



This action is funded by the European Union

**ANNEX 1**

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2016 part 2 in favour of Palestine

**Action Document for "Strengthening Governance of the Palestinian Authority (PA)"**

**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 calls for proposals: 5.3.1.1 and in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.3.1.2 and 5.3.3

<b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>	Strengthening Governance of the Palestinian Authority CRIS number: ENI/2016/039-403 financed under European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)
<b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>	Palestine <sup>1</sup> The action shall be carried out at the following locations: West Bank and Gaza Strip
<b>3. Programming document</b>	Single Support Framework (SSF) 2014-2016
<b>4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area</b>	Focal Sector: Support to Governance at national and local level
<b>5. Amounts concerned</b>	Total estimated cost: EUR 8,460,000 Third-party contribution: EUR 360,000 Total amount of European Union (EU) budget contribution: EUR 8,100,000 The action is co-financed by grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 360,000
<b>6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation</b>	Project Modality: <i>Component 1:</i> Direct management: 1) PAGODA Grant – direct award; and 2) Grants - call for proposals;

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<b>modality(ies)</b>	<i>Component 2:</i> Indirect management with the Palestinian Authority; direct Management – procurement of services. <i>Component 3:</i> Direct management, grant – direct award.			
<b>7. a) DAC code(s)</b>	15130 - Legal and judicial development 15160 - Human rights 15210 - Security system management 16062 - Statistical capacity building			
<b>b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	41313 - OHCHR			
<b>8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	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"/>
	<b>9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b>	Not applicable		

#### SUMMARY

Support to governance is one of the focal sectors of intervention of the Single Support Framework 2014-2016 in Palestine, whereby EU support aims to contribute to build a Palestinian state based on the Rule of Law and respect for human rights within a functioning robust democracy and with strong, effective accountable right-based institutions.

The action aims at strengthening the governance of the Palestinian Authority (PA) through the following three components:

- 1) Supporting the implementation of core Human Rights Treaties
- 2) Reinforcing the Palestinian justice and security sectors

3) Supporting the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) in conducting the Population, Housing and Establishment Census in Palestine in 2017.

## 1 CONTEXT

### 1.1 Country and sector context

Palestine has been marked by the on-going 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, as well as demolitions and displacements in Area C and Jerusalem. Internal division in Palestinian politics since 2007<sup>2</sup>, 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). Growth has started to slow down since 2011 and the Palestinian economy contracted following the 2014 Gaza war. Due to population growth, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita has been shrinking since 2013<sup>3</sup>. 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.

In recent years, the capacity of the various PA security and judicial services has been strengthened through extensive international support including the provision of infrastructure and equipment, training, capacity building and institutional development. However, the legal as well as the institutional framework remain incomplete and require a clear delineation of mandates and responsibilities between the different institutions.

#### 1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Since 2008, the EU has been supporting the PA's national reform agenda with interventions aligned with the priorities of the Palestinian National Development Plan 2014-2016 of May 2014. The relevant strategic documents for the Justice and Security sectors are the Justice Sector Strategic Plan 2014-2016 and the Palestinian Security Sector Strategic Plan 2014-2016. Efforts are currently under way to

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

<sup>3</sup> GDP<sup>3</sup> 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; growth was estimated at just under 3% for 2015.

establish a monitoring and evaluation framework for the Justice Sector Strategic Plan. Similar efforts would be required for the security sector to enable an adequate follow up. 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.

In 2014, the PA released its *"Guidance Document on Integrating Human Rights in the Palestinian Development Plan"*, with a view to integrate human rights in all sectors of the forthcoming *National Policy Agenda*.

In April 2014, Palestine has acceded to seven core international human rights treaties<sup>4</sup> accepting legal obligations to promote and protect the human rights set out in the treaties for the benefit of all its citizens.

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) plays a key role in ensuring sound monitoring and evaluation of these reforms and of the overall macroeconomic and social outlook. In 2017, the PCBS is planning to conduct a *general population, housing and establishment census* covering the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. According to the UN and international best practices population, housing, and establishment census should be carried out every ten years. This is a legal obligation enshrined in the Palestinian Statistics Law. Since its establishment, the PCBS has implemented two Population censuses in 1997<sup>5</sup> and 2007 respectively.

### **1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis**

Key partners and direct beneficiaries remain primarily the PA institutions. The final beneficiary of the action will be the Palestinian population as a whole.

*Component 1:* the key stakeholders are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), and in particular the recently established unit for the human rights treaties implementation, the Prime Minister Office (PMO), relevant line ministries involved in the implementation of human rights treaties, the Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR) that has operational expertise and capacity to monitor and record human rights violations at national level, and well-established civil society Human Rights Organisations. Civil Society has clearly voiced support for the implementation of the human rights treaties and its monitoring as a priority at several occasions, notably in the recent consultations prior to the meeting of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and Rule of Law held in March 2016. Consultations with civil society ensuring women representation are also envisaged in the forthcoming months prior to the launch of the future human rights call for proposals.

