



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



AID PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT 2018-19

Palestinian Territories
September 2019



AID PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION 2018-19

SUMMARY

This report summarises the performance of Australia's aid program in the Palestinian Territories (PTs) from July 2018 to June 2019 against the Aid Investment Plan (AIP) for the Palestinian Territories (2015-2019).

The PTs – consisting of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip – remain one of the poorest regions in the Middle East. Palestinian living standards continue to decline. Economic growth continues to stall in both the West Bank and Gaza but conditions are most acute in Gaza, with unemployment at 52 per cent in 2018 (up from 44 per cent in 2017). Gaza has undergone 'de-development' over the last two decades, accompanied by a decline of real income per capita by a third since 1994. GDP in Gaza declined by six per cent in 2018. The restrictions on movement of people and goods in to and out of Gaza continued to be a key factor in its economic deterioration. The 'March of Return' protests and intermittent escalations on the Gaza perimeter also contributed to a worsening of the humanitarian situation in 2018-19. The supply of water and electricity to Gaza continued to be a major issue and much of the water supply in Gaza remained unfit for human consumption.

The political dynamic between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA) and the political stalemate between the PA and Hamas continued to affect economic and social development in the PTs during 2018-19. The dispute between the PA and Israel over tax revenue transfers had a significant impact on the PA's budget in 2018-19. The continuing decline in foreign aid to the PTs also had an impact on the situation in the PTs. Shortfalls in funding for UNRWA, including due to the US ceasing its financial support in 2018, had an impact on the provision of healthcare and education for Palestinians across the PTs.

In December 2018, Australia reiterated its commitment to a two-state solution in which Israel and a future Palestinian state exist side-by-side, in peace and security, within internationally recognised borders. Australia also acknowledges the aspirations of the Palestinian people for a future state with its capital in East Jerusalem. Australia provided \$38.3 million in humanitarian and development assistance to the PTs in 2018-19, as a practical demonstration of our long-standing support for the Middle East peace process.¹ Australian aid equates to 0.17 per cent of the PTs Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In doing so, we have in place rigorous systems to ensure all activities in the PTs are comprehensively monitored and pro-actively managed with a zero tolerance approach to fraud, mismanagement or links to terrorists and their activities.

Australia's objectives for its PTs aid program are described in its Aid Investment Plan (2015-19), which is available on the DFAT website. The objectives are (i) to support improved public financial management and a more competitive agricultural economy; and (ii) to support Palestinian refugees in the PTs and across the region to access quality basic services. Australia implements these objectives through a number of investments.

Support Provided

In 2018-19, Australia provided \$15 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), in addition to a \$5 million payment advanced in 2017-18. Australia's funding provides health, education and protection services to Palestinian refugees in the PTs, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

Australia continued to implement the third phase of the Australian Middle East NGO Cooperation Agreement (AMENCA 3), providing just over \$4.5 million in 2018-19. This figure is lower than the \$8.17 million initially budgeted for this year. These shortfalls were due to DFAT's suspension of assistance to World Vision and APHEDA (APHEDA's suspension has since been lifted). AMENCA 3 is working with Australian and Palestinian

¹ While Australia's overall budget for the 2018-19 FY in the PTs was \$43.3 million, \$5 million was brought forward from FY18-19 to FY17-18.



non-government organisations and others to increase productivity, and facilitate links and private sector investment in the agriculture sector, with a focus on women and youth empowerment.

In June 2019, Australia provided \$10 million to the World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund to support the development of a desalination plant in the Gaza Strip; and \$3.8 million in support of international humanitarian organisation programs. A further \$2 million was also allocated to the UN Office for Project Services' Access Coordination Unit and Project Management Unit to facilitate access for humanitarian actors across the PTs and material into Gaza

Twelve Australia Award scholarships were awarded (with 11 taken up) in 2018-19 to support future Palestinian leaders in the fields of education, governance, and environment and natural resource management.

