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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 4

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2015 Part II in favour of Palestine¹

Action Document for "Support to East Jerusalem"

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

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 grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.3.5, 5.3.6.

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Support to East Jerusalem CRIS number: ENI/2015/038-312 financed under European Neighbourhood Instrument
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Jerusalem, Palestine The action shall be carried out at the following location: Jerusalem
3. Programming document	Single Support Framework 2014-2015
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Non-Focal Sector: Support to East Jerusalem
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 11,094,444 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 10,000,000 This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 1,094,444
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Direct management – grants – direct award Direct management – procurement of services

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

7. DAC code(s)	Main DAC code – 16010 Social services			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Not applicable			

SUMMARY

By adopting a multi-sector approach to sustain and develop the resilience of Palestinians in East Jerusalem, the project seeks to prevent the population from being further coerced into leaving the city, thus jeopardizing the chances to safeguard the Palestinian identity of Jerusalem in potential, future talks on the status of the city.

Through targeted interventions in the following sectors: (i) education and recreational services, (ii) vocational training, (iii) education, (iv) socio-economic empowerment, (v) youth, and (vi) environment, the project responds to the continued deterioration of socio-economic trends, caused by insufficient investment in community services, inadequate municipal public services, low labour force participation, limited opportunities and protection for women and vulnerable groups, low private investment and minimal economic development.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

East Jerusalem has traditionally served as the focus of political, commercial, religious and cultural life for the population of Palestine. Since the 1967 occupation and its annexation by the Israeli government in 1980, East Jerusalem depends de facto on the Israeli municipality for its governance and the delivery of public services, although this annexation has never been recognised by the international community.

Israel has followed a policy of isolating East Jerusalem 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. This physical separation has severely affected the economic activities of East Jerusalem, as well as weakened the social fabric and cultural identity of its Palestinian community. Moreover, East Jerusalem has been even more marginalized by the asymmetric delivery of public services provided by the Israeli municipality to Jerusalem's Palestinian population. This complexity in the political reality and its resulting instability exacerbate the vulnerability of the fragmented communities and of the marginalized groups, notably population of the Old City and refugee camps. Recent trends in violent confrontations, substantial land confiscation, increased house evictions and demolitions in highly populated urban neighbourhoods, further abate the Palestinian community in the city. As for the East Jerusalem private sector, it is characterised by very low levels of investment, workers skills deficit across sectors, high unemployment rates, the burdening permits regime, the limited access to land and building permits and the segregation from the West Bank market. Finally, the financial crisis of the PA is severely affecting East Jerusalem hospitals, the remaining bastion of Palestinian service provision in occupied East Jerusalem. This overall deteriorating situation and the absence of national reference feed in the lack of community empowerment and the absence of community leadership.

The necessary political support to encourage actions in East Jerusalem has been regularly reiterated in the Council of the European Union's conclusions on the Middle East Peace Process since 2010. Hence, the European Union (EU) has clearly recalled that it has never recognised the annexation of East Jerusalem and has reaffirmed its commitment to Jerusalem as the future capital of two states. Pending a final status agreement, East Jerusalem should remain an integral part of Palestine and should be maintained as a centre of life for its population.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The *Palestinian National Development Plan (PNDP) 2014-2016*, that includes the PA's new Governance Strategy for 2014-2016 (and financial commitments associated with it) puts forward as priority sectors: (i) governance, (ii) social sector, (iii) economic sector, and (iv) infrastructure.

The PNDP sets the expansion of Palestinian sovereignty over Jerusalem as a priority. Yet, the *Strategic Multi-Sectorial Development Plan (SMDP)*, which remains identified in the PNDP 2014-2016 as the specific planning instrument for East Jerusalem, expired in 2013. Although the PNDP calls for "initiatives and setting up plans and programmes" to "activate and mobilise Palestinian, Arab and international political, financial and moral support", there is still no indication of the development of updated strategic instruments for East Jerusalem; this despite the intention to do so was expressed by the Office of the President of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The *Joint Action Plan*, signed between the PA and the EU in March 2013, puts emphasis on "political support for the convening of elections, including in East Jerusalem" and on support to "the political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people in East Jerusalem, in line with the Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions of December 2009".

