

United Nations Development Programme

Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People

برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي / برنامج مساعدة الشعب الفلسطيني



Reference: 09/October

Date: 20 October 2009

Pre - Local Programme Advisory Committee

Attendees:

Chairperson: Ahmad Al Hammal on behalf of Roberto Valent

Member: Dania Darwish

Member: Laurent Marion

Member: Geoff Prewitt

Member: Walid Hasna

Member: Raul Rosende

Participant: Jonthan Druckman and Riman Barakat (MAP)

Presenter: Mercedes San Roman Ruiz

Secretary: Deema Barakat

Pre - LPAC Recommendations:

Evaluation:

First case: Promote Peace Building through Cross Boundary Waste Water Management in the oPt.

Presented by: Mercedes San Roman Ruiz

Status: The committee met on the aforementioned date and fully endorsed the project document upon completion of the following recommendations (to be resubmitted on, Tuesday, 27 October 2009):

- Cover Page Component: to highlight the waste water collection under the Expected Output.
- Monitoring Framework and Evaluation Component: to clearly identify the outcome indicators within the text.
- Management Arrangements Component: to clarify the MAP relation with UNDP/PAPP and to add the Project Manager under the Project Organizational Structure.

Second case: GEF Small Grants Programme

Presented by: Mercedes San Roman Ruiz

Status: The committee met on the aforementioned date and fully endorsed the project document.

Project Document Format for non-CPAP Countries or Projects outside a CPAP

United Nations Development Programme

Country: occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)

Project Document

Overall Objective:

Improve the quality of life of the residents in the Northern part of West Bank through the promotion of peace building and common waste water management.

Expected CP Outcome(s):

Peace building is promoted and enhanced through cross boundary cooperation in wastewater management to enhance the communities' wellbeing and security and to protect the shared environment and natural resources.

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

Expected Output(s):

1) Wastewater Collection and Management systems in Baqa Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a Sharqieh are improved;

2) Dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis is promoted and strengthened at different levels;

3) Awareness regarding water and waste water resources management and local participation (village councils and citizens) is raised.

Executing Entity:

UNDP/PAPP

Implementing Agencies:

UNDP/PAPP

Brief Description

This project aims to promote peace building through cross boundary cooperation in wastewater management to enhance the communities' wellbeing and security, and to protect the shared environment and natural resources. This will be achieved through the improvement of wastewater management and the construction of wastewater collection systems in the three towns of Barta'a Sharqieh, Habla and Baqa Sharqieh, in the northern part of the West Bank (the wastewater will be treated in Israel).

The project will also strengthen the dialogue between the Palestinians and Israelis at different levels through the preparation of a MOU of Cooperation in Waste Water Management, transfer of knowledge and training activities. This initiative will improve as well the negotiation capacities of the Palestinian Authority. Awareness activities will take place, targeting the municipal staff and youth of both Palestinian and Israelis respectively. The participation of the local communities will be promoted.

Programme Period: June 2009-May 2011
Country Programme Component: Access to effective social, economic, public services and public utilities enhanced.

Project Title: Promote peace building through cross boundary wastewater management in the oPt.

Atlas Award ID: 00050897
Start date: June 2009
End Date: May 2011
PAC Meeting Date

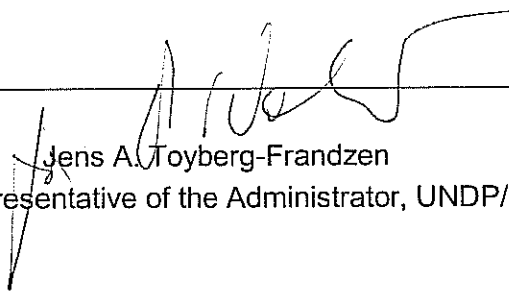
Total resources required: USD 6,267,355
Total allocated resources: USD 5,500,000

- Regular _____
- Other: _____
 - Donor Government of Japan
 - Donor _____
 - Donor _____
 - Government _____

Unfunded budget: USD 767,355

In-kind Contributions _____

Agreed by (UNDP):


Jens A. Toyberg-Frandzen
Special representative of the Administrator, UNDP/PAPP

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1 General Context

The pursuing crisis that has characterized the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since the occupation began in 1967 worsened since the outbreak of the second Intifada in 2000. Conflict has become part of daily life in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). With the eruption of the second Intifada, Israel imposed a tight closure on Palestinian areas, prohibiting movement of goods, men and women within the occupied Palestinian territory, between these areas and Israel, and from the Israeli-controlled border crossings with neighbouring countries. Since 2002, the Government of Israel has been constructing a Barrier. The West Bank is being divided into increasingly small enclaves, by checkpoints that divert Palestinians off of main roads in order to allow Israelis to reach settlements. The Barrier does not follow the 1949 armistice line – the Green Line – but rather significantly veers eastwards into the heart of the West Bank.

Communities located close to the Barrier once had diverse local economies, with vibrant markets (selling goods to Israeli customers) and abundant water and land resources (access to water sources pre-'67). These communities have seen their living conditions plummet. Israel has created gates in the Barrier for passage into the enclosed areas which fall between the Green Line and the Barrier. Residents of the enclosed areas are required to ask for permission from the Israeli authorities to continue living on their land. Palestinians living to the east of the Barrier who want to visit West Bank areas to the west of them need to apply for a permit from the Israeli authorities to pass through a Barrier gate. The Barrier restricts access to key education and health services, isolates wells from farm land and destroys water networks and cisterns lying in there path. Furthermore the Barrier creates new water and sanitation needs. The closures and continued military operations have generated partial destruction of the Palestinian men's and women's means of living and thereby contributed to the determination of all dimensions of Human Development and Security. The overall deterioration has had a devastating impact on the lives and livelihoods of Palestinians. Unemployment has soared from 10% in 2000 to nearly 23% in 2009¹. Fifty-eight percent of Palestinians now live below the income poverty line with 30% of them living in extreme poverty².

1.2 Waste Water Management in the oPt

Poor management of wastewater and lack of its infrastructure development is considered one of the leading causes for environmental pollution and degradation of the natural resources in the oPt. In the West Bank, only 30 to 35% of the population has access to wastewater network collection systems and there are only three treatment plants located in Jenin, Ramallah and Tulkarem districts. These treatment plants are not functioning properly and are mainly considered as infiltration ponds.

The wastewater collection systems are old and in need of rehabilitation; leakage from the sewage reaches up to 50% of the areas in Tulkarem and Qalqiliya. Most households in the West Bank have no access to sewage networks and are dependent on cesspits or septic tanks for wastewater collection and storage. In order to minimize emptying costs, households build deep and unsealed

¹ PCBS, 2009

² UNDP, July 2007, Development Times Issue No.1

cesspits allowing the wastewater to infiltrate into the surface and ground water. Moreover, most of the vacuum tankers that empty these cesspits and septic tanks discharge the collected wastewater into the open environment in nearby wadis³.

