

DIGITAL GENDER
- 7 -09- 2009

United Nations Development Programme

Country: occupied Palestinian territory – Gaza Strip

Overall Objective:

Enhance the resilience of the Gaza Strip residents through supporting agro-productivity and livelihoods based interventions, rehabilitation of destroyed agriculture facilities, in addition to enhancing access to basic services through rehabilitating damaged electricity networks and enhancing the delivery of power supply in the Gaza Strip.

Expected CP Outcome(s):

- Gaza Strip residents' resilience is enhanced through rehabilitating damaged agricultural facilities, and rehabilitating and revitalizing the existing ones.
- Essential Infrastructure for Social and Economic Development improved through rehabilitating electricity networks and enhancing the provision of power supply in the Gaza Strip.

Expected Output(s): Access to effective social, economic, public services and public utilities enhanced.

- Agro-productivity enhanced through the rehabilitation of damaged agriculture facilities and the plantation of open agriculture fields.
- The Fishery sector supported to maintain fishery activities and improve sector's capacity.
- Poultry herders supported to maintain and improve their current levels of productivity
- Water irrigation facilities maintained through rehabilitation of 39 ground water wells throughout the Gaza Strip.
- Gaza Power Generating Plant (GPGP) rehabilitated and its power supply capacity enhanced.
- Electricity damaged networks in Gaza city and the northern governorate rehabilitated.

Executing Entity: UNDP/PAP

Implementing Agencies: UNDP/PAPP, Local Implementing Agriculture Partners, Gaza Electricity Distribution Company (GEDCO), and the Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)

Brief Description

The project's aim is to enhance the resilience of the Gaza Strip residents through supporting agro-productivity and livelihoods based interventions, rehabilitating destroyed agriculture facilities, in addition to enhancing access to basic services through rehabilitating damaged electricity networks and enhancing the delivery of power supply in the Gaza Strip. The project comes as a response to the urgent needs of the Palestinian population following the late Israeli military assault on the Gaza Strip. The military assault inflicted large scale damages to infrastructure including the agriculture and electricity sectors. The project is designed to immediately restore damaged agriculture and electricity facilities through the procurement and installation of new equipments and spare parts. The project is also tackling employment and livelihoods where many of the activities will be carried out through labour intensive schemes and long-term job creation opportunities, particularly through the agriculture sector component.

Programme Period: May 2009 – April 2010

Country Programme Component Promote Sustainable livelihood, economic recovery and self reliance.

Project Title: **Urgent Support to the Agriculture and Electricity Sectors in the Gaza Strip.**

Atlas Award ID: 00050123
Start date: May 2009
End Date: April 2010
PAC Meeting Date _____

Total resources required **US\$ 13,000,000**

Total allocated resources: **US\$13,000,000**

- Regular
- Other: **US\$ 13,000,000**
 - Donor: **Islamic Development Bank (IDB)**
 - Government

Unfunded budget: **US\$0.00**

In-kind Contributions _____

Agreed by / Date



Roberto Valent

Special Representative a.i. UNDP/PAPP

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

A. Country Context

Israel's recent bombardment and invasion of the Gaza Strip have caused extensive damage to Palestinian lives and livelihoods in the occupied Palestinian territory. Eighteen months of strict blockade – the harshest sanctions regime currently in force anywhere in the world – had already left Gaza's economy crippled and 80% of its inhabitants dependant on assistance, but the subsequent military offensive caused destruction on an unprecedented scale.

The 22-day assault, which began on December 27th 2008, killed at least 1,374 Palestinians and wounded four times as many. More than 100,000 people have been displaced, and over 15,000 homes have been damaged or destroyed. Public infrastructure and utilities, including water, sanitation, electricity and transportation networks, have been severely damaged, and Israeli strikes on numerous government, municipal and United Nations facilities have further handicapped the provision of basic public services. The levelling of businesses, factories and farmland has contributed to the near-total collapse of the local economy, and the vast majority of Palestinians living in Gaza are left unable to meet even their basic needs.

Destruction of the built environment has significant and long-term effects not only on the economy but on the social fabric of society, given its importance to so many aspects of a secure, dignified and 'normal' life for individuals, households, and communities. Gaza's essential infrastructure sustained severe and extensive damage from both the aerial onslaught and Israel's ground actions. Affected areas include: (i) water, sanitation and hygiene; (ii) housing and shelter; (iii) energy (fuel, electricity and gas) networks and facilities; (iv) transportation networks such as roads and bridges; and (v) telecommunications networks and structures. The widespread destruction has severely impacted the provision of basic services and assistance to the affected population. Large areas were reduced to rubble in the indiscriminate bombardment, and the Attarah neighbourhood in Beit Lahia (North Gaza), the Abed Rabbo neighbourhood in Jabalia (North Gaza), and the Philadelphia neighbourhood in Rafah (South Gaza) were totally destroyed.

II. SECTOR NEEDS ANALYSIS

a) Electricity

During the Israeli offensive the residents of the Gaza Strip suffered continuous shortages of electricity, fuel and gas. Electrical infrastructure (transmission and distribution lines, cabling, electricity poles, transformers, street lighting networks etc.) was completely destroyed in many areas, as was the main feeder line from Israel west of Gaza city. Immediately after the assault, 35-45% of the total population had no access to electricity, although by 19th February this figure had fallen to 5%, with the remaining population receiving only an intermittent supply. North Gaza was still suffering three-weekly power cuts for eight hours each time, while the middle region was experiencing blackouts for two days each week.

