

**THIRD-PARTY COST-SHARING AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY (THE DONOR) AND  
THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME- PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO  
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE (UNDP/PAPP)**

WHEREAS the Donor hereby agrees to contribute funds to UNDP on a cost-sharing basis for the execution/implementation of the **Emergency Support Programme for Gaza and West Bank (Award Number PAL10-59090 )** in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt),

WHEREAS UNDP is prepared to receive and administer the contribution for the execution/implementation of the programme/project,

WHEREAS the Government of the Palestinian National Authority has been duly informed of the contribution of the Donor to the programme/project,

WHEREAS UNDP shall designate an Executing Entity / Implementing Partner for the execution/implementation of the programme/project (the Executing Entity /Implementing Partner),

NOW THEREFORE, UNDP and the Donor hereby agree as follows:

**Article I. The Contribution**

(a) The Donor shall, in accordance with the schedule of payments set out below, contribute to UNDP the amount of EUROS 765,000 to be deposited in UNDP accounts in US Dollars. The contribution shall be deposited in the:

Bank Name: JP Morgan Bank  
Account Name: UNDP/PAPP Contribution account  
Bank Address: 1166 Avenue of the Americas, 17th Floor New York, NY 10036-2708  
Account # 015-002284  
ABA# 021-000021  
UNDP/PAPP Address: 4 al Yacoubi street Jerusalem.  
Telephone # 00972-2-6268200

<u>Schedule of payments</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Upon Signature	€ 765,000

(b) The Donor will inform UNDP when the contribution is paid via an e-mail message with remittance information to [contributions@undp.org](mailto:contributions@undp.org)

2. The value of the payment, if made in a currency other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a

loss in the value of the balance of funds is recorded, UNDP shall inform the Donor with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the Donor. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided to the programme/project may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

3. The above schedule of payments takes into account the requirement that the payments shall be made in advance of the execution/implementation of planned activities. It may be amended to be consistent with the progress of programme/project delivery.

4. UNDP shall receive and administer the payment in accordance with the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP.

5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.

### **Article II. Utilization of the Contribution**

1. The execution/implementation of the responsibilities of UNDP and of the Executing Entity /Implementing Partner pursuant to this Agreement and the project document shall be dependent on receipt by UNDP of the contribution in accordance with the schedule of payment as set out in Article I, paragraph 1, above.

2. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether owing to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies), UNDP shall submit to the Donor on a timely basis a supplementary estimate showing the further financing that will be necessary. The Donor shall use its best endeavours to obtain the additional funds required.

3. If the payments referred to in Article I, paragraph 1, above are not received in accordance with the payment schedule, or if the additional financing required in accordance with paragraph 2 above is not forthcoming from the Donor or other sources, the assistance to be provided to the programme/project under this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

4. Any interest income attributable to the contribution shall be credited to UNDP Account and shall be utilized in accordance with established UNDP procedures.

### **Article III. Administration and reporting**

1. Programme/project management and expenditures shall be governed by the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP and, where applicable, the regulations, rules and directives of the Executing Entity/Implementing Partner.

2. UNDP headquarters and country office shall provide to the Donor all or parts of the following reports prepared in accordance with UNDP accounting and reporting procedures.

2.1 For Agreements of one year or less:



- (a) From the country office (or relevant unit at headquarters in the case of regional and global projects) within six months after the date of completion or termination of the Agreement, a final report summarizing programme/project activities and impact of activities as well as provisional financial data;
- (b) From UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration, an annual certified financial statement as of 31 December to be submitted no later than 30 June of the following year;
- (c) From UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration on completion of the programme/project, a certified financial statement to be submitted no later than 30 June of the year following the financial closing of the project.

2.2. For Agreements of more than one year:

- (a) From the country office (or relevant unit at headquarters in the case of regional and global projects) an annual status report of programme/project progress for the duration of the Agreement, as well as the latest available approved budget.
- (b) From UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration, an annual certified financial statement as of 31 December every year to be submitted no later than 30 June of the following year.
- (c) From the country office (or relevant unit at headquarters in the case of regional and global projects) within six months after the date of completion or termination of the Agreement, a final report summarizing programme/project activities and impact of activities as well as provisional financial data.
- (d) From UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration, on completion of the programme/project, a certified financial statement to be submitted no later than 30 June of the year following the financial closing of the project.

