

**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:** Conserve significant biodiversity resources located in the oPt, promote the Climate Change mitigation and adaptation, prevent the land degradation, protect the international waters and reduce the Persistent Organic pollutants (POPs).

**Expected CP Outcome(s):** Meet the global environmental benefits in the GEF focal areas secured whilst meeting the local communities livelihood needs

**Expected Output(s):**

- 1) Local environmental initiatives addressing global environmental problems are piloted and promoted by 12 to 14 NGOs and CBOs.
- 2) Capacity Development for 12 to 14 local NGOs and Community Based Organization (CBOs) in the GEF Focal areas is enhanced.

**Executing Entity:** UNDP/PAPP  
**Implementing Agencies:** GEF/ SGP and Local NGO's and CBO's

**Brief Description**

The project aims at promoting civil society interventions in addressing GEF global environmental problems. Throughout this project environmental benefits in terms of reduction of greenhouse emissions, elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants, proper management of land and protection of endangered species will be secured. The project will be implemented in cooperation with local NGOs and CBO's working in the environmental field. UNDP/PAPP will allocate a total grant of 500,000 US\$ from its TRAC resources, as stated in letter of cooperation between UNDP/PAPP and GEF SGP, to ensure the continuation and operation of GEF SGP programme in the occupied Palestinian territory.

Programme Period: July 2008- June 2010  
Country Programme Component: Access to effective social, economic, public services and public utilities enhanced.  
Project Title: GEF Small Grants Programme

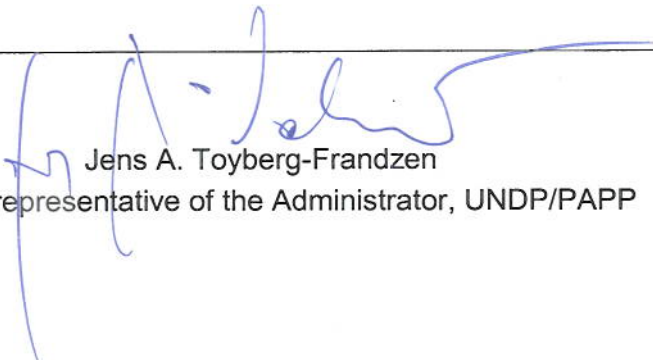
Atlas Award ID: 00057869  
Start date: July 2009  
End Date: June 2010  
PAC Meeting Date

Total resources required: USD 1,000,000  
Total allocated resources: USD 1,000,000

- Regular \_\_\_\_\_
- Other:
  - Donor GEF (500,000 USD)
  - Donor UNDP/PAPP TRAC resources (500,000 USD)
  - Donor \_\_\_\_\_
  - Government \_\_\_\_\_

Unfunded budget: \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Palestinians are still suffering from the legacy of the prolonged Israeli occupation, which has a striking impact on their deteriorating social, economic and environmental conditions. With the establishment of the Palestinian Authority (PA) in 1994, numerous economic and development projects were initiated, but the West Bank and Gaza Strip are totally dependant on support from outside. Palestinian economy is dominated by services, while industry remains underdeveloped and at a low level, and the agriculture sector suffers from lack and restrictive access to natural resources.

Economic conditions of oPt have deteriorated substantially since the outbreak of the second Intifada in September 2000, as a result of political impediments and closure system imposed by the Government of Israel. The closure regime – the system of restrictions on the movements of goods and people both within the West Bank and Gaza Strip and through Israel to the rest of the world – along with the construction of separation barrier have fragmented the Palestinian economy and reduced its potential.

Following to Hamas election victory in January, 2006, the international aid to the PA was widely suspended and Israel stopped the transfer of Palestinian VATs, leading to an unprecedented deterioration of the local economy, especially in Gaza. According to UNDP report in July, 2008, 58% of the Palestinians live below poverty line, and about half of them live in extreme poverty.

This political instability and uncertainty is strongly reflected by geographical discontinuity of areas in the West Bank controlled by the PA and the separation between West Bank and Gaza Strip. The geographical fragmentation severely hampers environmental planning, monitoring and control. Moreover it causes very serious environmental problems.

The occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) consists of two geographical regions: the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The West Bank is located in the central highlands of the territories extending east towards the Jordan River, whereas the Gaza Strip is located in the Western side of the territories and extends along the southeastern shore of the Mediterranean Basin. This diversity engenders five different geological regions that can be easily defined as follow; Jordan Valley, eastern slopes, central highlands, semi-coastal and coastal region. The West Bank is mostly composed of limestone hills that are between 700 to 900 meters high. The lowest point of the area is the Dead Sea at 410 meters below sea level, and the highest the Tall Asur at 1,022 meters above sea level. The Gaza Strip is a narrow, low-lying stretch of sand dunes along the eastern Mediterranean Sea. It forms a foreshore plain that slopes gently up to an elevation of 90 meters. Thus, the area enjoys different characteristics in terms of topography, soil structure and climatic conditions.

The general climate is typically Mediterranean with long, hot and dry summer and moderately rainy cold winter. The mean summer temperatures range from 30 C° at Jericho through 25 C° at Gaza to 22 C° at Hebron. The mean ranges in winter from 13 C° at Jericho and Gaza to 7 C° at Hebron. The average annual perception is 450-500 mm, decreasing from north to south and from high to low altitude. The northern Gaza Strip receives 400 mm, the south 200 mm per year, and the Dead Sea less than 100 mm.

The total area of the two regions is about 6,187 km<sup>2</sup>. The West Bank area is about 5,820 km<sup>2</sup> and the Gaza Strip is 365 km<sup>2</sup>. According to the Palestinian Central bureau of Statistics (PCBS) latest census, the West Bank and Gaza is inhabited with a population around 3.825 million in 2005 with a population growth rate over 2.5-5.5 percent in 10 years (PCBS, 2006). The census indicates that 2.408 million Palestinians lives in the West Bank and 1.416 lives in the Gaza Strip. Almost 45.8

percent of the population is less than 15 years old. The population density is approximately 3,880 individuals/ km<sup>2</sup> in the Gaza Strip while it reaches 414 individuals/ km<sup>2</sup> in the West Bank.

