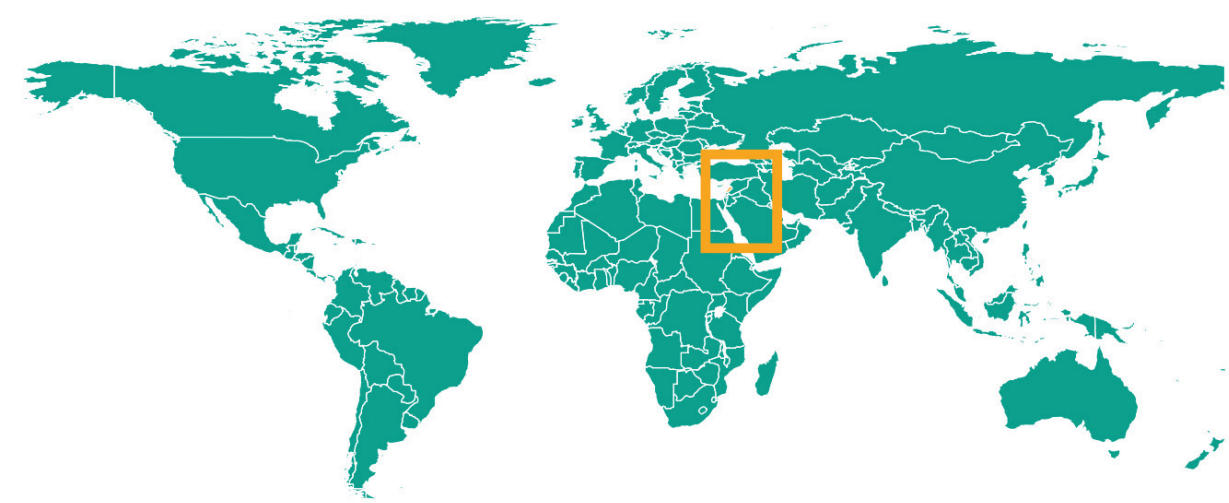




HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

2018 - 2022

PALESTINE



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FORWARD

The Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) (2018-2022) for the Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People (SHSPPP) has been prepared and launched at a critical time for the Palestinian people across the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), in the Gaza Strip, and West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The operational environment is increasingly characterized by territorial fragmentation, administrative division, lack of jurisdiction, weak accessibility to natural resources, and dwindling funding resources, amongst other major urban challenges and within an exponential increase in urbanization rates.

The SHSPPP, through its partnership with the Government of Palestine represented by Ministry of Local Government continues its support within the framework of the relevant frameworks and resolutions of UN-Habitat's Governing Council with the overall development objective of improving the human settlements conditions of the Palestinian people and- in so doing- contribute in a modest way to strengthening peace, security and stability in the region.

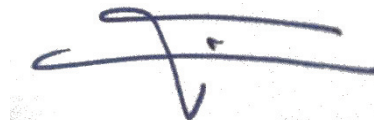
Within the programming period for HCPD of 2018-2022, the SHSPPP and in partnership with the Palestinian authorities is committed to strengthen its relevance as a trusted partner in an increasingly complex and evolving development environment, to achieve its mandate to work "for a better urban future". To do so, the SHSPPP recognizes the need to respond in a nimble and innovative way to the challenges that continue to grow, through fostering multilateral and bilateral partnerships with UN agencies and development partners to support in realizing a coherent spatial planning system across the oPt.

We are pleased to co-launch the HCPD (2018-2022) at the World Habitat Day, October 1, 2018, which is celebrated to reflect on the state of our towns and cities, and on the basic right of all to adequate shelter. This launch comes during the Urban October 2018, where UN-Habitat and State of Palestine, along with other member states organize a month of activities, events and discussions around urban sustainability, ending with the World Cities Day, October 31, 2018 with the sub-theme "Building Sustainable and Resilient Cities". Within this spirit, we recognize the importance to work closely together in achieving the commitments prioritized under the HCPD (2018-2022) to support the localization of the New Urban Agenda and the acceleration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Goal 11, for a better urban future for all.

Dr. Zeyad Elshakra
Head of Office/Palestine



H.E. Dr. Hussein Al-A'raj
Minister of Local Government



INTRODUCTION

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE UN-HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

The UN-Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) is the strategic framework document through which the Special Human Settlements Programme for the Palestinian People (SHSPPP) (UN-Habitat Palestine) work with the Government of Palestine (GoP)¹, represented by Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), and other stakeholders as elaborated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between GoP/MoLG and UN-Habitat (2017-2020) in understanding, analysing, designing, and implementing fit-for-purpose interventions in the fields of sustainable urbanization, spatial planning, local governance, and urban management.

