

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A LIVELIHOOD STUDY IN THE WB

NEEDS ASSESSMENT	
Linking protection and livelihood support in the Northern West Bank with focus on eco-friendly value-chain development	
Countries/ Region	Northern West Bank - OPT
Duration	Approximately two months
Funding by	OPT Mission (Ramallah) via PUI's HQ funds
Drafted by	oPt mission (HoM, DHoM, WB FCo)

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. CONTEXT

PREMIERE URGENCE INTERNATIONALE (PUI) is an international, apolitical, non-religious and non-profit French organization intervening in 20 countries worldwide to provide a global response on the fundamental needs to victims of humanitarian crisis from the emergency to the restoration of their autonomy and dignity. *Première-Urgence* and *Aide Médicale Internationale* merged in 2011 to offer a better range of lifesaving care and life-changing assistance to communities affected by humanitarian crisis.

Since 1967, occupation and political stagnation have directly affected the socio-economic situation of the Palestinian population in the West Bank. The movement restrictions policy are severely limiting Palestinians' access to essential services and markets, and leading to serious and negative impact upon all aspects of their lives, and mainly their livelihoods.

Consequently the humanitarian needs in oPt have not fundamentally changed for the last decade. Protection threats related to ISF and settlers' violence, limited access to essential services and entrenched levels of food insecurity continue to characterize the day-to-day lives of many Palestinians. Communities in Area C of the West Bank came under increasing pressure - rise in demolitions, increase of settler violence, no easing on movement restrictions and no progress on the planning and zoning regime. Bedouin and herder communities in particular were affected.

The West Bank (WB) is today divided into three zones under Palestinian and/or Israeli control, with over 80% of the territory controlled by Israel. This has negatively affected the development

of the WB: according to a 2013 World Bank Report, the Palestinian GDP (Gross Domestic Product) would increase by almost one forth (\$ 1.22 billion yearly) if Palestinians could make use of the WB areas under full Israeli control (the so-called Area C).

The presence of over 520,000 Israeli settlers, living in 150 settlements and 100 outposts in WB (in contravention of international law) and the close proximity with the Palestinian population (2,7 million in WB), result in widespread tensions and episodes of violence, particularly against Palestinians and their property. Records of this phenomenon have alarmingly increased over the last years: between 2006 and 2012 only, OCHA records of settlers' attacks involving Palestinian casualties have increased by 175% (56 to 98) and those involving Palestinian property/land damage by 388% (60 to 233, i.e. 4 to 5 per week in 2012). On a total of 400 attacks during the 2013, the Governorate of Nablus recorded the largest number of such settler attacks, compared to other Governorates, resulting in injuries or damage: 120 (OCHA). Throughout 2013, the MoA recorded 716 violations by IOF (65%) and settlers (34%) against 470 farmers, mostly in Hebron and Qalqilya. The losses resulting from these violations are estimated at 9.000.000 usd. Recently we register a remarkable increase in the number of donor-funded structures targeted (FSW May 2014).

Settler violence has an impact on the overall living conditions of the Palestinian people, and puts their lives and resilience at risk. Indeed, attacks hinder food security, access to water and the right to housing. They also affect the physical and mental health of Palestinians and their access to public services including education and transportation. Daily harassment, intimidations and provocations also affect the well-being of the Palestinian population. All of the above mentioned factors eventually result in the displacement of Palestinians from their lands when living conditions become unbearable.

In 2012, more than 600 Palestinians homes and other structures were demolished by Israeli authorities, resulting in the forced displacement of 886 Palestinians, more than half of them children. Around 4,100 people were otherwise affected, for example due to the demolition of animal shelters, water cisterns or rural infrastructure (OCHA).

“Threats to life, liberty and security, restriction on free movement, and the risk of forced displacement undermine the ability of up to 1,8 million Palestinians in OPT to live normal, self-sustaining lives. Of these, an estimated 1,26 million Palestinians are food-insecure (income and consumption below USD 5.39/adult/day) and approximately 1 million receive less than 60 liters of water a day.” (OCHA 2012). 73 l/c/d is the average water consumption in WB (WHO standard: 100 l/c/d).

The percentage of food insecure Palestinians HH in WB is 19% (WFP-FAO-UNRWA 2013 Food Security Survey). Food insecurity is driven by high rates of poverty resulting from unemployment, which is, in part, due to ongoing Israeli access and movement restrictions to land, as well as high prices for food in markets and economic shocks, so households reduce the variety and nutritional values found in their diet (5,8 persons is the average Palestinian household size in OPT). The majority spend more than half their income on food. This situation is typical of protracted emergencies.