## 1.2 Environmental analysis and key challenges

The occupied Palestinian territory is different than any other country given its political situation. Having sovereignty over natural resources is one of the key elements for any nations to achieve sustainable development and sound environmental management.

Several constrains have contributed to the continuous deterioration of the environment. On the top of these constrains are: limited sovereignty over land use, geographical discontinuity and restrictions on movement, increasing pressure on the natural resources due to accelerated population growth, growing Palestinian urbanization requirements and expansion of the Israeli settlements and military infrastructure in the West Bank, restricted access to water and other natural resources, and weakness of Palestinian Authority (PA) institutions to enforce environmental law and regulations.

Further details of the opportunities as well as challenges facing environmental protection, management and conservation specifically in relation to GEF five focal areas are presented in the following section.

## 1.3 GEF five focal areas

### 1.3.1 Biodiversity Conservation

With its geographical location, oPt is a region with rich biodiversity in terms of ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity. 2,780 species of natural plants, of which 162 are endemic, are recorded in oPt<sup>1</sup>; these studies have also established the 2002 "Red list of Threatened Plants" of the West Bank and Gaza. The list comprises 334 plant species belonging to 222 genera and 81 families. The percentage of threatened plants (12%) is higher than those of several other countries. Forty seven of the threatened species (14.1 %) are endemic and belong to 19 families and 35 genera. The Red List was later updated in 2006 and 45 species were included in it<sup>2</sup>. Recently, a GEF/SGP supported project on medicinal plants has revealed that 323 plant species are still in use in the Traditional Palestinian Herbal Medicine to treat various human ailments in the oPt. Sixty seven of these plants were found to be threatened, and were included in the "Red List of Threatened Medicinal Plants in Palestine: Palestinian West Bank and Gaza, 2006".

About 511 species of birds, 116 mammals, 97 reptiles, 7 amphibians, 6 marine tortoises, 32 indigenous fresh water fish species, and a large number of invertebrates live in the oPt<sup>3</sup>.

Soil and fresh water mycobiota, a few hundreds of mainly saprophytic fungi have been recorded from soil in the oPt, some of which have potential environmental, agricultural, and industrial biotechnology applications<sup>4</sup>.

The total area of the nature reserves (48) in the Palestinian West Bank is about 330.7 km<sup>2</sup> (about 5.7 % of the total area of the West Bank). A number of new sites have been identified and suggested as nature reserves by MOPIC (1996). Only 3 new sites have been designated by Palestinian Authority (PA) as nature reserves (e.g., Wadi Gaza and the Gaza Shoreline)<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Study supported by the SGP/GEF (2001-2006): Ali-Shtayeh & Jamous, 2002 a,b, 2003.

<sup>2</sup> Ali-Shtayeh & Jamous, 2006

<sup>3</sup> Ali-Shtayeh & Hamad, 1995, Ali-Shtayeh & Jamous, 2002 a.

<sup>4</sup> Ali-Shtayeh & Jamous, 2002 a.

<sup>5</sup> Third National Report of the State of Palestine on the Implementation of Article 6 of the CBD, 2005.

The oPt has suffered the consequences of human activities. The Israeli occupation practices, Israeli settlements, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution, intensive agriculture, low level of public awareness and interest towards the importance of biodiversity conservation have all taken their toll in decreasing biodiversity.

The marine and coastal biodiversity resources have also deteriorated. On one hand, the access of the fishing communities is entirely restricted to four small fishing zones in Gaza which is theoretically extended to 12 nautical miles only. This has led to an increasing pressure on the available marine resources by fishermen who seek to secure the livelihood of their families. On the other hand, the un-controlled fishing practices have contributed to the gradual degradation of marine natural resources. Adding to that is the untreated wastewater discharge into the coastal area from the urbanized areas.

Therefore, serious interventions are needed from the government as well as the non-governmental community organizations to protect the remaining Palestinian biodiversity resources. Efforts may reside in three main issues: on the part of the government, efforts should be made to enforce environmental regulations and implement policies in timely manner. NGOs in this context can play a major role towards putting regulations into practice at the community level. The second issue is to facilitate an enabling context for the NGOs and CBOs to have an influential complementary role in solving the current local environmental problems. The remaining issue can be directed towards intensifying efforts to up-scaling best practices resulted from previous SGP phases in biodiversity conservation.

### *1.3.2 Climate Change Mitigation*

Climate change presents a unique threat to the global environment. It is global in its causes and sequences. Thus it requires international collective actions to response to the scale of challenge. Scientific evidence now clearly indicates that the earth's climate is rapidly changing mainly as a result of increases in greenhouse gases caused by human activities<sup>6</sup>. Many human activities are affecting the climate through increasing emissions of heat trapping gases, green house gases- GHG (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen, and sulphur oxides and CFCs). Increased fossil energy use, agricultural activity and deforestation leads to increase level of atmospheric GHG. As it is known, the increasing of earth surface temperature leads to: increased weather variability, rise in sea level, spread of diseases, and increased air pollution, among other effects.

Since pre-industrial times, carbon dioxide concentrations have increased by just over one third, predominantly as a result of burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and other change in land-use.

In oPt, there is lack of data and information concerning concentrations of greenhouse emissions as monitoring stations and program do not exist so far. Human activities that contributed to greenhouses emissions are mainly resulted from transportation and electricity power plant. Concentrations of GHG are accepted due to the undeveloped industrial sector. However there is environmental concern that gas emissions will be increased as oPt, like any other developing countries follows the footsteps of industrialized countries- depends to great extend on oil as the main source of energy. Charcoal is scarcely used as a source of energy for winter heating and cooking. Solar energy has also limited utilization. Yet it is mainly used for heating water for domestic use.