*Component 2:* the key stakeholders are the High Judicial Council (HJC), the Ministry of Justice, the Correction and Rehabilitation Centres Department (CRCD) and the

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<sup>4</sup> These treaties include: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) entered into force 2 July 2014; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) entered into force 2 July 2014; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) entered into force 2 May 2014; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) entered into force 2 May 2014; Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) entered into force 2 May 2014; Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) entered into force 2 May 2014; Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) entered into force 2 May 2014.

<sup>5</sup> With technical assistance from UNFPA.

Ministry of Interior. Court administration is formally a responsibility of the Minister of Justice<sup>6</sup> whilst the Chief Justice is responsible for the supervision of all judges. In practice though, the HJC takes care of court administration. Currently the management of courts is scattered among the Planning and Project Management Unit (PPMU), the Court Administration Department at central level in the HJC, the Chiefs of Diwan (court registrars) and the court presidents at court level. Planning and project management of new courthouses is currently a task of the PPMU. An EU funded technical assistance is supporting a rationalisation of the HJC organisational structure, including court management. Based on Presidential Decree 23/1998, the authority for correctional and rehabilitation centres has been delegated to the Chief of Police. The Correctional and Rehabilitation Centres Department (CRCDC) was therefore established as a specialized department within the Palestinian Civil Police to run correctional facilities in the West Bank.

*Component 3:* the key partner and direct beneficiary is the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), which has designed and will carry out the population, housing, and establishment census. Established in 1993, the PCBS has gained considerable capacity and benefitted from various technical assistance programmes, including EU support, making it one of the frontrunner statistical offices in the region. The Bureau is active in a number of international fora, including MedStat<sup>7</sup> the EU statistics regional programme for Mediterranean countries.

### **1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis**

*Component 1:* Palestine is required to submit its initial reports on the seven core Human Rights Treaties by end 2016/early 2017. The PA should respond to the recommendations of the treaty bodies expected in 2018 and beyond by ensuring effective follow-up and implementation. There is the need for permanent capacity within the PA to monitor and report on implementation of its human rights commitments in the different sectors including justice and security. A National Committee has been set up for this purpose at ministerial level led by the MoFA with representatives from different line ministries and the PMO. At the technical level, expert committees have been set up for each Human Right treaty with the mandate to draft the reports.

Human rights treaty reporting becomes an important national process, involving a variety of stakeholders, of stocktaking and self-evaluation serving as a baseline for implementation, analysis of inequalities, identification of challenges and priorities and planning legal reforms and programmes to ensure the protection and promotion of the human rights contained in the treaties and to redress discriminatory practices. Harmonising national legislation with human rights treaty standards would become an imperative need. In the absence of a functioning legislative council, an inclusive process of treaty reporting, with opportunities for civil society to participate in the drafting and revision of the reports, can provide the framework for an open and frank national debate on the place of human rights in the emerging Palestinian state. Palestine will also be required to demonstrate progress with regard to the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Seizing this momentum would further help to structure

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<sup>6</sup> Article 47, paragraph 1 of the Judicial Authority Law.

<sup>7</sup> See: [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/MEDSTAT\\_programme](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/MEDSTAT_programme)

better dialogue between the government and civil society for better governance, transparency and accountability and foster better implementation of the Guidance Document on Integrating Human Rights in Palestinian Development Planning. This would also support the identification of nationally relevant human-rights sensitive indicators and incorporating priority recommendations provided by treaty bodies in Geneva into sectoral development plans of the NPA which is currently under elaboration and which will tackle a wide range of areas.

The Independent Commission for Human Rights (ICHR) is part (as an observer) of the ministerial and technical committee set up for drafting the reports. It still needs further assistance to strengthen its technical expertise with regard to providing support to the PA to comply with the commitments, its monitoring and advocacy role and to accommodate Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) needs with their shadow reports. Building its capacity will assist the ICHR in fulfilling a lead role in the future by being more capable in providing advice to the government on human rights legislations and human rights indicators and subsequently take over from the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (UNOHCHR) which is effectively assuming this role at the moment.

Support to civil society efforts in the monitoring of the implementation of the human right treaties will reinforce their role in holding the government accountable for its actions. It will strengthen their voice in decision-making, lobbying and advocacy.

*Component 2:* Access to justice and the existence of adequate correctional facilities are fundamental tenets of a functioning justice system. Over the last years, the EU has provided support to the PA to expand and strengthen its network of justice (courthouses) and security infrastructure (correctional facilities). It is paramount that the new EU funded courthouses and correctional facilities are fully operational to allow the criminal justice system to enhance its overall capacity to deliver fair and efficient justice and to improve the protection and promotion of human rights including complying with Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Critical in this endeavour is the commitment of the PA to cover regular running costs (electrical connectivity, maintenance and adequate staffing, particularly for the correctional facilities). With the present action, the EU will further support the PA to achieve its strategic goals to strengthen the rule of law and adherence to human rights.