The Palestinian practice of random dumping of wastewater into the open environment, valleys and wadis is creating environmental health risks and causing pollution to the surface and ground water resources. Additionally, this puts public health at great risk and is considered to be one of the major sources of contamination. Biological contamination of surface and ground water resources and the high concentrations of nitrates in the ground water in some areas resulted from improper wastewater disposal. For example, according to the records of the Central Public Health Laboratory of the Ministry of Health, high concentrations of faecal coliform⁴ were detected in Habla water network reaching to 100 ppm (Parts per Million). Moreover and according to the same source, high nitrates concentrations of 106 ppm (compared to WHO standards of 50 PPM) were also detected in Habla's well. This contamination of water resources and water supplies is associated with high prevalence of many water and sanitation related diseases in the West Bank. Parasitic infestations, amoeba, hepatitis A and diarrheal diseases are the most common among the Palestinian communities. This situation relates to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Goal #7 "Ensure environmental sustainability", with its target 10 "Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation".

The previous described malpractice is responsible for cross boundary pollution and is creating problems and friction between Israelis and Palestinians. As wastewater collection, storage, treatment and disposal require huge investments in order to develop the necessary infrastructure and protect the shared natural resources (in particular water resources), Palestinians and Israelis put in place a mutual agreement (Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): **Annex II**) which states that, when feasible and cost effective, one party can treat the wastewater generated by the other party provided that the generating party pay for the financial cost of treatment.

Currently few municipalities in Qalqilia, Tulkarem and various towns in the Hebron Governorates transfer their wastewater to be treated in Israel against regular payments. This project will build upon this mutual agreement between the Israeli and Palestinian Authorities in order to enhance peace and build mutual trust through promotion of cross boundary management of wastewater in order to protect the natural resources and safeguard shared environment. It will upgrade the existing MOU (from 2003) to incorporate better mechanisms (described in section 3.3.5) as the current situation tends to benefit the Israelis over the Palestinians (unilateral setting of prices, quality of the treated water, gain of an important natural resource after been treated, etc).

1.3 Project Goal

The project aims to contribute to peace building and strengthen the dialogue between the Palestinian Authorities and the Israeli Authorities addressing common interests and maximizing benefits on both sides. In this project, peace building will be promoted through joint management of wastewater in order to safeguard the shared environment and protect the water resources. This will be achieved through the construction of three wastewater collection systems in the targeted communities in the oPt on the basis that the collected wastewater will be treated in the Israeli side based upon mechanisms and tariffs between both parties (Initial communications between PWA and the IWA are attached: **Annex III**).

The project, as well, will build the capacities of the service providers and the PWA regarding negotiations, wastewater management issues including technical, financial and institutional aspects. Also it will raise awareness and involve the local communities in the decision-making process, when needed. Towards its completion, the project will enhance the quality of life and

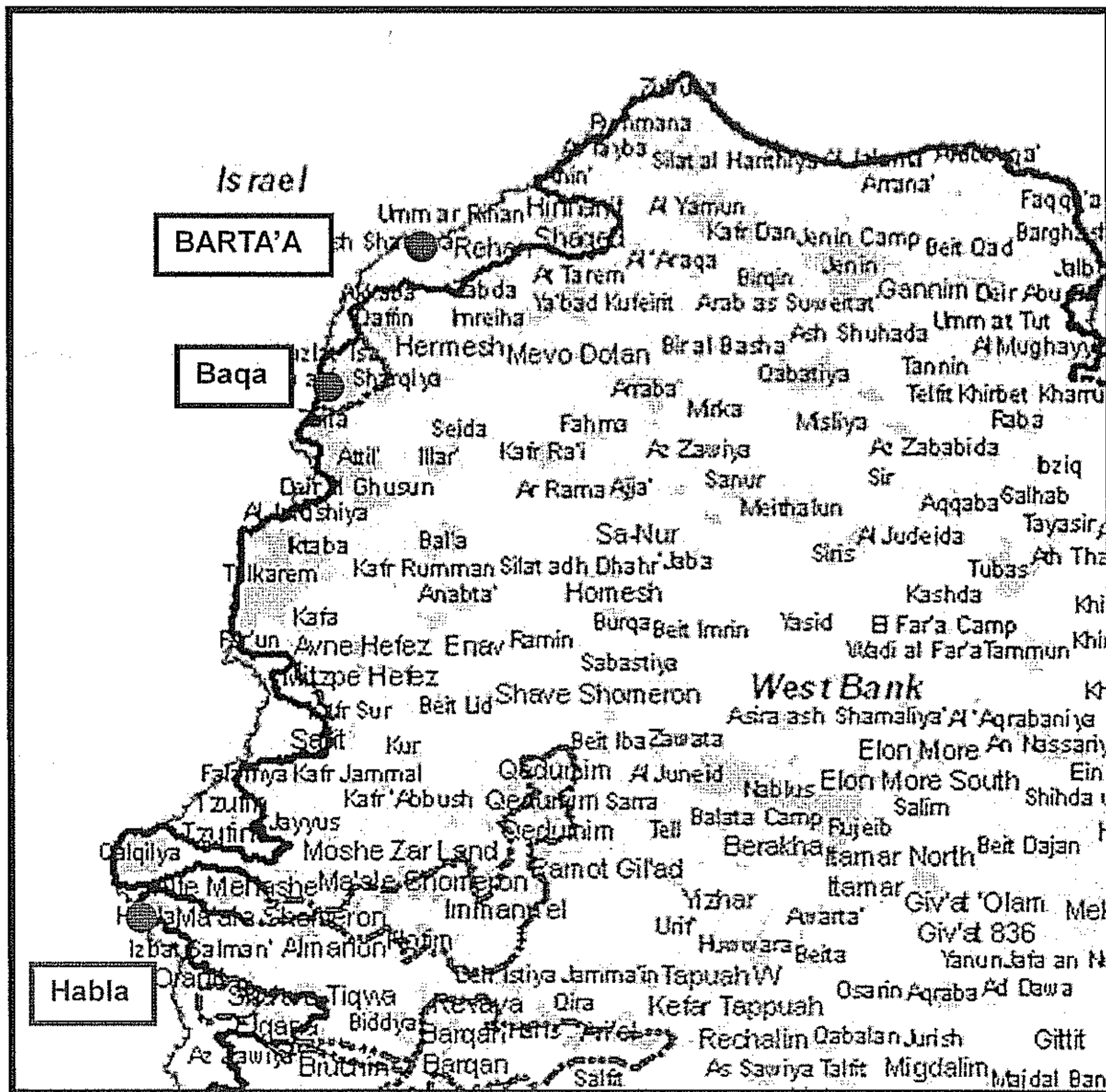
³ Desk Review on Environment, UNEP, 2004

⁴ Fecal coliform is an internationally recognized indicator for biological contamination of water resources and water network and is mainly attributed to mismanagement of wastewater.