Demand for energy consumption is progressively increasing as the population grows and residential and industrial use expands. Thus, efforts have to be directed towards finding ways and means to conserve and convert energy to less GHG. During previous operational phase of SGP in oPt, many approaches that being used worldwide were implemented as demonstration projects.

---

<sup>6</sup> Stern's Review Report, 2006.

Hence, government and civil society efforts shall be directed and focused on adoption of alternative energy resources, technologies and practices that ensure large energy saving and GHG reduction such as: Energy conservation and efficiency and Renewable energy resources.

### *1.3.3 Protection of International Waters*

Protecting the international waters is one of the most complicated issues. In the West Bank the Palestinian Authority shares the Jordan River with four countries. In addition it has no control on its ground water resources particularly in the western and north-western basins. The political and legal difficulties in resolving international water issues have evolved many environmental problems affecting the region as a whole. Among these problems are the inability of the Palestinians to develop and monitor the quantity and the quality of the Jordan River as their right to manage and use this resource is not resolved yet.

In the Gaza Strip, deterioration of the marine ecosystem in the Gaza Strip presents major environmental threat to marine biodiversity. Discharge of raw and untreated wastewater into the Mediterranean Sea is severely affecting the marine life and fish habitat as well as public health.

Therefore, the SGP will support community-based actions to support conservation of Mediterranean Sea marine biodiversity through awareness raising and capacity building. Collaborate with other Mediterranean countries through strategic partnership to support implementing the Mediterranean Strategic Action Plan (SAP).

### *1.3.4 Prevention of land degradation*

Land degradation in the eastern slopes in the West Bank presents major threat on the environment due to overgrazing and unsustainable rangeland management practices. Overgrazing causes the increasing number of degraded habitats and reducing the vegetative cover which leads to the decrease of infiltration and recharge of rainwater into the ground water aquifer and consequently increase soil erosion. While in the Coastal zone contamination of soil resulted from overuse of agro-chemicals pose a serious environmental threat. Currently there are more than 160 types of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and insecticides being used by the Palestinian farmers. There are 14 types of them that have been banned by WHO for health and environmental reasons. It is estimated that 1,800 tons of agrochemicals are used annually in oPt. The amount of pesticides used in the West Bank is about 502.7 tons/year. The process of importing the agrochemicals lacks the proper administration and registration<sup>7</sup>. The excessive uses of pesticides and fertilizers have a detrimental impact on the environment manifested by groundwater contamination, plant damage, and accumulation of salt in the soil.

### *1.3.5 Reducing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)*

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) mishandling and disposal presents a serious threat and damage to human health and the environment as well. In the oPt there is lack of national inventory on importing, use and disposal of POPs. In the Gaza Strip around 43 % of Gaza farmers reported the usage of two POPs – DDT, and Toxaphene for pest control in agricultural practices. Farmers and rural women are particularly at risk from POPs and other chemicals as they do most of the agricultural work without awareness and information on how to handle chemicals and dispose of them safely. In addition, there is neither internal capacity to deal with the issues of POPs nor any regulatory framework to eliminate the use of banned chemical in agriculture.

Interventions will initially focus on elimination of DDT and Toxaphene use and it will support community based initiatives in identifying and implementing environmentally sound alternatives in vegetables production.

---

<sup>7</sup> NEAP, 2004

## **1.4 Project Goal**

This project supports the civil society in addressing GEF's global environmental topics while meeting the local communities' livelihood needs: biodiversity resources, Climate Change mitigation and adaptation, land degradation, international waters and Persistent Organic pollutants (POPs).

The project will be implemented in cooperation with local NGOs and CBO's working in the environmental field. It will support as well the capacity development for 12 to 14 local NGOs and Community Based Organization (CBOs) in the GEF Focal areas in order to ensure the sustainability of the interventions.

The project targets NGOs and CBO's all over West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is an open process with two Call for Proposals per year.

---

## **II. STRATEGY**

### **2.1 National Strategy in the oPt**

This project contributes to the 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 environmental management. Furthermore, it is in line with the Palestinian Water Authority and the Environment Quality Authority policy principles as it contributes to pollution control and to the protection of resources, developing local capacities in the environmental sector.

### **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".

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.<sup>8</sup>

UNDP/PAPP is supporting this project because GEF-SGP has been operating in the oPt for more than 8 years with very successful results. With very small seeds funds it has a multiplier effect in the communities and improves the quality of life of those participating, while improving the environmental management.

### **2.3 GEF/SGP Country Program Strategy (CPS)**

The Fourth Operational Program (OP4) of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) was approved by the GEF Council in December 2006. The development goal of GEF SGP OP4 is to secure global environmental benefits in the GEF focal areas through focused community-based initiatives and actions.

---

<sup>8</sup> 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.

GEF SGP OP4 in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) was officially launched in July 2008 with a time lag of one year behind the official start of other countries in order to finalize new regional modality with Egypt. Accordingly, GEF SGP oPt carried out series of stakeholder meeting to incorporate the OP4 objectives in the oPt CPS. Therefore this document defines the oPt priorities within the operational programmes and identifies the allocation of required resources.

OP4 will focus on meeting the following principle objectives:

- Consolidate community-based interventions through focused GEF SGP country programme portfolios, in alignment with GEF-4 focal area strategic priorities.
- Ensuring the benefit of long-term investment of the GEF is sustained.
- Enhance the catalytic role of GEF through strengthened partnerships and resource mobilization.
- Strengthen community and civil society constituencies for GEF priorities.
- Codification and exchange of good practice from SGP activities to inform and influence wider sustainable development policy and practice.

The GEF SGP oPt would employ the following strategies to meet the OP4 objectives:

- Strengthening the partnerships and networking with relevant stakeholders
- Focusing on globally significant issues
- Strengthening capacity at community level
- Focusing on policy advocacy, and
- Demonstrating projects implementation and exchanging of good practices

### III. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

#### PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

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

Meet the global environmental benefits in the GEF focal areas secured whilst meeting the local communities livelihood needs

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

**Outcome indicators and targets:**

- Kg. of POPs eliminated;
- Kg. of CO<sup>2</sup> reduced;
- Number of endangered species (flora and fauna) protected;
- Government environmental policies are modified/changed;
- Quality of life of vulnerable people participating in the projects is improved (number);
- Awareness in the communities is raised;
- The capacity of the 12 to 14 participating NGO's and CBO's is increased and developed (men and women).