*Component 3:* Sound planning and public policy formulation in different fields relies on a solid official statistics system. With the present action, the EU will support the PCBS to carry out its population, housing, and establishment census in 2017 which will be crucial for the design and monitoring of national and sub-national policies and development plans, for tracking progress towards the SDGs and ultimately also for decision-making on the Middle East Peace Process. Palestine's census will update population estimates, sampling frames, population registers, dwelling registers, small area population estimates, concepts and definitions used in household based surveys, as well as represents an opportunity for developing new information based technologies. The 2017 census will establish a new baseline for population and related functional projections that are crucial for sectorial planning. In addition, it will enhance the comparability of basic development indicators with other countries through the use of international definitions and classifications.

## 2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Substantially worsening political context with continued occupation, political divide between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and freezing of the transfer of Clearance Revenues by Israel which may lead to increased instability, volatility and return to violence in the medium-term growing.	High	Seek enhanced EU dialogue with Israel, linking the effectiveness of EU cooperation in Palestine directly to Israeli actions (triangulation).
PA not able or willing to provide sufficient financial and/or human resources to allow the implementation of the human right treaties in all line ministries and/or operationalisation of courthouses and correctional facilities.	Medium	EU policy dialogue with relevant authorities (MoI, MoJ, MoFA, CRCDD) to make sure they deliver on their commitment in terms of covering budgetary costs and staffing needs.
PCBS unable to secure adequate financial support to implement its census	Medium	EU policy dialogue with the PA and with other donors (including EU Member States) to ensure that budgetary costs and staffing needs are met.
<b>Assumptions</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The two-State solution continues to be the political aim supported by the EU, and the EU continues supporting the PA as part of EU support for a peaceful solution;</li> <li>ii. The PA continues to be committed to its statehood agenda;</li> <li>iii. The PA's is willing to integrate a right-based approach in all Palestinian Development Plans and set up a robust monitoring and evaluating mechanism for treaties implementation in all line ministries.</li> </ul>		

## 3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

### 3.1 Lessons learnt

*Component 1:* Through the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) programme, the EU has supported efforts bringing together governmental and civil society actors with the aim to reinforce the alignment with international conventions and a rights-based approach in national policies and development plans. The main lesson learnt is that partnerships take time and resources to set-up, manage and maintain. Partnership relationships between the PA and CSOs must give priority to monitoring and evaluation, as well as accountability mechanisms and active participation in order to ensure quality and effective implementation.

*Component 2:* When EU funds were allocated to address Palestinian judiciary infrastructural needs, the intervention was formulated and the cost estimate was based on a feasibility study based on general requirements, which proved to be insufficient once the courthouses' detailed design was developed taking into account international best practices, safety and security requirements as well as the local topography. Consequently, the entire EU funding that had been allocated to building, furnishing and equipping courthouses was eventually utilised for their construction. The main lesson learnt is that allocation of funding for public works should be based on detailed assessments of sectoral needs, of the existing capacity, of the functions that the infrastructure developments should cater for, as well as of necessary budgetary resources for operating and facility management (in terms of staffing, connectivity to water and electricity, etc.). A similar lesson applies with regard to EU-funded correctional facilities.

*Component 3:* Supporting the PCBS in conducting a general census in Palestine builds on EU current support aimed at ensuring high-level utilisation and reliability of the statistical programme. It complements the ongoing shift of PEGASE Direct Financial Support to a results-oriented monitoring and policy dialogue tool, which requires a strong and independent statistics institution for adequate monitoring purposes<sup>8</sup>.

### **3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination**

*Component 1:* This intervention would promote mainstreaming of the role of civil society and be complementary to the EU efforts made in support to justice and security sector reform as well as actions implemented through thematic instruments, in particular the EIDHR.

Donor co-ordination takes place in various forms under the Local Development Forum (LDF) and its four "strategy groups". Relevant coordination at EU level includes formal meetings at Heads of Mission, Heads of Political Sections and Heads of Cooperation levels. Coordination will remain ensured with a number of Member States and key donors (Switzerland and Norway) including EUPOL COPPS<sup>9</sup>, which has in house expertise on human rights. Coordination with relevant UN agencies and informal coordination with the Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Secretariat<sup>10</sup> will continue. Norway will be funding a first phase of the current project and the proposed action will build on its achievements. Synergy will also be sought with the regional South Programme II<sup>11</sup> implemented by Council of Europe and its support relating to human rights, rule of law and democracy.

*Component 2:* Furnishing and equipping EU funded courthouses and correctional facilities will complete and enable the operationalisation of the EU capital investments in the sector (EUR 32 million in total), upholding the visibility and role

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<sup>8</sup> The last PEGASE DFS evaluation 2011-2013 considered the PCBS as crucial institution to ensure sound monitoring and evaluation of the reforms and overall macroeconomic and social outlook and strongly recommended continued EU support.

<sup>9</sup> European Union Co-ordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support.

<sup>10</sup> The Secretariat is a pool-funding mechanism supported by Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and the Netherlands that provides core-funding and small-scale actions to CSOs working in human rights protection. It is managed by the Institute of Law-Birzeit University and NIRAS.