In 2018-19, the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP) continued to support three Australian NGOs to deliver health, vocational training and women's empowerment projects in both Gaza and the West Bank. In Gaza one of the programs provided health services for 25,900 women, children and youth through primary care and market linked vocational training services. In the West Bank, another program has been supporting enhancing women's status in both households and communities through development of women-led small and medium sized enterprises. The Direct AID Program (DAP) funded Palestinian organisations to support vulnerable communities and groups, including children, youth and women. Projects were conducted across the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem and reached a large number of communities. Projects included surgical equipment to improve eye care services, mental health and psychological support for at-risk Bedouin children, training in coding for marginalised youth, and a safe playground for children with disabilities.

EXPENDITURE

Table 1 Total ODA Expenditure in FY 2018-19

Objective	A\$ million	% of total ODA
Objective 1 – Improved public financial management and a more competitive agricultural economy in the PTs	4.6	12.04
Objective 2 – Palestinian refugees in the PTs and across the region are able to access quality basic services	30.8	80.63
Sub-Total Bilateral	35.4	
Regional and Global	2.8	7.32
Other Government Departments	-	
Total ODA Expenditure	38.3	

PERFORMANCE TOWARDS AIP OBJECTIVES

Table 2 Rating of the Program's Progress towards Australia's Aid Objectives



Objective	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Objective 1 – Improved public financial management and a more competitive agricultural economy in the PTs	Green	Green
Objective 2 – Palestinian refugees in the PTs and across the region are able to access quality services	Green	Green

Note:

■ Green. Progress is as expected at this stage of implementation and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.

■ Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected at this stage of implementation and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.

■ Red. Progress is significantly less than expected at this stage of implementation and the objective is not likely to be met given available resources and priorities. Recasting the objective may be required.

OBJECTIVE 1 – IMPROVED PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND A MORE COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN THE PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES



Over the 2018-19 period, two programs under this AIP contributed to a more competitive economy and improved financial management in the PTs during 2018-19. These were:

- The Australia Middle East NGO Cooperation Agreement (AMENCA 3); and
- Australia Award scholarships to the Palestinian Territories.

This objective is rated ‘green’ because progress is as expected, and in some cases has exceeded expectations, at this stage of implementation.


AMENCA 3

In 2018-19, Australia provided approximately \$4.5 million to the third phase of the **Australia Middle East NGO Cooperation Agreement (AMENCA 3)**. AMENCA 3 uses a hybrid ‘Markets Systems Development’ (MSD) approach to facilitate agricultural development across the PTs, seeking to increase agricultural output, strengthen agricultural value chains and enhance economic opportunities for Palestinians, with a specific focus on women and youth. The program works with Australian NGOs and their Palestinian networks to identify barriers to participation in the sector, design activities to address these constraints and facilitate relationships that bring market actors together.

There are considerable constraints to agricultural development including a lack of certainty over territorial borders and natural resources such as land and water, restrictions on the movement of goods, people, and the continued risk of conflict, all of which are particularly acute in Gaza. The program’s anticipated outcomes acknowledge this challenging environment.

In 2018-19, the AMENCA 3 program worked with three Australian NGOs:

- CARE Australia;
- Australian People for Health, Education and Development Abroad (APHEDA); and
- Oxfam



Through AMENCA 3, 7,646 farmers were reported in 2018 to have adopted innovative agricultural practices (which was more than twice the target number at the beginning of the year). In addition, the AMENCA 3 program performance reporting for 2018-19 notes it exceeded targets for economic empowerment amongst women and girls for 2018 – to such an extent that youths reporting economic empowerment had already reached the proposed end of program target. In 2018, 6,461 women reported increased incomes from AMENCA3 interventions (3,188 more than the target for the year), and more than 3,800 women reported active and equitable roles in agricultural value chains (1,600 more than the target).

AMENCA 3 has supported the Palestinian dairy sector by connecting private sector dairy processors to milk collection hubs. Agricultural innovations, such as drip irrigation and mono-fertilisers for vegetables have resulted in a 30 per cent drop in farming costs and a five per cent increase in yield. Improvements to the dairy sector, through introducing better quality fodder, have increased milk production and the efficiency of the sector. The result has been a more self-sufficient and more profitable agricultural sector, leveraging considerable (AUD 7.88 million) private sector investment in 2018.