**Baseline:**

- Absence of information about the POPs produced;
- Absence of information about the CO<sup>2</sup> produced;
- Endangered species (flora and fauna) is not being protected;
- Government is not considering environment as a priority;
- Quality of life of vulnerable people participating in the projects is improved (number);
- Lack of awareness; absence of the knowledge of the interrelations about environment and economic development;
- The capacity of some local NGO's and CBO's is low (men and women).

**Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):** GEF Small Grants Programme. PAL 10 #00057869

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
------------------	--------------------	-----------------------	---------------------	--------



<p><b>Output 1. Local environmental initiatives addressing global environmental problems are piloted and promoted by 12 to 14 NGOs and CBOs.</b></p> <p>Baseline: Low support to CSOs that work with Environment</p> <p>Indicator: Number of CSOs supported</p> <p>Target: 12 to 14 NGOs and CBOs receive external support (30% biodiversity conservation, 30% climate change, 20% POPs, and 20% International waters).</p> <p>Baseline: Quality of life of vulnerable people participating in the projects is improved (number);</p> <p>Indicator: Increase in the income and quality of life</p> <p>Target: People participating in the project will increase their income and quality of life</p> <p>Baseline: Low protection of flora and fauna</p> <p>Indicator: Number of endangered species</p> <p>Target: At least 30% of the funds are dedicated to biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Baseline: High production of POPs</p> <p>Indicator: Kg. of POPs eliminated</p> <p>Target: At least 30% of the funds are dedicated to POPs reduction</p>	(YEARS)	<p><b>1.1 Establish GEF Implementation Unit</b></p> <p>1.1.1 Draft TOR for project staff (one in Gaza and one in West Bank – admin assistant)</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><b>1.2. Launch year 2009 1<sup>st</sup> Call for Proposals cycle</b></p> <p>1.1.1 Prepare the Call for Proposals</p> <p>1.1.2 Screen submitted project proposals by SGP management team</p> <p>1.1.3 Review and approve grant project proposals</p> <p>1.1.4 Prepare MOA for approved project proposals</p> <p>1.1.5 Implement approved project activities</p> <p>1.1.6 Monitor approved project activities</p> <p><b>1.3. Launch year 2009 2<sup>nd</sup> Call for Proposals cycle</b></p> <p>1.1.1 Prepare the Call for Proposals</p> <p>1.1.2 Screen submitted project proposals by SGP management team</p> <p>1.1.3 Review and approve grant project proposals</p> <p>1.1.4 Prepare MOA for approved project proposals</p> <p>1.1.5 Implement approved project activities</p> <p>1.1.6 Monitor approved project activities</p>	<p>UNDP/PAPP, GEF SGP, CBO's and NGO's</p>	<p>US\$ 980,000</p>
---	---------	---	--	---------------------

<p>Baseline: X production of CO2  Indicator: Kg. of CO2 reduced  Target: At least 30% of the funds are invested in Climate Change Mitigation initiatives</p>				
<b>INTENDED OUTPUTS</b>	<b>OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)</b>	<b>INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PARTIES</b>	<b>INPUTS</b>
<p><b>Output 2. Capacity Development for 12 to 14 local NGOs and Community Based Organization (CBOs) in the GEF Focal areas is enhanced.</b></p> <p>Baseline: The capacity of the 12 to 14 participating NGO's and CBO's is low-medium  Indicator: Number of CSOs participants  Target: 12 to 14 NGOs and CBOs increase their capacities</p> <p>Baseline: Awareness on environmental issues at the community level is low  Indicator: Number of people aware (men and women).  Target: The communities and X people where the 12 to 14 NGOs and CBOs are working increase their environmental awareness</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of implementation of</p>		<p><b>2.1 Monitor the implementation of the initiatives</b></p> <p>2.1.1 Staff in West Bank and Gaza monitor the activities</p> <p>2.1.2 Technical support by the team is provided as needed</p> <p>2.1.3 Development of lessons learned document</p>	<p>UNDP/PAPP,  GEF SGP, CBO's  and NGO's</p>	<p>US\$ 20,000</p>

<p>environmental regulation and un-existence of some regulation  Indicator: Number of actions held by the CSOs  Target: CSOs lobby to request the government to modify/implement or change its environmental policies</p>				
---	--	--	--	--

#### IV. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

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			
<p><b>Output 1. Local environmental initiatives addressing global environmental problems are piloted and promoted by 12 to 14 NGOs and CBOs.</b></p> <p>Baseline: Low support to CSOs that work with Environment  Indicator: Number of CSOs supported  Target: 12 to 14 NGOs and CBOs receive external support (30% biodiversity conservation, 30% climate change, 20% POPs, and 20% International waters).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish GEF implementation Unit</li> <li>- Prepare the Call for Proposals</li> <li>- Launch year 2009 1st Call for Proposals cycle</li> <li>- Review and approve grant project proposals</li> <li>- Prepare MOA for approved project proposals</li> <li>- Implement approved project activities</li> <li>- Monitor approved project activities</li> <li>- Prepare the Call for Proposals</li> </ul>														
<p>Baseline: Quality of life of vulnerable people participating in the projects is improved (number);  Indicator: Increase in the income and</p>															