3. If special circumstances so warrant, UNDP may provide more frequent reporting at the expense of the Donor. The specific nature and frequency of this reporting shall be specified in an annex of the Agreement.

#### **Article IV. Administrative and support services**

1. In accordance with the decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board reflected in its Policy on Cost Recovery from Other Resources, the Contribution shall be subject to cost recovery for indirect costs incurred by UNDP headquarters and country office structures in providing General Management Support (GMS) services. To cover these GMS costs, the contribution shall be charged a fee equal to 7%. Furthermore, as long as they are unequivocally linked to the specific project(s), all direct costs of implementation, including the costs of executing entity or implementing partner, will be identified in the project budget against a relevant budget line and borne by the project accordingly.

2. The aggregate of the amounts budgeted for the programme/project, together with the estimated costs of reimbursement of related support services, shall not exceed the total resources available to the programme/project under this Agreement as well as funds which may be available to the programme/project for programme/project costs and for support costs under other sources of financing.

#### **Article V. Evaluation**

All UNDP programmes and projects are evaluated in accordance with UNDP Evaluation Policy. UNDP and the Government of the Palestinian National Authority in consultation with other stakeholders will jointly agree on the purpose, use, timing, financing mechanisms and terms of reference for evaluating a project including an evaluation of its contribution to an outcome which is listed in the Evaluation Plan. UNDP shall commission the evaluation, and the evaluation exercise shall be carried out by external independent evaluators.

#### **Article VI. Equipment**

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other properties financed from the contribution shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the relevant policies and procedures of UNDP.

#### **Article VII. Auditing**

The contribution shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP. Should the biennial Audit Report of the Board of Auditors of UNDP to its governing body contain observations relevant to the contributions, such information shall be made available to the Donor.

#### **Article VIII. Completion of the Agreement**

1. UNDP shall notify the Donor when all activities relating to the programme/project have been completed.
2. Notwithstanding the completion of the programme/project, UNDP shall continue to hold unutilized payments until all commitments and liabilities incurred in the execution/implementation of the programme/project have been satisfied and programme/project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.
3. If the unutilized payments prove insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities, UNDP shall notify the Donor and consult with the Donor on the manner in which such commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.
4. Any payments that remain unexpended after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be disposed of by UNDP in consultation with the Donor.



**Article IX. Termination of the Agreement**

1. After consultations have taken place between the Donor, UNDP and the programme country Government, and provided that the payments already received are, together with other funds available to the programme/project, sufficient to meet all commitments and liabilities incurred in the execution/implementation of the programme/project, this Agreement may be terminated by UNDP or by the Donor. The Agreement shall cease to be in force 30 (thirty) days after either of the Parties have given notice in writing to the other Party of its decision to terminate the Agreement.
2. Notwithstanding termination of all or part of this Agreement, UNDP shall continue to hold unutilized payments until all commitments and liabilities incurred in the execution/implementation of all or the part of the project, for which this Agreement has been terminated, have been satisfied and project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.
3. Any payments that remain unexpended after such commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be disposed of by UNDP in consultation with the Donor.

**Article X. Amendment of the Agreement**

The Agreement may be amended through an exchange of letters between the Donor and UNDP. The letters exchanged to this effect shall become an integral part of the Agreement.

**Article XI. Entry Into Force**

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature and deposit by the Donor of the first contribution-payment to be made in accordance with the schedule of payments set out in Article I, paragraph 1 of this Agreement and the signature of the project document by the concerned parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in the English language in two copies.

For the Donor:  
(Name)  
(Title)  
(Date)



For the United Nations Development Programme:  
Jens Toyberg-Frandzen  
Special Representative of the Administrator  
(Date): 15/07/2010

## Annex 1: Italy's Approval to the Programme



*Il Console Generale d'Italia  
Gerusalemme*

2595

December, 22<sup>nd</sup> 2009

Subject: Approval of the emergency voluntary grant to UNDP for 2009-2010

Dear Mr Valent,

the Italian General Direction of Developing Cooperation (DGCS) has approved the emergency voluntary grant of 765.000 Euro on the bilateral emergency fund for UNDP.

The grant will finance the emergency initiative "Emergency Support Programme for Gaza and the West Bank" that UNDP will implement with the United Nations and the local institutions in the oPT.