Reconnection efforts have been impaired due to the lack of necessary materials and spare parts resulting from the border closures. Because of this, in many cases, electricity is being reconnected using unconventional means that do not follow international standards. Commercial and industrial areas have limited or no electricity supply, eliminating or significantly diminishing the ability of businesses to operate. Furthermore, the disruption of a continuous supply to essential facilities such as hospitals, water pumping and waste-water processing stations clearly poses health and environmental risks.

Even before Israel's offensive, power supplies were well below the market demand of 240 MW, even with the second turbine functioning at the Gaza Power Plant¹. Furthermore, around 20% of the population paid their electricity bills, and it is anticipated that this figure will decrease due to the worsening economic crisis. This revenue loss will further diminish the Gaza Electricity Distribution Company's (GEDCO) ability to

¹ Gaza received approximately 200 MW of power supply from three sources: the National Electricity Power Company in Egypt (17 MW); the Israel Electric Corporation (120 MW); and the Gaza Power Plant (60 – 65 MW).

purchase spare parts and materials, reconnect areas, and deliver services. Additionally, it puts further strain on Palestinian public finances, which pays for electricity supplied from Israel through the 'net lending' item of the budget.

Gaza Power Generating Plant (GPGP) was previously hit in 2006 by the Israeli air strike which resulted in total destruction of the step up and step down transformers. GPGP is the only substation in the Gaza Strip. The Gaza Strip receives approximately 200 MW of power supply from three sources: the National electricity Power Company in Egypt (17 MW), the Israel Electric Corporation (120 MW) and the Gaza Power Generating Plant (60–65) MW. Presently, the peak demand in Gaza stands at around 240 MW. There is a shortage of about 40 MW that needs to be fulfilled. Rehabilitation of GPGP will increase its capacity to reach 110-130 MW.

a) Agriculture and Food Security

During the 1990s, the agriculture sector produced mostly for the domestic Palestinian market, with a small but thriving export industry providing high-value agricultural products to Israel and beyond. However, the halt in exports and the ban on importing fertilizer, pesticides, packaging materials and other inputs led to the loss of more than 40,000 jobs in the sector. PalTrade estimates total agricultural export losses at \$30 million in the 2007/2008 season. Only 109 out of 2,500 tons of strawberries produced were allowed out, resulting in losses of about \$7 million. About 17% of cut flower production was exported, which led to losses of around US\$6.5 million, while the remainder of the crop was used for animal feed. In addition, no cherry tomatoes were exported, resulting in a loss of approximately US\$1.5 million.

Already severely hampered by border closures, the sector was extensively damaged by the recent Israeli assault, which resulted in widespread destruction of cultivated lands, greenhouses, livestock and poultry farms, water wells, irrigation networks and other productive agricultural assets. A thorough but preliminary damage assessment of the various subsectors² put direct losses caused by the military operation at over \$262 million, but indirect losses due to the assault and prolonged closure are expected to exceed these, as the sector will be impacted for years to come.

Farmers' abilities to produce food and secure income for their households have been reduced to an alarming level. Agricultural activities were halted for almost a month, and access to both inputs and agricultural areas is highly restricted. The Buffer Zone,³ which took up 30% of Gaza's arable land, was inaccessible during the fighting. Meanwhile, fishermen continue to be restricted to 3-6 nautical miles off the coast, causing overfishing and loss in productivity.

The recent heavy damages to the sector, which accounts for 11-12% of employment in Gaza⁴, has placed many people out of work, and direct access to vegetables and other fresh foods, particularly animal protein, has been affected for many households. Even though the price of fruits, vegetables and dairy products have largely returned to pre-war levels, and alternative protein sources are accessible in the market, the price of fresh meat and eggs have increased. Palestinians living in Gaza spend the majority of their income on food,⁵ and increased unemployment and poverty, coupled with reduced local production, will have a negative short and medium-term impact on their food security and health⁶.

III. INTERVENTION RATIONALE

The intervention comes as part of UNDP/PAPP's strategic efforts to improve the access of the Palestinian people to essential infrastructure for economic and social development, in addition to promoting livelihoods and economic recovery in a crisis context. Moreover, the nature and scope of the intervention is aligned with the UNDP/PAPP and the Palestinian Authority efforts to respond to the post crisis needs that emerged

² The subsectors are orchards, green houses, nurseries, water storage facilities, beehives, open fields, fisheries, agricultural equipment, agricultural roads, marketing infrastructure, animal production, irrigation wells, and inputs.

³ The Buffer Zone area is 1 km from the eastern border and 2 km from the northern border of the Gaza Strip.