<p>quality of life</p> <p>Target: People participating in the project will increase their income and quality of life</p> <p>Baseline: Low protection of flora and fauna</p> <p>Indicator: Number of endangered species</p> <p>Target: At least 30% of the funds are dedicated to biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Baseline: High production of POPs</p> <p>Indicator: Kg. of POPs eliminated</p> <p>Target: At least 30% of the funds are dedicated to POPs reduction</p> <p>Baseline: X production of CO2</p> <p>Indicator: Kg. of CO2 reduced</p> <p>Target: At least 30% of the funds are invested in Climate Change Mitigation initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch year 2009 2<sup>nd</sup> Call for Proposals cycle</li> </ul>									UNDP/PAPP and GEF		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review and approve grant project proposals</li> </ul>									UNDP/PAPP and GEF		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare MOA for approved project proposals</li> </ul>									UNDP/PAPP and GEF		
<p>Target: At least 30% of the funds are dedicated to biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Baseline: High production of POPs</p> <p>Indicator: Kg. of POPs eliminated</p> <p>Target: At least 30% of the funds are dedicated to POPs reduction</p> <p>Baseline: X production of CO2</p> <p>Indicator: Kg. of CO2 reduced</p> <p>Target: At least 30% of the funds are invested in Climate Change Mitigation initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement approved project activities</li> </ul>									UNDP/PAPP and GEF		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Staff in West Bank and Gaza monitor the activities</li> <li>- Technical support by the team is provided as needed</li> </ul>									UNDP/PAPP and GEF		USD 20,000
<p><b>Output 2. Capacity Development for 12 to 14 local NGOs and Community Based Organization (CBOs) in the GEF Focal areas is enhanced.</b></p>												

<p>Baseline: The capacity of the 12 to 14 participating NGO's and CBO's is low-medium  Indicator: Number of CSOs participants  Target: 12 to 14 NGOs and CBOs increase their capacities</p> <p>Baseline: Awareness on environmental issues at the community level is low  Indicator: Number of people aware  Target: The communities and X people where the 12 to 14 NGOs and CBOs are working increase their environmental awareness</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of implementation of environmental regulation and un-existence of some regulation  Indicator: Number of actions held by the CSOs  Target: CSOs lobby to request the government to modify/implement or change its environmental polices</p>	<p>- Development of lessons learned document</p>			<p>UNDP/PAPP</p>	<p>UNDP/PAPP and GEF</p>		<p>1,000,000</p>
<p>TOTAL</p>							

---

## **V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS**

### **Implementation modalities**

The project will be implemented in partnership with GEF/SGP Programme. UNDP/PAPP will deliver through the Direct Execution (DEX) modality adopted by GEF SGP Programme which will be the mechanism for the implementation of this project. The funds will be transferred to the civil society organization to implement according to GEF modality.

### **Planning and management of activities**

GEF/SGP National Coordinator will run the project on a day-to-day basis guided by the Project Board. The GEF/SGP National Coordinator who will have extensive management experience in the field of environmental management will be responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The GEF/SGP National Coordinator prime responsibility is to ensure that the projects produce the results specified in the Project Document to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. In order to ensure effective implementation and continuous activities progress monitoring, the GEF/SGP National Coordinator will be assisted by one Admin Assistant to be based in the West Bank and one Project Assistant to be based in Gaza.

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. Project support will be provided by UNDP/PAPP and GEF/SGP team.

