

Activity Appraisal Document ODA below € 250.000

Dutch contribution under € 250.000 / Increase commitment up to 25% of the original amount

I REQUESTED DECISION CONCERNS

Explanation of the policy data can be found in on [Rijksportaal](#). For a more detailed description you can find additional information in the [OS-Gegevenswoordenboek \(Dutch\)](#).

For the highlighted subjects in table below the [OS-Gegevenswoordenboek \(Dutch\)](#) and [Rijksportaal \(English\)](#) give further explanation.

Application number	4000001603
Short name application	Yesh Din
Long name application	Yesh Din bilateral support 2018
Description application	Bilateral support towards the implementation of Yesh Din's strategic plan 2017 – 2021
Budget holder	RAM
	30055542
Implementing organisation(s)	Yesh Din
Legal relationship	Contribution
Commitment in foreign currency (if applicable)	US\$ 192.500
Corporate rate	0,88 (USD/EUR)
Commitment in euros	EUR 169.400
Funds centre	0501U02040057 HR ODA
Activity start date	01/01/2018
Activity end date	31/12/2018
Contract start date	01/01/2018
Contract end date	31/12/2018
Aid modality	Non-earmarked contributions
Donor role	Lead or active donor

<u>Technical assistance</u>	TA=0 0% of the activity budget		
<u>Beneficiary's country/region</u>	Palestinian Territories		
Countries within the region (if applicable)	Palestinian Territories		
Location within the country (be as specific as possible)	Territory	Name of location(s)	West Bank and East-Jerusalem
<u>CRS Code</u>	15160 Human Rights		
<u>Policy marker weight is 'principal'</u> (no minimum or maximum amount)	10.2.25 MnsRcht PD/PG		
<u>Policy marker weight is 'significant'</u> (no minimum or maximum amount)	10.2.29 Ondrzk 10.2.24 Democr PD/PG		
<u>Special pledges made by the Minister or State Secretary / and/ or special marks regarding sensitive information</u>	<p>The Minister has announced bilateral support to Israeli and Palestinian human rights NGO's active in the oPT during the parliamentary debate of 19 April 2018.</p> <p>Project does not contain sensitive, non-public information</p>		

II. APPRAISAL OF THE ACTIVITY

Overall considerations to the project

Bilateral support towards the implementation of **Yesh Din's** strategic plan (2017-2021), in light of their activity / results framework (2018), as part bilateral support to a total of seven Palestinian and Israeli human rights NGO's active in the Palestinian Territories. This bilateral support succeeds Dutch support, until December 2017, to human rights NGO's through the Secretariat of Human Rights and International Law (HR Secretariat). In the HR Secretariat, four donors – Switzerland, Sweden (lead), Denmark and the Netherlands – supported 24 organizations (23 after termination of support to WATC), through a mechanism of pooled funding, implanted by a third party (Niras Natura AB in cooperation with Birzeit University). Due to diverging positions of the four donor countries, the HR Secretariat was not extended nor renewed after the end date 31 December 2017. Upon finalization of the HR Secretariat, there was no political will amongst a minimum of three donor countries to continue in a pooled fund. Opportunities to do so continues to be explored over the next months, but as deliberations take much time, 2018 was defined as a bridge year, in which each donor would support a number of organizations in a, as much as coordination fashion, to provide stability and continuity to the HR sector.

Coordination amongst the four donors vis-à-vis the division of bilateral support in 2018, as well as the approval process in The Hague has only been concluded recently (April 2018). For this reason contracts can only be entered into starting May 2018, but shall be backdated to cover all of 2018 (January – December).

2.1 Contribution made by the activity to BZ policy objectives (policy relevance)

2.1.1 General

The budget holder has drawn up an annual plan, on the basis of its MASP, in the context of the annual planning cycle. Programming in the annual plan are to be in line with the priorities contained in the Dutch government's Human Rights Policy Paper 'Justice and Respect for All'.

Yesh Din has drawn up a multi-annual strategic plan (2017-2021), as well as an annual Results Framework (2018) in the context of the annual planning cycle.

2.1.1 Description policy relevance

See below

2.1.2 Appraisal policy relevance

The proposed activity is fully compatible with the Human Rights Policy Paper 'Justice and Respect for All' (2013), the NRO annual plan 2018, as well as the multi-annual strategic plan (2014-2017) of the NRO, which extends into 2018.