<sup>11</sup> See <http://south-programme-eu.coe.int/>

of the EU investment. It will also complement the ongoing EU technical assistance to the HJC, which focuses on improving court administration and facility management. The HJC has confirmed readiness to deploy staff and start using the courts as soon as they are built and equipped. Further EU complementary support includes strengthening of the legal aid system, training of lawyers and judges and development of justice related curricula in universities. Canada has also supported courthouse construction in Tulkarem and Hebron for approximately EUR 38.6 million, including furniture. Coordination with Canada is being considered to ensure a common approach to court administration. EUPOL COPPS has been playing an active role in the security sector: its expertise would be of critical importance in the follow up, monitoring and the delivery of equipment and in all ancillary tasks required to the operationalisation of the two correctional facilities. Synergies with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), both supporting standalone infrastructural interventions for correctional facilities in the West Bank will be explored.

*Component 3:* For the census, relevant fora include the Public Administration and Civil Service Sector Working Group. Importantly, PCBS is a stakeholder in the PEGASE DFS Results-oriented Framework. PCBS calculates the overall cost of the population, housing and establishment census to stand at USD 16 million, 20% of which will be covered from the PA budget. Other EU Member States and like-minded donors have expressed their intention to support the 2017 census<sup>12</sup>.

### 3.3 Cross-cutting issues

*Good governance* will be targeted by all actions with attention to enhancing the capacity of the judicial and correctional administration.

Overall *Human Rights* will be the main focus of support tackled under *Component 1*. A right-based approach will be enforced in the implementation of the treaties and in the specific support provided to justice and security within *Component 2* as to improve the access to justice and better guarantee fair trials and the compliance with relevant international standards and norms related to the treatment of inmates.

*Gender equality* and promoting rights of vulnerable groups will be mainstreamed in all components. *Component 1* will directly address violence against women (CEDAW convention) and promote the elaboration of gender-sensitive indicators. The activities foreseen are in line with the EU Gender Action Plan and hence contribute to its implementation. Gender is also covered by *Component 2*, with regard to the procurement of equipment of courthouses and correctional facilities. Within *Component 3*, the general population census will provide gender sensitive indicators that can contribute to the development of plans and policy-making for women empowerment programmes. In addition, the census will also establish specific data on children, youth, individuals with special needs, refugees, elderly persons, and on poverty. It is important to note that beyond PCBS statistics, no other data source ensures a comparable comprehensive gender analysis of population-based indicators in Palestine.

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<sup>12</sup> So far, Sweden has pledged to contribute USD 1.2 to 1.5 million, Italy USD 20,000, and Norway USD 941,000.

## 4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

### 4.1 Objectives/results

The **overall objective** is to build up a Palestinian State based on the Rule of Law and respect for human rights within a functioning deep democracy and with strong, effective accountable right-based institutions at national and local levels.

**The specific objectives are:**

(1) to strengthen the capacity of the PA to protect and promote the human rights of its citizens, backed up by the national human rights institutions and a strong civil society.

(2) to improve the capacity of judicial and correctional institutions to deliver quality services according to international standards by addressing equipment and capacity building needs in EU funded judicial and correctional facility infrastructure.

(3) to enhance the management capacity at the PA, in particular with regard to structured planning, monitoring and evaluation, by consolidating and providing updated population, housing and establishment data.

**The expected results are:**

(1) Enhanced citizens' rights through well-defined gender-disaggregated human rights indicators and well-established internal monitoring, reporting and implementation structures in Palestinian line ministries as well as strengthened capacity of ICHR and civil society to monitor and report on Palestinian human rights commitments.

(2) Courthouses and correctional facilities built by the EU are provided with the necessary equipment, and technical assistance is deployed to allow their full operationalisation.

(3) As a result of conducting the 2017 census, essential policy planning information for Palestine is produced.

### 4.2 Main activities

*Component 1:* The project timeframe captures two years out of a five-six year treaty reporting cycle. The first phase is currently covered by Norway. EU funds will cover the second phase and focus on the following main activities:

- a) Strengthening human rights implementation, monitoring and reporting capacity within **the PA** through trainings, technical assistance (with a focus on the national reporting and follow-up mechanism including identifying nationally relevant human rights sensitive indicators), review of key pieces of legislation in order to align them with international treaties – including consultations, mapping exercise, etc.;
- b) Strengthening human rights implementation, monitoring and reporting capacity within **the ICHR** through technical support (with a focus on developing alternative reports to the treaty bodies and investigation of the implementation of the treaties), trainings including practical guidance on identifying targets and indicators related to the monitoring of the treaties, support to the ICHR's role in

coordinating CSOs efforts (such as writing shadow reports and ensuring that laws and bylaws are consistent with human rights standards), etc.;

- c) Strengthening **Palestinian civil society** engagement on Palestine's human rights obligations, despite existing capacity of civil society to monitor and report on human rights and violations. Additional efforts are needed in order to ensure that the PA's legal commitments are properly monitored and that it is held accountable for its human rights commitments.

*Component 2:* Technical assistance and equipment will be provided to ensure the operationalisation of EU built courthouses (Dura, Jenin, Salfeet and Qalqilya) and correctional facilities (Nablus and Jenin). In particular, the following activities will be implemented:

- d) Supply of necessary equipment (furniture and IT equipment);
- e) Technical assistance to support the operationalisation of the correctional facilities, including, as may be necessary, on-the-job training and development of regulatory framework and standard operating procedures

Detailed needs assessment, including itemisation of equipment and the design of technical assistance, will be carried out through framework contracts prior to the beginning of the action. Should specific expertise be made available within EUPOLCOPPS, possible synergies will be explored.