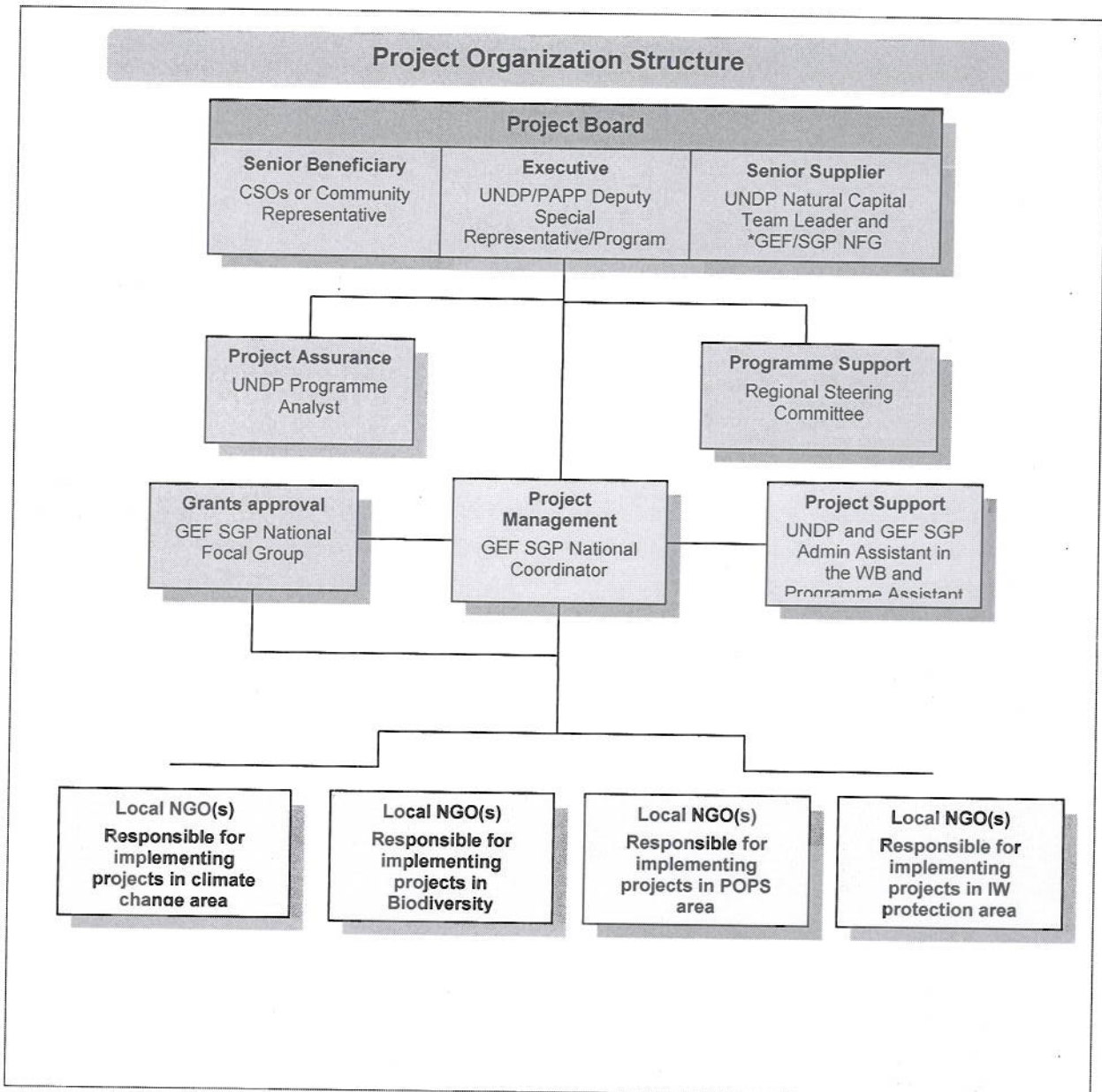
### **Project oversight and assurance**

GEF/SGP National Focal Group "NFG" is the entity 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 NFG. This NFG is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions before project tolerances (i.e. constraints normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded. The NFG will convene quarterly.

Also there is a Regional Coordination Framework between Egypt and the oPt in order to be able to implement GEF-SGP in West Bank and Gaza Strip, under GEF's Rules and Regulations.

This Regional Steering Committee (RSC) comprises of a total of six members from Egypt and the oPt. The NSC in Egypt and the NFG in the Palestinian Authority agreed (Annex III) that the following arrangements for establishing the regional coordination mechanism will be introduced:

- To foster close coordination on common policy approaches and to ensure a more strategic framework for coordination at all GEF SGP Operational Programmes areas;
- To provide direction for identifying and piloting strategic regional interventions in the GEF SGP Operational Programmes areas;
- To enhance the sharing of knowledge, lessons learned, and best practices;
- To seek joint resource mobilization opportunities.
- The RSC will meet at least once a year in Egypt or in the Palestinian Territory (also regular video-conferences).



GEF/SGP National Focal Group members (NFG): Dr. Samair Afifi, Dr. Ayed Mohammed, Dr. Hadeed Qazaz, Dr. Khaled Qahman , Mohammed AlBakri and Rima Abu-Middain

UNDP/PAPP will utilize its standard Management, Procurement, Contracting, and Financial procedures in the implementation of the project. The Call for Proposals will be open through UNDP/PAPP web site.

---

## **VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION**

- General provisions

The GEF/SGP National Coordinator 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 Natural Capital Team in close connection with the Gaza and WB Offices programming team. Provisions for project evaluation in support of lessons learned in the implementation should be taken into consideration. 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. An Issue Log shall be updated in Atlas by the National Coordinator to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.

A risk log shall be updated in Atlas quarterly 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 the Project Assurance, using the standard report format.

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 and indicators at the output and activity levels.

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.

<b>Budget</b>	
<b>Components</b>	<b>US\$</b>
MOAs for addressing global environmental problems	<b>900,000</b>
Contribution to GEF SGP Personnel:	
a. Admin Assistant in the West Bank 2000 x 16 months = 32,000	<b>72,000</b>
b. Programme Assistant in Gaza City 2500 x 16 months = 40,000	
Admin budget ( telephone, advertisement, \$ exchange, transportation, security item, laptop, transportation, miscellaneous)	<b>28,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>USD 1,000,000</b>

---

## 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

	<b>Annex I</b>	<b>Risk Analysis</b>
	<b>Annex II</b>	<b>Letter of cooperation between UNDP/PAPP and GEF SGP</b>
	<b>Annex III</b>	<b>Letter of coordination between SGP PAL and SGP Egypt</b>
	<b>Annex IV</b>	<b>SGP country strategy 208-2010</b>
	<b>Annex V</b>	<b>GEF SGP operational manual</b>
	<b>Annex VI</b>	<b>NFG and NC ToR</b>
	<b>Annex VII</b>	<b>TOR Admin Assistant</b>

**Annex I**  
**Risk Analysis**

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact	Threat Likelihood	Threat Impact	Risk Level	Countermeasures / Mngt response
1	Israeli occupation Military	15/6/2009	Political	Programme could be delayed or cancelled	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Coordination with the Israelis
2	Difficult in the access of materials	15/6/2009	Operational	The hard component of the project could not be implemented	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	Most of the initiatives do not need entry of materials
3	Access to sites	15/6/2009	Operational	The hard component of the project could not be implemented or there could be a delayed	Likely in one of the sites (Area C)	Severe	Medium	Coordination with IDF
4	Lack of success mobilizing the pending funds	15/6/2009	Financial	Reduction of the scope of work	Unlikely	Low	Low	Funds are already secured through TRAC

**Annex II**

**Letter of cooperation between UNDP/PAPP and GEF SGP**



7 July 2009

Dear Ms. Nadia Elkhodary,

It is our pleasure to inform you of the grant allocation for the Operational Phase 4 (OP4) Year 3. The allocation to Palestine is US\$250,000. This amount represents the total amount of resources you will be able to commit in new grants in the above-mentioned period. All the funds allocated to Palestine come from SGP core resources<sup>1</sup>.

In programming your SGP resources, we would like you to take the following into consideration:

- You can move ahead with the process for grant approvals and MOA signature immediately
- Like in the previous years, please study the OP4 Project Document for strategic directions. A thorough understanding of the OP4 Project Document with NSC members, especially as it relates to your respective Country Programme Strategy, would be required.
- Please note that it is a requirement for you to update the database on the NSC approval of new grants within 2 working days. Please be sure that you identify/click the project as not yet active, until the relevant MOA is duly signed by the JNDP Resident Representative. Please also upload the signed MOAs in the database as soon as when they are signed by the RR. When the MOAs are signed, the project database entry must be clicked as active/operational.
- The commitment progress and disbursement /delivery rate of each country will be closely monitored by CFMT and UNOPS based on the information provided by the Country Programme/ Sub-Regional Programme in the database and ATLAS respectively. This will allow us to monitor accurately and jointly the grant commitment and disbursement, and where warranted, to take remedial actions in a timely fashion.
- In addition to entering new projects as they are approved by the NSC, you should ensure that information on the progress for past projects is also accurate and up-to-date, including completion dates.
- The timely and correct reporting of the approvals of grants and the signing of MOAs as well as updating the database shall continue to be

<sup>1</sup> SGP resources approved by the June 2007 GEF Council.

major aspects of the performance evaluation of both the NCs/SRCs and the PAs at the end of the year.