This idea is reflected in the *EU Single Support Framework 2014-2015*, which includes a non-focal sector dedicated to the support to East Jerusalem. The EU aims at adopting a more strategic approach to sustain the presence of the Palestinian population and to protect the Palestinian identity of the city, responding to the EU

political commitment on the status of East Jerusalem and to the European Neighbourhood Policy Joint Action Plan (priority 8).

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The direct beneficiary of the present action is the Palestinian population living in East Jerusalem, especially children, youth, women, vulnerable communities and, more comprehensively, people whose fundamental rights are being violated.

In the absence of formal Palestinian Institutions (closed down by the Israeli authorities since 2001), the key stakeholders remain primarily community-based organisations, local and international NGOs and international organisations supporting East Jerusalem communities.

Civil society organisations have suffered from the growing isolation of the city in the past ten years, as well as from a number of measures taken by the Israeli authorities against Palestinian organisations. Coupled with insufficient international funding for East Jerusalem organisations, this resulted in the closure and/or transfer to the West Bank of numerous organisations, further weakening the Palestinian institutional and social fabric in Jerusalem.

Coordination with the few remaining institutions, such as the Jerusalem Directorate of Education or the (officially closed) Arab Chamber of Commerce, is an important component of this action, which promotes their empowerment whenever possible.

The EU directly refers to the Office of the President of the PLO for matters related to the EU Programme of Support to East Jerusalem. The link with the Office of the President of the PLO and its continued commitment to East Jerusalem is critical and should be fostered. Co-ordination with PA line Ministries takes place as and when most appropriate.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The EU support to East Jerusalem is purposefully multi-sectoral. Two/three priority sectors are identified yearly in coordination with the Office of the President of the PLO (and following civil society consultations), and actions in these areas are then selected. Synergies are therefore ensured not only between actions of the same year, but mostly in the overall context of all on-going actions under the programme. Strong coherence has been developed over the years, thanks to this cyclical approach, which also allowed the EU to be present in the most relevant sectors at almost any given time.

East Jerusalem's strangled economy features high unemployment and rising poverty rates, and is neglected by the Israeli municipality. 75.3% of East Jerusalem residents, and 82.4% of East Jerusalem children, live below the poverty line². In 2012, the percentage of unemployment in the governorate of Jerusalem was 23.8% and is currently especially high among the young (aged 20-24: 36.4%), uneducated (9-7 years of schooling: 22.4%) and women (19.9%)³.

The specific political and regulatory environment in East Jerusalem constrains possibilities for development and discourages investments and economic planning.

² The Association for Civil Rights in Israel, East Jerusalem 2014 – By the Numbers, 24 May, 2014.

³ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook 2013, June 2013, pg. 129, 133, and 134.

The resilience of the population relies on enhancing potential for economic development, maintaining a skilled workforce, modernising existing industries, improving the competitive capacities of businesses and enhancing the entrepreneurial culture.

Palestinian women in East Jerusalem face particular challenges. Indeed, over and above the factors that negatively affect all Palestinian women (discriminatory legislation, weak performance of state institutions and services, patriarchal social and cultural traditions, and the effects of the Israeli occupation), women in East Jerusalem have to deal with specific issues related to their own socio-political context: residency rights, house demolitions and evictions, increased gender-based violence, lack of services for women, and the multiplicity of legislations related to personal status matters.

By living in occupied East Jerusalem many young boys and girls feel torn between their individual and national identities. They are at risk of being alienated from their society and becoming increasingly violent in response to institutionalised discrimination, economic stagnation and lack of any perspective.

The education system in East Jerusalem has been severely affected by Israeli policy and is currently fragmented into four types of service providers, lacking any coordination. The Palestinian Authority (PA) has no official responsibility on the 12,355 pupils registered in the 44 Awqaf⁴ schools of East Jerusalem, as it is officially forbidden to operate there. Hence, schools lack basic resources and can barely deal with the increasing discomfort, challenges and social exclusion suffered by pupils. Main challenges faced by the system in EJ concern school dropout, shortage of classrooms⁵, access to school, movement restrictions and transportation for teachers and students, shortage of trained teachers, inadequate number of inclusive education/resource room teachers and absence of alternative educational frameworks able to deal with students with special needs.

During the last few months of 2014, the number of arrested minors increased dramatically in EJ. Once arrested, a minor might be moving many times from prison to home arrest before being sentenced. As no specific services are provided to those minors and their families, this youth is currently denied its right to education for “security reasons”⁶.