UNDP is kindly requested to Inform Italy on the its account number where the transfer has to be made and to present a final report on the activities implemented and the results achieved before the end of March 2010.

The Emergency department and the Italian Cooperation kindly ask UNDP to use the italian financial contribution for actions of visibility of Italy as a donor and, where possible, to increase the value of the Italian staff (internal or external) and of our Italian NGOs.

  
Luciano Pezzotti  
Consul General

ATN	STF	RV	500
NYMF			
REC	23-12-2009		
ACTION	100/Abbas		
FILE	100		

29/12/09

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Dr. Roberto Valent  
Deputy Special Representative  
UNDP  
4A Ya'qubi Street  
P.O. Box 51359  
Jerusalem

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DIC-2009 10:57 DA :



## Annex 2: UNDP's Acceptance of the Programme

United Nations Development Programme

Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People  
برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإحتياطي / برنامج مساعدة الشعب الفلسطيني



Date: 22 December 2009

Reference: Emergency Programme WBS for 2009-2010.

Dear Excellency,

**Subject: UNDP/PAPP Acceptance to Italy's Support of the Emergency Programme WBS for 2009-2010.**

This letter of Acceptance comes to thank the Government of Italy for its kind approval for the generous contribution of 765,000 Euros towards the Emergency Support Programme for Gaza and West Bank for the Fiscal Year 2009-2010.


UNDP/PAPP hereby provides you with our acceptance to this generous support. Please find below our bank account details, as requested by our colleagues in the Italian Cooperation.

- Bank Name: JP Morgan Bank
- Account Name: UNDP/PAPP Contribution account
- Bank Address: 1166 Avenue of the Americas, 17th Floor New York, NY 10036-2708
- Account # 015-002284
- ABA# 021-000021
- UNDP/PAPP Address: 4 al Yacoubi street Jerusalem.
- Telephone # 00972-2-6268200

All the projects will be implemented under the UNDP Rules and Regulations and will comply with the Security Advisory and Guidance of the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS). Should you need any further information please do not hesitate to contact us.

We reiterate our thanks and look forward towards the launching of these three vital projects.

Sincerely Yours,

  
Khaled M. Shatwan  
Officer-In-Charge

H.E. Luciano Pezzotti

Consul General -Italian Consulate

Jerusalem

Fax: 02-561-8944

CC: Dr. Gianandrea Sandri, Director, Italian Cooperation, Jerusalem, Fax: 02-532-2904

Annex 3: Approved Emergency Support Programme for Gaza and West Bank





**Emergency Support Programme for Gaza and West Bank  
Fiscal Year 2009-2010**



## 1. Executive Summary

The management of municipal solid waste and delivery of potable water supply has always been a topic of great concern in the Gaza Strip before and after the last military offensive, but no program has ever faced the problem of water and solid waste in its entirety, identifying and implementing solutions to the headings. On the other hand, and not to be shadowed by the dire emergency needs for Gaza, and in the West Bank district of Hebron, there still exist emergency actions to be followed.

This programme aims at addressing three top priority areas (Gender-based violence, water and sanitation) in line with the UNDP/PAPP Strategic Framework, Italy's Thematic interventions for the Gaza Strip, and as identified by UNDP's strategic partners on site.

This Emergency programme will include the following projects:

1. Improvement of Water Quality in Deir Al Balah Governorate – Gaza, in cooperation with an NGO and local counterparts.
2. Solid Waste Management and Composting in the Beit Lahia area – Gaza Strip in cooperation with an NGO and local counterparts.
3. Implementation and strengthening of the three counseling centers for women and children in difficulty or victims of violence in Hebron Governorate, in cooperation with UNIFEM and local counterparts.

## 2. Introduction

The takeover of the Gaza Strip by Hamas and the counter Israeli measures that followed have dramatically contributed to worsening the overall socioeconomic conditions in the Gaza Strip. The whole Strip is under military siege and Israel continues imposing counter measures to increase the isolation as part of its strategy dealing with Hamas. The consequences of the present political standoff are very severe on the residents' lives. Severe materials shortages and restrictions on imports and exports have distorted markets. Low stock levels, rising prices, increased joblessness and loss of incomes are creating devastating consequences for the population and local economy. It is worth mentioning that the Palestinian Territory has a population of 3.8 million; 50.7% males and 49.3% females with a sex ratio of 103. The population of the Gaza Strip is estimated around 1.48 million and almost 7.7% of the Strip's households are headed by women and rely on them for generating income<sup>1</sup>.