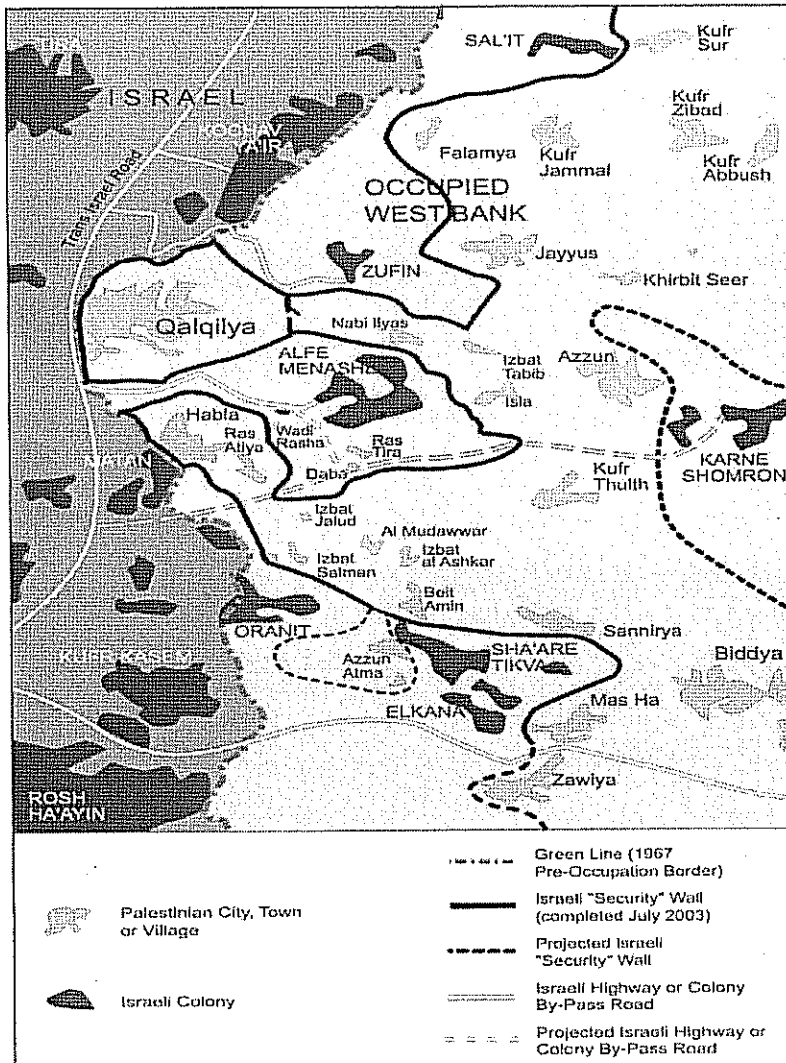
improve the wellbeing of the targeted population, safeguard the shared environment and contribute towards peace building.

1.4 Target Communities Situation

The project will target three border communities in Jenin, Tulkarem and Qalqilya Governorates with a total of 16,500 inhabitants: Baqa Al Sharqieh (Jenin Governorate), Habla (Qalqilia Governorate) and Baqa Al Sharqieh (Tulkarem Governorate). Women comprise almost 49.8% of the total beneficiaries and men are 50.2% (8,217 are women and 8,283 are men).



**WEST BANK WALL: QALQILYA AND ENVIRONS
SEPTEMBER 2003**



The project will construct three wastewater collection systems in the three towns. It is note worthy to mention that although this project will target the overall population and all the beneficiaries will be positively affected by its activities, women in these communities will be the ones who will benefit the most, as the project will enhance their living standards and improve their quality of life. Traditionally, women in the targeted communities are responsible for management of water supplies at the household level. During time of shortage, women have to store water, ensure water's quality and monitor hygiene practices within the household and take care of the infirm.

The construction of wastewater collection systems will improve the environmental living conditions of the population and will enhance the cleanliness level in these towns. It will reduce the incidents of diseases associated with wastewater pollution and contamination and improve the public health status of the population. Therefore, it will relieve women from the tasks and responsibilities (to take care of the sick and the infirm within the family) and provide them with more free time to develop their skills and engage in other activities.

1.4.1 Barta'a Al-Sharqieh

Barta'a Al-Sharqieh is a Palestinian village in the northern district of Jenin in the West Bank. It has a population of 5,000 inhabitants and lies mainly in Area C. Today, one of the major concerns of the village is the environmental and health hazards that exist due to the improper disposal of sewage that is pouring into Wadi Maai (the valley that separates Barta'a Al-Sharqieh from its neighboring Israeli village of Barta'a West). The only two main methods of wastewater disposal in Barta'a Al-Sharqieh are through cesspits and septic tanks. Supported by the Israeli government, the Israeli neighbouring village council of Barta'a West has already begun preparing the infrastructure to build a sewage disposal network that will service its own inhabitants and that will eventually connect to a waste water treatment plant in Ein Shemer, which is located in Israel. The sewage outflow of Barta'a Al-Sharqieh can be connected to the existing sewage trunk line of Barta'a West by passing downstream in the valley. This connection has been recommended by the Israeli Authorities in order to keep the valley clean and environmentally accepted.

Annex IV gives an overview of the collection system design and the connection point with the Israeli system.

1.4.2 Habla

Habla is a Palestinian town in the Northern district of Qalqilya in the West Bank. It has a population of 6,500 inhabitants and lies five km southeast of Qalqilya city, on the border with Israel. Habla does not have a sewage network and, as a result, some households are forced to rely on unsealed sewage cesspits for the collection of their waste, while others drain their sewage directly into the streets and nearby farm lands. The sewage tankers that collect the sewage from the septic tanks drain it out into open areas, typically surrounding valleys, causing serious health and environmental hazards that are becoming increasingly critical.

The health and environmental risks needs to be managed through the construction of a sanitary network that will collect the sewage from the households and carry it to a connection point on a sewage trunk line that crosses near the border of the town. The connection of sewage networks needs to be coordinated with the Palestinian Water Authority and the Israelis. The Israeli Authorities have given an initial approval for connection of the Palestinian network to the sewage trunk line. **Annex V** provides an overview of the collection system and the connection point with the Israeli system.

1.4.3 Baqa Al-Sharqiya

Baqa Al-Sharqiya town is located on the green line, 16 km north of Tulkarem city, and its total population is around 5,000 residents. Since 1967, the residents of Baqa Al-Sharqiya have grown increasingly dependent on trade and work with Israel and neighboring Baqa Al-Gharbiya. After the construction of the separation wall, Baqa Al-Sharqiya residents became totally isolated from their twin city in Israel and from surrounding West Bank communities. The community's trade relationship and its economy was dramatically affected and resulted in the economic collapse of the Palestinian town. Currently more than 70% of the residents depend on agricultural activities for their livelihood.

The primary water supply are four agricultural wells; UNDP/PAPP also constructed the second phase of a water network which provides a reliable water supply for the residents of the town. However, the town has no wastewater collection system. The residents depend on cesspits and septic tanks for collection and storage of wastewater. These cesspits and septic tanks are evacuated by vacuum trucks that randomly dump the collected wastewater into nearby wadis and valleys particularly Wadi Abu Nar.

A preliminary design for the wastewater project is available; however, the project will assist the Municipality in developing detailed designs for a wastewater collection network and will support the construction of the wastewater collection system network to collect wastewater from Baqa Al-Sharqiya. The collected wastewater will then be transferred to Israel for treatment. **Annex VI** provides an overview of the connection point with the Israeli system.