Human Rights Policy Paper: 'Justice and Respect for All'

Human rights are the cornerstone of Dutch foreign policy, in which three priorities have been outlined: Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), equal rights for LGBT, and equal rights for women. Further points of importance include the most serious violations (e.g. torture and the death penalty), free-

dom of expression, freedom of religion, human rights and (economic) development, and human rights and the private sector.

With regard to HRDs, Dutch policy is focused on the shrinking space for them to operate in (both through legal means or intimidation and obstruction), as well as support for 'change agents'. Imperative elements also include capacity building, innovation and protection. Yesh Din is good match in terms of defending shrinking space for civil society as well as in active support for change agents.

In the context of Israel/oPT, the situation of HRDs, rights of women, the most serious violations and freedom of expression (through shrinking civil space) are all under significant pressure. Yesh Din's name – meaning 'there is law' – is in line with the Netherlands' belief that equitable application of international law is an imperative component in upholding human rights. Yesh Din's two-tiered approach to protecting human rights feeds well into the Dutch priority of protection, as well as supporting HRDs and change agents. Firstly, Yesh Din's work on individual cases to achieve justice for those whose rights have been violated. Secondly – on the systemic level – they use the accumulation of individual incidents to highlight structural violations of human rights and advocate for change.

In the past year Yesh Din has also proven to be of vital importance as a connecting partner between those actors working at policy and diplomatic level and those actors and stakeholders working at the municipal and household levels. The organisation has also been instrumental in enhancing awareness amongst the international community by organizing field visits (including for the Netherlands' MFA) to communities and local government entities in Area C which have to face repeated attacks, demolitions and landgrabs by settlers as well as their steady encroachment on municipal land and natural resources enhancing awareness.

NRO MASP (2014-2017, extended into 2018)

In accordance with the MASP, NRO interventions "are tailor made to meet the priorities contained in the Human rights Policy Paper (2013), in context of the occupation and the improvement of public administration by the PA", with support for HRDs as one of its focal areas. Henceforth, HR support remains one of the key foreign policy instruments in the MASP. The work and focus areas of Yesh Din aptly tie into the Netherlands' support for international law, and specifically HRDs, as well as a focus on Area C of the West Bank.

Nr.	Criteria policy relevance	YES/NO/N.A.
Applicable to all budget holders		
2.1.1	The activity ties in with the operational objectives in the Explanatory Memorandum and the related policy memorandum (policy theory and intervention logic).	YES
2.1.2	The activity ties in with the ODA result areas and spearheads.	YES
2.1.3	The proposed activity/intervention is relevant to the crosscutting themes of women's rights and gender equality / climate / PSD / coherence and strengthening of civil society organisations.	YES
Only if applicable to the budget holder		
2.1.4	The activity / intervention ties in with the annual plan.	YES
2.1.5	The activity/ intervention ties in with the result chain of the MIB/ MASP.	YES

Only for activities to which specific policy criteria are applicable		
2.1.6	The activity/ intervention ties in with the policy objectives of the policy instrument.	YES

*Note 2.1.3: Yesh Din's activities tie in aptly with the coherence and strengthening of civil society organizations. More so, through their focus on obstacles to justice for Palestinian women (since 2013), Yesh Din has been able to point to the specific needs of women in the scope of their work, and are currently working towards gender-mainstreaming the work of the organization, as explicitly mentioned in their strategic plan 2017-2021. [Also see explanatory note under gender appraisal.](#)

2.2 Objectives (outcomes), results (outputs) and activities according to the SMART principle

Yesh Din possesses over a comprehensive multi-annual strategic plan (2017-2021), to which a results framework is developed on an annual basis. This also includes a separate monitoring, evaluation and accountability system. Yesh Din develops their results framework / work plan per program area, with each area consisting of main objectives, anticipated results, outputs and milestones of progress towards results and activities.

