is developing a new tariff adaptation in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Governance. CMWU intends as well to put in place a contribution from the Municipalities of around 10% of the operation and maintenance costs.

Pillar 3- Access to land in Area C:

The main lessons learnt⁹ are:

- Involvement of MoLG from the early beginning of the project design phase is necessary to identify main priorities.
- In estimating the project duration for spatial planning, it is recommended to consider the lengthy endorsement process of the ICA and the time needed for preparing the local outline plans.
- While opportunities for economic development have been revealed through the local outline plans and place-making projects, they have not been a primary concern of the first generation of planning initiatives. Thus, it is proposed to consolidate and complete the ongoing spatial planning work and harnessing of the new economic potential revealed through it.
- There is the need to bridge emergency/rehabilitation-operations to long-term development-oriented interventions making aid-assistance both more predictable and effective.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor co-ordination

Pillar 1: Access to Markets for Palestinian Agribusiness

⁷ Co-ordination of Government Activities in the Territories.

⁸ Part of the population buys water to private companies (for a price going up to EUR 9.3 per m³).

⁹ Final Evaluation Draft Report "Spatial Planning Support Programme to Palestinian Communities in Area C", December, 2015.

The EU funded "Agricultural Assistance in the West Bank" and the "Private Sector Reconstruction in Gaza for Agriculture" projects have a total allocation of EUR 17.5 million. The EU and Japan jointly support an incentive programme for the development of the Jericho Agro-Industrial Park (EUR 5.2 million). The EU supported the Palestinian Standards Institute (EUR 4.5 million for capacity development and equipment). The EU is also funding the livestock based livelihoods project (ca. EUR 3 million). Harmonization will be ensured with the EU and DFID funded Palestinian "Market Development Programme", which aims at improving market systems and companies' competitiveness while strengthening trade and investments.

The action is conceived to be a co-ordinated effort with the Netherlands Representative Office (NRO) which is planning to allocate EUR 8 million, the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC) which is expected to provide EUR 3 million, and the Representation of Denmark which is expected to provide EUR 15 million.

The NRO and the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional al Desarrollo (AECID) are involved in complementary fields. SDC has also recently funded an action in support of Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) services.

Co-ordination is ensured by the "Agriculture Sector Working Group" and aligned with the Palestinian Agriculture Sector Strategy. EU policy in support of the private sector is co-ordinated through a dedicated Informal Working Group.

Pillar 2: Access to Water in Gaza

Water is a focal sector of EU support to the Palestinians with a total of EUR 107 million invested by the EU from 2006 to 2015. EUR 68.5 million has been committed between 2012 and 2015 alone, including EUR 34.5 million for Gaza. At regional level, the EU is funding the "SWIM programme" – Phase II (Sustainable Water Integrated Management) which includes capacity building and pilot activities inter alia on water resources threats and water use model.

The current project is a follow up and completion of previous phases funded respectively under the IfS and under the AAP 2015. The STLV-I is expected to be completed and operational by July 2016. Contracts to improve the water distribution networks and the construction of 2 water tanks in the Rafah and Khan Younis Governorates were signed in March 2016 under a separate project funded by the EU.

Donor co-ordination is carried out through the Water and Sanitation Sector Working Group.

Pillar 3: Access to Land in Area C

UN-Habitat in collaboration with MoLG and other Palestinian stakeholders received financial support from the French Government, EU, and UK/Department for International Development (DFID) to substantially contribute to a wide-range of spatial planning interventions, including statutory and non-statutory plans, along with advocacy work to defend the building and planning rights of Palestinian communities in Area C. For land development, the project will build on the on-going similar EU funded project (EUR 3.6 million, implemented by Palestinian NGO) and in full synergy with a complementary project funded by NRO in Area C.

The Belgium Technical Co-operation (BTC) is implementing a project financed by the EU, to have a comprehensive database system and a dataset of EU and EU MS interventions in Area C that can be used to monitor projects and project threats, to collect socio-economic baseline data, to identify needs, to define socio-economic indicators and to plan future interventions for Palestinian communities in Area C.

Planning of Area C and implementation of the developed plans is discussed during the Local Governance Sector Working Group.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Pillar 1: Access to Markets for Palestinian Agribusiness

Gender equality: 48% of rural Palestinian women perform their work unpaid and have no control on agricultural revenues. Women's contribution to the sector is hampered by insufficient managerial and technical skills and tools. The project will reinforce these capacities by supporting women's co-operatives. A gender-sensitive baseline will be developed and gender-disaggregated data produced. The activities of this pillar are in line with the EU Gender Action Plan "Promoting the economic and social rights / empowerment of girls and women".

Environmental sustainability and protection: The action will promote green practices including prevention of sources depletion and soil erosion, reduction of pesticide residues and promotion of proper waste disposal practices.