Open spaces are extremely rare in East Jerusalem. The absence of recreational and sport facilities in a city where over 60% of the population is under 25 years old, living in a state of continued political tension and in poor socio-economic conditions is a further strong element of pressure.

All these problems are even more acute in highly marginalised areas such as Silwan, the Old City and the Shu'fat refugee camp. In the latter, overcrowding also impedes the set-up of an effective waste management system, thus further worsening hygienic conditions and environmental degradation.

⁴ Awqaf schools in EJ are the public schools *de facto* administrated by the PA Ministry of Education and Higher Education through the Jerusalem Directorate of Education.

⁵ In 2010 the Israeli Supreme Court ruled in favour of a human rights organisation's petition denouncing the chronic shortage of 1000 classrooms in East Jerusalem.

⁶ According to the organisation Addameer, at least 20% of Palestinian children under home arrest are prevented from attending school.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Negative political developments leading to increased violence.	H	Maintain recourse to use of European umbrella organisations.
Hardened Israeli policies on access to Jerusalem for persons and goods.	H	Encourage recruitment by implementing partners of Jerusalem ID holders, encourage pragmatic approach and procurement of non-Palestinian products if necessary. Maintain continuous coordination with donors, increase communication on EU support to East Jerusalem.
Assumptions		
Coordination among donors and communication on EU strategic intervention in Jerusalem are continuously strengthened.		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

Lessons learnt have been drawn from an external evaluation of the EU funded programme to support the delivery of public services in East Jerusalem between 2007 and 2011. In addition, projects' external evaluations, sectoral studies carried out by NGOs and consultations with civil society organisations and other donors provide useful feedback on the programme.

Furthermore, reports from Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) of on-going projects are used to support identification and formulation of new actions in East Jerusalem.

The lessons learnt for actions in East Jerusalem can be summarised as follows:

- While the EU shall maintain its method of implementation working through partnerships between European/International and local organisations (thus creating an umbrella mechanism), it should also consider working directly with Palestinian partners when conditions matching the highly sensitive and political context allow.
- The EU must maintain flexible and creative means of implementation. More specifically, the initial idea of working across sectors, combined with the most recent geographical approach, have allowed interventions to respond to various needs in East Jerusalem, ensuring relevance and responsiveness.
- It is critical to enhance co-ordination of on-going operations in East Jerusalem, in order to avoid duplication and increase the potential for synergies among actions.

It should be also noted that three of the interventions included in the 2015 programme (namely components 2, 3 and 4) are follow-up phases of previous EU actions in East Jerusalem, which were implemented with encouraging results. The strong relevance and effectiveness of these actions were confirmed by ROM reviews

which, also, indicated emerging elements for long term impact that would have highly benefitted from follow up/strengthening phases.

3.2 **Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination**

Responding to the aim to adopt a more strategic approach to sustain the presence of Palestinian population and the Palestinian identity of the city, and in the framework of their efforts towards Joint Programming, the EU and EU Member States developed and endorsed a *Sector Strategy Fiche on East Jerusalem* in 2014. This document formulates a joint strategy for EU-funded interventions in Jerusalem.

Furthermore, in the context of the reinforced coordination on East Jerusalem (notably through the operational Working Group on East Jerusalem led by the EU), a matrix of EU interventions in the city was updated in mid-2014 and has been used to support the identification of the present action, in coordination with other on-going and planned interventions (including EU projects under thematic funding).

Donor co-ordination in East Jerusalem remains a challenge despite the political will of major donors to engage in the city. The absence of Palestinian institution in East Jerusalem and the lack of a clear institutional framework guiding development strategies make extremely difficult donor coordination at operational level. Yet, the EU is engaged in regular bi-lateral information sharing with non-EU most significant actors, i.e. the UN family, the Welfare Association and the Islamic Development Bank.

3.3 **Cross-cutting issues**

Good governance principles are entrenched in the implementation mechanism and projects' ownership from the Palestinian civil society (in the absence of Palestinian Authority) is assured. Furthermore, good governance and the use of local systems are embedded in the design of each initiatives of this action, especially in components 3 and 5.