⁴ See PCBS Q3 2008 Labor Force Survey (http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/labour_e.pdf)

⁵ Joint FAOWFP/UNRWA Rapid Food Security Survey in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, May 2008

⁶ 56% of Gazans are food insecure, according to Joint Rapid Food Security Assessment (FAOWFP/UNRWA), April 2008, and more than 75% of people are receiving food assistance.

following the late Israeli assault on the Gaza Strip in December 2008. The project essentially focuses on interventions that yield quick results in initiating an early recovery stage through supporting the agriculture and electricity sectors in the Gaza Strip. The two sectors were hardly hit in the late Israeli assault which led to large scale of destruction in agriculture facilities and farming land over the Gaza Strip, in addition to inflicting damages on electricity networks and generators in Gaza city and the northern governorate. The intervention is crucially needed at this stage in terms of restoring electricity services for the Gaza Strip residents and agro-productivity for a large number of farmers who were left with very limited, or no means, to continue farming due to the destruction of their agriculture facilities and the continuation of siege on the Strip.

The following is a detailed description of the planned activities which are intended to be carried out through this project. The agriculture sector intervention composes of the following four sub-sectors support activities:

1. Vegetables sector

This intervention aims to replant 3000 dunms of open agriculture fields with different vegetable types. The intervention will provide subsistence farmers with all required input materials including seedlings, polyethylene sheets, irrigation networks and soil disinfection operations. In addition, the intervention will rehabilitate 500 units of green houses through replacing the damaged parts and enabling farmers to replanting it. Moreover, 4 dunms of vegetable nurseries will be rehabilitated and provided with the required input materials. This activity will create about 66,000 work days for both skilled and unskilled labours.

2. Fishery

This intervention aims to rehabilitate and maintain 118 fishing boats all over the Gaza Strip. The intervention covers all types of fishing boats that have been damaged during the late Cast Lead Operation. In addition, the project will provide gearing boxes and other fishing equipments to fishermen who have lost their equipments and gearing boxes as a result of Israeli offensiveness. Through the activity, training sessions in boats carpentry and mechanical works will be organized for 20 young fishermen who will have their knowledge and skills in crafting and manufacturing boats enhanced and improved. It is estimated that 8,200 work days will be generated through the implementation of this activity.

3. Poultry sector

This intervention aims to provide input materials (chicken, feeds, gas for heating, feeding and water supply systems and veterinary extension services) for about 128 poultry farms. The intervention will create approximately 7,919 work days.

4. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of 39 Ground Water Wells (GWWs).

The intervention aims to rehabilitate and reconstruct 39 GWWs which were damaged during the Caste Lead Operation. It includes the provision of pumps, diesel engines and other mechanical parts to enable farmers to resume their businesses in agriculture.

As for the electricity intervention, the objective of the urgent support to the energy sector is to increase the amount of power evacuation for Gaza Power Generating Plant via the Gaza West Transformers Substation by additional (40 MW). The project will also evacuate 12 M.V from the Gaza Power Plant to feed Southern Al-Rimal and Tel El-Hawa neighbourhoods in Gaza. The electricity support intervention composes of the following three specific activities:

1. Rehabilitation of the Gaza Power Generating Plant by supplying and installing two step up and two step down transformers, and one complete transformer bay. This also includes having protection, control, and required civil works completed, in addition to having specific spare parts installed.
2. Supplying and installing an electricity feeder for southern Al-Rimal neighbourhood and Tel El-Hawa neighbourhood in Gaza City. This also includes supplying and installing electrical and steel components, in addition to executing concrete works.
3. Rehabilitation of electricity networks in Gaza City and the North Governorate by supplying and installing transformers, electrical and steel components, in addition to executing concrete works.

Intended Outcomes as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

Essential Infrastructure for Economic and Social Development Improved.

Outcome Indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Access to effective social, economic, public services and public utilities enhanced.

Outcome Indicators and Targets:

- Change in number of damaged dunms of vegetables: less by 3,000 dunms
- Change in the number of fishermen who have carpentry and mechanical maintenance skills: 20 trained.
- Change in the number of fishermen unable to maintain their boats. Decrease by 118 fishermen
- Change in number of poultry farms unable to function. less by 128.
- Change in number of vegetable production: increased by 500 units of greenhouses which will feed the local market.
- Change in number of vegetables growers who actually relay on agricultural activities in managing their living conditions: increased by 1100 beneficiaries
- Change in number of damaged ground water wells: less by 39 wells.
- Change in number of damaged nurseries: less by 4 dunms
- Increase the power evacuated from Gaza Power Plant by adding 40 MW.
- Number of step up and step down transformers will be supplied and installed at Gaza Power Plant.
- The percentage of losses will be decreased by 2% in the targeted areas.
- Decrease the shortage in electricity by 50% in Gaza City
- Increase the power evacuated from Gaza Power Plant to feed Gaza City (12 MW).
- Number of km of cables, number of transformers, and number of poles supplied and installed.