Pillar 2: Access to Water in Gaza

Gender equality will be promoted in particular in the implementation of an awareness campaign. This pillar is in line with the EU Gender Action Plan "Promoting the economic and social rights/ empowerment of girls and women".

Environmental sustainability and protection is developed together with health risk mitigation, as the STLW is specifically aiming at reducing sanitary risks from the supply of undrinkable water and the protection of the aquifer from the over-abstraction.

Climate change is approached through the use of alternative sources of water and will be specifically targeted by the development of renewable energy to ensure partial autonomy of the plant from the grid.

Good governance principles, the use of local systems and empowerment of local stakeholders are embedded in the design of the activities.

Pillar 3: Access to Land in Area C

Gender equality will be targeted by raising awareness and advancing discussions among the most vulnerable groups including women, elderly, and youth about tenure security to better tie planning interventions with local economic development, with a focus on Bedouin and herding communities.

This pillar contributes to the implementation of the EU Gender Action Plan regarding "Strengthening girls' and women's voice and participation". Gender-sensitive indicators will be incorporated at the level of the contracts, and it will allow monitoring and following up the impact of the interventions in terms of gender mainstreaming.

Environmental sustainability and Climate change is tackled by the improvement of the built environment and through proper land use and sustainable agriculture activities.

Good governance principles and human rights: The participatory approach through the local governance system is at the core of the implementation of this pillar. It will support advocacy to defend the building and planning rights of Palestinian local communities.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results and options

The **overall objective** is to promote inclusive, sustainable, private sector-led economic development in Palestine, building the path towards a green economy.

The **specific objectives** are:

- 1) To enhance capacities and competitiveness of Palestinian agribusinesses (Pillar 1);
- 2) To improve the quantity and quality of water supplied to consumers and to limit the rapid deterioration of the coastal aquifer due to over abstraction (Pillar 2);
- 3) To improve resilience and tenure security of Palestinian communities in Area C through spatial economic planning and sustainable agriculture development interventions (Pillar 3).

The **expected results** are:

Pillar 1: Access to Markets for Palestinian Agribusiness

- Improved agribusiness' capacities to access internal markets, with a possible positive effect on access to external markets
- Improved and conducive environment for agribusiness' competitiveness.

Pillar 2: Access to Water in Gaza

- The Reverse Osmosis Desalination lines (streams/trains) of the Short Term Low Volume (STLV) desalination plant are increased to reach a final total capacity of 20,000m³/day¹⁰ (meet minimum World Health Organisation (WHO) standards at point of delivery) and the plant is equipped with renewable energy to ensure partial energy autonomy.
- The financial capacity to manage, operate and maintain the plant is reinforced by on site and overseas trainings.
- The water rights and water obligations at household level are promoted through awareness campaigns.

Pillar 3: Access to Land in Area C

- Improved conditions of Palestinian communities in Area C in terms of planning.
- Strengthened capacity of the MoLG to monitor, quality control, perform planning functions and undertake advocacy work.
- Improved access to land and improved agriculture practices including the development and adoption of good practices in water demand management.

4.2 Main activities

Pillar 1: Access to Markets for Palestinian Agribusiness

Result 1: Improved agribusiness' capacities to access internal markets, , with a possible positive effect on access to external markets

1.1 Support agribusiness productive capacities

- Support producers' adoption of more efficient and sustainable agricultural practices.
- Support crops diversification and use of high value crops.
- Promote effective use of quality and safety standards for agricultural produce.

1.2 Support agribusiness management capacities

- Improve capacities to develop business and marketing plans.
- Improve marketing of fresh products including: (i) understanding seasonal demands (ii) planning of production (iii) linkage with commercial and logistics partners.

¹⁰ As result, the combination of STLV – I (6,000 m³/day) and STLV-II+ STLV-III (14,000 m³/day) will cover the 20,000 m³ needed for the Southern Governorates.

- Improve access to market and consumer information to identify strategic trends and opportunities.
- Develop market intelligence services and quality advisory services.

1.3 Enhance linkages and integration along the value chain: Strengthen Horizontal integration among agribusinesses within the same level of the value chain, and vertical integration among agribusinesses from different levels of the value chain.

Result 2: Improved and conducive environment for agribusiness' competitiveness

2.1 Strengthen the capacities of relevant institutions

- Institutional capacity building to ensure effective use of the national quality standards for agricultural products.
- Technical support to develop pest/disease risk analysis and surveillance capacities of the MoA Plant Protection and Inspection Services in line with international standards.
- Technical support to develop the capacities of the MoA Plant Protection and Inspection Services and Veterinary and Animal Health Services regarding movement/export certification as well as re-export and transit procedures.