Below are comprehensive tables, divided per program area, as defined in their results framework 2018:

PROGRAM AREA 1: LAW ENFORCEMENT ON ISRAELI CIVILIANS IN THE WEST BANK AND EAST JERUSALEM (SETTLER VIOLENCE)		
<u>Objectives:</u>		
Anticipated Results	Outputs & Milestones of progress towards results	Core areas of activity
1. Increased awareness of rights among beneficiary groups, improved access to justice and legal representation for Palestinians who are victims of ideologically motivated offences perpetrated by Israeli civilians in West Bank and East Jerusalem.	<p>1.1 Training of volunteers to take testimonies</p> <p>1.2 Develop and maintain networks within key communities.</p> <p>1.3 8-10 cases opened in Yesh Din database per month detailing type and, when possible, location of incidents (geo-referenced database) in West Bank and Jerusalem</p> <p>1.4 8-15 testimonies collected per month by Yesh Din field teams (usually several testimonies per incident) (including up to 5 per month in Jerusalem), with equivalent number of people receiving information about their rights.</p> <p>1.5 Yesh Din testimonies reflect numbers of settler violence on women and children; gender disaggregated data collected</p> <p>1.6 2-5 complaints filed with police per month in West Bank and Jerusalem</p> <p>1.7 15-25 information sessions per</p>	<p><u>Field Work:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of volunteers in taking testimonies, accompanying victims and monitoring trials and court proceedings - On-going training of Yesh Din staff and volunteers on gender analysis in context of violent offenses and law enforcement - Daily communication, information and visits by field teams - Taking testimonies and recording on database - Accompanying victims to file complaints when necessary <p><u>Legal advocacy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring investigations - Appealing decisions to close investigations - Representation of victims at criminal trials - Freedom of Information Petitions

	<p>year on legal rights awareness focusing on community leaders</p> <p>1.8 2 workshops on legal rights awareness for Palestinian women (including 1 in Jerusalem) per year</p> <p>1.9 2 legal clinics per year held at villages to assess needs, identify trends and suggest remedy (cross organizational needs assessment activity)</p>	<p><u>Research:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filing of Freedom of Information requests - Analysis of patterns; policy recommendations elaborated; gathering of data based on field and legal activities - Collection of data towards future research report and periodic datasheets based on data collected in field <p><u>Advocacy and Communications:</u></p> <p>Outreach efforts including press releases, meetings with journalists, Op-eds; online and social media (Facebook, Twitter), online campaigns</p> <p>Network-building; exchange of information with international organizations; influencing public discourse</p>
2. Direct engagement of the Israeli government and its law enforcement agencies through legal advocacy; duty bearer address ideologically-motivated crimes as a human rights issue.	<p>2.1. Yesh Din gains access to investigation files in Jerusalem and J&S District Police via legal advocacy</p> <p>2.2. An estimated 7-12 appeals per year to open investigations based on the merits of the case</p>	
3. Up-to-date relating to Israeli authorities' law enforcement procedures and data collection, contribute to available information regarding gender-specific impact of settler violence.	<p>3.1. Exposure of links between failure of law enforcement and dispossession/displacement of Palestinians</p> <p>3.2 Freedom of Information requests as necessary and/or corresponding petitions to obtain data collected by state authorities on investigations, as well as on law enforcement activities, policies and procedures</p> <p>3.3 Information paper on law enforcement on offences committed by Israeli civilians against Palestinians in the West Bank</p>	
4. Issues of settler violence and ideologically motivated offenses remain on international agenda and in discussion between GOI and foreign government representatives. Increased international awareness on systematic impact of law enforcement failure for Palestinian communities and the human right situation in the West Bank.	<p>4.1 Policy and decision makers in Israeli government and abroad address issue of law enforcement on settler violence</p> <p>4.2 Regular briefings and field tours for international diplomats and officials; 1-2 advocacy missions abroad</p> <p>4.3 Public advocacy meetings with Israeli law enforcement authorities, (e.g. police; ministry of justice)</p> <p>4.4 Yesh Din cases and law enforcement failures addressed in media: via regular press coverage; Facebook posts.</p> <p>4.5 Integration of IHL and IHRL reflected in public discourse and in EU-Israel agenda</p>	

PROGRAM AREA 2: ACCOUNTABILITY OF ISRAELI SECURITY FORCES PERSONNEL (ISFP)

Objectives:

- Accountability of ISFP in the West Bank is upheld in line with international law.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palestinian men and women and communities are empowered to exercise their rights over resources in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. 		
Anticipated Results	Outputs & Milestones of progress towards results	Core areas of activity
<p>1a. Palestinian victims of crimes committed by ISFP in the West Bank are able to file their complaints, get legal representation and can follow the investigations ed by the Military Police Criminal Investigation Department or the Police Internal Investigations Department.</p> <p>1b. Palestinian testimonies reflect impact of ISFP offences on women and children; gender disaggregated data collected 1c. ISFP invasions of private sphere of Palestinians by FHEs receive legal attention</p>	<p>1.1 Volunteers and staff are trained in IHL and IHRL and on collecting testimonies in cases of forcible home entries by ISFP</p> <p>1.2 Yesh Din staff and volunteers receive on-going training on collecting gender and age disaggregated data in context of ISFP accountability and data collection</p> <p>1.3 Estimated 2-3 cases opened in Yesh Din's online data base and in the GIS geo-referenced database every month</p> <p>1.4 2-4 testimonies taken per month by Yesh Din's field team</p> <p>1.5 15-25 information sessions per year on legal rights awareness focusing on community leaders</p> <p>1.6 2 workshops on legal rights awareness for Palestinian women (including 1 in Jerusalem) per year</p> <p>1.7 2 legal clinics per year held at villages to assess needs, identify trends and suggest remedy (cross organizational needs assessment activity)</p> <p>1.8 1-2 complaints filed per month on behalf of victims of criminal offence;</p> <p>1.9 An estimated 2-3 appeals to re-open investigations based on the merits of the case.</p>	<p><u>Field Work:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of volunteers in taking testimonies, accompanying victims and monitoring trials - On-going training of Yesh Din staff and volunteers on gender analysis in context of violent offenses and law enforcement - Daily communication, information and visits by field teams - Taking testimonies and recording on database - Accompanying victims to file complaints when necessary <p><u>Legal advocacy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complaints/notifications filed through Yesh Din with Military Police and other relevant authorities - Monitoring investigations; correspondence with authorities - Reviewing cases closed and monitoring those not investigated by military justice authorities. Appealing decisions to close investigations on a case-by-case basis. - Monitoring progress of criminal trials and treatment of victims - Filing petitions to High Court of Justice on specific cases and principled matters <p><u>Research:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation and submission of Freedom of Information requests - Analysis of patterns; policy recommendations elaborated; preparation of research report and periodic datasheets based on data collected in field and through FoI requests <p><u>Advocacy and Communications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outreach efforts including press releases, meetings with journalists, Op-eds; online and social media (Facebook, Twitter,), online campaigns - Network-building; exchange of information with international organisations; influencing public discourse - Outreach efforts highlighting principles and standards of IHL and ICL - including exchanges with military prosecution bodies, press releases, meetings with journalists and international advocacy - Research on International Humanitarian Law and International Criminal Law and adoption into domestic law
2a. Systemic flaws in investigative mechanisms, training and operational	2.1. Minimum two freedom of information request filed possibly leading to	

procedures exposed 2b. Human rights violations resulting from FHEs are exposed	HCJ petition 2.2. Legal research and information analysis towards accountability mechanisms regarding ISFP offences against Palestinians, including for FHEs 2.3. 1 Information/position paper addressing the lack of accountability of Israeli security forces personnel	
3. Advocacy on integration of IHL and ICL in domestic penal code of Israel will increase awareness amongst the Israeli military and soldiers, Israeli political leadership and Israeli public that principles of IHL and ICL are relevant as long as occupation continues	3. Integration of IHL and ICL into the domestic legal system is reflected in public discourse and in EU-Israel agenda	
4. Issue of impunity of ISFP in cases of offences committed against Palestinians in the West Bank and in Jerusalem remains on international agenda and in discussions between GOI and foreign government representatives. Increased international awareness on systemic impact of law enforcement failure for Palestinian communities, forcible home entries and the human rights situation in the West Bank and in Jerusalem.	4.1. Regular briefings and field tours for international diplomats and officials; 4.2. Policy and decision makers in Israeli government and abroad addressing issue accountability of ISFP 4.3. Yesh Din cases and law enforcement failures addressed in media: via weekly press coverage; Facebook posts; Twitter, on-line exposure	