Baseline:

- 4000 dunms of vegetables were completely damaged
- 118 fisheries have incurred damages to their boats and fishing equipments
- 160 small and medium poultry farms were completely or partially destroyed
- 705 units of greenhouses were completely or partially damaged.
- 12 dunms of nurseries were completely damaged.
- 115 licensed ground water wells were completely or partially damaged.
- Gaza Power Generating Plant is functioning by 50% of its capacity (evacuating 60-65 MW).
- The loss in the energy supplies is approximately 35%.
- The people in Gaza Strip receive intermittent electricity supply.
- The electricity was reconnected using un-conventional means that do not follow accepted international standards
- 5% of the total population has no access to electricity
- Severe damage to power generating and electricity grid.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Urgent Support to the Agriculture and Electricity Sectors in the Gaza Strip

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output1: Agro-productivity enhanced through the rehabilitation of damaged agriculture facilities and the plantation of open agriculture fields.</p> <p>The vegetable growers sector will be enhanced through rehabilitation of 500 units of greenhouses, 4 dunms of vegetable nurseries and 3000 dunms of open field vegetables.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <p>1.1 Partner organizations identified and contracted and Project Board is established.</p> <p>1.2 Lists of beneficiary farmers are prepared, finalized and approved Intervention plan and approach developed for targeting of individuals and organizations.</p> <p>1.3 Procured required materials</p>	<p>Use this column for more complex projects where an output takes more than one year to produce.</p> <p>Not applicable for this project</p>	<p>1.1.1 Meetings with the Agricultural Local Implementing Partners (LIPs) and beneficiaries committees (BCs).</p> <p>1.1.2 Sign MOUs with LIPs</p> <p>1.2.1. Action plan submitted by the LIPs reviewed and approved by the UNDP</p> <p>1.2.2 Set criteria for identifying and selection beneficiaries</p> <p>1.2.3 List of eligible beneficiaries finalized and approved.</p> <p>1.3.1 Prepare the documents, identify qualified contractors and solicit bids and award the contracts.</p>	<p>UNDP, LIPs and BCs</p> <p>UNDP, LIPs</p> <p>UNDP, LIPs</p>	<p>Discussions and recommendations by participants in the meeting.</p> <p>LIPs to prepare Detailed Action Plan review and approved by UNDP.</p> <p>Undertake survey for potential beneficiaries</p> <p>Discussion & recommendation about the agreed criteria for the selection of beneficiaries.</p> <p>LIPs to prepare documents and UNDP to review, finalize and approve the documents in coordination with the LIPs</p>

<p>1.4- More than 57,000 work days generated.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Set criteria for selection workers</p> <p>1.4.2 Implement the work under supervision of UNDP.</p>	<p>UNDP, LIPs</p>	<p>Discussion & recommendation about the agreed criteria for the selection of labourers.</p> <p>Site visits, qualitative and quantitative measures are used.</p> <p>LIPs to prepare progress and completion report and submit them to UNDP.</p> <p>Day to day supervision by UNDP technical staff</p> <p>P.UNDP to report to donor.</p>
<p>Output 2: The Fishery sector supported to maintain fishery activities and improve sector's capacity.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>2.1 Partner organizations identified and contracted</p> <p>2.2 Intervention plan and approach developed for targeting fishermen.</p> <p>2.3 Procured required materials to rehabilitate 118 fishing boats</p> <p>2.4 More than 8200 work days generated.</p> <p>2.5 Twenty fishermen trained.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Prepare and sign the cooperation agreement with partner organizations, including mobilization activities (e.g. introductory workshop).</p> <p>2.2.1 Develop work plan, procurement plan, methods of monitoring and evaluation and payments modality</p> <p>2.2.2 Identify the potential beneficiaries among the fishermen</p> <p>2.2.3 Set hiring criteria for fishermen.</p> <p>2.3.1 Prepare the bill of quantities, solicit bids, select the contractors and sign the contracts.</p> <p>2.4.1 Identify hiring criteria for labours</p> <p>2.5.1 Design and undertake of training of fishermen on carpentry and mechanical maintenance.</p>	<p>Responsible: UNDP (DEX)</p> <p>Potential implementation partner: LIPs</p>	<p>Discussions and recommendations by participants in the meeting.</p> <p>LIPs to prepare Detailed Action Plan review and approved by UNDP</p> <p>Undertake survey for potential beneficiaries</p> <p>Discussion & recommendation about the agreed criteria for the selection of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Prepare bills of quantities and manual for training</p>
<p>Output 3: Poultry herders supported to maintain and improve their current levels of productivity</p>	<p>3.1.1 Prepare and sign the cooperation agreement with partner organizations, including mobilization activities (e.g. introductory workshop)</p> <p>3.2.1 Develop work plan, procurement plan, methods of monitoring and evaluation and payments modality.</p>	<p>UNDP with Partner organizations (e.g. LIOs)</p>	<p>Discussions and recommendations by participants in the meeting</p> <p>LIPs to prepare Detailed Action Plan review and</p>