II. STRATEGY

2.1 National Strategy in the oPt

This project contributes to the infrastructure objective of the Palestinian Development and Reform Plan (PRDP 2008) that aims to increase national prosperity and enhance quality of life through achieving efficient and effective wastewater collection and management, as well as regulated, cost effective delivery of water/wastewater services. Furthermore, it is in line with the Palestinian Water Authority policy principles as it contributes to pollution control and to the protection of water resources, building institutional capacities in water and sanitation sector. Also it promotes regional cooperation, but approaching the agreements and negotiations from a national level.

2.2 UNDP strategy

UNDP is working towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This project will contribute to the achievement of Goal #7 that aims to "ensure environmental sustainability" and to its target 10 that aims to "halve by 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation".

In addition, UNDP has been strengthening its organizational effort to provide assistance to countries in post conflict and or in a crisis situation. The role of UNDP in post conflict and crisis stricken countries is widely acknowledged, as the Brahimi Report identifies UNDP as "best placed to take the lead in implementing peace building activities" in cooperation with the other United Nations Organizations.⁵ The oPt is considered to be within the crisis context, and the cross boundary pollution is considered one of major factors that can create conflict or can contribute to peace building through trans-boundary co-operation, social participation and management of shared resources.

UNDP/PAPP has identified this project for different reasons: it has a multiplier effect and towards its completion it will contribute to enhancing the quality of life of the targeted population, improves their socio-economic standards, reduces/controls the pollution and protects the shared natural resources, and most important, creates a positive platform for peace building and cross boundary cooperation. Strengthening the cooperation between the Israelis and the Palestinians on all environmental issues, through keeping the environment out of the conflict, building on regional solutions, enhancing cross border cooperation on environmental issues between authorities, experts, scientists and NGOs, coordinating environmental laws and regulations is a solid ground for UNDP/PAPP to work in crisis prevention and recovery.

2.3 Municipal Alliance for Peace (MAP)

Through mutual dialogue and cooperation, Palestinian and Israeli local authorities are given a framework by which to build trust, while tackling real problems on the ground. Long term aims include increasing mutual understanding and cooperation and thereby improving the daily lives of citizens in both Israeli and Palestinian municipalities. Under this project, Palestinian and Israeli municipalities can address the environmental problems affecting their communities by cooperation and coordination of the waste management issues that are affecting both regions.

⁵ UNGA and Security Council, "Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations." New York, August 2000. (A/55/305-S/2000/809) Par. 46.

For this purpose, UNDP/PAPP will work with the MAP, which was established in June 2005, following increasingly louder calls from both Palestinian and Israeli citizens for proactive steps to be taken towards a just and lasting peace in the region. Through joint initiatives of the Association of Palestinian Local Authorities (APLA) and the Union of Local Authorities of Israel (ULAI), with support from international municipal authorities, MAP seeks to promote joint Palestinian and Israeli projects at the municipal level (**Annex VII**).

MAP is a practical framework via which Israeli and Palestinian municipalities can initiate projects covering four target areas: Youth and Culture, Environment, Economic Development, and Municipal Management. These groups have been selected in order to help address critical problems within corresponding Israeli and Palestinian municipalities, as well as promoting peace and encouraging greater dialogue between the two sides.

III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country/ Regional/ Global Programme Results and Resource Framework:

Peace building is promoted and enhanced through cross boundary cooperation in wastewater management to enhance the communities' wellbeing and security and to protect the shared environment and natural resources.

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

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country/ Regional/ Global Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets.

Outcome indicators and targets:

- The wellbeing and health of 16,500 beneficiaries is enhanced (wastewater management systems are in place);
- Environmental quality standards, in particular water resources and supplies, are improved;
- Wastewater management systems are developed and implemented;
- Awareness is raised;
- National negotiations about waste water management between the Israelis and Palestinians have taken place (a MOU is developed);
- % of people with access to waste water collection system in the West Bank is increased (100%);
- Local committees for the project are established.

Baseline:

- The health situation of the 16,500 residents of Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Baqa Al Sharqieh is enhanced;
- Lack of implementation of environmental quality standards, in particular for the water resources;
- Lack of proper wastewater management systems;
- Lack of awareness;
- Absence of national negotiations about waste water management between the Israelis and Palestinians;
- 0% of people with access to waste water collection system in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Baqa Al Sharqieh;
- Participation of local communities in wastewater management issues is low.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Promote peace building through cross boundary wastewater management in the oPt. PAL 10 # 00050897

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1. Wastewater Collection and management systems in Baqa Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a Sharqieh are improved</p> <p>Baseline: No people served by a proper public sewage system in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a Sharqieh in 2009 (Water Supply and Consumption report 2006, PWA/Municipalities/PHDR)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of people with no public sewage systems in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a Sharqieh</p> <p>Target: 16,500 people served by a proper public sewage system in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a Sharqieh in 2011</p> <p>Baseline: No sewage house connections in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a Sharqieh in 2009 (2007/PWA/Municipalities/PHDR/donor reports)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of Sewage house connections in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a Sharqieh</p> <p>Target: Number of sewage connections is 700 by 2011</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of Capacity Development Programme for waste water management and other topics (like Monitoring and Evaluation, Cost and Recovery, etc.)</p>		<p>1.1 Establish Project implementation Unit</p> <p>1.1.1 Draft TOR for project staff</p> <p>1.1.2 Advertise vacancies</p> <p>1.1.3 Conduct skills exams, interviews</p> <p>1.1.4 Recruit project staff</p> <p>1.1.5 Establish project office</p> <p>1.2 Construct wastewater collection systems</p> <p>1.2.1 Review and finalise projects detailed designs and BOQ</p> <p>1.2.2 Prepare the tender documents (ITBs) and start the tendering process</p> <p>1.2.3 Review and evaluate tenders</p> <p>1.2.4 Award the contracts and start construction works</p> <p>1.2.5 Monitor construction works and approve payments to contractors against work accomplished</p> <p>1.2.6 Finalise construction and hand over to the end user</p> <p>1.3. Develop capacities of the targeted municipalities regarding wastewater management</p> <p>1.3.1 Develop a Capacity Development Programme for wastewater management</p> <p>1.3.2 Select professional trainers</p> <p>1.3.3 Conduct seminars, training courses for the targeted groups</p> <p>1.3.4 Conduct site visits for wastewater facilities and re-use schemes</p>	<p>UNDP/PAPP</p> <p>UNDP/PAPP</p> <p>UNDP/PAPP</p>	<p>USD 805,209</p> <p>USD 4,528,700</p> <p>USD 117,630</p>

<p>Indicator: Realization of a Development Programme for waste water management and other topics</p> <p>Target: Implementation of the seminars, training courses and site visits for the targeted groups</p>				
--	--	--	--	--