*Component 3:* This will consist in support to the PCBS to carry out its population, housing, and establishment census in 2017, which will cover the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

### **4.3 Intervention Logic**

*Component 1* aims to achieve well-defined gender-disaggregated human rights indicators and to set up a monitoring framework both to follow up the implementation of the human rights treaties obligations as well their incorporation in the National Policy Agenda and the related sector strategy plans.

The Palestinian Authority has accepted the legal obligations to promote and protect the human rights set out in the treaties for the benefit of all its citizens in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Implementation of the human rights treaties obligation contributes to creating a more responsive and effective government and ultimately building a future stronger democratic Palestinian state.

Initial reports on the treaties - to be completed by mid-2016 with the review by the UNOCHR in Geneva coming soon thereafter - serve as a baseline human rights assessment and define the gaps that the PA needs to address.

As part of this process, a Rights Based-Approach should be reinforced among the different ministries and technical personnel through capacity building, trainings and the definition of national human rights indicators to reflect the implementation of policies which respond to the existing gaps. This entails building the institutional capacity of the government including governmental gender units to implement the conventions in a more structured manner.

The competence and capacity of ICHR to lead future reporting processes with the PA and Civil Society instead of the UNOHCHR will be strengthened. This as well as the

submission of parallel and Civil Society shadow reports, constitute key components of the national process.

Through an inclusive approach, ICHR and CSOs, as key partners, can play an active role, not only in providing information or advice to the government on human rights, but also in contributing to promoting and safeguarding human rights also to a great extent in the Gaza Strip where *de facto* authorities are operating and East Jerusalem still under Israeli control.

As regards *Component 2*, providing the judicial and correctional infrastructure facilities with the necessary equipment and furniture, as well as the accompanying measures in the form of technical assistance, will contribute to their operationalisation. The PA is expected to cater for the adequate staffing and the recurrent operational expenses.

With regard to *Component 3* the EU, providing substantial Direct Financial Support (DFS) to the national budget, continues to support the consolidation of the PA's general governance capacity, with particular emphasis on the administrative civil service reform and the development of staff integration plans and strategies. The EU has been committed to institutional capacity building and technical assistance within key line ministries/institutions supporting key reforms in areas related to EU temporary support measures (PEGASE DFS and its related Results Oriented Framework) such as macro/fiscal related reforms, public finance management reform, social protection reform. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) is a key institution to ensure a sound monitoring and evaluation of the reforms and overall macroeconomic and social outlook (as strongly recommended by the last PEGASE DFS evaluation 2011-2013).

## **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 Budget 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 Component 1

#### 5.3.1.1 Grants: Call for proposals "Support to Human Rights Treaties Implementation and Reporting" (direct management).

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

*Objective:* To promote the effective reporting and implementation of international agreements, instruments and commitments to which Palestine has acceded, including inclusive capacity building initiatives.

*Type of actions eligible for financing:* Support to CSOs initiatives including raising public awareness for rights-holders, especially the most marginalized and disadvantaged; monitoring and reporting on violations of human rights treaty obligations; development of contextualised human rights indicators and monitoring frameworks on specific rights; formulation and submission of shadow reports; building capacity of CSOs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) for engagement with the PA and the human rights treaty system, including effective participation in PA-led national consultations.

*Expected results:*

- Strengthened engagement of Palestinian civil society with regard to the PA's human rights obligations.
- Increased CSOs participation in promoting the PA's obligations to introduce human rights and gender-sensitive oriented policies and mechanisms to promote and protect the rights of citizens in particular rights of the vulnerable groups (children, women victims of violence, disabled).
- Strengthened civil society role in harmonizing national legislation with treaty conventions.
- Strengthened capacity of Palestinian CSOs in monitoring, reporting, and documenting cases of human rights violations.
- Increased awareness of the public on their rights in view of international treaties.

*(b) Eligibility conditions:* To be eligible for a grant, the applicant must be an in-country local and, legal person **and**; be non-profit-making **and**; be a specific type of organisation such as (NGOs, private sector non-profit agencies, networks) and not acting as an intermediary. The applicant *may act* with co-applicant(s).

The indicative amount of the EU contribution per grant will range to between EUR 200,000 to EUR 300,000 and the grants may be awarded to sole beneficiaries and to consortia of beneficiaries (coordinator and co-beneficiaries). The indicative duration of the grant (its implementation period) is 24-36 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% of the eligible costs of the action.

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*: 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017

**5.3.1.2 PAGODA Grant: Direct award to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR) "Support to Human Rights Treaties Implementation and Reporting" (direct management)**

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

The main objectives of this action are 1) to accompany the PA in the process of Treaty reporting, monitoring and implementation through strengthening its capacity, and 2) to strengthen the technical expertise and capacity of the Palestinian ICHR with regards to a) its support to the PA to comply with the commitments, b) its monitoring and advocacy role and c) to accommodate CSOs needs with their shadow reports. This will be achieved through technical assistance, capacity building, training, development of national human rights indicators, mapping and ranking human rights priorities.