AMENCA 3 has supported the construction of more than 25 kilometres of rural roads since the program's inception in 2016. This has reduced transportation costs and increased farm profitability, with more than 4,160 farmers reporting improved access to agricultural infrastructure, services, information and enhanced links with market actors.

In 2017-18, allegations involving an AMENCA 3 implementing partner (APHEDA) led to its suspension from the program (effective 29 June 2018). This suspension was lifted in April 2019 after an independent audit; subsequently APHEDA resumed its activities. World Vision, another initial AMENCA 3 partner, was suspended from the program in 2016 due to allegations that are still before the Israeli courts and its agreement under AMENCA 3 has since expired. The remaining partners, Care and Oxfam, continue to deliver strong results however overall program performance has been impacted by the suspensions. Cardno Emerging Markets also continues to provide technical and operational support to AMENCA 3.

Australia Award Scholarships

During 2018-19, 12 Australia Award scholarships were awarded to Palestinians, with 11 of these taken up. The selected scholars studied education, governance and environmental and natural resource management. The scholarships program helps to build public sector management skills.

OBJECTIVE 2 – PALESTINIAN REFUGEES IN THE PTS AND ACROSS THE REGION ARE ABLE TO ACCESS QUALITY BASIC SERVICES



Over the 2018-19 period, Australia supported four investments that supported Palestinians both within the Palestinian Territories and across the region to access quality basic services. These were:

- The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA);
- The World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the Gaza Central Desalination Plant and Associated Works Program (GCDP);
- The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Access Coordination Unit (ACU) and Project Management Unit (PMU); and
- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) managed Humanitarian Fund for humanitarian assistance.



This objective was rated green because progress is as expected at this stage of implementation for each of the investments.

UNRWA

In 2018-19, Australia provided \$15 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). In September 2016, DFAT signed an \$80 million multi-year Strategic Partnership Framework (2016-2020) which provides annual core funding of \$20 million per year to the Agency. UNRWA plays a crucial role in maintaining a degree of social and economic stability for more than five million Palestinian refugees in Gaza, the West Bank, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. It delivers high quality, cost-effective public services in education, health care, relief and social services, microfinance, infrastructure, emergency assistance and protection of refugees' rights. The deterioration of security, political and economic conditions across the region has made refugees increasingly reliant on UNRWA for these services in recent years. Further, the decision of the United States to stop funding UNRWA put the agency under increased operational strain. Some UNRWA activities were scaled back as a result (including mental health and psychosocial support).

Australian funding contributed to over 8.5 million primary health care (PHC) consultations, education for 532,857 children (2018/19), social safety net assistance (including cash and food) for over 255,000 individuals, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) for 7,564 youth, and microfinance loans for 38,183 people, including 13,052 Palestine refugees; UNRWA also provided temporary cash for work (CfW) opportunities for over 10,000 refugees, including 3,633 women. In total, over the 2018 calendar year, UNRWA provided humanitarian assistance to over 1.4 million people.

A component of Australia's annual core funding to UNRWA (20 per cent; \$4 million) is subject to an assessment of its performance against pre-agreed targets. DFAT assessed UNRWA in April 2019 and found UNRWA had achieved results against the targets, which included performance against UNRWA's Medium Term Strategy (delivering services such as health, education and technical and vocational training); demonstrating attention to protection risks among refugee populations (such as identifying and responding to gender based violence); and responsiveness to donors (for example, assisting in monitoring visits, reporting).

UNRWA developed its Gender Equality Strategy (2016-21) and is working towards meeting the UN system-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality indicators. In 2017, UNRWA ensured each of its five country/regional offices had developed its own gender equality action plans.


UNRWA 2018 Emergency Appeal

Over the 2017-18 financial year, DFAT provided \$1.5 million to UNRWA's 'Emergency Appeal for the PTs for 2018'. Outcomes for this Appeal were not available for the 2017-18 financial year, and so are reported here. Of the US\$398.8 million requested for the 2018 UNRWA Emergency Appeal, \$101.7 million was received, of which Australian funding constituted one per cent.