The HCPD should be treated as a living document, where needs and priorities and interventions will be revisited to target those who are furthest behind.

As such the HCPD aims at identifying main challenges facing the sustainability of Palestinian cities and communities, and strategies and policies designed to respond more nimbly to the immediate humanitarian, and medium-to-long term development interventions within the complex geo-political context for the State of Palestine that is fraught with many uncertainties, including the dwindling in funds and shift in focus to other regional issues.



¹ The terms “Government of Palestine”, “Palestinian Authority” and the terms “Palestine”, “State of Palestine”, “occupied Palestinian territory” are used interchangeably depending on context. Specifically, the term “occupied Palestinian territory” refers as a whole to the geographical area of the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967.

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL CONTEX

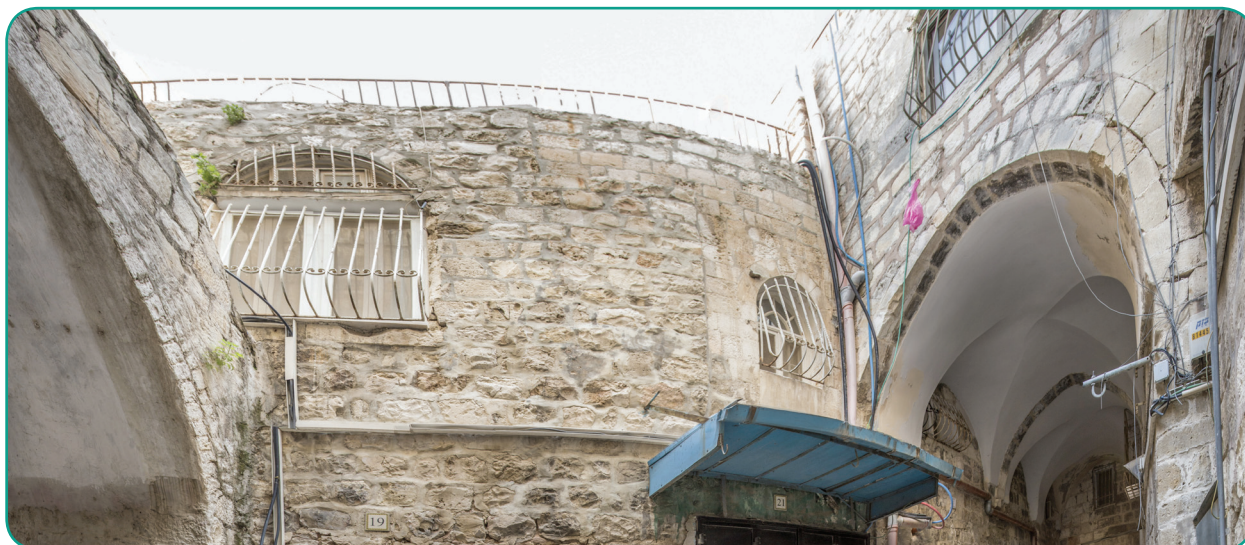
The HCPD is bounded by and aligned with the normative frameworks of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), Paris Agreement (2015), and the New Urban Agenda (2016) amongst others, to which the State of Palestine is a party.

The HCPD is also based on specific frameworks and resolutions of UN-Habitat's Governing Council. The SHSPPP and the Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for the Programme were established upon the adoption of the consensus UN resolution 19/18 that was adopted by governments at the 19th Session of the UN-Habitat Governing Council in 2003. During the 23rd Governing Council in 2011, a new resolution 23/2 was adopted, providing a clearer and more focused mandate for the SHSPPP, requesting UN-Habitat *"to further focus its operations on planning, land and housing issues in view of improving the housing and human settlement conditions of Palestinians"*. Moreover, in the 26th Governing Council of UN-Habitat in 2017, a resolution was adopted calling UN-Habitat *"to continue to focus its work where there are acute humanitarian and development needs as identified through technical assessments by UN-Habitat"*.

Furthermore, the HCPD is strategically harmonized with the National Policy Agenda for Palestine (2017-2022), the United Nations Development Assessment Framework (UNDAF) (2018-2022) for Palestine, UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2014- 2019, and UN-Habitat's Regional Office for Arab States (ROAS) Strategic Plan 2014-2019 with reference to UN-Habitat's main focus areas, namely: urban legislation, land and governance; urban planning and design; urban economy; urban basic services; housing and slum upgrading; risk reduction and rehabilitation; research and capacity development, and the main cross-cutting issues to be mainstreamed, namely: Climate Change, Gender Equality, Human Rights and Youth.