*(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 proposal to UNOHCHR.

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 the action has specific characteristics requiring this beneficiary for its technical competence, specialisation and specific mandate (Article 190(1)(f) RAP). UNOHCHR is mandated as the principal UN Office to promote and protect human rights and provides assistance to governments in the form of expertise and technical training to help implement human rights standards.

*(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 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 this grant is 90% of the eligible costs of the action.

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*

4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2016

### **5.3.2 Component 2 Indirect management with the partner country (provision of equipment for court houses and correctional facilities)**

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the PA in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

The PA will act as the contracting authority for the procurement and grant procedures. The Commission will control ex ante all the procurement and grant procedures.

Payments are executed by the Commission.

This implementation entails the procurement of supplies for courthouses and correctional facilities built by the EU. This implementation is justified because the PA - and in particular the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) - has a proven track record in managing and implementing large procurement contracts. The European Union is currently providing support to the MoFP through targeted technical assistance designed to improve its institutional capacity and to assist in planning, monitoring, and managing EU funded programmes/projects. It is expected that through this implementation modality, the MoFP will ensure the necessary coordination with relevant authorities involved in the procurement of equipment for courthouses and correctional facilities, while strengthening the ownership of these projects by the Palestinian Authority and ensuring its long-term sustainability.

The indicative timing for the conclusion of supplies contract(s) would be the first quarter of 2017.

In accordance with Article 190(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 and Article 262(3) of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012, the PA shall apply procurement rules of Chapter 3 of Title IV of Part Two of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. These rules, as well as rules on grant procedures in accordance with Article 193 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 will be laid down in the financing agreement concluded with the PA.

#### **5.3.2.2 Procurement (Direct management)**

Subject in generic terms	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Technical assistance to support operationalisation of correctional facilities	Services	1	Q4 2016

### **5.3.3 Component 3: Grant - Direct award "Support to conducting a general census in Palestine" (direct management)**

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

The main objective of this action is to support PCBS to carry out its Population, Housing and Establishment Census and in turn update population estimates,

sampling frames, population registers, dwelling registers, small area population registers, and concepts and definitions used in household based surveys. The action will ensure high-level utilization and reliability of the statistical programme and contribute to the overall planning development process in Palestine, as well as, other sector plans and programmes. This support would complement the ongoing shift of PEGASE Direct Financial Support to a results-oriented monitoring and policy dialogue tool, which requires a strong and independent statistics institution for adequate monitoring purposes.

*(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 PCBS. 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 the action has specific characteristics requiring this beneficiary for its technical competence, specialisation and legal mandate (Article 190(1)(f) RAP). The mandate of this independent institution has been established by law. It aims to develop and enhance the Palestinian official statistical system based on legal grounds that organise the process of data collection and utilization for statistical purposes.

*(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 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 this grant is 90% of the eligible costs of the action.

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:* 4th trimester of 2016

#### **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 Budget 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

	<b>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</b>	<b>Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified</b>
<b>5.3.1 – Component 1:</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	
5.3.1.1 <i>Grants</i> : Call for proposals "Support to Human Rights Treaties Implementation and Reporting" (direct management)	900,000	100,000
5.3.1.2 <i>PAGODA Grant</i> : Direct award to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights "Support to Human Rights Treaties Implementation and Reporting" (direct management)	1,300,000	145,000
<b>5.3.2 – Component 2:</b>	<b>4,300,000</b>	
5.3.2.1 Indirect management with the partner country (provision of equipment for court houses and correctional facilities)	3,800,000	
5.3.2.2 Technical assistance to support the operationalisation of correctional facilities (direct management)	500,000	
<b>5.3.3 – Component 3:</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	
5.3.3 Direct award "Support to conducting a general census in Palestine" (direct management)	1,500,000	115,000
5.8 – Evaluation, 5.9 – Audit	100,000	
5.10 – Communication and visibility <sup>13</sup>	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,100,000</b>	<b>360,000</b>

## 5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

A Steering Committee will be set up for Component 1 including representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, EUREP office, UNOHCHR, the ICHR and a civil society representative on behalf of the Palestinian Human Rights Organizations Council (PHROC). The Steering Committee will ensure project coordination and complementarity.

## 5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of these actions 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, 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). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the

<sup>13</sup> Communication and Visibility budget for the AAP 2016 is pooled under the AD "Access to Economic Enablers".

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, final evaluation(s) will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission or via an implementing partner. It (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 special emphasis on implementation of the Gaza Strip which entails great risks given the volatile political situation.

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 to two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract at the end of the operational implementation period of this action (indicatively 4<sup>th</sup> trimester 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, one or more audit contracts 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 to be indicated at a later stage. The related budget is included under the Visibility and Communication budget line of the "Access to Economic Enablers" Action Document (pooling of AAP 2016 visibility and communication resources).

Special attention should be paid to ensure adequate EU visibility for Component 1 (in particular 5.3.1.2 to be implemented by UNOCHR) through the development of a detailed visibility plan.