2.2 Promotion of effective partnerships between public and private actors, particularly in relation to quality and safety testing services

2.3 Reform of the policy and legal framework through the promotion of a national dialogue with relevant stakeholders

Pillar 2: Access to Water in Gaza

Result 1: Construction of Phase III of the Short Term Low Volume of the desalination plant and installation of renewable energy including:

1.1 Consultancy services

The following consultancy assignments will be developed:

- Preliminary designs including assessment & selection of preferred option on the equipment of the desalination plant with renewable energy
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) with regard the renewable energy component
- Outline designs of established option incorporating recommendations of the ESIA and preparation of tender documentation.

1.2 Installation of the Desalination units

In order to develop the seawater desalination plant to its final output of 20,000 m³/day¹¹, the following key activities will be undertaken as a minimum:

- Enhancing raw water intake and pumping capacities;
- Installation of the Reverse Osmosis units (desalination units);
- Enhancing pumping station capacities associated with the treatment and discharge process.

1.3 Electrical works

The proposed plant will be connected to the electrical grid of the Gaza Electrical Distribution Company (GEDCo) and will use the functional power transmission line¹² built under the phase I and upgraded under Phase II. The following key activities will be undertaken as a minimum to upgrade the existing electrical infrastructures:

- Upgrading of the power supply from the power grid from 2.5MW to 4.5MW including the installation of an additional transformer;

¹¹ The final water input for the phase 2 and 3 will be 14,000m³ to which are added the production of phase 1 (6,000 m³).

¹² Capacity of 1.6 MW of power.

- Installation of an additional standby generator;
- Potential upgrades to grid power system upstream of power transmission line installed under STLV- phase I.

1.4 Renewable energy

The renewable energy will be implemented through the installation of conventional Photovoltaic panels on the roofs of the plant buildings.

1.5 Serving the target areas¹³

In order to serve the additional targeted populations in both Rafah and Khan Younis, pipelines to new blending reservoirs and booster pumping stations will be installed to enhance the capabilities of the installed treated water flow transfer system.

Result 2: Provision of operations and management training for PWA/CMWU staff.

During the implementation of the STLV-III, emphasis will be placed on the training of the PWA/CMWU with regard to the plant operation and management. The momentum of having the 1st plant running and the 2nd plant under construction and upgrade will be used to organise an on-the job training by the contractor building/upgrading the plant. One additional training option is the organisation of abroad training for the key staffs in charge of the plant. This last option will be determined based on the costs of the other components and the available remaining amount.

Result 3: Public awareness campaigns

The aim of the public awareness campaigns is to educate the people on the benefits of desalinated water, safe water handling and optimal use of water and to build confidence on its quality and encourage payment of the water tariff. The campaign will focus especially on women (who take care of children). The activities would include a) the design of a public awareness plan with the aim of increasing awareness on water issues, water rights and water obligations (amongst others: rational use of water, the willingness to pay, stealing water) and the design of participatory water-management programme would be specifically for women; b) The implementation of campaigns (door-to-door, university/school, workshops...) to deliver key messages and proper guidance on the water topics.

Pillar 3: Access to Land in Area C

Result 1: Improved conditions of Palestinian communities in Area C in terms of planning.

- Prepare a roadmap for local outline plans selection and consolidation, and consequently further spatial planning priorities.
- Provide on-the-job training and capacity building of Village Councils on preparation, negotiation and implementation of local and regional outline planning.
- Set up and train *de facto* Local Planning Committees with involvement of all segments of the community.
- Define sub-regional linkages and inputs to the National Spatial Framework¹⁴.

Result 2: Strengthened capacity of the MoLG to monitor, quality control, perform planning functions and undertake advocacy work.

- Provision of technical assistance to support the capacity development of the MoLG.
- Purchase the equipment to increase the capacity of the GeoMoLG (GIS and Remote Sensing) and to update the photogrammetric maps by using the latest aerial photos available.

¹³ To be developed upon funds remaining available.

¹⁴ The proposed cluster plan and city-region plans will better link the isolated Palestinian villages in Area C together, and beyond with the main Palestinian cities and towns in Areas A and B. The economies of urban and rural areas will be inextricably linked and this planning level will aim to understand and harness such, and as well to supporting strategic investments in large municipalities in Areas A and B to deliver services in Area C. This bottom-up approach will enhance the planning processes at the different planning levels (local, sub-regional, and regional), and will eventually feed into the National Spatial Framework.

- Undertake advocacy and policy work in Area C, including fostering dialogue on alternative forms of tenure security and land rights for Bedouin and pastoral communities. In particular, a policy document on tenure security for Bedouin and pastoral communities will be prepared. This will enable undertaking advocacy measures to defend the building and planning rights of Palestinian communities in Area C (through UN Habitat).
- Monitoring system for following up the implementation of EU and EU Member States-funded projects and for recording demolitions and stop-work orders in area C (through BTC).