SITUATION ANALYSIS



OVER ALL URBAN SITUATION

The Palestinian urban areas are growing with a rapid pace, while reeling under immense pressures on the environmental, socio-economic, and geo-political fronts. At present, almost 74 percent of the population in Palestine is considered urban, living in 40 percent of the territory that is effectively under direct Palestinian jurisdiction, while the remaining are living under full Israeli control in semi-urban and rural communities in the West Bank, including Area C and Hebron H2 (at the heart of the city). East Jerusalem continues to be occupied by Israel since 1967, and the Gaza Strip is totally besieged by the Israeli measures. The high urban growth rate in Palestine is accompanied by random spatial development, as cities and communities have expanded in a poorly planned manner, encroached on surrounding agricultural land, and suffer from poor basic infrastructure. Furthermore, there is an increasing demand for job opportunities, services and housing.

URBAN OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

The urban development in Palestine is faced with many challenges, especially the territorial and administrative fragmentation and financial constraints due to the rather weak rate of revenue collection, the ongoing political impasse between the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a rather centralized governance system in place that is a result of years of occupation, and a stunted economy that is dependent on the Israeli economy, since economic development could not grow beyond a specific structural level as it could not access critical inputs of natural resources and free transport of people and goods. The aforementioned factors are highly affected by the military occupation practices in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), in terms of the overall control on Gaza Strip, and the restrictions in terms of access on movement in the West Bank and occupied East Jerusalem, including the Separation Barrier, Israeli settlements, bypass roads, military and firing zone, to name a few. Against this dismal background and challenging complex context, the Palestinian competent authorities with support from the international community has focused

on enhancing service delivery at the local level, both to provide tangible development benefits to citizens, and as well to strengthen the view of municipalities as credible government bodies being elected directly by local population with the aim to further the aims of a strong local democracy, a rationalization of the multiple fragmentations within the urban development sector, and overall state-building aims by fostering national-local collaboration. Despite the absence of a national legislature since 2007, and due to the fact that the West Bank and Gaza Strip are still effectively under Israeli military occupation, the elected local authorities are perceived by the local population as credible and legitimate bodies to represent them administratively and politically. The concerns of the external risks, especially military practices continued to overweight those related to internal risks, such as the overall weak delivery of services.

The Palestinian Authority (PA) at the national level alone cannot address the complications of the unprecedented urbanization rates, where 74 percent of the population is located in urban areas - creating growing pressure on land, infrastructure and resources. Furthermore, the government cannot effectively exploit the potentials that are pent up in cities and communities that are characterized by territorial fragmentation and high poverty rates, recognizing urbanization and city growth as a transformative force for urban development.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL SETUP AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS RELATED TO URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The State of Palestine has voluntarily adopted the New Urban Agenda (NUA) in Quito in 2016, which is a reinforcement to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially the urban related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted as well in 2015. The State of Palestine has acknowledged that the effective implementation of the NUA would lead to a meaningful contribution to the achievements of many other global agendas such as the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction of 2015.

The Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) endorsed, on behalf of Palestine, the national report on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development to the Third United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III). The submission of the Report came after the United Nations General Assembly which accorded Palestine the status of a non-member observer state, thus marking new opportunities and challenges.

MoLG, as the mandated competent authority to work on issues related to sustainable urbanization and spatial planning, has worked with the SHSPPP in elaborating a road map for the localization of SDG 11 and the implementation of NUA in Palestine by prioritizing support in developing a National Urban Policy under the framework of the National Spatial Plan for the State of Palestine (2050), through a broad-based consultative and participatory process and based on evidence, good practices and lessons learnt from different contexts. Furthermore, planning guidelines for planning at the local level were identified as an area of increased interest where the flagship International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning (IGUTP) that was approved by the General Council of UN-Habitat in April 2015 could be utilized, noting that spatial planning at different scales continue to be a premier area of expertise at the SHSPPP.

In terms of its administrative set-up, the urban development sector basically comes down to the following:

- At the central level: the PA and its various national institutions, responsible for key tasks including policy making, legislation, financial planning & management, programme development & implementation (to a limited extent), monitoring & oversight, quality control & technical assistance
- At the regional level: currently sixteen Governorates (11 in West Bank and 5 in Gaza Strip), which are not a distinct intermediary level of government between central and local. They represent the national government and its institutions with a Governor as its chief administrator.
- At the local level, a large number of local authorities exist, which are organized in two main categories, namely: municipalities (146) and Village Councils (284). In addition, there are about 93 Joint Service Councils (JSC) (11 in Gaza Strip and 82 in the West Bank) in which two or more authorities are working together in exercising their council functions (e.g. planning & development) or the provision of services (e.g. solid waste collection).