In 2018, the provision of food assistance was prioritised. With emergency funds, UNRWA supported almost 934,000 Palestinians in Gaza (including 18,116 female-headed households); provided cash for work opportunities to 10,000 people (36 per cent female); provided educational supplies to 271,900 students; and funding to support the Gazan healthcare system. In the West Bank, food assistance through e-vouchers was provided to almost 46,000 people (almost 50 per cent female); in-kind food assistance to 37,000 Bedouins; and provided cash-for work opportunities to 5,900 food-insecure households. Through UNRWA mobile health clinics, almost 79,000 people had improved access to primary health care.

UNOPS ACU and PMU

In 2018-19, Australia provided \$2 million to UNOPS to support the Access Coordination Unit (ACU) and the Project Management (PMU). The ACU facilitates access for development and humanitarian staff and



supplies across the PTs, including through providing immediate information on access and movement restrictions to personnel through a user-friendly mobile application.

The Materials Monitoring Unit (MMU) was formed to facilitate the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) - an agreement between the Government of Israel, the PA and the UN - to monitor entry, supply and use of 'dual-use' materials into Gaza to support reconstruction. In 2019 the name of the MMU changed to the PMU, reflecting its increased role in facilitating projects in Gaza.

As Australian funding to the ACU and PMU was provided in the second half of 2019, outcomes will be reported in next year's Aid Program Performance Report (APPR).

World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund to Support the Gaza Central Desalinisation Plant and international humanitarian organisation programs

In 2019 Australia contributed \$3.8 million to international humanitarian organisation programs, including essential services in health, education, water and electricity; and \$10 million to the World Bank to support the Gaza Central Desalinisation Plant Associated Works Program (GCDP) with outcomes to be reported in next year's Aid Program Performance Report (APPR).

UN OCHA Humanitarian Fund

In the 2017-18 financial year, \$10 million in Australian support was redirected from the World Bank PDRP Trust Fund, which assisted the Palestinian Authority, to the UN OCHA Humanitarian Fund (HF) for the Palestinian Territories, administered by OCHA. While the achievements of this funding are attributable to the 2017-18 financial year, as this funding was provided in the second half of 2018, its achievements will be reported here.

In 2018, the HF supported UN agencies, international and local non-governmental organisations in response to underfunded and emerging needs across the PTs, assisting 1.9 million people. Australian funding was directed to UNRWA for the purchase of emergency fuel in Gaza, and to UNICEF and other NGOs to support humanitarian projects across the region.

MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS

During 2018-19, DFAT participated in two meetings of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC), in New York in September 2018 and Brussels in April 2019, to coordinate policy among donors providing assistance in the PTs.

Australia has a set of structured and informal engagements with UNRWA. In 2018-19, we participated in UNRWA Advisory Commission meetings in November 2018 and June 2019, UNRWA Sub-Committee meetings in October and November 2018 and March and April 2019, and several working group meetings. DFAT also engaged regularly on a range of issues, including on neutrality, reform and budget issues, operations and the annual performance-linked assessment process.

PROGRAM QUALITY

In the 2018-19 Investment Quality Reporting process, Aid Quality Checks were completed for AMENCA 3, UNOCHA and the World Bank Palestinian Recovery and Development Trust Fund (PDRP). AMENCA 3 was rated well in this assessment. In the Final Aid Quality Check for the PDRP, it was rated 4 across all criteria, except sustainability, where it was rated 3 (less than adequate) because of the deterioration of the operating environment, and gender, where it was rated 1 (very poor), though gender was not an objective of this investment. The UN pooled humanitarian fund was rated as adequate (4), except for relevance, which was



rated as a 5 (good). Partner Performance Assessments were undertaken for all active AMENCA 3 partners (Care, Oxfam, APHEDA and Cardno Emerging Markets) and UNRWA.

AMENCA 3 performed adequately on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls (rating of 4). This is a decrease from 2017-18, where it was rated a 5 (good). The lower rating can be attributed to the suspension of APHEDA activities reducing the number of beneficiaries engaged. Nonetheless progress in this field remained strong with the number of female beneficiaries exceeding the revised targets.

Structural barriers on gender roles and cultural perceptions (that investing in women is high risk) continue to challenge women's economic empowerment. By training women with the skills to influence decisions and adopt transformative business models, however, family behaviours towards women working in the agriculture sector are changing. AMENCA 3 includes social inclusion technical assistance to support program partners to address these barriers.