Gender equality will be promoted in every component of the action and gender-disaggregated data will be used when possible. In addition, the present action provides services which are vital to the social and economic rights of the Palestinian population of East Jerusalem, focussing in particular on children and women needs.

Environmental sustainability is a central cross-cutting issue for components 3, 4 and 5, as environmentally-friendly practices will be promoted through these components.

4 **DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

4.1 **Objectives/results**

The **overall objective** is to maintain the viability of the two-state solution with Jerusalem as the capital of the two states.

The **specific objective** is to strengthen the resilience of the Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem and preserve the Palestinian character of the city, and in particular:

- To improve the quality of education and recreational services in the Old city of Jerusalem (component 1).
- To foster youth and women professional skills development (component 2).
- To improve the quality of and increase access to basic education in East Jerusalem with an inclusive perspective (component 3).

- To promote the active participation of Palestinian communities and civil society in the Old City, Silwan, Al Tur, Esawiyyeh and Sur Baher to access and protect their social, legal and economic rights (component 4).
- To build capacity of Jerusalemite youth to take active role in their communities (component 5).
- To contribute to the promotion of hygiene and environmental conditions of the population of the Shu'fat refugee camp (component 6).

4.2 Main activities

Component 1: Rehabilitation of the Terra Sancta School Centre

The main activities will be organised around (i) the rehabilitation of the school building and creation of new classrooms; (ii) utilization of an empty space to create sport facilities.

Component 2: Promoting East Jerusalem innovation and sustainable economic development through TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training)

The main activities will be articulated around (i) improving perceptions of TVET careers opportunities; (ii) strengthen and expand the TVET services in East Jerusalem, (iii) foster economic development through increased empowerment of local business, women and youth.

Component 3: Inclusive Education Intervention for East Jerusalem children

The main activities will focus on (i) enhancing capacity to develop inclusive culture and practices in targeted schools, (ii) enhancing parents and members of local communities acceptance of an inclusive approach in mainstream education, (iii) developing home-based schooling for home-detained children.

Component 4: “Wujood” - Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem

The main activities will be developed under 4 components: (i) enhance the capacity of the 5 targeted communities to develop emergency response mechanisms, (ii) foster women’s rights and gender equality, (iii) enhance employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for women and youth, (iv) strengthen the Palestinian identity of young men and women.

Component 5: Promoting change and youth leadership in East Jerusalem

The main activities will be articulated around (i) strengthening the advocacy capacities of Palestinian CBOs in East Jerusalem, (ii) building the capacity of Jerusalemite youth in political skills and critical thinking, (iii) activating the community role of Jerusalemite youth in developing community-based initiatives.

Component 6: Improvement of environment and hygiene conditions of the community of Shu'fat refugee camp

The main activities will focus on (i) analysing the current system of waste collection and management and establishing a responsible body, (ii) enhancing sustainable waste management skills and infrastructures, (iii) increasing awareness of inhabitants of Shu'fat camp on the issues of environmental protection and hygiene best practices.

4.3 Intervention logic

Logical framework in appendix.

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 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 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

The extremely sensitive political situation created by the international non-recognition of Israeli annexation of East Jerusalem and all the subsequent legal and political implications do not create a framework in which the EU would have solid legal, political and operational basis for the publication of a call for proposals. In light of this fragile context, confirmed by the repeated EU recognition of crisis situation in Palestine for several years, a sound implementation of this project calls for direct award of proposed actions.

In addition, the very limited pool of Jerusalem-based NGOs and the specific competence and capacity of the selected ones, provide further justification to the use of direct award.

5.3.1 *Component 1 - Grant: direct award "Rehabilitation of the Terra Santa School Centre" (direct management)*

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

The **general objective** of this initiative is to improve the availability and quality of social and educational services in the Old City of Jerusalem.

The **specific objectives** are to rehabilitate the Terra Santa school buildings, to improve the quality of education at the Terra Santa school, to promote sport activities among students and neighbourhood population.

The main **expected results** are improved teaching environment, creation of new classrooms, creation of a sport and recreational area in the Old City.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the **Custodia di Terra Santa**.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because on the one hand Palestine has been acknowledged to be in a "crisis situation" as referred to in Article 190(2) RAP, allowing for the use of flexible procedures in accordance with

applicable provisions; and on the other hand because the selected organisation is in a situation of legal monopoly with regards to the ownership of the school buildings and has in addition developed the specific competence and experience required to carry out rehabilitation work in the complex environment of the Old City (Article 190(1)(c) RAP).