In terms of organizational set-up, the urban development sector is known for its multi-layer and multi-stakeholder organization. In terms of its institutional framework, the main guiding documents include the following:

With regard to policy and strategy, the urban development sector is operating within the context of the National Policy Agenda (2017-2022), and MoLG's Sectoral Strategies Plan 2017-2022.

As far as the legal framework is concerned, the most relevant laws are:

- The Law for Local Authorities no. (1) for the year 1997 describing the rules of the law in forty articles focusing on the main responsibilities of the MoLG, the tasks of local authorities and the duties they have to undertake.
- The Planning and Building Law no. (79) for the year 1966 (Jordanian Planning Law) that continue to be applicable in the West Bank, especially Area C.
- The Law of Expropriation no. (2) for the year 1953.



KEY STATISTICS

Urban Statistics	
GDP Growth	4.1% (2016) ²
Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index	0.684 (2016) ³
Population	4,816,503 (2016) ⁴
Urban Population	3,559,795 (2016) ⁵
Population Growth Rate	2.9% (2016) ⁶
Urbanization Growth Rate	3.2% (2015) ⁷
Youth Population (15-32)	1,641,826 (2016) ⁸
Refugee population (% of urban population)	455,847 (12.8%) ⁹
IDPs Population (% of urban population)	193,277 (2016) ¹⁰

2 World Bank Open Data, retrieved on November 20, 2017: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?view=chart>

3 UNDP (2016) - Human Development Report, retrieved on November 20, 2017: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PSE>

4 Palestinian Bureau of Statistics (2016), Estimated Population in the Palestinian Territory Mid-Year, retrieved on November 20, 2017: http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/gover_e.htm

5 Palestinian Bureau of Statistics (2016), population Projections – Annual Statistics, retrieved on November 20, 2017: http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/lang__en/803/default.aspx

6 World Bank Open Data, retrieved on November 20, 2017: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW>

7 World Urbanization Prospects, 2015

8 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (2017). Revised Estimated based on the final results of Population, Housing and Establishments Census, 2007. Ramallah – Palestine.

9 Palestinian Bureau of Statistics (2016), population Projections – Annual Statistics, retrieved on November 20, 2017: http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/lang__en/803/default.aspx

10 World Bank Open Data, retrieved on November 20, 2017: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/VC.IDP.TOCV>

UN FRAMEWORK IN THE COUNTRY



The current HCPD is in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the State of Palestine (2017-2022). In alignment with the National Policy Agenda (2017-2022) that seeks a ‘citizen-centric’ development path, interventions and priorities identified in the UNDAF (2018-2022) related to housing and urban development have been grouped under two strategic priorities. As such UN-Habitat focuses on related urban interventions, namely Strategic Priority 1: ‘supporting Palestine’s path to independence, where the geopolitical fragmentation of the oPt would be reversed through fostering tenure security and mapping of land rights and spatial planning support in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip to build-back-better. Furthermore, rehabilitation work will continue to be provided to generate local economic development and build resilience, especially for women and youth groups within the targeted Palestinian communities.

Under Strategic Priority 4: ‘leaving no one behind - social development and protection’, UN-Habitat extended its support in the field of urban basic services and address violence against women through the implementation of placemaking and public spaces across the oPt, with more focus on the most vulnerable groups.

The HCPD also takes into consideration the UN Common Country Analysis (2016) that identified key drivers of vulnerability to those furthest behind and the challenges they face under Palestine’s current development course, including locational, economic, socio-cultural, and institutional and political drivers.

UN-Habitat is also committed to supporting the decision of the UN Country Team in Palestine to partially implement the broader Delivering as One agenda through the implementation of the Operating as One modality. Economies of scale and efficiency improvements within the UN system will be sought through identification and further investment in common services and operations.