<p>Output 2. Dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis is promoted and strengthened at different levels</p> <p>Baseline: No legal advisor and wastewater advisor with experience in transboundary environmental supports PWA for this type of negotiations</p> <p>Indicator: A legal advisor and wastewater advisor are identified and hired</p> <p>Target: A legal advisor and wastewater advisor are hired and placed with PWA</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of an internal agreement in the PA about roles and responsibilities among the PA regarding payment of Israeli services of wastewater treatment</p> <p>Indicator: Number of workshops conducted at the national level to agree on roles and responsibilities among the PA</p> <p>Target: Three workshops at the national level to agree on roles and responsibilities among the PA are conducted</p>		<p>2.1. Develop the capacities of PWA and the PA regarding wastewater management and negotiation skills</p> <p>2.1.1 Recruit a waste water technical advisor to support PWA in preparation of the situation analysis and cross boundary pollution issues and identify points of agreements and conflict</p> <p>2.1.2 Recruit a legal advisor with experience in transboundary environmental issues to support and advise PWA in the development of the MOU with the Israeli authorities</p> <p>2.1.3 Conduct a training on Negotiation Skills</p> <p>2.1.4 Conduct three workshops at the national level to agree on different roles and responsibilities among the PA institutions regarding payment of Israeli services of wastewater treatment</p> <p>2.1.5 Conduct joint field visits to the targeted areas when possible</p> <p>2.2. Support the development of the existing MOU between the Palestinian and Israeli Authorities</p> <p>2.2.1 Conduct several meetings between the Israeli Authorities and the PWA officials</p>	UNDP/PAPP	USD 199,031
--	--	---	-----------	-------------

<p>Baseline: Lack of Negotiation Skills at the PA</p> <p>Indicator: Conduct of a Practical Negotiation Skills training</p> <p>Target: A practical training on Negotiation Skills is conducted</p> <p>Baseline: The existing MOU between the Palestinian and Israeli Authorities is not being revised</p> <p>Indicator: Upgrade of the existing MOU between the Palestinian and Israeli Authorities</p> <p>Target: The existing MOU between the Palestinian and Israeli Authorities is upgraded</p>		<p>regarding wastewater management and cooperation mechanisms</p> <p>2.2.2 Upgrade the existing MOU between the Palestinian and Israeli Authorities</p>		
<p>Output 3: Awareness regarding water and waste water resources management and local participation (village councils and citizens) is raised</p> <p>Baseline: Low environmental awareness in the Palestinian and Israeli youth</p> <p>Indicator: Level of environmental awareness in the Palestinian and Israeli youth</p> <p>Target: Environmental awareness in the Palestinian and Israeli youth is increased</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of participation of the end beneficiaries in the process and the project</p> <p>Indicator: Participation of the end beneficiaries in the process and the project</p>		<p>3.1. Conduct joint Palestinian-Israeli environmental awareness programme</p> <p>3.1.1 Conduct environmental awareness activities targeting Palestinian and Israeli youth</p> <p>3.1.2 Develop public awareness activities targeting youth;</p> <p>3.1.3 Conduct joint awareness programmes including site visits to wastewater facilities and reuse schemes</p> <p>3.1.4 Develop promotional and educational materials</p> <p>3.2. Increase the participation of the Palestinian communities</p> <p>3.2.1. Inform the community about this intervention and receive their feed-back</p> <p>3.2.2 Establish a Local Committee that will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the project (village councils and citizens)</p>	UNDP/PAPP	<p>USD 146,771</p> <p>USD 60,000</p>

<p>Target: Participation of the end beneficiaries in the process and the project is increased (Local Committee)</p> <p>Baseline: No public awareness campaigns are implemented in the three targeted communities</p> <p>Indicator: Number of public awareness campaigns implemented in the three targeted communities</p> <p>Target: A public awareness campaign (activities and publication of materials) is implemented in the three targeted communities</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of a document with lessons learned about these topics specifically for the oPt</p> <p>Indicator: Development of a lessons learned document</p> <p>Target: Lessons learned are described and disseminated</p>		<p>3.2.3. Train the Local Committee in M&E</p> <p>3.2.3. Advocate through the dissemination of the good and/or bad practices and lessons learned (possible multipliers effects)</p> <p>3.3. Conduct public awareness regarding water and wastewater issues</p> <p>3.3.1 Draft TOR for the task, including development and publications of promotional materials;</p> <p>3.3.2 Solicit request for quotations;</p> <p>3.3.3 Award contract;</p> <p>3.3.4 Monitor implementation of activities.</p>		
--	--	--	--	--

IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME								RESPONSIBLE PARTY		PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount USD	
Output 1. Wastewater collection	- Set up the PIU									UNDP/PAPP	EoJ	5,451,539	

<p>and management systems in Baqa Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a Sharqieh are improved</p> <p>Baseline: No people served by a proper public sewage system in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a in 2008 (Water Supply and Consumption report 2006, PWA/ Municipalities/PHDR)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of people with no public sewage systems in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a</p> <p>Target: 16,500 people served by a proper public sewage system in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a in 2011</p> <p>Baseline: No sewage house connections in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and sign MOU between PWA and UNDP - Develop final designs and tender documents - Tendering of the project - Construction of Habla WW System - Construction of Baqa Sharquiya WW System - Construction of Bartaa Sharquiya WW System - Realization of a Capacity Development Programme for waste water management 										

<p>(2007/PWA/Municipalities/PHDR/donor reports)</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of Sewage house connections in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a</p> <p>Target: Number of sewage connections is 700 by 2011</p>	<p>Baseline: Lack of Capacity Development Programme for waste water management and other topics (like Monitoring and Evaluation, Cost and Recovery, etc.)</p>	<p>Indicator: Realization of a Development Programme for waste water management and other topics</p> <p>Target: Implementation of the seminars, training courses and site visits for the targeted groups</p>	<p>- Implementation of the seminars, training courses and site visits</p>	<p>UNDP/PAPP</p>	<p>EoJ</p>	<p>199,031</p>
<p>Baseline: No public awareness campaigns are implemented in the three targeted communities</p> <p>Indicator: Number of public awareness campaigns implemented in the three targeted communities</p> <p>Target: A public awareness campaign (activities and publication of materials) is implemented in the three targeted communities</p>	<p>Output 2. Dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis is promoted and strengthened at different levels</p>	<p>Baseline: Lack of an internal agreement in the PA about roles and responsibilities among the PA</p>	<p>- Recruit the Legal Advisor and the Wastewater technical Advisor</p> <p>- Develop consensus based mechanisms between the stakeholders</p>	<p>EoJ</p>	<p>EoJ</p>	<p>199,031</p>	

<p>regarding payment of Israeli services of wastewater treatment</p> <p>Indicator: Number of workshops conducted at the national level to agree on roles and responsibilities among the PA</p> <p>Target: Three workshops at the national level to agree on roles and responsibilities among the PA are conducted</p>	<p>- Draft MOU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support, if needed, negotiations about the MOU between PWA and the IWA - Approval of MOU between PWA and the IWA - Organize and conduct a training on Negotiation Skills 																
<p>Baseline: Lack of Negotiation Skills at the PA</p> <p>Indicator: Conduct of a Practical Negotiation Skills training</p> <p>Target: A practical training on Negotiation Skills is conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct three workshops at the national level to agree on roles and responsibilities 																
<p>Baseline: The existing MOU between the Palestinian and Israeli Authorities is not being revised</p> <p>Indicator: Upgrade of the existing MOU between the Palestinian and Israeli Authorities</p> <p>Target: The existing MOU between the Palestinian and Israeli Authorities is upgraded</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct joint field visits 																
<p>Output 3: Awareness regarding water and waste water resources management and local participation (village councils and citizens) is raised</p> <p>Baseline: Low environmental</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A public awareness campaign (activities and publication of materials) is implemented in the three targeted communities 																206,771