Custodia di Terra Santa has been working in the Old city of Jerusalem for more than 30 years, mostly on supporting preservation of Palestinian heritage buildings, affordable housing and public facilities such as schools. As such, they have developed a unique experience of working with the various stakeholders in the Old city, dealing with the Israeli authorities on renovation issues, and have gained insight on the needs of these communities.

(c) Eligibility conditions

Not applicable.

(d) Essential selection and award criteria

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

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the *EU Single Support Framework 2014-2015*; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant 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.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Last trimester 2015.

5.3.2 **Component 2 - Grant: direct award** “Promoting East Jerusalem innovation and sustainable economic development through TVET” (**direct management**)

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

The **overall objective** of this initiative is to contribute to strengthening the resilience of East Jerusalem residents by fostering youth and women professional skills development and by promoting a more dynamic, sustainable market.

The **specific objective** is to consolidate the position of TVET in East Jerusalem as a main relevant-market-needs resource for the development of the youth workforce, consistent with the PA National Development Plan and the National TVET Strategy.

The main **expected results** are an increased positive attitude towards TVET, a reinforced TVET sector, an increased employability of women and youth, and a strengthened sustainable development of the local market through increased economic empowerment of local businesses, women and youth.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to **Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)**.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because on the one hand Palestine has been acknowledged to be in a "crisis situation" as referred to in Article 190(2) RAP, allowing for the use of flexible procedures in accordance with applicable provisions; and on the other hand because the action has characteristics calling for an implementing partner with technical competences and experiences on the particular TVET and business environments in Jerusalem (Article 190(1)(f) RAP).

Beyond their deep competence on TVET in Palestine, COOPI has developed a unique experience on TVET in East Jerusalem, as proven by the successful phases I and II on which the proposed component is building on. Each phase builds on the results and experience of the previous one, allowing COOPI to engage new actors (partners, associates and beneficiaries), while widening and fine-tuning each of the phases.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

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

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the *EU Single Support Framework 2014-2015*; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant 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 trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Last trimester 2015.

5.3.3 **Component 3 - Grant: direct award "Inclusive Education Intervention for East Jerusalem Children" (direct management)**

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

The **overall objective** of this initiative is to contribute to the full enjoyment of the right to education for Palestinian children in East Jerusalem.

The **specific objective** of the action is to improve the quality of and increase access to basic education in East Jerusalem with an inclusive perspective.

The **expected results** of the initiative are an enhanced capacity towards developing an inclusive culture and inclusive educational practices among educators of target schools, increased access to inclusive educational services, enhanced empowerment of parents and local communities, the setting up of functioning networking

mechanisms among Awqaf schools, and strengthened capacity of the Jerusalem Directorate of Education.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to **Terre Des Hommes Italia**.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because on the one hand Palestine has been acknowledged to be in a "crisis situation" as referred to in Article 190(2) RAP, allowing for the use of flexible procedures in accordance with applicable provisions; and on the other hand because the action has characteristics calling for an implementing partner with technical competences and experiences on the particularities of East Jerusalem educational set-up and stakeholders (Article 190(1)(f) RAP).

Terre des Hommes Italia is the organisation whose expertise on education allowed the successful introduction of the concept of inclusive education in East Jerusalem. Indeed, despite the existence of a Palestinian strategy on inclusive education, this had not been endorsed in Jerusalem schools. While doing so, Terre des Hommes Italia's contributed to strengthen the presence of the Department for East Jerusalem (from the Ministry of Education) in the city as well as its coordination with the Jerusalem directorate for education (under Jordanian Waqf). The present action is building on the success of this first phase, strengthening institutional sustainability and widening its scope.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

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

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the *EU Single Support Framework 2014-2015*; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant 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 trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Last trimester 2015.

5.3.4 **Component 4 - Grant: direct award "Wujood" – "Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem" (direct management)**

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

The **overall objective** of this initiative is to contribute to strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities in East Jerusalem.

The **specific objective** of the action is to promote the active participation of Palestinian communities and civil society in the Old City, Silwan, Al Tur, Esawiyyeh and Sur Baher to access and protect their social, legal and economic rights.