Settlers' attacks negatively affect the overall economic situation of Palestinians and their access to Livelihoods. Attacks on private property, including crops, olive trees and livestock, result in financial losses and hinder access to food.

In addition, households' workforce is affected by the wide-spread fear of violence in areas most targeted by settlers' attacks: several people – particularly men and unmarried women – cannot

look for working opportunities since they barely leave their properties to protect them from attacks.

The most affected sector is agriculture, in particular olive/olive oil production. Crops, olive tree groves and vineyards are the target of attacks that range from uprooting to burning and spreading toxic chemicals on trees. Such attacks result in considerable economic losses. The olive oil industry makes up to 25% of the agricultural income in the WB, supporting approximately 100,000 families. A damaged 50 years old olive tree requires 5 years to bear fruits again and 20 years to recover a normal production. Over the years, owners suffer an estimated loss of USD 750 per damaged olive tree, according to the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) and as reported by the OHCHR (Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights).

A record high of 10,700 olive trees were vandalized by settlers in 2013 alone, according to OCHA records. In 2012, over 8,600 Palestinian-owned trees were destroyed by Israeli settlers, undermining the livelihoods of hundreds of families.

Based on FAO data, it estimated the loss resulting from those attacks to around USD 3,500,000. Also, most of the settlers' attacks took place during the olive ripening and harvest season, with 26 (42%) of them from August to November (9 in October only). According to the collected data in these two governorates only (Nablus and Salfit), 17 attacks affected trees (mostly olive trees) in 11 villages (all in Nablus governorate except for one in Salfit), with a total of 4,822 recorded damaged trees in total.

Before 1967, agriculture was the biggest employer of Palestinian labor by sector and Palestinian agricultural exports were comparable to that of Israel's (the 2012 ratio of unemployment is 20% in WB, and the 18% live in poverty).

Following Israel's occupation of the West Bank in 1967, land confiscation and restrictions on access to land and to water resources imposed by the Government of Israel were among the factors that led to the decline of Palestinian agriculture. Cultivated areas shrunk by 30% from 1965 to 1994, and Palestinian agricultural production diminished from over half of the Palestinian GDP in 1968 to 5.5% in 2011. Access to agricultural land through the Barrier is channeled through 80 gates, the majority of which only open for limited times during the olive harvest. Many applicants are refused access even then.

1.2. PUI MISSION IN OPT

PUI is present in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt) since 2002 right after the second intifada. PUI has mainly conducted an emergency economic recovery program through the distribution of emergency kits, professional kits, economic recovery activities, rehabilitation of agricultural lands. In 2009, PUI has also developed a program aiming at easing the access to potable water and sanitation facilities.

Since 2002, PUI has mainly focused its programs on the northern West Bank, in isolated villages or communities, especially in the districts adjoining the wall of separation, or those with the highest concentration of settlements. Since 2009, following the military operation "Cast Lead", PUI has also expanded its intervention in the Gaza Strip.

From 2007 to 2012, PUI has implemented an economic recovery program based on short-term job opportunities and micro-business creation. The first component, commonly known as Cash for Work, aims at locally injecting a large amount of cash to households living under the poverty