Given the current political isolation and the overall continuous deterioration in the livelihoods of Gaza Strip residents, NGOs and service providers in the Gaza Strip are facing tremendous challenges in terms of resuming their objective role in delivering vital services to the Strip's residents. The burden of these difficulties largely falls on organizations providing rehabilitative and health care, especially since the Ministry of Health (MoH) is largely dependent on NGOs to provide services in this sector. NGOs have experienced a sharp decrease in the financial resources to meet the needs of PDI's who are need of inpatient and outpatient rehabilitative services combined with an inability of the patients to cover the costs of services.





On the other hand and in the Governorate of Hebron on the West Bank, decades of political and military violence in the occupied Palestinian territories, which have resulted in a humanitarian crisis, a halt of social and economic development and a strengthening of a patriarchal structure of control which restricts women's freedom, at a social and cultural level, have created an integrated system of oppression, discrimination and violence against women and children. Denouncing physical violence, rapes and incest is very difficult for women and minors. Israeli Occupation, through political and economic control, unemployment, poverty and humiliation, makes Palestinian men experience constantly anger and frustrations, which affect the weaker members of the family, women and children, contributing to increase situations of gender based violence.

The programme will be operated through providing financial and technical assistance to UNIFEM and Non-Governmental organizations operating in the Gaza Strip and Hebron.

The programme will provide support to people suffering from gender-based violence and lack of access to potable water and proper solid waste disposal systems by providing them with access to regular services and support. It will also promote activating communities to promote and protect the human rights of people suffering from violence, for example by removing barriers to stand up for their rights, and facilitating capacity building, empowerment and community mobilization of people.

### **2.1 Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries**

This programme will provide improved water quality to Deir Al Balah, in the middle governorate of Gaza, for an estimated number of 81,706 people residing in Deir Al Balah and Zawaida Municipalities, as well as providing Solid waste management and composting services for the 78,000 residents of the Beit Lahia area in Northern Gaza. This is in addition to providing much needed support to women and children in difficulty or victims of violence in Hebron Governorate- Southern West Bank..

### **2.2 Situation Analysis**

The economical situation in Gaza is unbearable, the closures and military are increasing the rate of unemployment and economic activity. According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), the unemployment percentage is at 60% as a result of the current Intifada.

In the areas of solid waste management, some of the most serious problems include the deterioration of the quality of groundwater, excessive exploitation of natural resources, degradation of coastal areas and uncontrolled discharge of solid waste. All these environmental and public health are compounded by the existence of poor infrastructure and lack of institutional capacity. The current waste management practices in the Gaza Strip are characterized by poor quality of services for the collection and disposal in uncontrolled landfills where municipal and medical waste are mixed and are disposed of through the practice of open-air. Runoff and infiltration of leachate are the potential risks to groundwater aquifers which is the main source of water supply.

During the last three decades, the Israeli military occupation has caused the deterioration of environmental and infrastructure services and the depletion of natural resources in the Palestinian territories. Many infrastructure services related to environmental health, such as solid waste management, have been damaged several times by IDF. The report of the United Nations Environment Program-UNEP State of the Environment on the Gaza-Sett.2009-determines U.S. \$ 44 million in the cost of environmental damage





directly attributable to the latest Israeli offensive, of which U.S. \$ 4.9 million cost for the restoration of the system for the disposal of solid waste.

The daily production of solid waste in the Gaza Strip is estimated by 1000-1,200 tons where, 65% out of this quantity is organic. Collecting, transporting and disposing of solid waste represent a large expenditure for cities in the Gaza Strip. The main influential aspects affecting the whole process especially the disposal of solid waste are political, institutional, social, financial, economical and technical aspects. The technical aspects are concerned with the planning, implementation, and maintenance of collection and transfer systems, waste recovery, and final disposal of solid waste.

In the Gaza Strip, local authorities are facing great difficulties securing proper sites for land filling due to the land acquisition for disposal facilities considering the shortage of land available for land filling. Gaza Strip is served by three sanitary landfills: Gaza and north, the Solid Waste Management Council (SWMC) in the middle area and Rafah landfills in the south. The huge number of people living in the Gaza Strip poses a high pressure on the environment and subsequently a high risk of resource depletion. Therefore, the amount of waste generated by the inhabitants, institutes and companies is growing.