Result 3: Improved access to land and improved agriculture practices

- Consultation with MoA with regard to the selection of the potential areas (two clusters in Area C) that may benefit from the action, including the needed legal assistance to the MoA in order to mitigate the associated risks during the implementation of the project/s.
- Design and launch of a call for proposals with the aim of reclaiming agricultural land and enhancing profitability of agricultural practices.

4.3 Intervention logic

Pillar 1: Access to Markets for Palestinian Agribusiness

In Palestine, agribusiness' competitiveness is hampered by weak capacities and an inadequate institutional framework. The action will reinforce agribusiness' productive and management capacities and enhance their integration along the value chain. It will improve the environment in which they operate by reinforcing relevant public institutions, promoting public-private partnerships and modernising the sector policy and legal framework. Based on the assumptions that the current political context does not deteriorate substantially and that stakeholders remain committed to achieve its results, the action will enhance agribusiness' capacities and competitiveness and, in turn, contribute to inclusive, sustainable and private sector-led economic development in Palestine.

Pillar 2: Access to Water in Gaza

In Gaza, without the supply of additional water resources, the aquifer could be irretrievably damaged by 2020. The upgrade of a seawater desalination plant to its final capacity of 20,000m³/day, along with the development of renewable energy to cover partially the power needs of the plant is one of the most accurate solutions for a short-term remediation of the coastal aquifer. The impact of the intervention will be an improvement of the health and socio-economic levels of the population in the south Governorates of Gaza and will contribute to the protection of the ground water resources. The components linked to training and awareness campaign should increase respectively the adequate operation and management of the plant and the sensitisation of citizens (with a strong focus on women) to water cycle and water rights & obligations.

Pillar 3: Access to Land in Area C

Area C constitutes over 60% of the West Bank and is essential for its prosperity and economic development. Due to the Israeli occupation and practices, the majority of Area C remains inaccessible to Palestinian investment and economic enterprise, while greater and more far-reaching progress for Palestinians in Area C is considered essential, including infrastructure and basic service expansion from Area A and B into Area C.

The economic potential can be unleashed only when access is assured for Palestinian activity in Area C within a coherent spatial planning approach that functionally links the statutory local outline plans in Area C to those in Area A and B, as inputs to the National Spatial

Framework through non-statutory cluster and city-region plans with a focus on strategic development and spatial-economic considerations.

The impact of the intervention will be an improvement of the resilience and tenure security of Palestinian communities in the Israeli occupied Area C of the West Bank through a wide range of spatial-economic planning interventions that target more than 75% of the West Bank's Palestinian population and over 50% of the West Bank's mass area by the year 2020.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this Decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation modalities

5.3.1 Pillar 1: Access to Markets for Palestinian Agribusiness

5.3.1.1 Indirect management with an international organisation

Pillar 1 of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the FAO in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This is based on the following considerations: 1) FAO has the global mandate and proven capacities in the area of intervention; 2) FAO is currently the main actor in Palestine working in enabling access to market for agribusinesses, with a good performance record; 3) FAO is the cluster lead in the agricultural sector and has the necessary leverage, information and capacity to successfully steer this project; 4) FAO hosts the Codex Alimentarius Committee, the International Plant Protection Convention, in addition to the technical linkage with the World Animal Health Organization.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: general implementation and monitoring of activities, procurement (services, works and supplies), contracting, paying, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. In order to achieve objectives described in section 4.2, FAO will directly provide technical assistance and technical advice to beneficiaries. FAO will also contract local stakeholders (including NGOs) to implement some specific technical assistance tasks.

5.3.2 – Pillar 2: Access to Water in Gaza

5.3.2.1. Indirect management with an international organisation

Pillar 2 of this action may be implemented in indirect management with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

This implementation entails "The construction of a Phase III for the Short Term Low Volume (STLV) Sea water Desalination Plant for Southern Governorates of the Gaza strip". This

implementation is justified because (i) the substantial proven achievement in the implementation of STLV- Phase I by UNICEF, (ii) the economy of scale and the savings on activities already implemented during the Phase I and to be implemented during the Phase II and (iii) the needs to use an actor already well-implemented in the Gaza Strip and with the necessary leverage with regards to the material entry in Gaza.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: general implementation and monitoring of activities, procurement (service and work tenders), contracting, paying, reporting, monitoring and evaluation. Activities to be performed will comprise works tender to achieve the Result 1 (Construction of Phase III of the Short Term Low Volume of the desalination plant and installation of renewable energy), service tender to achieve the Result 3 (Public awareness campaigns) and under the Result 2 (Provision of operations and management training for PWA/CMWU staff) UNICEF team will directly provide technical assistance and technical advice and will be fully responsible for tenders, contracts, payment and co-ordination.

5.3.3. – Pillar 3: Access to Land in Area C

5.3.3.1. Grants: call for proposals Land and Water Development Programme (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grants, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

Its general objective is to promote social and economic development in Area C through supporting agriculture growth and profitability by provision of adequate sustainable means for the access to and the utilisation of land and water.