The **expected results** of the initiative are: increased preparedness to respond to emergencies through coordinated mechanism, improved awareness on women's rights and gender equality and support to women claiming their rights among East Jerusalem communities, enhanced skills and knowledge for women and youth to access available employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, strengthened Palestinian identity of young Palestinian men and women in East Jerusalem.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to **Oxfam Novib**.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because on the one hand Palestine has been acknowledged to be in a "crisis situation" as referred to in Article 190(2) RAP, allowing for the use of flexible procedures in accordance with applicable provisions; and on the other hand because the action has characteristics calling for an implementing partner with technical competences and managing experiences on the particularities of East Jerusalem communities and stakeholders (Article 190(1)(f) RAP).

In its pilot consortium project, Oxfam Novib had engaged with 6 local partners in an action addressing community resilience with a geographical, multi-sectoral approach. The encouraging results of this innovative intervention in a challenging environment and the experience gained by Oxfam Novib called for the development of a second phase that would strengthen the capacity building of its local partners, while including new local partners and extending the action to a new, particularly marginalised area, At-Tur neighbourhood.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

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

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the *EU Single Support Framework 2014-2015*; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 90%.

In accordance with Article 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 trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Last trimester 2015.

5.3.5 **Component 5 - Grant: direct award** “Promoting change and Youth leadership in East Jerusalem” (direct management)

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

The **overall objective** of this initiative is to support change for Palestinians living in Jerusalem by promoting community leadership and advocating for the political, economic and social rights of Jerusalemites under international humanitarian law.

The **specific objectives** of the action are to empower Jerusalem Youth and CBOs to play an active role in their communities and influence policy makers, to engage with and hold international duty bearers accountable to uphold the rights of Jerusalemites living in East Jerusalem, to strengthen the operational capacity of East Jerusalem civil society towards advocacy and campaigning, to build the capacity of Jerusalemite youth in life and political skills, and raise awareness about their rights, to activate the community role of Jerusalemite youth in designing, developing and implementing research, community-based initiatives and campaigns, to promote strategy oriented critical thinking among Jerusalemite youth.

The **expected results** of the initiative are strengthened CSO/CBOs networks that jointly work to address key issues in East Jerusalem in coordinated advocacy, enhanced leadership skills of 250 Jerusalemite youth, improved capacities of CBOs to respond to needs of their communities, increased international awareness on human rights violations in East Jerusalem.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to **Dan Church Aid**.

Under the responsibility of the Commission’s authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because on the one hand Palestine has been acknowledged to be in a "crisis situation" as referred to in Article 190(2) RAP, allowing for the use of flexible procedures in accordance with applicable provisions; and on the other hand because the action has characteristics calling for an implementing partner with technical competences and experiences on the particularities of Jerusalemite youth and communities dynamics (Article 190(1)(f) RAP).

Dan Church Aid is one of the few European organisations that deepened its involvement in East Jerusalem over the past 6 years, developing very strong links with local partners and good understanding of communities' dynamics. Dan Church Aid engagement in building capacity of local NGOs and empowering local CBOs is also very valuable in the context of East Jerusalem. Furthermore, Dan Church Aid has the competence and experience required to shelter its local partners and to develop the local and international advocacy component that is essential in this politically sensitive action.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

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

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the *EU Single Support Framework 2014-2015*; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant 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 trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Last trimester 2015.

5.3.6 **Component 6 - Grant: direct award** “Improvement of environment and hygiene conditions of the community of Shu’fat refugee camp” (**direct management**)

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

The **overall objective** of this initiative is to contribute to the promotion of hygienic and environmental conditions of the population of Shu’fat refugee camp.

The **specific objective** of the action is to foster involvement of institutional and non-institutional actors through infrastructural and soft activities.

The **expected results** of the initiative are a strengthened waste collection system in the Refugee Camp, an increased awareness of inhabitants of Shu'fat camp on the issues of environmental protection and hygiene best practices, rehabilitated areas are used to the benefit of the urban population.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to **CESVI**.

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because on the one hand Palestine has been acknowledged to be in a "crisis situation" as referred to in Article 190(2) RAP, allowing for the use of flexible procedures in accordance with applicable provisions; and on the other hand because the action has characteristics calling for an implementing partner with technical competences and experiences on the particularities of East Jerusalem waste management and environmental issues (Article 190(1)(f) RAP).