<p>3.1 Partner organizations identified and contracted.</p> <p>3.2 Intervention plan and approach developed for targeting individuals and organizations.</p> <p>3.3 128 poultry farms will be provided with required input materials.</p> <p>3.4 More than 7917 work days generated.</p> <p>3.5 128 poultry farms will receive veterinary services.</p>	<p>3.2.2 Identify the potential beneficiaries among the poultry herders.</p> <p>3.2.3 Set hiring criteria for beneficiaries.</p> <p>3.3.1 Prepare the bill of quantities, solicit bids, select the contractors and sign the contracts.</p> <p>3.4.1 Identify hiring criteria for labours.</p> <p>3.5.1 Design and undertake extension services.</p>	<p>approved by UNDP. Undertake survey for potential beneficiaries.</p> <p>Discussion & recommendation about the agreed criteria for the selection of beneficiaries. Prepare bills of quantities and manual for training.</p>	<p>Discussions and recommendations by participants in the meeting.</p> <p>LIPs to prepare Detailed Action Plan review and approved by UNDP. Undertake survey for potential beneficiaries.</p> <p>Discussion & recommendation about the agreed criteria for the selection of beneficiaries. Prepare bills of quantities and manual for training.</p>
<p>Output 4: Water irrigation facilities maintained through rehabilitation of 39 ground water wells over the Gaza Strip.</p> <p>4.1 Partner organizations identified and contracted.</p> <p>4.2 Intervention plan and approach developed for well owners.</p> <p>4.3 Procured required materials to rehabilitate 39 ground water wells.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Prepare and sign the cooperation agreement with partner organizations, including mobilization activities (e.g. introductory workshop).</p> <p>4.2.1 Develop work plan, procurement plan, methods of monitoring and evaluation and payments modality.</p> <p>4.2.2 Identify the potential beneficiaries among the herders.</p> <p>4.3.1 Prepare the bill of quantities, solicit bids, select the contractors and sign the contracts.</p>	<p>UNDP with Partner organizations (e.g. LIOs)</p>	

Applicable MYFF Service Line:				
Partnership Strategy: UNDP/PAPP				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Urgent Support to the Agriculture and Electricity Sectors in the Gaza Strip. Award ID: 00050124 Project ID: 00063805				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 5 Gaza Power Generating Plant (GPGP) rehabilitated and its power supply capacity enhanced.</p> <p>Outcomes Indicators:</p> <p>5.1 Supplying and Installation of necessary equipments</p>	<p>Use this column for more complex projects where an output takes more than one year to produce.</p> <p>Not applicable for this project</p>	<p>5.1.1 Sign a letter of understanding with the partners.</p> <p>5.1.2 Prepare the tender document.</p> <p>5.1.3 Bidding and awarding the contract.</p> <p>5.1.4 Supply the equipments (2 step up and 2 step down transformers and one complete transformer bay).</p> <p>5.1.5 Erection, connection, test and commissioning the materials and equipments.</p>	UNDP with Partners	<p>Staff Operation Estimated cost US \$ 3,727,000</p>
<p>Output 6 Electricity damaged networks in Gaza city and the northern governorate rehabilitated</p> <p>Outcomes Indicators:</p> <p>6.1 Supply and installation electrical equipments</p> <p>6.2 Rehabilitation of existing networks in Gaza and the north</p>		<p>6.1.1 Supply electrical materials and equipments for installation electricity feeder for Aljmal Aljanobi and Tal Elhawa and to rehabilitate the electricity network in the north governorate.</p> <p>6.1.2 Prepare the tender document.</p> <p>6.1.3 Bidding and awarding the contract.</p> <p>6.1.4 Supply the equipments.</p> <p>6.2.1 Installation of M V network to feed Aljmal Aljanobi and Tal Elhawa and install M V network in the north areas.</p> <p>6.2.2 Prepare the tender document.</p> <p>6.2.3 Bidding and awarding the contract.</p> <p>6.2.4 Install the materials and the equipments.</p>	UNDP with Partners	<p>Staff Operation Estimated cost: US \$1,060,692</p>

IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2009 -2010

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>List baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME							RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Year 2009			Year 2010					Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1						
Output 1 Agro-productivity enhanced through the rehabilitation of damaged agriculture facilities and the plantation of open agriculture fields.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of seedlings Soil disinfection Provision of shadow mesh Irrigation network 			X	X				LIPs	IDB	3,846,154	
The vegetable growers sector will enhance through rehabilitation of 500 units of greenhouses, 4 dunms of vegetable nurseries and 3000 dunms of open field vegetables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of polyethylene sheets Provision of hanging wire Rehabilitation of 500 GH 		X	X	X			LIPs	IDB			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 4 dunms nurseries 			X	X			LIPs	IDB			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 118 fishing boats and provision of required gearing box. Conducting training sessions for 20 fishermen Creating 8200 working days 		X	X	X			LIPs	IDB			
Output 2 The Fishery sector supported to maintain fishery activities and improve sector's capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 118 fishing boats and provision of required gearing box. Conducting training sessions for 20 fishermen Creating 8200 working days 		X	X	X			LIPs	IDB	700,000		
Baseline: Indicators: Targets: Related CP outcome:												

Indicators Targets: Related CP outcome Output 3 Poultry holders supported to maintain and improve their current levels of productivity Baseline Indicators:	Provision of chicks	X	X	X				LIPs	IDB			
	Provision of feeds	X	X	X				LIPs	IDB			
	Provision of wooden	X	X	X				LIPs	IDB			
	Provision of veterinary services	X	X	X				LIPs	IDB			
	Provision of feeding and water supply system	X	X	X				LIPs	IDB			
	Creating of 7917 working days	X	X	X				LIPs	IDB		2,100,000	
	Output 4 Water irrigation facilities maintained through rehabilitation of 39 ground water wells over the Gaza Strip Baseline Indicators:	Maintain & operating 39 ground water wells	X	X	X				LIPs	IDB		961,538
	TOTAL											