PROGRAM AREA 3: ACCESS TO LANDS		
<u>Objectives:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Israeli policies of dispossession from resources, and control over them in the West Bank are exposed and challenged. • Palestinian men and women and communities are empowered to exercise their rights over resources in the West Bank. 		
Anticipated Results	Outputs & Milestones of progress towards results	Core areas of activity
1. Landmark rulings and legal decisions by Israel's High Court of Justice in cases of land dispossession and illegal settlement expansion; and continued pressure on GOI to take a clear stand on unauthorized settlement construction and other forms of land grab.	<p>1.1 5-8 Legal proceedings opened, including High Court Petitions and other principled actions, per year arising from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • denial of access to lands to Palestinians • failure to protect and violation of Palestinian right to property • settlement expansion • confiscation and seizure issues • State land declarations <p>1.2 Following and litigating over two dozen on-going High Court petitions</p> <p>1.3 Legal advocacy exposing State's role in denial of access to land and takeover of land through act or omission</p> <p>1.4 Freedom of Information (FoI) requests regarding role of State-funded bodies in land allocation and unauthorised settlement construction/expansion</p>	<p><u>Field work:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field research to identify new illegal trespass and/or construction, gather ownership documents, take Power of Attorney - Maintaining Yesh Din case database, including use of Geographical Information Systems software <p><u>Legal advocacy / Legal proceedings:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correspondence with authorities in cases of failure to protect Palestinian property rights - Filing appeals against decisions and orders in civil administration committees - Filing petitions and on-going litigation <p><u>Research:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of Freedom of Information requests and petitions; - Analysis of patterns; policy recommendations; - Production of research position papers

		<p>Advocacy and communications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outreach efforts including press releases, meetings with journalists, Op-eds; social media (Facebook, Twitter) - International advocacy: updates and briefings for diplomats; field visits - Network-building; exchange of information with international organisations; influencing public discourse
<p>2a. Exposure of various mechanisms and practices of land dispossession used by GOI for settlement expansion.</p> <p>2b. Exposure of failures of GOI to enforce the rule of law in the occupied Palestinian territory, as relates to Palestinian property rights and unauthorised land-related (administrative) offences and to uphold its duties under IHL.</p>	<p>2.1 2-4 position papers regarding dispossession of Palestinians of their land and violations of Palestinian's right to property</p>	
<p>3. Advocacy efforts lead to increased domestic and international awareness of the GOI's systemic failure to protect Palestinians and fulfil its international commitments, focusing on property rights, dispossession, and other human rights related ramifications of settlement expansion (freedom of movement, right to livelihood, collective right to sovereignty over natural resources etc.). Awareness raised regarding Israel's policies regarding to takeover of Palestinian land, settlement expansion and consolidation of settlement blocs throughout the West Bank and inherent human rights violations as well as on the use of archaeology to take over land based on research report published at the end of 2017.</p>	<p>3.1 Israeli decision makers and representatives of international community and duty bearers better informed on the policies and GOI's practices and tactics regarding settlement policies and practices</p> <p>3.2 Updates and briefings with international representatives based on field-work, research and legal advocacy lead to international actors and duty bearers engaging with GOI and applying pressure on it to uphold its duties and obligations under international law.</p>	

You should always consider gender aspects when assessing the objectives, results and activities.

Appraisal with regard to gender

With regard to the gender aspects of the activity, assess the following:

- The objectives refer specifically to women/men, girls/boys and gender equality. **Yes.**
- Relevant gender-specific performance indicators have been formulated for each outcome. **No.**
- Relevant gender-specific performance indicators have been formulated for each output. **No.**
- Baseline values, target values and verification methods have been established so that gender-specific data can be collected. **Yes.**

Explanatory note:

Yesh Din does have objectives that refer specifically to gender-related target groups, and they also collect gender-specific data. Yesh Din's work can however not be assessed solely through a gender lens. This is mainly because Yesh Din's overall objectives are formulated on the basis of their strategic goals (2017-2021) in light of Human Rights and International Law violations related

to the Israeli Occupation. With that said, in the three respective program area tables above, all gender-related activities have been highlighted in **bold**.

More so, through their focus on obstacles to justice for Palestinian women (since 2013), Yesh Din has been able to point to gender specific needs in the scope of their work, and are currently working towards gender-mainstreaming the work of the organization, as explicitly mentioned in their strategic plan 2017-2021.

In early 2013, Yesh Din completed a process to incorporate gender-sensitive methods and approaches at all activity levels. Gender mainstreaming, and the assumption of full ownership for its implementation over time, serves to leverage the expansion, enhancement and improvement of organizational programs, as well as values, norms and practices. Yesh Din is constantly integrating the outcomes of this process into programmatic and internal organisational gender-justice procedures.

Yesh Din runs projects that prioritize activities addressing the gap in systematic legal aid, monitoring and research activities relating to gender-specific aspects of settler violence. The provision of legal counselling to women directly or indirectly affected by settler violence has been a core objective. A key component of Yesh Din's gender mainstreaming plan relies on extensive outreach and qualitative survey of needs of female members of the communities Yesh Din serves. Since 2014, Yesh Din has conducted trainings for field staff, focusing on gender sensitive data-gathering and gender specific perspectives related to settler violence and access to lands.