UN-HABITAT IN PALESTINE

GLOBAL AND REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS

- *Linkage to UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2014-19*

The HCPD is put forward in conformity with the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2014-2019, ROAS Regional Strategic Plan 2014-2019, and UN-Habitat Strategic Realignment, as well as the Guiding Framework for UN-Habitat's Change Process: Changing to Increase Impact, dated May 2018. Furthermore, the strategic interventions identified in the HCPD contribute and cut across a number of the key elements identified in the Action Framework for Implementation of New Urban Agenda (AFINUA). These strategic interventions are touted as the foundational elements required to achieve sustainable urbanization in Palestine, mainly under five main urban themes:

- a) National urban policies; the main focus will be on adopting a framework to reduce urban and territorial disparities.
- b) Urban legislation, rules and regulations; the main focus will be on establishing impact assessment, monitoring, inspection, correction and enforcement tools.
- c) Urban planning and design; this will be done through a number of key issues including plan and define the urban area as well as agricultural and natural protection areas;
- d) Urban economy and municipal finance; this will be done mainly through helping local authorities design and implement systems that ensure social, economic and safe physical access to quality basic services by all, and local economic development platforms that support community-led initiatives in service delivery.
- e) Local implementation; this will be done mainly through establishing and supporting community-led groups that liaise between citizens and government.

PAST EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED

- *Host country agreements*

There is an active MoU between UN-Habitat and the GoP, represented by MoLG in Palestine, for the years 2017-2020. The MoU frames the continuing and new areas of collaboration and support in the fields of spatial planning, local governance, and urban management. This MoU is a successor of two previous counter-signed MoUs between the two parties, the first between 2012-2014, and the second between 2015-2017.

The active MoU prioritizes joint collaboration on the implementation of activities, inter-alia:

- a) Support to and advocacy for the establishment of appropriate spatial planning mechanisms to ensure the integration of East Jerusalem, Area C and the Gaza Strip in an integrated planning framework for the State of Palestine. This may entail coordination with other parties, especially the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and respective ministries;

- b) Continued advocacy efforts focused on urbanization and development through the formulation of the National Urban Policy for Palestine as an input into the National Spatial Plan, Localization of the SDGs, especially Goal 11 and the New Urban Agenda, supporting national efforts for planning reform, and furthering participation of MoLG's officials in key events such as the World Urban Forum;
 - c) Support to the development of spatial plans that strengthen the resilience and foster tenure security and spatial development of Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem, Area C, and the Gaza Strip including:
 - For East Jerusalem coordinated advocacy activities regarding spatial planning issues will be undertaken in close coordination with relevant actors, as well as, urban profiling and data generation activities to strengthen evidence-based decision-making, and contribute to planning East Jerusalem as the capital of the Palestinian statehood;
 - For the West Bank, including Area C, efforts will be focused on the preparation of statutory and non-statutory local, cluster, and city-region plans and placemaking (public space) design projects, including building local capacity to oversee, enforce and implement the plans, development of toolkits and methodologies for the use of Government, civil society and private sector actors, and the provision of further support related to GeoMoLG portal for spatial information in Palestine.
 - For the Gaza Strip efforts will be focused on undertaking participatory neighbourhood planning to support reconstruction efforts following the principles of '*building back better*', as well as, further elaboration of urban profiling and visioning to provide a balanced spatial development vision. MoLG will be kept informed and updated about the progress of work and will be engaged in the implementation of relevant activities.
 - d) Specific attention will be provided to contextualized and innovative planning approaches to foster tenure security for Palestinian herding and Bedouin communities.
- *Previous programmes and projects - key achievements and lessons learnt*

Key achievements:

All through the implementation of the UN-Habitat programme in the State of Palestine in partnership with governmental partners, especially MoLG, several achievements have been made especially in terms of policy advise, technical assistance, capacity development, protection and ensuring adequate access to shelter. This has been achieved through the mobilization of local-led initiatives in participatory processes in determining the shape and design of their future built environment, developed number of safe, inclusive and accessible public spaces that serve the most vulnerable groups of women and youth across the oPt, and improved the municipal capacity (one-third of the municipalities in Gaza Strip were covered) to conduct and monitor participatory spatial planning processes. Important to mention that the local people are satisfied with their participation in decision making processes and engagement in the municipal work, as surveys have found that the level of satisfaction increased from 20 percent to 75 percent in the targeted communities throughout the spatial planning projects conducted in Gaza Strip.

Through the implementation of such a programme under complex situations, UN-Habitat has drawn several lessons learned to guide its future intervention in the country, most importantly the following:

- The importance of building strategic cooperation frameworks based on past evaluations. The first HCPD (2010-2011) is the only strategic document that was signed-off by the SHSPPP, and was not revisited afterwards, and no post-evaluation have taken place.
- The importance of elaborating and agreeing on a set of strategic interventions, set in the HCPD to chart a strategic solid way toward increased impact and ownership.
- The importance of mainstreaming issues of gender, youth, human rights, and climate change in all focus areas and interventions as cross-cutting issues. A rights-based approach to development in Palestine is in particular an area of great importance that needs to be operationalized.
- The importance of setting a solid monitoring and evaluation framework, where expected accomplishments are sufficiently specific, measurable, achievable, and time-bound.
- Better coordination with the national authorities is a pre-requisite to ensure national ownership and sustainability of interventions.
- Utilizing community-driven approach is crucial to maximize benefits derived from implemented programmes and projects, as people tend to make better decisions and judgments in the context of their own environment and circumstances. This approach leads to locally responsive interventions and results for which the local government and the communities are held accountable.
- There is a need to operationalize a humanitarian-development nexus to interventions.
- Past projects distribution is skewed towards spatial planning support. The new HCPD should balance the drive of interventions by focusing on more housing and land management-based interventions, along with climate change and local governance reform interventions.
- There was relatively weak resource mobilization strategy. It is important to utilize the lessons learned, in particular success stories and projects, to mobilize resources for scaling up and increasing programme engagement.
- More efforts are needed to develop joint programmes with UN agencies to maximize the extent to which the UN-Habitat's interventions are contributing to achieve NUA and Goal 11.
- UN-Habitat's operational experience across the oPt reflects the importance of operation at multiple levels including with relevant authorities, municipalities, communities and households, with a view to addressing challenges and risks that may hinder the sustainable development in a holistic and effective manner.
- A comprehensive review of the planning and building laws and legislations is required to advance the redevelopment of current planning regulations that could lead to sustainable and resilient urban planning.

Annex I contains a list of donors and current interventions for the SHSPPP.



PROPOSED PROGRAMME

The proposed programme of action rallies around 8 strategic action directions all intrinsically linked with the AFINUA (2017). Below is an exposition to the main strategic action directions prioritized under the proposed programme of action (2018-2022).

- Integrated spatial planning support across the oPt, and this is linked with UN-Habitat's theme of urban planning and design; this will be done through a number of key issues including plan and define the urban area as well as agricultural and natural protection areas. UN-Habitat through its partnership with MoLG will continue its spatial planning support to Palestinian communities resulting in multi-layered plans at the local, sub-regional and national levels.
- Land reform and management across the A/B/C divide in the West Bank, and this is linked with UN-Habitat's theme of urban legislation, rules and regulations; the main focus will be on establishing impact assessment, monitoring, inspection, correction and enforcement tools. UN-Habitat and under the Road Map for the reform of the land sector, will support 'inventory and mapping of land rights and land claims in Area C' as one of the key land reform pillars.
- Local governance support, especially in the field of urban laws and regulations and the preparation of the national urban policy for the State of Palestine, noting that this is linked with UN-Habitat's theme of national urban policies, with a focus on adopting a framework to reduce urban and territorial disparities.
- Preparedness, recovery, and reconstruction in terms of adopting an inclusive housing policy and construction of social housing, and the roll-out of fit-for-purpose disaster risk management and climate resilient strategies at the national and local levels. This is

linked with UN-Habitat's theme of local implementation mainly through establishing and supporting community-led groups that liaise between citizens and government.

- Integrated urban basic services in terms of sustainable strategies at the local level, and this is linked with UN-Habitat's theme of urban legislation, rules and regulations; the main focus will be on establishing national minimum standards for universal access to basic services reflecting the right to an adequate livelihood acknowledging variation according to need and situation.
- Urban economy in terms of financing strategies, local economic development, business development plans, income-generating activities, and this is linked with UN-Habitat's theme of urban economy and municipal finance; this will be done mainly through helping local authorities design and implement systems that ensure social, economic and safe physical access to quality basic services by all, and local economic development platforms that support community-led initiatives in service delivery.
- Acceleration of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and New Urban Agenda through localized visions and fit-for-purpose interventions. This will be approached as a cross-cutting theme over 2018-2022.
- Coordinated advocacy to defend the right to urban development, noting the particular context of the conflict in Palestine. The coordinated advocacy efforts will be dealt as a cross-cutting theme over 2018-2022.

The SHSPPP is committed to boost gender equality into urban planning, legislation and economic development to achieve inclusiveness of cities and allow for full integration of women and girls in the economic, social and political life of cities. The SHSPPP mainstreams gender equality through all of its normative and operational work. In practice, this involves promoting women participation in decision-making processes, provision of job opportunities and other women empowerment activities. The design and implementation of the proposed activities and projects will pay a great attention to women needs and priorities aiming to contribute to the realization of women rights throughout the implementation of the HCPD 2018-2022. Likewise, the SHSPPP continues to be guided by a right-based approach to planning and development.