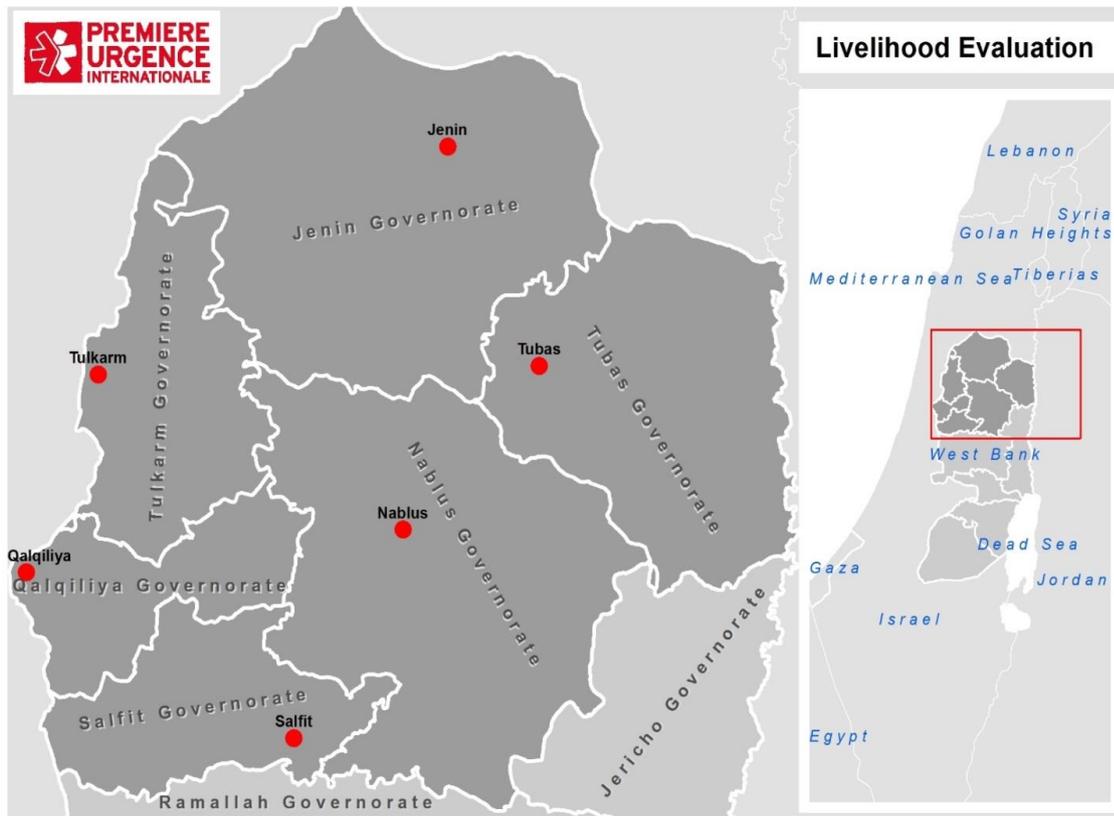
line (US\$ 2,2/day/person). Through rehabilitation works of community infrastructures or services, PUI, in close collaboration with each municipality council, supports the employment of skilled and low skilled workers over a period ranging from 1 to 2 months. So far, this component has supported more than 5,000 vulnerable households in finding such occasional sources of income, while contributing to the improvement of community infrastructure in 40 towns / villages of 5 Districts (Qalqiliya, Tulkarem, North Ramallah, Salfit, Nablus). In addition to CFW, PU-AMI has developed a Micro-Business Creation Project aiming at distributing professional kits to boost private initiatives. By providing a set of professional tools tailored to a specific business plan, this component seeks to foster local economy in a more sustainable way. Nearly 185 beneficiaries were given an opportunity to empower themselves economically and to increase their monthly income.

PUI has defined the following strategic priorities according to the needs and the scenarios of evolution foreseen:

1. **HUMANITARIAN AID PROGRAM - protection-based livelihood program**
Characterized by a strong protection mainstream, this program aims at supporting households under threat of settler violence or IF interventions, by replacing their livelihoods whenever destroyed or damaged following such issue. In the WB, PUI is part of a consortium funded by ECHO. PUI is partnering ACTED, ACF, GVC & NRC (lead of this consortium).

2. **DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM** : in order to subscribe PUI's intervention in a rational LRRD approach, a rehabilitation program, concomitant with the humanitarian aid program, will be developed:
 - **Women Socio-Economic Empowerment:** this action will contribute the promotion and access to equality to increase the participation of women in the formal labour market and eliminate discrimination against women.

1.3. MAP OF THE ZONE



1.4. STUDY JUSTIFICATION

Historically, PUI in the West Bank has implemented both development and humanitarian programs in the northern governorates. Currently, PUI is about to finalize a Women Economic Empowerment programs (WEE) which comes after some Professional Tool Kits programs implemented since 2003.

Currently, PUI is also part of a consortium of INGOs implementing a humanitarian program aiming at reducing the risk of forcible transfer of targeted communities. As such, the consortium targets populations from area C mainly but also from areas A and B which is where PUI is most active. Most of the activities implemented as part of the consortium are short-term responses addressing acute vulnerabilities or needs and/or shocks such as settler attacks or demolitions. In other words, the consortium is not designed to address longer-term needs of the targeted populations.

This study will allow PUI to identify potential interventions it could undertake to support targeted beneficiaries in a more sustainable manner. Therefore, the results of this study will inform PUI's future concept notes and proposals which will be presented to new donors focusing more on LRRD and/or development. As such, the study is part of PUI's strategic objective for the next 3 years which will aim at opening its portfolios of activities to longer term ones.