<p>awareness in the Palestinian and Israeli youth</p> <p>Indicator: Level of environmental awareness in the Palestinian and Israeli youth</p> <p>Target: Environmental awareness in the Palestinian and Israeli youth is increased</p>	<p>- Establishment of the Local Committees, receive feed-back and training on M&E</p> <p>- Conduct joint environmental training in Israel</p> <p>- Develop and conduct environmental awareness activities for youth</p>										
<p>Baseline: Lack of participation of the end beneficiaries in the process and the project</p> <p>Indicator: Participation of the end beneficiaries in the process and the project</p> <p>Target: Participation of the end beneficiaries in the process and the project is increased (Local Committee)</p>	<p>- Development of lessons learned document</p> <p>- Prepare and conduct a public awareness programme regarding water and wastewater issues</p>										
<p>Baseline: Lack of a document with lessons learned about these topics specifically for the oPt</p> <p>Indicator: Development of a lessons learned document</p> <p>Target: Lessons learned are described and disseminated</p>											
<p>TOTAL</p>											5,857,341

3.1 Outcome

Peace Building is promoted and enhanced through cross boundary co-operation in wastewater management to enhance the communities' wellbeing and security and to protect the shared environment and natural resources.

3.2 Output

The project will have the following outputs:

- 1) Wastewater Collection and Management systems in the three targeted communities are improved;
- 2) Dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis is promoted and strengthened at different levels;
- 3) Awareness regarding water and waste water resources management and local participation (village councils and citizens) is raised.

3.3 Key activities

The project outcome and outputs will be achieved through the following activities:

3.3.1. Establish of a Project implementation Unit

3.3.2. Construct wastewater collection systems in Baqa Sharqieh, Bartaá Sharqieh and Habla towns in the northern part of the West Bank.

The activities include constructing wastewater networks in these three communities that are located at the borders of the green line. The Israeli Authority already agreed to treat their wastewater inside Israel although further agreement has to be discussed through the Joint Water Committees (Attached is the initial approval from the Israeli side to treat the wastewater inside the green line- **Annex II**). Also a Capacity Development programme for wastewater management will be developed and implemented.

3.3.3 Build the capacities of the Service providers and promote dialogue.

In order to ensure sustainability of the project, it is crucial to build the capacities of the service providers (mainly the three municipalities of Habla, Barta'a Sharqieh and Baqa Sharqieh and the Joint Service Council of the Sha'rawieh area) in wastewater management, particularly in operation and maintenance of the facilities as well as financial management. The main areas that need capacity development will be consulted with PWA and Ministry of Local Government. In general and according to the *Training Needs Assessment for Water Supply and Wastewater Service providers*⁶, that was published jointly by PWA and GTZ in 2006, training of Service providers is needed in the following areas: 1) Operation and maintenance of Sewage networks, 2) Pipe laying and specifications; 3) Leak detection; 4) Wastewater treatment and reuse; 5) Determination of the routine tests for water/wastewater treatment (physical Chemical

⁶ Training Needs Assessment: Water and Wastewater Service Providers; Report 2005; PWA, GTZ 2006

and biochemical tests; 6) Financial Practices including, financial reporting, tariff setting, cost recovery issues, meter reading.

MAP will lead this activity and will involve both the Palestinian and Israeli local authorities to plan, formulate and agree on the training programmes and activities. The trainers will mainly be conducted by Israeli professionals and during the training dialogue among all participants will be enhanced and promoted. The two neighbouring communities (in the three areas) will build stronger relations and the communication channels will be strengthened and facilitated.

3.3.4 Conduct public awareness campaigns in the three targeted communities

Communities play a very important role in effectiveness and success of any project. It is very important that the communities understand their roles and obligations regarding water and wastewater management and sustainability of services. Therefore, this activity (that will target the general population - men and women), aims to raise awareness regarding efficient use of water, water conservation, water and sanitation related diseases and hygiene, payments of water and wastewater bills; environmental pollution and its impact on control. Once the communities understand the implications of their actions on the performance of the municipalities and the sustainability of the facilities, they will become more cooperative and willing to contribute in order to maintain access to services.

The implementation of awareness campaigns activities will be subcontracted to local NGOs to perform the tasks. The costs will incorporate the salaries of health educators and coordinators, the development of promotional and awareness materials, as well as the organisations meetings, workshops and focus groups within the three localities.

3.3.5. Support, facilitate and strengthen dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis in order to promote peace building through addressing common areas of interests and mutual benefits.

a) At the National:

Within this context, the PWA has requested UNDP/PAPP to support them to upgrade the existing signed *MoU on Guidelines and Technical Criteria for Sewerage Projects* that was signed by the head of PWA and the Head of the Israeli Water Commission in 2003, to incorporate better mechanisms for bilateral cooperation and co-ordination for cross boundary wastewater management. The updated MOU should address the following issues, among others:

- Mechanisms for verification of the wastewater quantities that are transferred to the Israeli side and treated;
- Monitoring of the treated effluent standards;
- The trade off and use of the treated wastewater (non - conventional water sources that could be used for irrigation of certain crops, recharge of the aquifers, etc);
- Agreed upon tariff and cost for the treatment of one cubic meter of wastewater;
- Roles and responsibilities of the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Government and PWA to be clarified and communicated to the Local Authorities.

To facilitate the discussion and reach a common understanding and agreement of roles and responsibilities, three workshops will be conducted at the Palestinian national level. The workshops will include the PWA, Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Local Government as well as the targeted service providers and any other relevant stakeholders. This activity will be lead by the PWA and an agreement regarding different roles and responsibilities among the different parties will be formulated and agreed upon.

To be able to conduct this activity in a professional manner and due to its sensitivity and importance with regard to better cooperation and coordination between the Israeli side and the Palestinian side, the services of two international consultants will be procured in order to support the PWA during the implementation of this activity. The services of a Wastewater Technical Consultant will be procured to develop a technical background document on wastewater issues and concerns and to have a better insight and understanding of the wastewater situation and issues. Likewise, the services of an International Legal Advisor will be procured to support and enable PWA to negotiate and further develop the MOU, as this agreement will have future political and financial implications on the Palestinian and Israeli sides.

Also, training in negotiation skills will be given in order to improve the PA's capacities (mainly PWA) in this regard. This training will be give at different levels.

b) At the local level:

Conduct joint public awareness activities targeting Palestinian and Israeli youth to create dialogue, trust and better communications among youth in the targeted communities. This activity will target youth (150 young men and women between 15-17 yeas) and will be organized and planned by professional Israeli and Palestinian youth counsellors. The activities will take place in regional environmental centers located within the Israeli municipalities. The centers have vast experience in the provision of cross-cultural environmental education.

Through this activity, the project aims to develop and enhance leadership and decision making skills of the targeted youth who will become the community leaders of the future. It will increase their awareness about how cooperation, mutual dialogue and understanding, as well as open communication channels, are the only way to sustain peace and the environment.

3.3.6. Increase the local participation of the communities

Also this project will promote the local participation, through the creation of Local Committees that will have an active role. Through increasing the participation of the communities (village councils and citizens), the population will share the project implementation and will reach consensus on key issues of the negotiations, in order to achieve its success ("Do no harm"). Also these Local Committees will play a key role in Monitoring and Evaluation.