DFAT monitors UNRWA's performance through an annual performance-linked assessment. As a multilateral agency, UNRWA is not subject to an Aid Quality Check, but a performance-linked assessment conducted by DFAT determines whether agreed targets have been met and whether the second tranche payment of \$4 million is made. The next assessment will be in 2020.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

DFAT's current Aid Investment Plan (AIP) for the PTs will end in 2019 and DFAT intends to put in place a new plan by the end of 2019. A key issue for consideration will be the continuing deterioration of the situation in Gaza.

In 2019-20, UNRWA will continue to face budget pressures as a result of increased need and the uncertain donor landscape. Should we continue to fund UNRWA, DFAT will continue to focus its advocacy efforts with UNRWA on organisational reform, budget savings, governance structure and neutrality.

In 2019-20, DFAT will undertake third party monitoring of some DAP projects in the PTs.

In 2019-20, DFAT will continue to implement its risk management framework as initiated and implemented in November 2016. This includes both Post (Ramallah) and Canberra reviewing on a quarterly basis the operating environment for the aid program and implications for specific investments.

ANNEX A - PROGRESS IN ADDRESSING MANAGEMENT RESPONSES

Management responses identified in 2017-18 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2018-19
The current Aid Investment Plan for the PTs will end in 2019. Action should be taken to begin to update it. Consideration for the deteriorating situation in Gaza and the shift away from the World Bank Trust Fund should be taken.	Partly achieved	Consideration for the deterioration of the situation in Gaza was taken into account with the decision to devote \$1.5 million to the UNRWA emergency appeal and to redirect \$10 million from the WB PDRP trust fund to the UN pooled humanitarian fund. Flexibility in Australia's funding allowed partners to address emerging humanitarian needs. Consideration for what form the new AIP for the PTs should take was undertaken, but the decision was made to defer design to the 2019-20 Financial Year.
Risk management processes for the aid program and for partners strengthened.	Achieved	Ramallah Post and Middle East Branch undertake quarterly teleconferences to discuss risks to the program and provide minutes of these meetings to relevant SES officers. The compliance checks introduced in 2018/2019 for the three participating NGOs will be continued during any extension period.
Mid-term review of the AMENCA 3 program commissioned and the findings used to determine whether future funding will be provided.	Achieved	The mid-term review has been completed and consideration is currently being given to a possible continuation of the AMENCA 3 program.
Third Party Monitors continue to be used to monitor ANCP and DAP projects.	Achieved	Third party monitoring was undertaken in 2018-19 to monitor ANCP and DAP projects.

Note:

- Achieved. Significant progress has been made in addressing the issue
- Partly achieved. Some progress has been made in addressing the issue, but the issue has not been resolved
- Not achieved. Progress in addressing the issue has been significantly below expectations

ANNEX B – PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKS

1 Progress towards Performance Benchmarks in 2018-19

Aid objective	Performance Benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2018-19
Improved public financial management and a more competitive agricultural economy in the PTs	a. The stock of income tax debt is lower in 2018 than it was in October 2017.	Achieved	a. The total PTs deficit stood at 7.7 per cent of GDP in 2018, a slight decrease from 8.1 per cent 2017 (and 30 per cent in 2006) due to an increase in tax receipts resulting from PA reform efforts including expenditure reductions.
	b. Farmers report increased income from better functioning value chains supported by AMENCA 3.		b. Agricultural innovations resulted in a 30 per cent drop in farming costs, a five per cent increase in yield, and 1,646 farmers receiving improved access to water. More than 8,500 farmers reported increasing their income by at least 10 per cent (including 3,259 women and 1,977 youths). Over 4,600 women reported economic empowerment and 3,800 active and equitable roles in agricultural value chains.
Palestinian refugees in the PTs and across the region are able to access quality basic services	a. Benchmarks relating to student achievement in mathematics in UNRWA schools were set (and measured) in the 2016-17 APPR. However as UNRWA only measures these in a standardised manner every three years, we will report on this benchmark in next year's APPR and have selected another indicator (student drop-out rates) for this year's APPR.	Partly achieved	a. UNRWA achieved a decrease in student drop-out rates in its schools in 2018, demonstrating that its strategy of identifying warning signs before students leave school prematurely is resulting in improved educational outcomes.
	b. A reduction from the 2018 outcome of average daily medical consultations from UNRWA health clinics (inferring improved quality consultations rather than a higher volume) as well as better preventative health measures.		b. In 2018, UNRWA's performance in the health sector remained strong. However, the average daily medical consultations per doctor increased slightly against the target (82 consultations, compared with a target of 77.6) indicating that the objective of increasing time of consultations to enhance quality did not improve. This is in at least part due to funding shortages which has led to freezes on hiring staff.