(b) Eligibility conditions

Organisations such as: non-governmental organisation, public sector operator, local authority, international (inter-governmental) organisation as defined by Article 43 of the Rules of application of the EU Financial Regulation¹⁵.

Subject to information to be published in the call for proposals, the indicative amount of the EU contribution per grant is up to a maximum of EUR 1,900,000 and the grants may be awarded to sole beneficiaries and to consortia of beneficiaries (co-ordinator and co-beneficiaries). The indicative duration of the grant (its implementation period) is 42 months.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants under this call is 90%.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award Decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative timing to launch the call

First half of 2017

¹⁵

International organisations are international public-sector organisations set up by intergovernmental agreements as well as specialised agencies set up by them; the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are also recognised as international organisations.

5.3.3.2. Indirect management with an international organisation

A part of this pillar may be implemented in indirect management with UN-Habitat in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails improving resilience and tenure security of Palestinian communities in Area C through spatial-economic planning at local and regional level, and strengthening the capacity of the MoLG.

This implementation is justified because UN-Habitat is the main implementing partner in the context of spatial planning in Area C as well as mobilizing donors support for implementing statutory and non-statutory plans. Furthermore, UN-Habitat has previously implemented the project "Spatial Planning Support Programme to Palestinian Communities in Area C" financed by EU.

The entrusted international organisation is currently undergoing the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. The Commission's authorising officer responsible deems that, based on the compliance with the ex-ante assessment based on Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1605/2002 and long-lasting problem-free co-operation, the international organisation can be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks under indirect management.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: general implementation and monitoring of activities, procurement (services and supplies), contracting, paying, reporting and evaluation. UN-Habitat will use its own staff (local and international) as implementing partner mainly for advocacy and policy work; co-ordination with others donors and international organisations will be carried out as well. Moreover, it will recruit additional temporary staff for specific positions. The organisation will contract local stakeholders to design the public spaces, cluster plan and city-region plan. It will be supported by NGOs for field activities with the communities. Finally, UN-Habitat will purchase the equipment to increase the capacity of the GeoMoLG.

5.3.3.3. Indirect management with a Member State agency

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with Belgium Technical Cooperation (BTC) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails the operation and management of the EU's Monitoring system in Area C. The system will be used to follow up the implementation of EU and EU MS projects and project threats and to plan future interventions for Palestinian communities in Area C. This implementation is justified because BTC is actually managing the project "Final design, establishment and operation of a comprehensive EU project monitoring system for Area C" financed by EU. Therefore, to operate the monitoring system, this is the best option recommended in terms of efficiency and efficacy, as well as in terms of lesson learned.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: general implementation and monitoring of activities, procurement (services and supplies), contracting, paying, reporting and evaluation. BTC will use its own staff and it will recruit additional temporary staff for specific positions in the IT field. Supplies in terms of hardware and security software to enhance information security could be purchased depending on who will be the operating body of the system.

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realization of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.5 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, (in EUR)
5.3.1 Pillar 1: Access to Markets for Palestinian agribusiness	3,700,000	
5.3.1.1 Indirect management with FAO	3,700,000	
5.3.2. –Pillar 2: Access to Water in Gaza strip	9,700,000	
5.3.2.1 – Indirect management with UNICEF	9,700,000	100,000
5.3.3. – Pillar 3: Access to Land in Area C	5,800,000	
5.3.3.1. – Call for proposals (direct management)	3,800,000	425,000
5.3.3.2. – Indirect management with UN-Habitat	1,500,000	
5.3.3.3. – Indirect management with BTC	500,000	
5.8 – Evaluation, 5.9 - Audit	180,000	
5.10 – Communication and visibility ¹⁶	300,000	N.A.
Contingencies	320,000	N.A.
Totals	20,000,000	525,000

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Pillar 1: Access to Markets for Palestinian agribusiness: The Ministry of Agriculture and the donors funding this project will provide strategic guidance and co-ordination through a Steering Committee and a Joint Technical Team. Representative organisations of civil society, consumers, representative organisations of agribusinesses and institutional actors (MoNE, MoH and PSI) will be represented.

Pillar 2: Access to Water in Gaza: A Steering Committee will be established with the main objective to oversee the various phases of the STLV-Phase III implementation and resolve the issues arising at the policy level. For a transparent and effective implementation of the STLV-Phase III, a Project Management Committee (PMC) will also be established. The main mandate of the PMC is to ensure technical standards, provide technical inputs and review of project progress.

Pillar 3: Access to Land in Area C: A Steering Committee (SC) will be established with the main objective to oversee the implementation of the various components of the intervention (Planning and Land Development) and resolve the issues arising at the policy level. This SC will include among others MoLG, MoA, EU, CSOs and possible other co-financers. Two project management committees will be established. The first is for the planning exercise including the technical teams of the MoLG and implementing agencies, and the second is for the land development intervention including the technical teams of the MoA and implementing agencies.