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP/PAPP is the executing agency of the project. The Executing Entity is the entity responsible and accountable for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions and achieving project outputs.

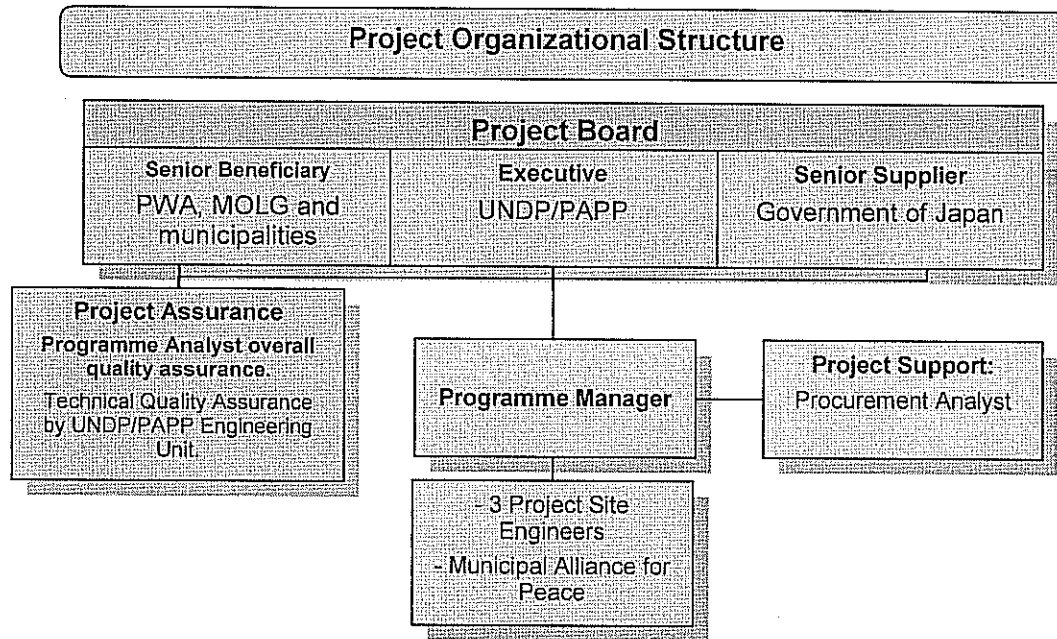
The UNDP/PAPP Project Management structure consists of roles and responsibilities that bring together the various interests and skills involved in, and required by, the project. UNDP/PAPP will assign a Program Analyst from the Environment and Natural Resources Unit to monitor and follow-up on all managerial issues, including administrative and financial aspects related to the project. The Programme Analyst will ensure the quality of the project throughout the implementation process. UNDP/PAPP will recruit a Project Manager who will manage a day-to-day project implementation.

In addition, UNDP/PAPP will assign an Engineering Analyst to follow up on the technical implementation of the project. Finally, three qualified and experienced site engineers will be hired for the duration of the project to manage the on site works on daily basis. UNDP/PAPP will monitor and supervise all construction works on a daily basis through the three site engineers and will be responsible for verifying all works and the issuance of payments to contractors based upon actual works performed.

A Project Board will be established to follow up the works implemented by UNDP/PAPP and will be the group responsible for making management decisions on a consensus basis for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including approval of project revisions. The Project Board for this project is composed of the Government of Japan as the senior supplier, UNDP/PAPP as the executive role, and the Palestinian Authority represented by PWA, MOLG and municipalities as the senior beneficiary.

UNDP/PAPP will work with the Municipal Alliance for Peace (MAP) in order to help address critical problems within corresponding Israeli and Palestinian municipalities, as well as promoting peace and encouraging greater dialogue between the two sides. It will provide training and joint environmental awareness targeting municipal staff and youth in both communities. All its work will be coordinated with the Programme Manager and supervised by the Programme Analyst.

Final decision making on project activities and accountability rests with UNDP/PAP in accordance with its applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures.



UNDP/PAPP will utilize its standard Management, Procurement, Contracting, and Financial procedures in the implementation of the project. The project will be tendered through UNDP/PAPP procurement web site. A public tender opening will occur in which all relevant parties may be present. UNDP's procurement unit will evaluate the tender, and only upon approvals from UNDP/PAPP's Contracts, Assests, and Procurement Committee, and Headquarters's Contracts, Assests, and Procurement Committee, will the contract be awarded to the winning contractor.

UNDP/PAPP may coordinate the technical specifications of the works with PWA to ensure that the works are in line with the master plan of these communities.

Through this mechanism UNDP/PAPP will directly execute all project activities. UNDP/PAPP's General Management Services fees shall be a fixed 7%.

Palestinian Authority

1. The PWA will review the project designs, approve them and license the components that are located in areas A and B;
2. The PWA will follow with the Israeli part, through separate meetings with the Water Commission and through the Joint Water Committee, the licensing of the projects' components that are located in area C;
3. The PWA will follow with the Israelis on any infrastructure activities that need to be constructed in the Israeli side to enable the Palestinian municipalities to connect to the Israeli wastewater systems (provided that no connections to any Israeli settlement within the West Bank is permitted);
4. The PWA will follow up and coordinate with the Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Finance and the service providers the project activities and establish a clear

mechanism, involving all parties, to clarify roles and responsibilities regarding the payments for the amounts of wastewater to be treated by the Israeli side;

5. The PWA will support and coordinate with the MOLG, APLA and service providers in the development of the training programme in wastewater management;

Targeted Municipalities

1. The targeted service providers will assign an engineer to coordinate with the UNDP/PAPP team;
2. The municipalities will ensure all land acquisitions of the project sites and solve any disputed issues;
3. The municipalities will ensure that the house connections will be implemented at the cost of the community as part of their project in-kind contribution;
4. The municipalities will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the project after its completion and hand over;
5. The municipalities will exert all due diligence to ensure full payment of the tariffs of treatment of the wastewater generated and conveyed to the relevant PA institution (the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Local Government or the PWA) according to the agreement that will be formulated during the implementation of the project.

MAP Secretariat

1. Ensure that the training and transfer of knowledge is realized by professional trainers;
2. Assist and lobby through ULAI to facilitate the licensing of the infrastructure components in the Palestinian side (if needed);
3. Facilitate the dialogue between the Israeli local authorities and the Palestinian authorities, as well as between Palestinian and Israeli youth.

(Annex IX. Terms of Reference Project Manager)

VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

The project will be monitored and evaluated according to UNDP/PAPP procedures on monitoring and evaluation (Circular PAPP/PROGR/02/07 – Project Planning, Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation). A Communication and Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Manager and the Programme Analyst at the beginning of the project.

In accordance with this, the project will be **monitored** through the following:

- 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.
- The Issue Log will be activated in Atlas and updated quarterly by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, 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 Reports (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format of the Embassy of Japan.
- 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

In relation with the Annual Monitoring and evaluation activities:

- Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Embassy of Japan standard format covering the whole year with updated information for each above element as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review 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.

The indicators monitored during the project are included in this document (previously described) and if needed, more will be established in participatory manner. However, the following is a list of indicative indicators.