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME							RESPONSIBLE PARTY			PLANNED BUDGET		
		Year 2009				Year 2010			Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3						
Output 5 Gaza Power Plant Generating Plant (GPGP) rehabilitated and its power supply capacity enhanced. Baseline: Indicators: Targets: Related CP outcome:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign a letter of understanding with the partners Prepare the tender document Bidding and awarding the supplying contract. Supply the materials and the equipments. Bidding and awarding the installing contract. Erection, connection, test and commissioning the materials and equipments. Prepare the tender document Bidding and awarding the supplying contract Supply the materials and the equipments. Installing the electricity networks. 		X							UNDP	IDB			
			X							UNDP	IDB			
			X	X						UNDP	IDB			
					X				X	UNDP	IDB			2,802,975
						X				UNDP	IDB			
									X	UNDP	IDB			924,025
				X						UNDP	IDB			
				X	X					UNDP	IDB			
									X	UNDP	IDB			
										UNDP	IDB			868,922
Output 5 Electricity damaged networks in Gaza city and the northern governorate rehabilitated Baseline Indicators: Targets: Related CP outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installing the electricity networks. 								UNDP	IDB				
				X					UNDP	IDB			191,770	
TOTAL														

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Implementation modalities

UNDP/PAPP delivers through the Direct Execution (DEX) modality which will be the mechanism for the implementation of this project. The DEX modality, which takes into account the institutional capacities, the legal setting and evolving situational context, UNDP/PAPP works in partnership with national authorities, civil society, the private sector, the international community and UN sister agencies. The capacity of potential implementing partners and sub-contractors will be assessed through standard UNDP procedures. In the project agriculture component, the implementation will be carried out through contracting partner agriculture NGOs in the Gaza Strip. UNDP/PAPP will be sending invitation letters to agriculture NGOs registered under the Palestinian Non Governmental Organizations (PNGO) umbrella, in addition to previous partner NGOs who have worked with UNDP, inviting them to participate in an internal capacity assessment exercise based on criteria designed by the project team and approved by the head of Gaza office. Agriculture NGOs participating in the exercise will be assessed and evaluated against a scoring sheet that includes the assessment criteria (See Annex 2 for more detailed information). This exercise will result in identifying potential NGOs which will be contacted and visited to further assess their activities in the field and negotiate with them their proposed modalities for carrying out the specific components of the agriculture intervention. After finalizing the negotiations with NGOs, each of the selected ones will be assigned specific activities to be carried out. Partnership agreements will be signed with the selected NGOs, and the project activities will commence immediately under the direct and daily supervision of a UNDP project manager supported by her/his team.

The electricity component in the project will be carried out through initiating a tendering process after finalizing the final specifications and bills of quantities of procured equipments with the Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA). The procurement process will be carried out through UNDP/PAPP procurement unit and according to the organization's procurement rules and procedures.

Planning and management of activities

Two Project Managers will run the two project components on a day-to-day basis within the constraints laid down by the Project Board and under the direct guidance and supervision of an assigned Programme Analyst. Each Project Manager –with the support of his/her subordinates– will be responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project component under his/her management mandate. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. Due to the engineering nature of the electricity project component, an engineering project manager will be assigned to the project from the engineering unit to work closely with the component project manager. His/her main tasks will be negotiating and discussing the technical specifications and modalities of implementation of the electricity component with (PENRA), liaise with the engineering unit in Jerusalem and coordinate the negotiation and implementation processes with the Jerusalem engineering team, follow-up and supervise the implementation process and ensure that activities are carried out according to the plan with the assistance of the electricity engineer, and finally report to and update the component project manager and the head of Gaza Office Engineering Unit on progress related issues.

The agriculture component project manager will be assisted by four subordinates who will be carrying out the tasks of site supervisors and will be engineers by profession. While the electricity component project manager will be assisted by a project engineer assigned from the engineering unit, in addition to an electricity technical engineer who will be hired on the project to follow up on implementation process in the sites. The project support will be provided by current UNDP/PAPP administrative and programme staff.

Project Communication Strategy

Effective communication with all stakeholders (UNDP, Donor, Government, beneficiaries) is fundamental to the project's success and therefore will be planned during the Project Planning Phase.

Information and communication needs of the stakeholders relative to the progress of the project will be determined and highlighted as a communications plan/matrix. The Project Managers, with the help of the communications unit will be able to develop and complete the plan. Communications aspects will then be budgeted for where appropriate.

The plan will identify the means/medium and frequency of communication between the different stakeholders. It will include; List of stakeholders and their information requirements, Communication mechanisms to be used (such as written reports, press releases, workshops, videos, etc), key elements of information to be distributed by the different mechanisms - including frequency and information collection and collation, roles and responsibilities of key individuals responsible for ensuring communication is adequate and timely.