SHSPPP's Strategic Framework and Action Plan (2018-2022)

Focus/Outputs	UN-Habitat's Thematic Areas	Main Activities	Indicators	Timeframe	Indicative Budget (USD)	Implementing and resource Partners
Integrated spatial planning support across the oPt	Urban planning and design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Spatial Plan City-region plans for the West Bank and Gaza Strip's governorates Master and neighborhood plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Spatial Framework for the State of Palestine is adopted 3 city-region plans in the West Bank are concluded and signed-off Local outline plans are prepared for and with Palestinian communities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip Public spaces developed and functional, where over 150,000 people would benefit from them 	2018-2020	4,000,000	MoLG, LGUs, EU, SDC, AECID, Belgium
Land reform and management	Urban legislation, rules and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of land rights for the vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 70,000 dunums of land are mapped and settled 	2019-2022	5,000,000	LWSC, PLA, LGUs, EU, WB HQ/GLTN
Local governance	Urban legislation, rules and regulations & National urban policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban laws and legislations National urban policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment study to the national urban planning law is done, and gaps are identified National urban policy is concluded and signed-off 	2020-2022	1,000,000	MoLG, SDC
Preparedness, recovery, and reconstruction	Local implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing policy and social housing in the oPt Disaster risk management, and climate resilient strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing policy is revisited and discussed with main stakeholders Resilient-based strategies are identified based on profiling of piloted cities 	2019-2022 2019-2020	2,500,000 500,000	MoPWH, MoLG, Arab Funds PaL DRM, EQA, UNEP, GCF ROAS/HQ

Focus/Outputs	UN-Habitat's Thematic Areas	Main Activities	Indicators	Timeframe	Indicative Budget ((USD)	Implementing and resource Partners
Integrated Urban Basic Services	Local implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fit-for-purpose Sustainable strategies at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable strategies for the provision of integrated basic services are proposed 	2018-2020	750,000	MoLG, LGUs, Japan, HQ/UBSB
Urban economy	Urban economy and municipal finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban financing strategies Local economic development strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban financing and local development strategies developed and endorsed based on the context of the targeted localities. 	2019-2022	2,000,000	MoLG, LGUs, World Bank, EU
Acceleration of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and New Urban Agenda	Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming of SDGs, especially Goal 11 Localization of the New Urban Agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A stand-alone national report on human settlements issues is signed-off A national action framework for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda is agreed 	2019-2021	750,000	PMO, PCBS, MoLG, MoPWH, ROAS/HQ
Coordinated advocacy to defend the right to urban development	Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy plans Advocacy trips Advocacy visibility items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy plans to defend the planning and building rights for Palestinians are elaborated Advocacy trips with partners 	2018-2022	250,000	PMO, UNSCO, CSOs, Academia

Civil Society, academia, the private sector as well as Habitat partners will form a key framework for building synergies and strengthening coordination of activities under the HCPD, as well as for overall monitoring, evaluation and reporting of progress being made.

DONORS AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS, AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

UN-Habitat through its SHSPPP has established partnerships with a number of member states and development partners active in Palestine. The largest contributor to UN-Habitat's work through its SHSPPP is the European Union that has been mainly supporting spatial planning interventions in East Jerusalem and Area C of the West Bank, with a commitment to support land management interventions across the West Bank 2019 onwards. Likewise, EU member states and like-minded countries have been a long-standing supporter to the SHSPPP, especially Government of France, Government of Belgium, United Kingdom/Department for International Development (UK/DFID), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID). Likewise, the SHSPPP has received financial support from the Government of Canada, Secours Islamique France, Government of Japan, the World Bank, the Saudi Committee for the Palestinian People Relief, the Saudi Campaign of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for the Relief of the Palestinian People, the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAAID), and the UN, including Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO) to support spatial planning interventions, including public spaces, support to basic urban services, and capacity building to state parties, respectively across oPt.

Notably, the SHSPPP has received non-earmarked financial contribution from Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain that has been since the beginning a key supporter to the Technical Cooperation Trust Fund, United States of America, China, Sweden, Oman, Al-Maktoum Foundation, Sudan, and the Russian Federation. These contributions allowed UN-Habitat to sustain its presence and to develop a portfolio of concrete projects in support of the Palestinian people, while providing technical advice and support to the Palestinian Authority, and other stakeholders.

The SHSPPP aspires to engage in multilateral development cooperation with new strategic partners and commitments to cooperation to be featured with China, noting that Turkey may offer as yet unexplored potential for such cooperation, acknowledging the broad convergence of development priorities, especially in light of the post-2015 development agenda.