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.

The communication and visibility measures will be implemented by way of procurement and/or Framework contracts. The objectives of all communication and visibility efforts will be to ensure adequate EU visibility of all relevant project activities.

## APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

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.

**FOOTNOTE: Please note that most of the baselines related to component 01 are in progress to be finalized during the year including the PA reports to Treaty Bodies and National Plan Action document.**

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To build up a Palestinian State based on the Rule of Law and respect for human rights within a functioning deep democracy and with strong, effective accountable right-based institutions at national and local levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Overall decrease in number of cases of HR violations perpetrated by the Palestinian Authority</li> <li>- Overall increase of cases where victims of HR violations have received compensation after adjudication</li> <li>- Overall increase in number of alleged HR violations prosecuted and adjudicated</li> </ul>		Institutional integration	PCBS – HoMs and ENP annual reports	
Specific Objectives	<b>Component 1</b> To strengthen the capacity of the Palestinian Authority to protect and promote the human rights of its citizens, backed up by the national human rights institution (ICHR) and strong civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Well-defined gender-disaggregated national human rights indicators and gender-sensitive monitoring frameworks of the NPA- using the human rights treaties as a framework- integrated into ministry sector strategic plans.</li> <li>- Competence and capacity of ICHR to lead future reporting processes with the PA and Civil Society and submission of parallel and shadow reports by ICHR and CS.</li> <li>- Civil Society undertakes monitoring of human rights situation using human rights treaties as a framework for shadow reports</li> </ul>	<p>Limited integration of HR indicators and RBA in existing sector strategies</p> <p>Priorities and timelines as expressed in National Development Agenda (NPA) 2017-2022</p> <p>Baseline assessments of HR situation as provided in the 7 initial state reports and one core documents to be submitted to treaty bodies in 2016</p>	<p>By 2018 Institutional integration of human rights indicators and RBA into at least two sector strategies.</p> <p>By 2018 one national coordination structure within the PA on human rights</p> <p>By 2018 ICHR and CSO 2 parallel reports using human rights treaties framework for reporting.</p>	<p>Strategies and ToRs for Intern Ministerial Structures;</p> <p>Minutes from meeting of the inter-ministerial committee</p> <p>HR monitoring and reporting database software and manual.</p> <p>Drafts of legal reviews</p> <p>National Action Plans on implementation of treaty body recommendations</p> <p>Different reports (CSOs, UN, ICHR)</p> <p>Reports of Government Gender Units in line</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient political commitment of Palestinian Authority actors to implementation of treaties in national development plan;</li> <li>- Willingness of duty-bearers to comply with international human rights standards.</li> </ul>

			<p>National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women (2011-2019)</p> <p>Priorities expressed in the Security and Justice Sectoral Plan, 2017-2020</p> <p>Existing sector strategies do not have monitoring frameworks with clear indicators with baselines and targets</p>		<p>ministries and governmental institutions</p>	
	<p><b>Component 2</b> To Improve the capacity of judicial and correction institutions to deliver quality services according to international standards by addressing equipment needs in EU funded judicial infrastructure and correction facilities.</p> <p><b>Component 3:</b> Enhance the management capacity at the PA, in particular with regard to structured planning, monitoring and evaluation, by consolidating and providing up-dated population, housing and establishment data.</p> <p>(as laid down in the National Strategy for the Development of Official Statistics 2014-2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operationalisation of the relevant correctional and judicial facilities</li> <li>- Baseline for this facilities as to equipment and furniture is currently 0.</li> <li>- Transfer of prisoners from old to new facilities</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publication, dissemination and use of relevant census information</li> </ul>	<p>Non-operational facilities due to lack of equipment</p> <p>NA</p>	<p>By 2018 hearings are held in the new courthouses</p> <p>By 2018 max 500 prisoners transferred to the new correction facilities</p> <p>As a result of conducting the 2017 census, information that is essential for the statistical system in Palestine is produced</p>	<p>Field visits</p> <p>ICRC reports</p> <p>Court reports</p> <p>PA reports</p> <p>CSO reports</p> <p>PCBS census reports and other government / non-government publications referring to 2017 census data</p>	<p>Political commitment of Palestinian authority to provide adequate staffing and operating budget for the functioning of the new correction and court house facilities</p> <p>Sufficient political commitment to continued state building.</p>
<b>Output</b>	<b>Component 1:</b> 1. Strengthened capacity of monitoring and reporting on	1.1 Number and quality of treaties Reports	National Development Plans	- 7 initial state reports & different	State reports submitted to treaty bodies by PA	Sufficient political commitment of