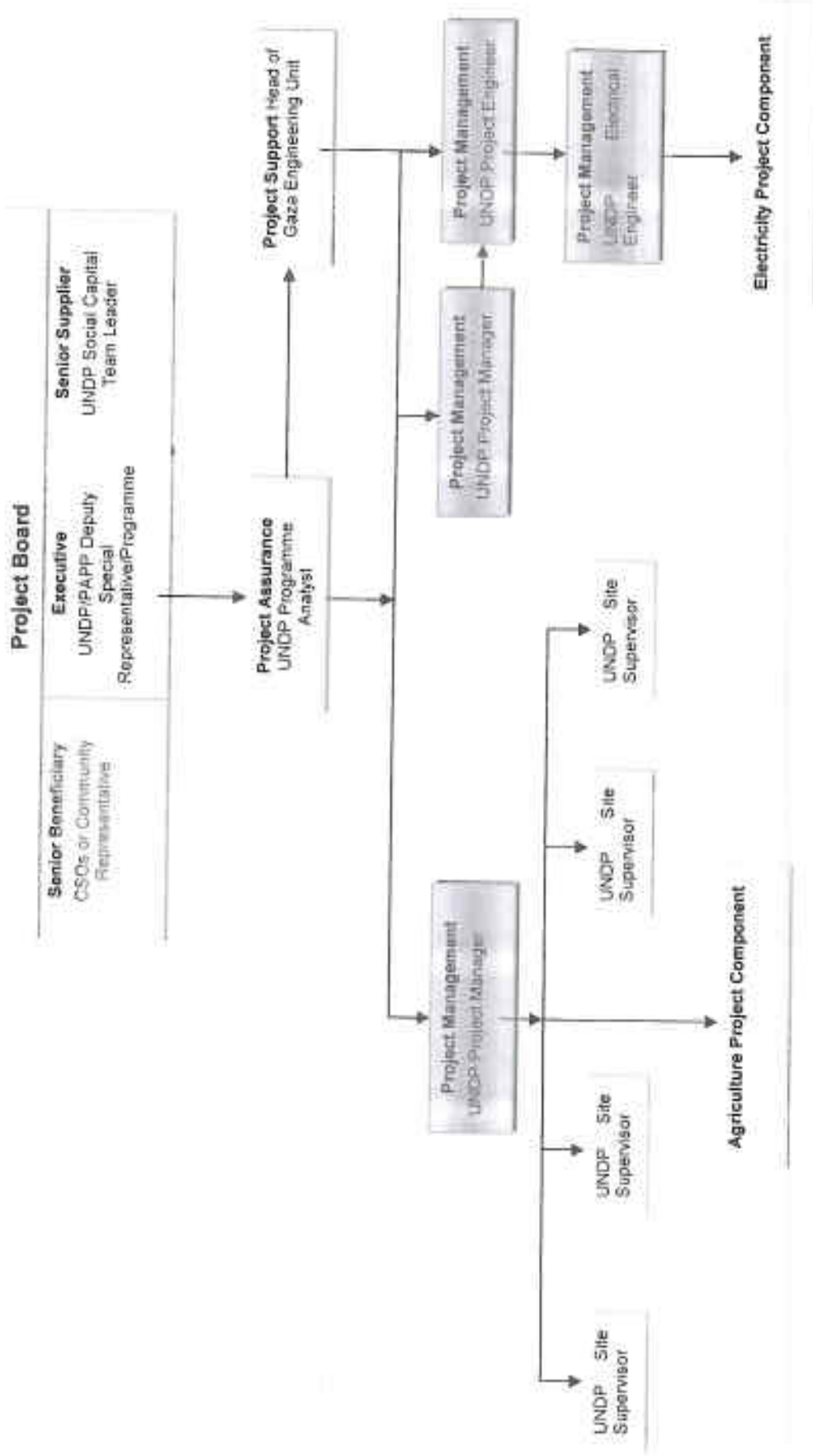
Project oversight and assurance

The Project Board is the group responsible for making management decisions on a consensus basis for the project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for approval of project revisions. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. This group is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when project tolerances (i.e. constraints normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded. The Project Board will convene quarterly, in the Gaza Strip as the situation permits. The Project Board consists of the following:

- *Executive* representing the project ownership to chair the group (Deputy Special Representative, Programme),
- *Senior Supplier* to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project (Social Capital Team Leader)
- *Senior Beneficiary* to ensure the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries.

The project board makes decisions on a consensus basis. Final decision making on project activities and accountability however rests with UNDP in accordance with its applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

Project Assurance for this project will be the delegated responsibility of the UNDP Programme Analyst. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out regular objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. It ensures that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The following chart explains the project organization structure:



Project Organization Structure

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

• General provisions

The Project Manager will prepare a Communication and Monitoring plan (C&M plan) in support of project objectives with details on external and internal monitoring and communication activities. The Project Manager will need to ensure adequate monitoring of all project activities and should draw on counterparts' resources for activity monitoring in a bid to strengthen capacities in this regard.

The contribution of achieved project outputs to the intended outcome will be monitored by the Social Capital Team in close connection with the Gaza Office programming team. Provisions for project evaluation in support of lessons learned in the implementation should be taken into consideration (see 7.3 below). The Project Board should make recommendations for the application of such an evaluation, building on dialogue with local stakeholders.

• Regular monitoring activities

On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below. An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.

A risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.

Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.

A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project. A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

• Annual Monitoring and Evaluation activities

An annual Progress Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the annual Progress Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the reporting period with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined targets at the output level.

Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the last quarter of each year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Work Plan for the next year. In the second year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders, as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

OUTPUT 1: Agro-productivity enhanced through the rehabilitation of damaged agriculture facilities and the plantation of open agriculture fields		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replanting 3000 dunms of vegetables Rehabilitating 500 units of Greenhouses Rehabilitating 4 dunms of nurseries 	Start Date: May 2009 End Date: April 2010
Purpose	Quick impact livelihood support through enhancing agro-productivity	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of 500 units of greenhouses, 4 dunms of vegetable nurseries and 3000 dunms of open field vegetables 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Potential partner identified	Signed contract	December 2009
Potential beneficiaries identified	Meetings, tests, field visits.	April 2010
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dunms replanted. Number of nurseries rehabilitated. Number of greenhouses rehabilitated. 	Reports, field visits.	April 2010

OUTPUT 2: The Fishery sector supported to maintain fishery activities and improve sector's capacity		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining 118 fishing boats Providing gearing boxes & other fishery equipments. Conducting a training session in boats carpentry & mechanical works. 	Start Date: May 2009 End Date: April 2010
Purpose	Quick impact livelihood support through enhancing fishing sector	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitating 118 fishing boats and provision of required gearing box. Conducting training for 20 fishermen for carpentry and mechanical of boats. 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Potential partner identified	Signed contract	December 2009
Potential beneficiaries identified	Meetings, tests, field visits.	April 2010
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of fishermen received their equipments. Number of fishing boats rehabilitated Number of trainees received their adequate training. 	Reports, field visits.	April 2010

OUTPUT 3: Poultry herders supported to maintain and improve their current levels of productivity.		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing 128 poultry farms with required input materials. 	Start Date: May 2009 End Date: April 2010

Purpose	Quick impact livelihood support through maintaining the current productivity of poultry herders	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision 128 poultry farms with required input materials(feeds, water supply systems and others material and equipments) 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Potential partner identified	Signed contract	December 2009
Potential beneficiaries identified	Meetings, tests, field visits.	April 2010
Number of poultry farms received their required input materials.	Reports, field visits.	April 2010

OUTPUT 4: Water irrigation facilities maintained through rehabilitation of 39 ground water wells over the Gaza Strip.		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitating and reconstructing 39 ground water wells and its main irrigation networks. 	Start Date: May 2009 End Date: April 2010
Purpose	Quick impact livelihood support through rehabilitation of irrigation sources.	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitating and reconstructing 39 ground water wells and its main irrigation networks, the work includes maintaining and replacing damaged mechanical parts and laying main pipes. 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Potential partner identified	Signed contract	December 2009
Potential beneficiaries identified	Meetings, checks, field visits.	April 2010
Number of ground water wells reconstructed and rehabilitated.	Reports, field visits.	April 2010

OUTPUT 5: Gaza Power Generating Plant (GPGP) rehabilitated.		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Rehabilitating Gaza Power Plant	Start Date: May 2009 End Date: April 2010
Purpose	Rehabilitation of Gaza Generating Power plan	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplying of materials and equipments to increase the capacity of Gaza Generating Power plan. Installing the materials and equipments. 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Tender document will be prepared. Bided and awarded.	Signed contract	December 2009
The quantity of energy evacuated (40 MW)	Reports, tests, field visits.	April 2010
Number of equipments supplied and installed.	Reports, field visits.	April 2010

OUTPUT 6: Electricity networks in Gaza City and North Governorate rehabilitated.		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Electricity Networks	Start Date: May 2009 End Date: April 2010
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation 12 M.V from Gaza Power Plan to feed Al Rimal eljanobi and Tal Elhawa Areas 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease the losses in the energy by rehabilitation of the electricity grids. 	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply and install of a new feeder. Supply and install of M.V networks. 	
Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
Tender document will be prepared Bided and awarded.	Signed contract	December 2009
The quantity of energy evacuated (12 M.W).	Reports, tests, field visits.	April 2010
Number of equipments supplied and installed.	Reports, field visits.	April 2010

Budget Summary:

Budget	
Item	US\$
Agriculture Component Sub-contracts	
Enhance Agro-productivity through the rehabilitation of damaged agriculture facilities and the plantation of open agriculture fields.	3,846,154
Support the Fishery sector to maintain fishery activities and improve sector's capacity.	700,000
Support Poultry herders to maintain and improve their current levels of productivity.	2,100,000
Maintain Water irrigation facilities through rehabilitation of 39 ground water wells over the Gaza Strip.	961,538
Electricity Component Sub-contracts	
Rehabilitate Gaza Power Generating Plant (GPGP)	3,727,000
Rehabilitate electricity damaged networks in Gaza city and the northern governorate	1,060,692
Miscellaneous	104,615.7
Sub-total	12,500,000
UNDP GMS 4%	500,000
Grand Total	13,000,000

*Project Personnel Budget Breakdown (To be charged from the GMS allocation)

Item	US\$
Two Project Mangers+ one Senior project engineer (3*3820*12)	137,520
1 electrical engineer (1*3215*9)	28,935
4 site supervisors (4*3215*12)	154,320
Security cost (8*1320)	10,560
Communication 1%	50,000
Grand Total	381,335

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of (country) and UNDP, signed on (date).

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The executing agency shall:

- a) Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

VIII. ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Programme Risk Assessment. Use the standard [Risk Log template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Log](#) for instructions

Annex 2 – Agriculture NGOs Capacity Assessment Exercise

Annex 3 - Agreements Any additional agreements, such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the "executing entity") should be attached.