- As a consequence of continuously low COB allocations, CPMT suggests that you plan your grant making activities strategically. In addition to the normal call for proposals method, you should also be proactive in generating new strategic alliances, particularly when these are complementing certain objectives of the OP4, raising co-financing, creating greater potential for up-scaling, and/or reducing cost of grant-making in your country.
- If there is any uncommitted allocation during the Year 1 and Year 2 of the OP4, the corresponding amount should be carried over to Year 3 and committed during the Year 3, on the top of the new allocation for Year 3. It is expected that all allocations to the Country Programme/ Sub-Regional Programme during the OP4 will be committed within this same phase. In order to ensure the time required for project implementation, please develop pipeline projects for the approval by the NSC as early as possible during the Year 3 so that you would avoid a large portion of last minute NSC decisions at the end of OP4. In case of any issue related to the absorptive capacity in the country, please advise your regional focal point of both CPMT and UNOPS as soon as possible.

Now we are entering the Year 3, which is the final year of the OP4. As of today, SGP is operating in 121 countries and has made more than 11,500 grants globally since its inception in 1992. SGP has been a unique mechanism to have provided financial and technical support directly to community-based initiatives that contributed to global environmental benefits while supporting peoples' sustainable livelihood. We are committed to continue to forge our clear niche in the coming year by working together as a global SGP family.

By taking this opportunity, we would like to applaud the tremendous efforts exerted by the SGP national/sub-regional teams and the National Steering Committees to keep the SGP global network functioning so successfully, while reiterating the importance of continuously keeping our standard high to be a "fast, innovative, friendly, and effective grant delivery mechanism" at this critical time.

Please share this letter with UNDP Resident Representative as well as the NSC members for their understanding and kind support.

Wishing you the very successful inauguration of grant-making.

Yours sincerely,



Fumiko Fukuoka  
Officer in Charge  
Deputy Global Manager  
GEF Small Grants Programme

Ms. Nadia Elkhodary  
SGP Officer in Charge  
Palestine

CC:  
Jens Toyberg-Frandzen  
UNDP Resident Representative  
Palestine

United Nations Development Programme

Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People

برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي / برنامج مساعدة الشعب الفلسطيني



Mr. Delfin Ganapin  
Global Manager, GEF/SGP Head Quarter  
Fax: + 1 212 906 5832  
delfin.ganapin@undp.org

**Subject: Palestinian Authority participation in GEF-SSP Operational Phase 4 –  
New Arrangement and Regional Approach**

Dear Mr. Ganapin,

With reference to the previous letter of commitment dated June 18, 2007 regarding the mentioned subject, I am pleased to re-confirm UNDP/PAPP's commitment to support the Palestinian Authority's GEF/SGP Programme during the operational Phase Four (OP 4).

UNDP/PAPP commits a total of USD 500,000 from its own resources for two years (June 2008–June 2010). As requested by SGP/CPMT (HQ), USD 100,000 from UNDP/PAPP's contribution over these two years period will be used to cover administrative costs. It is our understanding that GEF will allocate, through the regional window, USD 250,000 per year for the same two years period to the oPt.

We hope that UNDP/PAPP's commitment will enable the Palestinian Authority to continue its GEF/SGP Programme under a Regional Programme in partnership with and under the umbrella of Egypt during GEF-OP 4. UNDP/PAPP's commitment is also intended to support the GEF/SGP Programme, for the oPt to graduate in two years time as an independent Programme.

The Regional Programme (refer to attached draft) will certainly enrich regional cooperation and coordination and result in information, knowledge sharing and transfer of technical skills in order to contribute to ensuring the regional and global environmental benefits.

Sincerely Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jens Toyberg-Frandzen'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Jens Toyberg-Frandzen  
Special Representative of the Administrator



**Annex III**

**Letter of coordination between SGP PAL and SGP Egypt**

**Letter of Agreement**  
**Concerning establishing regional coordination framework**  
**between GEF SGP Egypt and GEF SGP Palestinian Authority**

**1. Background**

The GEF SGP Egypt and the GEF SGP Palestinian Authority hereby establish a regional coordination framework with the aim of enhancing their efforts to achieve regional environmental benefits in the GEF SGP focal areas: conservation of biodiversity, mitigation of climate change, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation and elimination of persistent organic pollutants.

**2. Objectives**

In this Letter of Agreement, the GEF SGP Egypt and the GEF SGP Palestinian Authority agree to jointly develop and participate in a regional coordination mechanism in the areas of common concerns and to coordinate their efforts towards achieving the shared goal of securing regional environmental benefits.

The Objectives of establishing the regional coordination framework are:

- to foster close coordination on common policy approaches and to ensure a more strategic framework for coordination at all GEF SGP Operational Programmes areas;
- to provide directions for identifying and piloting strategic regional interventions in the GEF SGP Operational Programmes areas;
- to enhance the sharing of knowledge, lessons learned, and best practices;
- to seek joint resource mobilization opportunities.

The Objectives will be achieved through a regular policy dialogue between the National Steering Committee (NSC) of the GEF SGP Egypt and the National Focal Group (NFG) of the GEF SGP Palestinian Authority and the implementation of agreed regional activities.

**3. Working Principles**

Coordination efforts under the agreement will include support to the following areas:

- consultation and exchange of information and lessons learned between the Egypt NSC and the Palestine Authority NFG;
- development of a regional dialogue and knowledge network;
- support to the GEF SGP management teams of Egypt and the Palestinian Authority in securing sustainability in the planning for and implementation of smooth graduation of SGP Palestinian Authority and Egypt by end of OP4;

- formulation of annual workplan for strategic regional interventions in the GEF SGP focal areas
- cooperation in developing innovative approaches and technology
- implementation of joint pilot regional interventions
- identification of strategic coordination opportunities and development of appropriate partnership frameworks with other regional initiatives implemented by development partners in order to facilitate the above mentioned principles.