<p>human rights commitments within the Palestinian Authority.</p> <p>2. Sustained reporting &amp; monitoring structures of human rights commitments by Palestinian line ministries and inter-ministerial structure</p> <p>3. Effective institutions, capacity to monitor &amp; mainstream rights of equal opportunities and well-being of vulnerable groups including women, children and persons with disability.</p> <p>4. Harmonization of national legislations and legal frameworks with human rights treaty standard.</p> <p>5. Strengthened technical expertise of ICHR to use human rights treaties as framework of monitoring and reporting on violations and accommodate the PA and CSO needs.</p> <p>6. Capacities of well-sourced, independent, visible civil society organization in shadow reporting and implementation of human rights strengthened</p>	<p>1.2 Quality of Sectoral development Plans with right-based approach</p> <p>1.3 Integration of treaty bodies recommendations in two sectoral national plans at least (including CEDAW).</p> <p>2.1 Gender-Sensitive National Reporting and Follow-up Mechanism put in place into the line ministries with gender disaggregated data</p> <p>2.2 National Monitoring Framework is set up with gender disaggregated data</p> <p>2.3 Development of ToRs and strategies for inter-ministerial structures.</p> <p>2.4 Number of focal points in line ministries received training and capacity development</p> <p>2.5 Functions relating to human rights treaty reporting integrated into all focal points terms of reference.</p> <p>3.1 Developed list of National Human Rights Disaggregated Indicators</p> <p>3.2 Ranking and mapping national priorities</p> <p>3.3 Number of national consultations with CSO and ICHR</p> <p>3.4 Technical models developed for right-based approach integration</p> <p>4.1 Number of reviews of national legislations by Inter-Ministerial Committee (considering gender perspective)</p> <p>4.2 Number of court cases on HR violations followed by ICHR</p> <p>5.1 ICHR using human rights treaties framework for monitoring and reporting of human rights situation with data disaggregated by sex and age</p>	<p>2017-2022</p> <p>State reports and one core document to be submitted to treaty bodies in 2016</p> <p>National Strategy to Combat Violence against Women (2011-2019)</p> <p>Draft Penal Code and other existing national legalisations</p> <p>No parallel or shadow reports have been submitted yet.</p>	<p>periodical reports</p> <p>-Recommendations from 2 treaty bodies assessed and integrated into national sectoral plans</p> <p>- One national coordination structure with clear mandate, strategy and terms of references</p> <p>- 20 focal points (10 from MoFA, 10 from line ministries) trained in use of database)</p> <p>- HR indicators have been integrated into at least two sector strategies mainstreaming gender</p> <p>- Two pieces of legal review by end of 2018</p> <p>- ICHR 2-3 parallel reports</p> <p>- Two national Consultations with a minimum of 10 CSOs</p> <p>- Four CSO shadow reports by end of 2018</p> <p>- 3 to 5 grant contracts awarded to CSOs by end of</p>	<p>UN Reports &amp; Treaty bodies recommendations.</p> <p>Ministry work plans</p> <p>Strategies and ToRs of inter-ministerial structure</p> <p>Periodic reports</p> <p>ICHR monthly &amp; annual Reports</p> <p>Draft legislations</p> <p>Parallel and shadow reports</p> <p>Mid-term and final Evaluation reports.</p> <p>Audit/ROM reports</p> <p>Coalition of CSOs monitoring legislation and law making</p> <p>Reports of Government Gender Units in line ministries and governmental institutions</p>	<p>Palestinian Authority actors to implementation of treaties in national development plan;</p> <p>Willingness of duty-bearers to comply with international human rights standards.</p>
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	<p><b>Component 2</b></p> <p>– To provide relevant equipment to courthouses and correctional facilities and train prison staff to run relevant correctional facilities in order to ensure their operationalisation</p> <p><b>Component 3</b> The PCBS carries out a general population, housing and establishment census in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip in 2017</p>	<p>5.2 ICHR responsiveness to PA and CSO needs.</p> <p>5.3 Number of national consultations with the PA &amp; CSOs</p> <p>6.1 Number of CSO shadow reports</p> <p>6.2 Number of CSO participating in national consultations on responding to recommendations</p> <p>6.3 Number of CSO projects to promote and protect citizen's human rights</p> <p>- Equipment delivered and available in court houses and correction facilities</p> <p>- Number of Prison staff deployed and trained on the job</p> <p>The PCBS census is conducted and information that is essential for the statistical system in Palestine is produced.</p> <p>PCBS improve the quality and coverage of the 2017 census compared to 2007 census.</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>PCBS 2007 census publications</p>	<p>2017.</p> <p>By 2018 courthouses and correctional facilities are equipped and operational</p> <p>By 2018 prison staff is trained and deployed to run the correctional facilities</p> <p>Up-dated population, housing and establishment data and statistical reports available as a publication and on the web as per 2017 census</p>	<p>Provisional and final acceptance certificates of equipment delivered</p> <p>Visits to correctional facilities</p> <p>PCBS statistical census reports based on 2017 census</p>	<p>Political commitment of the Palestinian authority to provide adequate staffing and operating budget for the functioning of the new correction facilities</p> <p>Technical capacity to utilise and manage correctly the equipment</p> <p>Adequate budget to cover maintenance costs</p> <p>Adequate financial support to implement the PCBS census is secured</p>
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		Gender disaggregation according to international standards is ensured by the gender unit in PCBS for the methodology, data collection, and the end result.		By 2017, the methodology of the census published ensures gender disaggregation in the data collection process and end results (i.e. indicators).	PCBS gender unit 2017 annual report	
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