Note:

- Achieved. Significant progress has been made and the performance benchmark was achieved
- Partly achieved. Some progress has been made towards achieving the performance benchmark, but progress was less than anticipated.
- Not achieved. Progress towards the performance benchmark has been significantly below expectations

2 Performance Benchmarks for 2019-20

Aid objective	Performance Benchmark	2018-19	2019-20
Improved public financial management and a more competitive agricultural economy in the PTs	The stock of income tax debt is lower in 2019 than it was in October 2018.	Funding to the activity that contributed to this benchmark has been discontinued	Funding to the activity that contributed to this benchmark has been discontinued.
	Farmers report increased income from better functioning value chains supported by AMENCA 3.	Approximately 7,000 farmers report increased income.	Should the AMENCA 3 program continue, we will measure the increased income of farmers from better functioning value chains supported by AMENCA 3.
Palestinian refugees in the PTs and across the region are able to access quality basic services	Benchmarks relating to student achievement in mathematics in UNRWA schools were set (and measured) in the 2016-17 APPR. As UNRWA measures these in a standardised manner every three years, we will measure these again in 2019-20.	UNRWA achieved a decrease in student drop-out rates in its schools in 2018	The number of Grade 4 students in UNRWA schools performing at or above the expected level in mathematics (from 2013 baselines).
	A reduction from the 2019 outcome of average daily medical consultations from UNRWA health clinics (inferring improved quality consultations rather than a higher volume) as well as better preventative health measures.	A reduction from 2017-18 outcomes.	An improvement in the quality of medical services , measured by doctors undertaking fewer (but higher quality) consultations

ANNEX C - EVALUATION PLANNING

1 LIST OF EVALUATIONS COMPLETED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

Investment number and name (if applicable)	Name of evaluation	Date completed	Date Evaluation report Uploaded into AidWorks	Date Management response uploaded into AidWorks	Published on website
INL608	Independent AMENCA 3 Mid-Term Review	10/07/2019	TBC	TBC	TBC

2 LIST OF PROGRAM PRIORITISED EVALUATIONS PLANNED FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Evaluation title	Investment number and name (if applicable)	Date – planned commencement (month/year)	Date – planned completion (month/year)	Purpose of evaluation	Evaluation type
Palestinian Territories Aid Review	N/A	06/2019	10/2019	Assess the PTs aid program, including lessons learned and recommendations for a future program - identify trends that are likely to continue, including development and governance issues - consider the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of current investments, and make recommendations for future investments which could have a bigger impact	- Independent consultant

ANNEX D - AID QUALITY CHECK RATINGS

1 AQC RATINGS

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	year on year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
INL606: Palestinian Farmers Connecting to Market (AMENCA 3)	\$26m	2019 AQC	N/A*	5	4	N/A*	N/A*	4	Y
		2016-20 AQC	5	4	4	5	4	5	Y
INM584: Palestinian Territories Humanitarian Investments	\$13.8m	2019 AQC	5	4	4	4	4	4	Y
		2018-20 AQC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a	Y

* These criteria have been removed from the AQC template from 2019.

3 FAQC RATINGS

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Overall rating	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
INM230: Funding to Palestinian Authority through the WB Trust Fund	\$10m 2017-20	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all areas. 5 = Good; satisfies criteria in almost all areas.

4 = Adequate; on balance, satisfies criteria; does not fail in any major area.

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

3 = Less than adequate; on balance does not satisfy criteria and/or fails in at least one major area.

2 = Poor; does not satisfy criteria in major areas. 1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major area.