Although an Advisory Board is not mandatory for Technical Cooperation Trust Funds, the GC23/2 resolution calls for the creation of an Advisory Board *"comprising representatives to the United Nations of contributing Member States, in order to provide policy guidance to the SHSPPP, taking into account the evolving context, support fundraising based on identified gaps, review progress and reporting to the Governing Council and prepare the necessary Governing Council Resolutions"*. The first meeting of the Advisory Board for the SHSPPP was held in New York, February 8, 2012, and 21 Member states and the European Union were represented in the meeting.

To succeed in the implementation of the HCPD 2018-2022, there will be a need to elaborate a designated resource mobilization strategy in close consultation with the governmental and resource partners, and this strategy will build on the UNDAF and will include partnering with other UN agencies in joint programming.

COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

The SHSPPP will work on recruiting a communication officer to provide support during the implementation of the identified interventions. Furthermore, the communication officer will support in embarking knowledge associated with the SDGs and the NUA, noting that these normative frameworks have propagated for stakeholders to be actively engaged in using their innovation toward curbing urban challenges and sustaining the peace and development processes. Different visibility tools have been developed and utilized to promote and disseminate on projects achievements, including brochures, posters, booklets and launch events, etc. In addition, media coverage will be ensured for all projects and interventions through local web-sites (Arabic and English) and main events will be published on the corporate website of UN-Habitat, and like-minded urban portals.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The result-based management approach adopted in elaborating the HCPD 2018-2022 entails that measurements are in place to ensure that the planned results are attained. A designated M&E framework will be synthesized with the M&E framework for the UNDAF. Post-evaluation to the interventions will be commissioned to identify lessons learned and inform future interventions. At the country programme level, the developed indicators will be used to define and track the progress in the implementation of the major components of the programme, while at the projects' level, the technical staff of the SHSPPP would ensure that the projects approach and implementation contribute to the realization of planned results.



ANNEX 1- CURRENT DONORS AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Project Title	Donor	Spatial Focus	Local Partners	Duration	USD
Fostering Tenure Security and Resilience of Palestinian Communities through Spatial-Economic Planning Interventions in Area C	EU	Area C, West Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Peace and Cooperation Centre (IPCC); Center for Engineering and Planning (CEP); Universal Group for Engineering and Consulting (UG); Consortium: Arabtech Jardaneh Engineers & Architects (AJP) and IPCC; Consortium: National Center for Sustainable Development (NCD), House of Palestinian Expertise for Consultancies & Studies (HOPE), and An-Najah National University (NNU) Local Contractors: Abu Al-Teen for General Contracting Company; Mechanical Design and Contracting Company (MEDCO); and Al-Hamdeyeh Company for General Contracts. 	May 2017– April 2020	1,740,000
Support Palestinian Local Authorities to Deliver Planning Functions to Communities at Risk of Displacement in the Israeli Controlled Area C of the West Bank – The Case of Barta', Jenin	SDC	Area C, West Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local experts/advisors (TBD) 	June 2018 – December 2018	85,000

Project Title	Donor	Spatial Focus	Local Partners	Duration	USD
Support the Implementation of Placemaking Projects in Bruqin and Haris Communities in Salfit Governorate	Secours Islamique France	Area C, West Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local contractors (TBD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 2018 – October 2018 	42,000
Support for Integrated Provision of Access to Basic Services (Transport, Waste and Drainage) to Bethlehem City and Refugee Camps	Government of Japan	West Bank	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 2018 – March 2019 	300,000
Eliminating violence against women in West Bank and Gaza Strip	Government of Canada	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Woman UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 2018 – February 2022 	2,750,000
Rehabilitation of Dar Al Consul into a Residential and Civic Complex - Phase II and III	EU	East Jerusalem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Al-Quds University Custody of the Holy Land (Custodia Terra Santa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 2018 – December 2020 	2,018,400

Project Title	Donor	Spatial Focus	Local Partners	Duration	USD
Supporting the Palestinians' Right to Development in East Jerusalem	AECID	East Jerusalem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bimkom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 2017 – February 2019 	348,000
Gaza Participatory Spatial Planning Support Programme – (Gaza PS2 Programme)	SDC	Gaza Strip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palestinian Housing Council (PHC) The Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution (PCDCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> December 2015 – October 2018 	900,367
Utilizing Digital Tools to Promote Human Rights and Create Inclusive Public Spaces in the Gaza Strip	Government of the Kingdom of Belgium	Gaza Strip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHC GGateway Aisha Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> February 2017 – February w 2019 	1,159,696
Identifying positive deviant men that promote gender and other forms of equality to identify and promote new norms in Palestinian society	DOCO/UNSCO	Area C, West Bank	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 2018 – December 2018 	50,000



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