¹⁶ Communication and visibility are pooled together and covers also the needs relating to the AD "Support to East Jerusalem" and AD "Strengthening Governance of the Palestinian Authority".

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partners' responsibilities. To this aim, each implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the part of the action under its responsibility and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced and the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). The report shall allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation. The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.8 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, different evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via an implementing partner. Furthermore, one final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components contracted by the Commission. The Commission shall inform the implementing partners at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partners shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and *inter alia* provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities. The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, one contract for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract at the end of the operational implementation period of this action. Indicatively 4th trimester of 2021.

5.9 . Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, 3 contracts (one for each pillar) for audit services might be concluded under a framework contract during or at the end of the operational implementation period of this action.

5.10 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.5 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or

entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

Indicatively, one or two service contracts for visibility and communication activities will be concluded during the operational implementation period of this action. The launch of the procedure is envisaged in 4th trimester 2017.

Communication and visibility covers included in this action document will also cover the needs of the AD "Support to East Jerusalem" and AD "Strengthening Governance of the Palestinian Authority".

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	The broader, long-term change which will stem from a number of interventions by the partner government and development partners, which the EU funded action will (indirectly) influence.	Measures the long-term change at country or sector level. For example, literacy rate disaggregated by sex. However, it is normally not appropriate for the project itself to try and collect this information.	Ideally, to be drawn from the partner's strategy	Ideally, to be drawn from the partner's strategy	To be drawn from the partner's strategy.	
<i>Pillar 1: Access to Markets for Palestinian Agribusiness</i>						

Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	To enhance capacities and competitiveness of Palestinian agribusinesses	<p>I1. increase # of Palestinian agribusinesses reporting enhanced competitiveness and access to local markets (disaggregated by type and size)</p> <p>I1. increase # of Palestinian agribusinesses reporting enhanced competitiveness and access to international markets (disaggregated by type and size)</p> <p>I3. # and type of capacities developed by the targeted agribusinesses</p> <p>I4. # and type of market oriented services enhanced</p>	<p>B1. 2016: 0</p> <p>B1. 2016: 0</p> <p>B3. 2016: 0</p> <p>B4. 2016: 0</p>	<p>T1. 2019: 80</p> <p>T1: 2019: 20</p> <p>T3. 2019: 5</p> <p>T4. 2019: 5</p>	<p>-Baseline and endline surveys</p> <p>-Records of targeted agribusinesses</p> <p>-Records from MoA, PSI and other service providers</p> <p>-Project progress and final reports</p>	<p>Buy-in of targeted agribusinesses along with the related governmental and non-governmental actors</p> <p>Political and security conditions remain conducive and witness no significant deterioration</p>
Outputs	R1: Improved agribusiness' capacities to access internal markets, with a possible positive effect on access to external markets	<p>I11. Percentage increase in the average annual transactions (# and value) of the targeted Palestinian agribusinesses in local and international markets</p> <p>I12 Number of agribusinesses benefitting from strengthened quality certification services</p> <p>I13 # of Palestinian agricultural produce</p>	<p>B11. 2016:0</p> <p>B12. 2016: 0</p> <p>B13. 2016: 1</p>	<p>T11. 2019: 10% per year</p> <p>T12. 2019: 40</p> <p>T13. 2019: 15</p>	<p>R1:</p> <p>-Records of targeted agribusinesses</p> <p>-Baseline and endline surveys</p> <p>-Records of targeted agribusinesses</p>	<p>R1:</p> <p>No significant deterioration of the current political and security context;</p> <p>Stakeholders remain committed to the project's objective and results.</p>

	R2: Improved and conducive environment for agribusiness' competitiveness	marketed locally with the local quality mark				
		I14. # and type of producer groups and agribusinesses reporting improved market information and linkages support services	B14. 2016: 0	T14. 2019:100		
		I21. # of quality standards with application guidelines	B21. 2016: 0	T21. 2019: 30	R2: -Quality standards application guidelines documents	R2:No significant deterioration of the current political and security context;
		I22. # of producer groups and agribusinesses reporting improvement in the safety and quality services received	B22. 2016: 0	T22. 2019: 100	-Baseline and endline surveys	Stakeholders remain committed to the project's objective and results;