Outcome indicators:

- The wellbeing and health of 16,500 beneficiaries is enhanced (wastewater management systems are in place);
- Environmental quality standards, in particular water resources and supplies, are improved;
- Wastewater management systems are developed and implemented;
- Awareness is raised;
- National negotiations about waste water management between the Israelis and Palestinians have taken place (a MOU is developed);
- % of people with access to waste water collection system in the West Bank is increased (100%);
- Local committees for the project are established.

Output indicator

- Three wastewater collection systems and facilities are constructed in the three towns;
- The capacities of the service providers are developed in wastewater management and around 20 staff members are trained;
- Two training workshops and seminars are conducted;
- Awareness regarding trans-boundary pollution, environment conservation and protection among youth is promoted;
- Number of public awareness and promotional materials developed;
- An updated Memorandum of Understanding between the Palestinian Water Authority and the Israeli Water Commission is developed and a clear cooperation mechanisms are developed regarding wastewater management issues output indicator;
- Number of youth (men and women) whose awareness is raised;
- Three workshops are conducted to facilitate and agreed upon roles and responsibilities at national and local levels;
- Incidences of amoeba, diarrheal diseases and parasitic infestations are reduced.

An internal evaluation will be conducted in order to assess the implementation of the project and its results. This will support the advocacy efforts to disseminate the good practices and lessons learnt from this project (or the negative lessons), considering the possibility of multiplying its effects in other areas and/or sectors.

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

Replicate the table for each activity result of the AWP to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria. To be completed during the process "Defining a Project" if the information is available. This table shall be further refined during the process "Initiating a Project".

OUTPUT 1: Wastewater Management systems in Baqa Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a Sharqieh are improved		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Construct wastewater collection systems Develop capacities of the targeted municipalities and the beneficiaries regarding wastewater management	Start Date: 01/03/2010 End Date: 01/04/2011
Purpose	Construction of 3 wastewater collection systems in the targeted communities, while developing the capacities of the targeted municipalities and the beneficiaries regarding wastewater management	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and finalise projects detailed designs and BOQ - Prepare the tender documents (ITBs) and start the tendering process - Review and evaluate tenders - Award the contracts Start construction works - Monitor construction works and approve payments to contractors against work accomplished - Finalise construction and hand over to the end user - Develop a Capacity Development Programme for wastewater management - Select professional trainers - Conduct seminars, training courses for the targeted groups - Conduct site visits for wastewater facilities and re-use schemes 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Number of people with no public sewage systems in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a (16,500 people served by a proper public sewage system in 2011)	Tender documents Awarded contracts Field visits Progress reports Hand-over documents	01/04/2011
Number of Sewage house connections in Baqa Al Sharqieh, Habla and Barta'a (700 by 2011)	Tender documents Awarded contracts Field visits Progress reports Hand-over documents	01/04/2011
Realization of a Development Programme for waste water management and other topics (Implementation of the seminars,	Curricula developed List of attendees Progress reports	01/02/2011

training courses and site visits for the targeted groups)	Signed contract	
---	-----------------	--

OUTPUT 2: Dialogue between the Palestinians and the Israelis is promoted and strengthened at different levels

Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Develop the capacities of PWA and the PA regarding wastewater management and negotiation skills Support the development of the existing MOU between the Palestinian and Israeli Authorities	Start Date: 01/07/2009 End Date: 01/04/2011
Purpose	Improve the capacities of the Palestinian Authority (specially the Palestinian Water Authority) regarding wastewater management and negotiation skills. This will support them in the revision and upgrading of the existing MOU	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruit a waste water technical advisor to support PWA in preparation of the situation analysis and cross boundary pollution issues and identify points of agreements and conflict - Recruit a legal advisor with experience in transboundary environmental issues to support and advise PWA in the development of the MOU with the Israeli authorities - Conduct a training on Negotiation Skills - Conduct three workshops at the national level to agree on different roles and responsibilities among the PA institutions regarding payment of Israeli services of wastewater treatment - Conduct joint field visits to the targeted areas when possible - Conduct several meetings between the Israeli Authorities and the PWA officials regarding wastewater management and cooperation mechanisms - Upgrade the existing MOU between the Palestinian and Israeli Authorities 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification, what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
Existence of competent advisors to support PWA for this area (legal advisor and wastewater advisor)	TOR Signed contracts Field visits Progress reports Hand-over documents	01/11/2009
Number of workshops conducted at the national level to agree on roles and responsibilities among the PA (Three workshops conducted)	Curricula developed List of attendees Progress reports	01/02/2010
Conduct of a Practical Negotiation Skills training	Curricula developed List of attendees Progress reports	01/02/2010

Upgrade of the existing MOU between the Palestinian and Israeli Authorities	MOU Minutes of Meeting	01/07/2010
---	---------------------------	------------

OUTPUT 3: Awareness regarding water and waste water resources management and local participation (village councils and citizens) is raised.		
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Conduct joint Palestinian-Israeli environmental awareness programme Increase the participation of the Palestinian communities Conduct public awareness regarding water and wastewater issues	Start Date: 15/01/2010 End Date: 15/05/2011
Purpose	This activity will increase the joint Palestinian-Israeli environmental awareness (mainly youth - MAP), and will increase the participation of the Palestinian communities in the project. Also it will increase the public awareness regarding water and wastewater issues	
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct environmental awareness activities targeting Palestinian and Israeli youth - Develop public awareness activities targeting youth; - Conduct joint awareness programmes including site visits to wastewater facilities and reuse schemes and natural ; - Develop promotional and educational materials - Inform the community and receive their feed-back - Establish a Local Committee that will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the project (village councils and citizens) - Train the Local Committee in M&E - Advocate through the dissemination of the good and/or bad practices and lessons learned (possible multipliers effects). - Draft TOR for the task, including development and publications of promotional materials; - Solicit request for quotations; - Award contract; - Monitor implementation of activities. 	
Quality Criteria <i>how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?</i>	Quality Method <i>Means of verification. what method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?</i>	Date of Assessment <i>When will the assessment of quality be performed?</i>
A public awareness campaign (activities and publication of materials) is implemented in the three targeted communities	Materials developed Field visits Progress reports	15/05/2011
Environmental awareness in the Palestinian and Israeli youth is increased	Baseline Materials developed Field visits	15/05/2011

	Progress reports	
Participation of the end beneficiaries in the process and the project is increased (Local Committee)	Members of the Local Committees Meetings organized	15/05/2011
Development of a lessons learned document	Document	15/05/2011

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto.

Consistent with the above Supplemental Provisions, 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 executing agency.

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 I	Risk Analysis
	Annex II	MOU between the Palestinian Water Authority and the Israeli Water Commission
	Annex III	Communications between PWA and Water Commission regarding the targeted communities

	Annex IV	Map for Bartaá Sharqieh collection system and connection with the Israeli side;
	Annex V	Map for Habla collection system and connection with the Israeli side;
	Annex VI	Connection point with the Israeli system-Baqa Sharqieh
	Annex VII	MOU between APLA and ULAI
	Annex VIII	Detailed budget breakdown for capacity development and joint Palestinian Israeli environmental awareness programme
	Annex IX	Pictures
	Annex X	Terms of Reference Project Manager