2.2. STUDY OBJECTIVES

2.1. OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Our objective with this study is to identify the relevant LRRD strategy to link our current protection activities with long-term strategies for those households and communities most exposed to protection threats.

2.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

To identify a number of relevant livelihood activities that will contribute to building the resilience of targeted populations to avoid forcible transfer, taking into account the contextual constraints.

3. TASKS

3.1. DESK REVIEW

- Identify through desk review and interviews with other actors the types of livelihood losses/destructions/damages/injuries suffered by the targeted population and provide deep analysis and case studies

3.2. STAKEHOLDERS MAPPING

- Stakeholder mapping of the development/LRRD actors and interventions in the targeted communities (map of key actors and identify potential partnerships)

3.3. IDENTIFY SOLUTIONS TO SPECIFIC CASES

- Propose specific solutions to specific cases at both individual and community levels (i.e. low labor intensive farming techniques for lands exposed to SV; working with women groups to develop food processing)

3.4. IDENTIFY THE GAPS

- Analyze how the affected HH and communities are connected or could be connected to the overall Palestinian market through market based initiatives

3.5. IDENTIFY LRRD OPPORTUNITIES

- Identify 3 value chain opportunities with high potential of development and where PUI could provide a significant added value in terms of production and marketing.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. PREPARATORY BRIEFING

Briefing meetings to be held with:

- HoM

- DHoM
- Field team, including: Field Co, Protection Manager and Technical Manager

4.2. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE METHODS

The study methodology shall be developed by the person in charge and validated at the earliest stages of the study mission.

The method shall mainly be based on qualitative methods. Tools shall also be validated at the earliest stages of the study process, including:

1. List of the interviewees
2. Questionnaires for the semi-guided interviews
3. Observation forms if relevant
4. Literature review

4.3. KEY DOCUMENTS

Documents to be consulted before field departure. The list is not exhaustive.

1. PUI Needs Assessment conducted in 2014 by ANTONIO D'AGNANNO
2. OPT Strategic Plan 2017-2019
3. FNSL visit report, Anne Solenne Danvic, 2016

4.4. CONTACTS

People and institutions that are to be systematically questioned in the frame of the exploratory mission

Coordination bodies:

- FSS sector coordinators in Ramallah
- Consortium coordinator
- OCHA
- OHCHR

Palestinian Authorities:

- Line Ministries: Ministry of Agriculture, Chambers of commerce, Ministry of Social Affairs
- Relevant PA representatives: ACCO, governorates
- Anti-wall commission
- Governorates involved: Tulkarem, Nablus, Salfit, Qalqilya, Tubas and Jenin

INGOs:

- NRC regarding legal actions
- MDM regarding psychosocial support
- OXFAM, ACF regarding Food security/livelihood
- ACTED regarding shelter activities

Local NGOs:

- UWAC
- PARC <http://www.parc.ps/>
- MAAN development centre
- Business women forum <http://www.bwf.ps/index.php/en/> (empowering women entrepreneurs in all the WB)
- Youth Palestinian association
- ESDC <http://www.esdc-pal.org/>
- Rural women development society <http://rwds.ps/>
- Women development association

5. ORGANISATION OF THE MISSION

5.1 COMPOSITION OF THE STUDY TEAM

Study team, including:

- 1 dedicated staff. One staff from Nablus will support the consultant for translation and finding locations for meetings, etc.

Supervision:

- DHoM

Coordination with:

- Field Co
- HoM
- Livelihood Regional Coordinator as technical advisory

5.2 LOGISTICS, SECURITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

- ✓ Workspace will be provided in Ramallah and Nablus Offices and PUI will provide HR, logistical and administrative support to the extent possible.
- ✓ The consultant will be subjected to PUI rules and regulation in terms of working hours and adaptation to socio-cultural & security context.