CESVI has gained experience on environmental issues in Palestine through interventions in the area of Hebron. Although the context in East Jerusalem is different, their unique technical expertise has been adjusted to the very specific context of the Shu'fat refugee camp. They have experience working with local partners and stakeholders in the environment sector and have the competence to coordinate work with local partners and UNWRA.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

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

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the *EU Single Support Framework 2014-2015*; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant 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 trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Last trimester 2015.

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 currency identified
5.3 – Grants composed of	9,850,000	
5.3.1 – Direct grant “ <i>Rehabilitation of the Terra Santa School Centre</i> ” (direct management)	1,750,000	194,444
5.3.2 – Direct grant “ <i>Promoting East Jerusalem innovation and sustainable economic development through TVET</i> ” (direct management)	1,500,000	166,667
5.3.3 – Direct grant “ <i>Inclusive Education Intervention for East Jerusalem Children</i> ” (direct management)	1,200,000	133,333
5.3.4 – Direct grant “ <i>“Wujood” - Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable</i> ”	2,500,000	277,778

<i>Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem</i> ” (direct management)		
5.3.5 – Direct grant “ <i>Promoting change and Youth leadership in East Jerusalem</i> ” (direct management)	1,500,000	166,667
5.3.6 – Direct grant “ <i>Improvement of environment and hygiene conditions of the community of Shu’fat refugee camp</i> ” (direct management)	1,400,000	155,555
5.8 – Evaluation, 5.9 - Audit	45,000	N.A.
5.10 – Communication and visibility	100,000	N.A.
Contingencies	5,000	N.A.
Totals	10,000,000	1,094,444

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Not applicable.

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 partner’s responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action 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, as well as 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 be laid out in such a way as to 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, an ex-post evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components contracted by the Commission. Final evaluations of the action’s components will be carried out by the implementing partners.

They will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that there is no formal strategic framework for actions in East Jerusalem.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 1 month in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner 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, in the closure phase of the action.

5.9 Audit

Grant agreements under direct management will include expenditure verifications.

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, contracts for audit services (if found necessary) shall be concluded in 2019.

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.

Visibility of and communication on EU actions in East Jerusalem shall be implemented by way of procurement (services) but could also potentially be implemented by way of small grants. Such visibility and communication measures would be implemented notwithstanding legal obligations on communication and visibility under each components of this action.

Subject in generic terms	Type	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Visibility and	Services	2 or 3	From 2016 onwards

Communication	Grants – direct award	1 or 2	From 2016 onwards
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(a) Objectives of visibility and communication measures, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

The **overall objective** of these measures is to contribute to increase awareness on EU support to East Jerusalem.

The **specific objectives** of these measures are to increase visibility of the EU program to support East Jerusalem, to promote awareness of EU position on East Jerusalem and to communicate on EU strategic involvement in East Jerusalem.

The **expected results** of the initiative are an increased awareness among the Palestinian population of EU support to the Palestinian living in Jerusalem, a strengthened understanding among the general public on EU support to East Jerusalem

(b) Justification of modalities of intervention

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because on the one hand Palestine has been acknowledged to be in a "crisis situation" as referred to in Article 190(2) RAP, allowing for the use of flexible procedures in accordance with applicable provisions; and on the other hand because the action has characteristics calling for implementing partners with technical competences and experiences on the problematics of East Jerusalem.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

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

In case of grants, the essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the EU Single Support Framework 2014-2015; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant 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 trimester to conclude the grant agreement

From 2016 onward.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ⁷

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 without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To maintain the viability of the two-state solution with Jerusalem as the capital of the two states by strengthening the resilience of the Palestinian East Jerusalem residents and preserve the Palestinian character of the city.	Palestinian population living in East Jerusalem. Palestinian population living under poverty line in Jerusalem. Number of registered businesses in East Jerusalem.	75.3% in 2014	Increase in basic data reflecting level of living conditions.	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. The Association for Civil Rights in Israel. The Arab Chamber of Commerce of Jerusalem.	

