# Source: [http://www.ps.undp.org/content/dam/papp/docs/Publications/UNDP-papp-research-undaf\_2018-2022.pdf](http://www.ps.undp.org/content/dam/papp/docs/Publications/UNDP-papp-research-undaf_2018-2022.pdf#_blank)

# Excerpts from United Nations Development Assistance Framework State of Palestine 2018-2022

# June 15, 2017

# UN Development Group working in the "occupied Palestinian territories"

# Strategic Priority 1: Supporting Palestine’s Path to Independence

...the UNCT will focus its interventions on providing support for Palestinian institutions, civil society and individuals **to increase the effective use of international mechanisms to uphold accountability**. This will be built on **increasing knowledge of rights and mechanisms**, strengthening capacities to document violations and their impact and on **sharpening the ability to advocate** effectively for rights to be respected...

**Outcome 1: Human rights mechanisms are increasingly engaged to hold Israel accountable for its obligations under international law.**

The UN will **increase its support for Palestinian institutions (state and non-government) and Palestinian victims** of violations **to** effectively monitor, advocate and **seek legal recourse for violations by the occupying power. This will include training, capacity-building and technical advice to ensure that Palestinian victims and institutions are equipped with the knowledge and tools to effectively access international accountability mechanisms** in order to hold Israel accountable for its violations under international law. It will also aim to strengthen the capacity of Palestinian organizations to advocate effectively for the rights of Palestinians in the occupied territory. The UN will also strengthen its own advocacy on the impact of Israeli violations on Palestine's development prospects, including through joint activities that clearly communicate the effect that the occupation and breaches of international law have on the ability of Palestine to develop economically, socially, environmentally and politically, including the responsibility of Israel vis-à-vis Palestine's implementation of the SDGs

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**Box 4: Summary of UNDAF Resources Required by Agency and Strategic Priority (US $)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  **Agency** | **Strategic Priority 1** |
|  **OHCHR** |   689,000 |
|  **UNICEF** |  3,350,000 |
|  **UNDP** |   40,299,510 |
|  **UN Women** |   2,250,000 |
|  **UNESCO** |   200,000 |
|  **UN Habitat** |   13,500,000 |
|  **WHO** |   3,000,000 |
|  **UNRWA** |  1,550,000 |
|  **Total** | **64,838,510** |

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# Common Budgetary Framework

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Agency** | **Resources required** | **Resources available** | **Resource gap/to be mobilized** |
| Strategic Priority 1: **Supporting Palestine’s path to independence** |
| Outcome 1.1: Human rights mechanisms are increasingly engaged to **hold Israel accountable for its obligations under international law** |
| **OHCHR** | US$474,000 | Core = US$336,000Noncore = US$10,000Total = US$346,000 | US$128,000 |
| **UNICEF** | US$3,350,000 | Core = US$1,650,000Noncore = 0Total = US$1,650,000 | US$1,700,000 |
| **UNDP** | US$10,500,000 | Core = 0Noncore = US$1,160,000Total = US$1,160,000 | US$9,340,000 |
| **UN Women** | US$2,250,000 | Core = 0Noncore = 0Total =0 | US$2,250,000 |
| **UNRWA** | US$1,550,000 | Core = 0Noncore = 0Total =0 | US$1,550,000 |
| Total | US$18,124,000 | Core = US$1,986,000Noncore = US$1,170,000Total = US$3,156,000 | US$14,968,000 |

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…Over 40 non-governmental organizations were consulted in the preparation of this UNDAF (see Annex 2), and will continue to be integral stakeholders for the targeting, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the activities which fall within this UNDAF.

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# Results matrix

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicators | Means of verification/Source/ Agency Responsible | UN contribution | Partners |
| Strategic Priority 1: **Supporting Palestine’s path to independence**(National development priority or goal: Path to independence) (SDGs: 16, 17, Removing impediments to goals 1-13) |
| Outcome 1.1: Human rights mechanisms are increasingly engaged **to hold Israel accountable for its obligations under international law. (OHCHR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNRWA)***SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions**SDG 17: Partnerships for goals 1-13* |
| Number of Palestinian civil society representatives submitting written information to the human rights treaty bodies.*Baseline = 30**Target = 33* | OHCHR | Raising awareness about human rights tools, mechanisms and opportunities, including technical assistance to government and civil societyDocumenting and reporting on grave violations of child rights, women’s rights, and rights of other vulnerable groupBuilding capacity of the government and civil society on data collection, reporting, analysis and advocacy related to rights & violations, on protecting children from and mitigating the impact of armed conflict | PMO, and other ministries, civil society organizations, INGOs, local NGOs |
| Number of national, civil society and other organizations actively monitoring, advocating and mobilizing on human rights violations*Baseline = 49**Target = 54* | OHCHR |  |  |