Pillar 2: access to water in Gaza

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	To improve the quantity and quality of water supplied to consumers and to limit the rapid deterioration of the coastal aquifer due to over abstraction.	I1. # of families accessing safe and adequate quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes. I2. % of new connections meeting the PA and WHO water quality standards I3. % of groundwater abstraction	B1. 2014: 2,000 families have access to safe water for drinking and domestic purposes in the project area. B2. 2014: More than 90 % water has high levels of chlorides and nitrates B3. 2014: 200 million cubic meter per year of groundwater are abstracted from the aquifer	T1. 2019: around 10,000 households are connected to the new water supply systems to receive 90 l/p/d with service interruption of less than 10 percent T2. More than 90 % of the new connections in the project area meet the PA and WHO water quality standards T3. 2019: the groundwater abstraction is diminished by a minimum of 5%	PWA reports CMWU reports Project monitoring reports Number of customers registered in the registry of CMWU	(i) Security situation in Gaza remains stable or improve (ii) Electricity supply in in Gaza is improved (iii) Unpredictable Israeli policies and actions are limited

Outputs	<p>R1 - Construction of Phase III of the Short Term Low Volume of the desalination plant and installation of renewable energy</p>	<p>I11. Capacity of the desalination plant I12. Percentage of energy needs covered by renewable energy I13. Number of inhabitants (gender disaggregated data) benefiting from a direct access to water of WHO quality level</p>	<p>B11. 2016: the plant produces 6,000 m3/day B12. 2016: Renewable energy is 0% B13. 2016: Inhabitants benefits to access to water but without of WHO quality level</p>	<p>T11. 2019: the plants produce 20,000 m3/day T12. 2019: Renewable energy is a minimum of 10% T13. 2019: A minimum of 170,000 inhabitants benefits to access to water of WHO quality level</p>	<p>R1 - PWA reports - CMWU reports - Project monitoring reports - Number of customers registered in the registry of CMWU</p>	<p>(R1, 2 and 3) Availability of funds (R1) Quality of the work provided by the contractors (R1) Delays in approval from COGAT for the entry of materials in Gaza</p>
	<p>R2: Provision of operations and management training for PWA/CMWU staff.</p>	<p>I2. Number of staff fully trained and operational</p>	<p>B2. 2016: 0 staff is fully trained and operational for the management of the plant</p>	<p>T2. 2019: 100 % of the staff affected to the plant is fully trained and operational</p>	<p>R2 - PWA reports - CMWU reports - Project monitoring reports</p>	<p>(R2) Appropriate staff recruited for the project)</p>
	<p>R3 – The water rights and water obligations at household level are promoted</p>	<p>I31. % of citizens (gender disaggregated data) aware of water rights and obligations I32. % of the bills are collected in Rafah and Khan Younis based on an appropriate tariff</p>	<p>B31. 2016: 50 % of citizens aware of their water rights and obligation B32. 2016: 50 % of the bills are collected in Rafah and Khan Younis</p>	<p>T31. 2019: 90 % of citizens aware of their water rights and obligation T32. 2019: 90 % of the bills are collected in Rafah and Khan Younis</p>	<p>R3 - PWA reports - CMWU reports - Specific reports on the awareness campaigns - CMWU bookkeeping</p>	<p>(R3) Willingness of the citizens to change behaviour</p>

Pillar 3: Access to land in Area C						
	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	To improve resilience and tenure security of Palestinian communities in Area C through spatial-economic planning and sustainable agriculture development interventions	<p>I1. Over 30,000 dunums¹⁷ within the Palestinian communities in Area C are planned/zoned[*]</p> <p>I2. Increased percentage¹⁸ of built environment within Palestinian communities in Area C planned/zoned</p> <p>I3. Over 50 percent of the West Bank mass area is coherently planned, in terms of future spatial-economic strategic interventions</p> <p>I4. Decreased percentage of demolition orders against Palestinian properties in the planned Palestinian communities in Area C</p> <p>I5. Number of dunums where sustainable land management practices have been introduced[*] ^{**}</p> <p>I6. Increased the income of</p>	<p>B1&2. 2016: 30 Palestinian communities in Area C remain not planned/zoned</p> <p>B3. 2016: 50 percent of the West Bank mass area is not yet planned, in terms of future spatial-economic strategic interventions</p> <p>B4. 2016: Percentage of Palestinian structures vulnerable to demolition orders in the un-planned Palestinian communities in Area C</p>	<p>T1&2. 2019: Decrease of 16 per cent of Palestinian communities not planned</p> <p>T3. 2019: 100 % of the West Bank mass area is coherently planned, in terms of future spatial-economic strategic interventions</p> <p>T4. 2019: Percentage of Palestinian structures vulnerable to demolition orders in the Palestinian communities in</p>	<p>GeoMoLG database</p> <p>Palestinian Central Bureau Statistics, UN OCHA, and MoLG Vulnerability Profile Project (VPP) survey Base line surveys and project reports</p> <p>MOA and other bodies reports</p>	<p>Palestinian communities maintain confidence that plans will result in improvement of their lives</p> <p>Update to the VPP survey will take place periodically by the corresponding agencies</p> <p>Palestinian farmer communities maintain confidence that land</p>