Yesh Din's geo-referencing tools are applied to systematically document evidence of proximity of attacks to Palestinian homes, as the closer attacks are to villages and homes, the greater their effect on women and children. Findings will be backed up through qualitative documentation (collection of testimonies, interviews etc.). Yesh Din collects gender-desegregated data and is stored in their database, and later analysed and reflected in Yesh Din publications, and adopted into their legal aid and advocacy activities, to ensure that the organisation's programming addresses the specific needs of women and children in particular.

Additionally, in 2015-2016, Yesh Din held workshops for women in 10 communities, with 454 Palestinian women participating directly in their programs, mainly through such workshops. Through these workshops they are also able to learn more about gender-specific obstacles to justice and the gender-specific impact of human rights violations. Yesh Din's volunteer trainings have already begun integrating new guidelines regarding collection of testimony from women and data collection forms have been adjusted to collect sex-disaggregated data. They are also revising their evaluation methods for outreach sessions to women in order to improve and learn from their beneficiaries' experience. In addition, an external evaluation of Yesh Din's work, conducted during the first half of 2016, addressed their female beneficiaries, and has raised a preliminary observation of a difference in expectations from Yesh Din's aid between men and women. As part of their strategic planning process they aim to fully gender mainstream all their projects and have addressed this issue in both the revision of their goals and the improvement of activities.

In addition to the many types of risks relating to the implementing organisation (continuity, expertise, independent status, internal control, etc.), special attention must be paid to fraud, [state aid](#) and unacceptable behaviour.

The first two points in the table below relate to whether the organisation communicates clearly to its employees that committing fraud or other unacceptable behavior will not be tolerated. Employees who may be tempted to commit fraud must be prevented from rationalising such actions. As well as checking whether the organisation

actively promotes anti-fraud policy, you should form a general idea of the ethical climate (tone at the top). Management shows leadership concerning the zero tolerance towards sexual abuse, abuse of power, fraude and concerning creating a safe environment to discuss all forms of abuse internally.

With regard to the third point in particular, you should check whether the implementing organisation has comprehensively identified the scope for fraud and is monitoring the measures described above.

The fourth point concerns the potential for manipulating or falsifying source documents when drawing up financial reports (financial statement fraud). Please check whether the implementing organisation is sufficiently aware of this risk with a view to prevention.

Under the fifth point, you could check whether the counterparty is also the party implementing the activities or whether it is working with local organisations. In case of the latter, the intended counterparty must have an adequate selection procedure in place.

Risk	Influence on results of activity	Mitigating measures
Low: Organisation's anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy & financial and administrative management	High, as Yesh Din is dependent on donor funding	<p>Yesh Din recognizes the risk of corruption in the NGO world and has set up a number of safeguards to protect from this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separation of duties and roles within the organization: <p>Yesh Din's Executive Director manages the implementation of activities and is responsible for on-going monitoring and evaluation of projects. Yesh Din's work and financial conduct is supervised by a Board of Directors. Two members of Yesh Din's Board, which are not employees, are authorized signatories. Every month, these two Board members meet with Yesh Din's Executive Director and the financial officer of the organization for explanation regarding all payments and checks - the latter are then signed by the board members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yesh Din follows tender procedures when necessary • Management of the accounting is performed by an external accountant – independent to the auditor • At the end of each fiscal year, an Auditing Committee comprised of Yesh Din volunteers is reviewing Yesh Din's bookkeeping with the help of the auditor • All checks handed out to Yesh Din employees are marked as non-transferable and can be cashed only by the designated person • All salary payments are made via bank transfers
The Dutch cabinet has a strict policy that the Netherlands does not finance activities that propagate BDS against Israel. Expressing support for BDS is protected by freedom of speech and expression, as	High: would prohibit NRO financing towards Yesh Din.	<p>On their website, Yesh Din explicitly state that they are fully subjected (and in accordance) to Israeli Law (which includes a prohibition of BDS support).</p> <p>Regular exchange between NRO and Yesh Din on the political context in the Netherlands as to ensure sufficient sensitivity on these issues and implement adjustments if necessary.</p>