#### 4. Arrangement

The NSC in Egypt and the NFO in the Palestinian Authority agree that the following arrangement for establishing the regional coordination mechanism will be introduced:

- A Regional Steering Committee (RSC) that comprises of a total of six members shall be formulated;
- The RSC is composed of three members from the Egyptian NSC and three members from the Palestinian Authority NFO;
- The RSC will meet at least once a year in Egypt or in the Palestinian Territory;
- The National Coordinator in Egypt and the National Focal Person in the Palestinian Authority will facilitate and provide necessary assistance for the implementing of RSC activities.

#### 5. Time Frame

This agreement enters into force at the date of signature and will cover the implementation period of the GEF SGP Fourth Operational Phase.



For GEF SGP Egypt

Mr. James Rowley  
Resident Representative  
UNEP Egypt

Date: 14.8.2008



Dr. Mohamed Abdel Salam El-Banna  
Chairperson  
GEF SGP Egypt NSC  
Date:

For GEF SGP Palestinian Authority



Mr. Jens Jørgensen  
Special Representative of the  
Administrator  
UNEP PAPP

Date: 7/7/2008



Prof. Dr. Samir Adil  
Chairperson  
GEF SGP Palestinian Authority NFO  
Date: 8/7/2008

**Annex IV**

**SGP country strategy 2008-2010**

**Annex V**

**GEF SGP operational manual**

**Annex VI**

**TOR National Focal Group**

**Annex VII**

**TOR Admin Assistant**

Administrative Assistant - Ramallah

<b>Application Type :</b>	External Vacancy
<b>Job ID/Title :</b>	Administrative Assistant
<b>Category :</b>	Environment and Natural Resources Unit
<b>Brand :</b>	UNDP
<b>Post Level :</b>	SB/3
<b>Application Deadline :</b>	
<b>Duty Station :</b>	Ramallah
<b>Type of Contract :</b>	Service Contract
<b>Post Number : (for 100 Series Contracts)</b>	SB/3
<b>Languages Required :</b>	Arabic, English
<b>Starting Date : (date when the selected candidate is expected to start)</b>	
<b>Duration of Initial Contract :</b>	One Year, with possible extension
<b>Expected Duration of Assignment :</b>	

**Background:**

The United Nations Development Programme / Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (UNDP/PAPP) is implementing the Small Grants Programme (Global Environment Facility) in the occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt).

Under the direct supervision of the Project Manager, the **Administrative Assistant** will be responsible for providing administration support to the Project Manager.

**Description of Responsibilities:**



- Provide project administration and management support to the Project Manager and team in their daily tasks. This includes but is not limited to: preparation of purchase orders, vouchers and vendors, drafting letters and faxes in English and Arabic, copying, filing, editing, and formatting computer documents, central record keeping, data input and UNDP/PAPP systems follow-up and processing.
- Set up and maintain an organized filing system and establish document control procedures.
- Ensure prompt compiling, copying and distribution of all project reports.
- Liaise with UNDP/PAPP, counterparts and project staff to facilitate project requirements.
- Draft and prepare reports reflecting a high standard of English and proficiency in Word and Excel computer applications.
- Assist with the translation of documents from English to Arabic.
- Assist in the monitoring of schedules and timetables, including plan updates in cooperation with the project manager.
- Review incoming operational and financial reports in terms of completeness and formal correctness in cooperation with the project manager.
- Maintain and update UNDP reporting schemes and matrices.
- Draft, edit and distribute minutes when requested.
- Liaise with the counterparts administrative managers on all issues related to the project
- Perform relevant duties as assigned

#### **Competencies:**

##### **Corporate Competencies:**

- Demonstrates integrity by modeling the UN's values and ethical standards
- Promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of UNDP
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability
- Treats all people fairly without favoritism

##### **Functional Competencies:**

###### **Knowledge Management and Learning**

- Promotes knowledge management in UNDP and a learning environment in the office through leadership and personal example
- Actively works towards continuing personal learning and development in one or more Practice Areas, acts on learning plan and applies newly acquired skills

###### **Development and Operational Effectiveness**

- Ability to assist in strategic planning, results-based management and reporting
- Ability to assist in formulation and monitoring of management projects

- Solid knowledge in financial resources and human resources management, contract, asset and procurement, information and communication technology, general administration
- Ability to lead business processes re-engineering, implementation of new systems (business side), and affect staff behavioral/ attitudinal change

### **Management and Leadership**

- Builds strong relationships with clients, focuses on impact and result for the client and responds positively to feedback
- Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude
- Demonstrates strong team work skills and negotiations ability
- Demonstrates openness to change and ability to manage complexities
- Leads teams effectively and shows monitoring as well as conflict resolution skills
- Demonstrates strong oral and written communication skills
- Remains calm, in control and good humored even under pressure

### **UNDP Certification programmes Procurement, HR, Accounting and Finance Qualifications:**

#### **Education:**

High school degree. Specialization, diploma, or certificate in Accounting and Finance is desirable. University Degree in Environmental Sciences or related field would be considered an asset.

#### **Experience:**

- 2 to 3 years of relevant administrative or program experience in a team environment, including strong organizational and administrative skills.
- Strong English communication skills (written and oral)
- Experience in the usage of computers and software packages (MS Word, Excel. Ect).
- Knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web based management system.
- Experience with UN Agencies is an asset.
- Knowledge of UNDP's Atlas system is an asset.
- Knowledge of UNDP's rules, regulations, and procedures is an asset.

#### **Language Requirements:**

- Fluency in English and Arabic, written and spoken.

**“UNDP/PAPP is an equal opportunity employer: applications from men and women will be considered equally**