¹⁷ 1 Dunum = 0.1 hectares

¹⁸ Since the targeted communities are not yet identified, the exact percentage cannot be known at this stage

		small-medium famers by the provision of access to land and water infrastructure and post-harvest infrastructure	B5. The targeted area is either not profitability utilised or not cultivated. B6. No major income is generated from the targeted lands as a result of agriculture activities.	Area C is decreased (see footnote 40) T5. About 150 dunums are cultivated, and about 5,000 cubic meters of water as supplementary sources. Besides, about 40 Km of access roads are opened and used. T6. The living conditions of the targeted farmers are enhanced through affording reasonable source of income from their land.		development will result in improvement on the ground. Climatic conditions are favourable for farming
Outputs:	R1. Improved conditions of Palestinian communities in Area C in terms of planning.	I1-1: 5 New Local (Detailed) Outline Plans prepared I1-2: 25 Local (Detailed) Outline Plans are consolidated to advance discussions with the ICA I1-3: 4 Public Spaces locally designed I1-4: 1 Cluster Plan for a group of local Palestinian communities in Area C I1-5: 3 new city-region plans at the Governorate level	B1-1. 2016: Over 75,000 dunums of Palestinian built-up area is not planned/zoned in Area C B1-2. 2016: Over 300 sectoral meetings with technical specialists took place since 2011 B1-3. 2016: 20	T1-1. 2019: Over 10,000 dunums of Palestinian built-up area is planned/zoned in Area C T1-2. 2019: Over 400 sectoral meetings with technical specialists will take place by 2019	Outline Plans including transportations and water & sewage plans. Planning community reports	(i) Sustained periods of increased stability in Area C, making access to Palestinian communities feasible (ii) Full support and

		prepared	<p>dunums of public spaces are not detailed designed and implemented in 4 Palestinian villages in Area C</p> <p>B1-4. 2016: 12 percent of local communities behind the most Northern part of the Separation Barrier are planned separately</p> <p>B1-5. 2016: 25 per cent of Palestinians in the West Bank are targeted in terms of future spatial-economic strategic interventions at the city-region level</p>	<p>T1-3. 2019: 20 % of public spaces are designed, implemented and managed by 4 local communities in Area C</p> <p>T1-4. 2019: 100 % of local communities behind the most Northern part of the Separation Barrier are coherently planned</p> <p>T1-5. 2019: 100 per cent of Palestinians in the West Bank are targeted in terms of future spatial-economic strategic interventions at the city-region level</p>		
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	<p>R2. Strengthened capacity of the MoLG to monitor, quality control, perform planning functions and undertake advocacy work.</p>	<p>I2-1: 1 National Spatial Framework is prepared I2-2: 1 Policy document on tenure security for Bedouin and pastoral communities is prepared I2-3: 4 advocacy-oriented newsletters are published to defend the building and planning rights of the Palestinian communities in Area C I2-4: Monitoring system in place for Area C</p>	<p>B2-1. 2016: National Spatial Framework is not yet concluded B2-2. 2016: Main national partners (MoLG and Palestinian Land Authority) are not yet engaged in a collaborative discussion B2-3. 2016: 4 advocacy-oriented newsletters on Area C are prepared in collaboration with MoLG. B2-4: Prototype designed and software produced.</p>	<p>T2-1. 2019: Launch the final document of the National Spatial Framework by GoP/MoLG T2-2. 2019: Main national partners (MoLG and Palestinian Land Authority) substantially contribute to the policy document on tenure security for Bedouin and pastoral communities T2-3. 2019: 8 advocacy-oriented newsletters on Area C are prepared in collaboration with MoLG. T2-4: 2018 Monitoring system working and producing report</p>	<p>& Project monitoring reports Report of Area C demolitions, stop order and Area C indicators National Spatial Framework document Policy document re tenure security</p>	<p>Co-operation of the Palestinian local communities and MoLG with the involved Palestinian planning agencies (iii) Available qualified staff in the MOA with potential capabilities and leadership to deal with areas of policies, policy impact assessment, planning and monitoring & evaluation.</p>
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	<p>R3. Improved access to land and improved agriculture practices.</p>	<p>I3-1: Number of dunums covered by small rainwater harvesting storage facilities (cisterns, reservoirs, small dams; etc)</p> <p>I3-2: Quantity of supplementary and secondary water resources (cubic meters)</p> <p>I3-3: Number of kilometres of agriculture roads rehabilitated</p> <p>I3-4: Number of people receiving rural advisory services</p>	<p>B3-1 The targeted area is not profitability utilised.</p> <p>B3-2 No supplementary/secondary irrigation</p> <p>B3-3 Limited access and improper agricultural roads</p>	<p>T3-1: About 150 dunums are cultivated</p> <p>T3-2: About 5,000 cubic meters of water as supplementary sources</p> <p>T3-3: About 40 Km of access roads are opened and used</p>	<p>Newsletters</p> <p>Ad hoc statistical and analytical reports of Area C</p>	
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