enshrined in the Dutch constitution and international agreements. Alike with other organizations the NRO finances, there is no indication whatsoever that the activities financed propagate BDS against Israel. Nonetheless, there are no absolute guarantees in this respect (e.g. financial means not being used for agreed objectives).		
The Dutch cabinet has a strict policy that the Netherlands does not finance organizations that promote hate-speech, racism, anti-semitism in any sort or format.	High as this would prohibit NRO from financing YEsh Din	Contract between NRO and NGO: NRO will include a clause in the contract that enables stopping NRO support upon request of Minister. Specific clauses will be included around the prohibition to promote hate and anti-semitism. Regular exchange between NRO and Yesh Din on the political contexts in the Netherlands as to ensure sufficient sensitivity on these issues by supported NGO's, and the adjustment of work processes if needed.

Integrity appraisal, including procedures regarding unacceptable behaviour
Confirm whether a recent capacity assessment is available (COCA, Partos 9001 certificate, Scorecard). If this is the case, confirm whether the appraisal of the integrity policy, including the relevant rules and regulations and reporting procedures about unacceptable behaviour within the partner-organization was part of the capacity assessment. Does the appraisal meet the requirements? If no (satisfactory) appraisal is available, you should perform the appraisal yourself and capture the results of the appraisal in the capacity assessment of the implementing organization.
The budgetholder should make a comprehensive integrated appraisal whether the financing request should be accepted. The integrated appraisal consist of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A policy appraisal: <i>describe the points to consider in relation to the integrity risks and indicate how these may affect the results to be achieved through the activity.</i> 2. A managerial/legal appraisal: is the partner-organization willing to give access to the relevant information with regards to the implementation of the integrity policy? Describe the legal risks if access to the information is denied. 3. Political/communication appraisal: media/parlement. Describe what level of insight in the policies of partner-organizations and sub-contactors and access the information about the policy implementation is needed. Appraise whether the level of risk of unacceptable behavior is acceptable to accept the financial aid request by the partner-organization.
Further explanation of the comprehensive integral integrity appraisal: Yesh Din is an organization that is well aware of the volatile situation it is operating in, both in contextual, program and organizational sense. Yesh Din has for years been a strategic partner of the Secretariat for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, following a solid quality assessment. The current bilateral support for 1 year is partially based on that analysis and cooperation. Therefore, although a COCA or other quality assessment measures are not in place, the overall integrity appraisal is positive.
Assessment of state aid risk

If a grant is to be awarded to a company for this activity, will it constitute state aid, as described in the Operational Procedures Manual (HBBZ) ?	No
If so, please consult the European Law Division of the Legal Affairs Department (DJZ/ER) for advice.	

V. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Budget

See below.

5.3 Monitoring

5.3.1 Narrative and financial reports

Use [the performance assessment decision tree](#). Give a short explanation with the result of the decision tree.

Outcome 7: narrative and financial reports.

In the case of additional requirements: specify what conditions must be set (e.g. greater frequency, criteria relating to content, etc.). Also indicate if there is some other means of oversight of activity implementation (e.g. via Board of Donors).

5.3.2 Annual plans and other reports

Reporting will take place against the submitted and approved annual activity plan (reports include but are not specific for Dutch funds).

5.3.3 IATI – International Aid Transparency initiative

Financial support is < 250,000 EUR, meaning IATI is not mandatory. Yesh Din will not be requested to report according to IATI standards. NRO is executing a pilot with a number of projects, of which Yesh Din is not part. Yesh Din has multiple donors, and to minimize administrative workload, NRO aligns itself with the reporting requirements of other donors (over execution of the activity plan of 2018), who do not require IATI reporting.

5.3.4 Monitoring calendar

Set out the reporting requirements in the table below, to ensure they are accurately incorporated in the contribution agreement.

Report type	Any specific requirements*	Period	Submission by
Annual plan	<u>n/a</u>		
Narrative*	<u>n/a</u>		
Financial	<u>n/a</u>		
Field visit			
Final narrative**		<i>01/01/2018-31/12/2018</i>	<i>31/03/2019</i>

Final financial		<i>01/01/2018- 31/12/2018</i>	31/03/2019
Auditor's report	<u>n/a</u>		
Others to be included			

* Narrative: reports on the *contributions by third parties (inputs), outputs, outcome, sustainability* and the spending of the Dutch contribution in accordance with the latest approved budget. If a financial report is submitted separately, please insert a line.

** See also the results given in section 5.3.1; if any additional criteria are desirable, insert them here.