# \*\*\*

#  Annex 1: International Normative framework *[Editor’s Note: the false legal and factual claims set out herein form the basis of the 64 million dollar grab to conduct lawfare]*

Since Israel’s 1967 occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Security Council determined in a number of resolutions28 that the Fourth Geneva Convention is applicable to those areas and that **Israeli settlements in them have no legal validity, are a violation of international law** and constitute a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. In its most recent resolution on this conflict, **resolution 2334,** the Council also called on all states “to distinguish, in their relevant dealings, between the territory of the State of Israel and the territories occupied since 1967”. The Council has further determined that Israel’s annexation of East Jerusalem is “null and void” (resolution 478 (1980)) and is also a violation of international law. In its resolution 242 (1967), the Security Council set out the basic formula for peace between Israel and its neighboring countries: **the withdrawal of Israel from territories it occupied during the 1967 war in exchange for peace based on mutual recognition and the right to secure boundaries**. Since 2002, the Council affirmed in several resolutions its support for a vision of a region where two (democratic, per resolution 1850) states, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders29, and called for an end of “all acts of violence, terror, provocation, incitement and destruction30”.

The Oslo Agreements signed between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization during the 1990s remain the official framework governing bilateral relations between the parties. However, many claim that since they were designed to be temporary arrangements over five years, now, some 20 years later with significant changes on the ground, including the 2007 *de facto* takeover by Hamas in Gaza, they require revisions. The Interim Agreement (“Oslo II”) of 1995 introduced a differentiation of authorities and responsibilities between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA) in three defined areas of the West Bank, not including East Jerusalem. In Areas A and B – 40 per cent of the West Bank, comprising some 90 per cent of the West Bank Palestinian population – the PA, respectively, has security and civil control, or control only over civil affairs; and in Area C – the remaining 60 per cent where all the settlements are located – Israel retains full control. According to the agreements, Israel was committed to a gradual transfer of more areas to PA control, but that process stopped in 2000. The annexes to the Agreement defined the relations between the Israeli and Palestinian authorities during the interim period on a variety of issues, including security, water, energy, and many others. A key component of that package was Annex V (“Paris Protocol”) which kept Israel, the West Bank and Gaza as a single customs envelop, envisioning free movement of labour and goods between the Israeli and Palestinian economies at the expense of limiting Palestinian economic sovereignty. A basic premise of the Oslo Agreements was the mutual commitment not to “initiate or take any step that will change the status” of the West Bank and Gaza, which both sides accuse each other of violating. Several bilateral mechanisms and joint committees established by the Oslo Agreements have become defunct since 2000.

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# Annex 2: Consultative process for UNDAF

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#### **Non-Government Institutions Consulted (non-exhaustive list) [Editor’s Note: See the lack of transparency, as the UN agency refuses to disclose fully its sources]**

AFKAR for Educational & Cultural Development

Aid and Hope for Cancer Patients

Aisha Association for Woman and Child Protection

Al Ata'a Benevolent Association

Al Haq

Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights

Al-Dameer Association for Human Rights

Association of International Development Agencies Business Women’s Forum

Community Media Centre

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

Gaza Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Handicap International

International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)

IREX

Islamic Relief

Islamic University

Kvinna till Kvinna

Mercy Corps

NAWA for Culture and Arts Association

NGO Development Center

Norwegian People’s Aid

Norwegian Refugee Council

Palestine Economic Policy Research Institute-MAS

Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association

Palestinian General Federation of Trade Unions

Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS)

Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO)

Palestinian Working Woman Society for Development

Premiere Urgence

Red Crescent Society

Secours Islamique France

Social Development Forum

Taawon (Welfare Association)

Union of Health Work Committees

Union of Palestinian Women’s Committees

We Effect

Women’s Affairs Centre