⁷ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</p>	<p>SO1: To improve the availability and quality of social services in the Old city of Jerusalem.</p> <p>SO2: To foster youth and women professional skills development.</p> <p>SO3: To contribute to the full enjoyment of the right to basic education for Palestinian children in East Jerusalem.</p> <p>SO4: To strengthen the resilience and active social participation of Palestinians in the most vulnerable EJ communities.</p> <p>SO5: To contribute to the mobilization of the leading potential of Jerusalem youth for community change.</p> <p>SO6: To contribute to the promotion of hygienic and environmental conditions in the Shu'fat refugee camp.</p>	<p>IO1.1: Number of classrooms in the Old City. IO1.2: Number of children in recreational activities.</p> <p>IO2.1: Employment rate for youth disaggregated by sex. Women employment rate.</p> <p>IO3.1: Number of children enrolled in primary schools. IO3.2: Number of drop-outs in primary schools.</p> <p>IO4.1: Improved management of emergency situations. (how do you assess it?) IO4.2: Increased number of families pursuing realization of their residency rights. IO4.5: Diminution of numbers of families living under the poverty line.</p> <p>IO5.1: Increased community-led initiatives. IO5.2: Increased youth participation. IO5.3: Increased international awareness on East Jerusalem.</p> <p>IO6.1: Improved waste-management mechanisms and efficiency. IO6.2: Increased environmental awareness.</p>	<p>Datas in reports from institutions, IOs or NGOs for the year 2014.</p> <p>Filed court cases and court rulings in 2014.</p> <p>Initiatives launched in 2014.</p> <p>Collection of solid waste in 2014. Recycling possibilities in 2014.</p>	<p>Increase in data on availability and quality of public services. Increase in data related to socio-economic conditions.</p> <p>Increase of children completing primary schools; enrolling in secondary schools.</p> <p>Increase number of court cases and of positive rulings. Improved economic situation of families in marginalised areas.</p> <p>Increase in number of community and youth initiatives. Improvement in international press coverage.</p> <p>Increase in capacity of waste collection. Increase in recycling possibilities.</p>	<p>Yearly report from the Jerusalem Directorate for Education. Yearly report from Arab chamber of commerce. Yearly or punctual reports from IOs, NGOs and institutions.</p> <p>Reports from CBOs; youth surveys; review of international press.</p> <p>Yearly reports from UNWRA and from NGOs.</p>	<p>International NGOs and Palestinian NGOs are not prevented from operating in Jerusalem. Access of people, goods and services from the West Bank to Jerusalem do not worsen. Level of violent and security related incidents do not prevent normal implementation of projects and do not disrupt daily life in the city.</p>
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Outputs	<p>R1.1: New classrooms built. R1.2: New sport and recreational facility.</p> <p>R2.1: Upgrade of vocational courses. R2.2: Creation of outreach vocational courses. R2.3: Improved connection with labour market.</p> <p>R3.1: Improved teaching skills of teachers. R3.2: Improved inclusion of special needs pupils.</p> <p>R4.1: Improved mechanisms for emergency response. R4.2: Improved women employability. R4.3: Increased youth empowerment.</p> <p>R5.1: Development of community-based initiatives. R5.2: Strengthened community leadership. R5.3: Strengthened advocacy tools.</p> <p>R6.1: Strengthened waste collection system. R6.2: Increased environmental awareness of inhabitants.</p>	<p>IR1.1: number of classrooms built. IR1.2: number of sport facility built. IR1.3: frequency of use of recreational facility.</p> <p>IR2.1: number of courses upgraded. IR2.2: number of outreach courses developed. IR2.3: number of graduated recruited.</p> <p>IR3.1: number of on-job trainings for teachers. IR3.2: number of special needs pupils in mainstream education. IR3.3: number of resource rooms opened.</p> <p>IR4.1: number of communities equipped with functioning emergency response units. IR4.2: number of women enrolled in internship opportunities. IR4.3: number of youth initiatives.</p> <p>IR5.1: number of community-based initiatives developed. IR5.2: number of sub-grants awarded to CBOs. IR5.3: number of advocacy campaigns developed.</p> <p>IR6.1: number of machinery and equipment installed. IR6.2: number of awareness campaigns and training courses.</p>	<p>Idem as above for the respective actions. Narrative reports of each actions. Monitoring visits to each actions.</p>	<p>Idem as above for the corresponding actions.</p>	<p>Idem as above for the corresponding actions.</p>	<p>Idem as above.</p>
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