5.3 TIMETABLE

The below is only an indication. The exact time table has to be defined by the consultant:

Activities	Duration
<p>Preparatory phase: literature review, briefings, meetings. Preliminary meetings and brainstorming with the Mission and collecting technical information about the OPT and the previous PUI projects relevant to our aims. Discussion with the oPt mission about the proposed targeted communities.</p> <p>Drafting of study tools, including: framework narrative, methodology, questionnaires. Study tools shall be validated by PUI.</p>	2 months
<p>Field assessment: field data collection, meetings with relevant stakeholders, collecting additional available information, analysis of project concepts and ideas/proposals.</p>	
<p>Analysis phase, to prepare and refine the 1st draft of the Study Report, and submission to HoM and Deputy HoM for their review.</p> <p>Draft of the CN focusing on linking Protection and Agricultural development and based on the Study.</p>	
<p>Presentation of the research and the CN to PUI oPt Mission through PowerPoint or dynamic visuals. The consultant is expected to facilitate the discussion.</p> <p>Feedback and comments to be integrated within the final Study report.</p>	
<p>Final report and CN writing. To be reviewed and validated by PUI HoM and DHoM.</p>	

6. EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

6.1. STUDY REPORT

Following the established framework and a maximum of 25-30 pages, excluding appendixes.

- A draft of the report must be presented at least one week before the departure from the mission.
- A final report should be presented within one week after leaving the oPt.

- The report must be released with 2 paper copies as well as 1 electronic versions.
- All versions must be released to DHoM and HoM on the date formerly agreed
- The FNSSL referent, Head of Mission, Programme Officer or Desk Manager can request corrections or modifications after the report is released and the consultant must ensure that he is available if necessary.
- The report shall include a maximum of 20 pages including overview, introduction, conclusion, recommendations and shall be illustrated through relevant and tailored info graphics.

6.2. POWER POINT PRESENTATION

PPT summarizing main results and information collected in English.

Prior to the finalization of the Study report, an oral presentation shall be carried-out in order to collect feedback and comments from the Mission.

6.3. CONCEPT PAPER

CP will review:

- Principal elements of the exploratory mission
- Set out the intervention strategy
- The principal elements of the proposed programme (general objective, specific objective, results, indicators, resources).
- Potential sources of funding

6.4. A DEBRIEFING

To be planned in the mission during the last week of the mission and upon submission of expected deliverables.

7. BUDGET

A maximum budget of 13.000 € is available for this study, however, a competitive selection process is expected to take place. The applicant is expected to provide PUI with a detailed budget to conduct this study knowing that PUI will cover transportation in oPt itself for the purpose of the study and will also ensure that when needed the consultant is always accompanied by a PUI local staff for translation and security purpose.

A financial offer should be submitted, including a budget with detailed section (i.e. all costs related to the assessment, namely airline and other transportation expenses tickets, visa costs, medical coverage expenses and insurance, the cost of food and accommodation, logistics and human resources needed, as well as remuneration of expertise...).

8. REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Education

- Minimum of Master Degree in related subjects (Agriculture , economics, development studies or business)

8.2 Experiences

- Minimum three years working experience on agricultural development, sustainable development, market surveys and relevant fields.
- Relevant experience in working in contexts with protection issues such as discriminated access to land; quantitative and qualitative data collection, analysis and report writing assignments.
- Experience working in WB is an asset.

8.3 Competences & Knowledge

- Up-to-date knowledge of local market trends
- Knowledge on participatory methodologies.
- Excellent proven writing skills (English)
- Excellent communication and facilitation skills.
- Strong analytical and critical thinking skills
- Ability to make use of information in practical ways, see opportunities and contribute to practical economic development programs designs
- Ability to analyses local economies and diagnose practical solutions to facilitate inclusive, pro-poor growth in agricultural value chains and market systems (m4P)
- Knowledge of proven approaches, tools and practices for inclusive market systems, value chain development and entrepreneurship
- Ability to identify social, cultural and behavioral barriers to local economic development and recommend interventions to bring desired change

8.4 Language Requirements

- Fluency in English
- Knowledge of Arabic appreciated

9. APPLICATIONS

Interested candidates should submit in English:

- ☑ A technical offer **(5-10 pages) including:**
 - Understanding of the challenges of the study and the Terms of Reference (ToR): development of a problematic and formulation of questions, which the offer proposes to respond to
 - The methodology and tools proposed for the study
 - A detailed timetable for the completion of the study
- ✓ A financial offer including a budget with detailed sections (fees, other costs) as explained under section 7.
- ✓ An updated CV
- ✓ 2 to 3 summary papers in English of similar assignments (any example of document is welcomed)
- ✓ References (2)

Deadline for submission: Documents to be submitted **by email** before **October 13, 2016, COB.**

Applications submitted after the above stated deadline for submission, for whatever reason or cause, shall be considered defaulting.

Submission of applications

All documents must be submitted to the following email:

- pcenalmor@premiere-urgence.org Reference: West Bank Livelihood Study

Only applications including the full list of requested documents will be considered.