*With the growing urban poverty associated with the current Intifada and growing amount of waste generation, waste recycling could become an important source of income. Since the community has understood the need and importance of proper waste handling the community could be motivated to consider as something basically valuable and to further utilize recycling opportunities in their private scheme. Lack of market for recycled items has negatively affected private sector to be motivated to heavily involved in the business. Also, awareness programs to raise the level of the public to effectively participate in Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (3Rs) program is not still available (Ministry of Health, Gaza).*

In regards to the water situation, the Groundwater aquifer is considered the main and the only water source for drinking, domestic, agricultural and industrial purpose.

According to PWA and CMWU, as stated in the World bank Report (2009) 'Assessment of restriction on Palestinian Water Sector Development', with normal flows, the current sustainable yield of the aquifer segment underlying Gaza is estimated at about 57 MCM, around 15% of the total yield of the shared aquifer, which is estimated at 360-420 MCM. Abstractions in recent years have been running well above any estimate of sustainable yield. The overdraft is currently (2008) estimated at 100 MCM, almost 200%. As a result, there has been a continual decline in the static water level, water quality has been deteriorating, and there is an increase of seawater intrusion.

The groundwater elevation map here below shows two sensitive areas for groundwater depression, the north and the south areas, where the groundwater level elevation drops 3m in the north and more than 12m in the south below mean sea level. This drop in the groundwater will lead to lateral invasion of seawater due to pressure differences and direct contact with the aquifer, and also vertical invasion from deep saline water. This invasion laterally and vertically will affect the overall groundwater quality in the system.

PWA and CMWU underlines that the resource is overdrawn and that sustainable levels of extraction need to be applied, as well as the development of new water sources, giving priority to the sea water treatment.

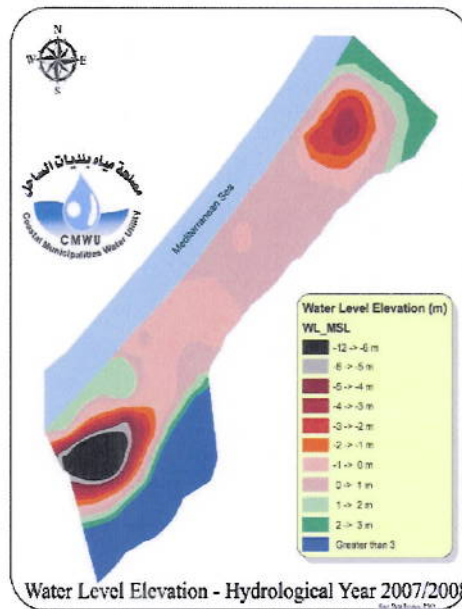


Fig 1. Water level elevation Gaza Strip (2007/2008)

### Water Availability and Consumption in the Gaza Strip

Gaza Strip is one of the highest populated areas in the world where the population reaches more than 1.5 Million inhabitants (estimation for 2009) living in 365 Km<sup>2</sup>.

Governorate	Population	MCM/year	Municipal wells	L/C/D Production	Network Efficiency%	L/C/D Consumption
Northern	278.180	22,6	31	253	52	132
Gaza	505.702	27,4	47	150	60	90
Middle Area	208.716	10,6	38	138	58	80
Khan Younis	280.000	13,17	28	136	48	65
Rafah	171.363	7,03	16	112	63	71
Total	1.443.961	80,8	160			

Table 2. Water availability and consumption in the Gaza Strip (PWA 2007)

The rate of household connections is high, now covering all communities and 98% of the population. Per capita supply is in principle higher than in the West Bank but average consumption are, however, only 60% of supply levels, due to network losses (including illegal connections). Almost all the supply comes from Palestinian controlled sources, with dependency on Mekorot for just 4%<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Oslo designated (Art. 40) 5 MCM of potable water to be supplied by Mekorot. Following the Coastal Aquifer Management Plan (2001), it was concluded that Gaza cannot supply itself but must find new or alternative source of water, which could be derived from bulk importation, desalination, and waste water reuse.





The low efficiency of the distribution system, the inequitable distribution of water among different areas, together with the intermittency of the service due to the electricity service disruption and fuel shortage and the deterioration of the water quality has resulted to a rapid expansion of private wells drilling for domestic supply purpose and increase of uncontrolled small scale desalination units selling water for drinking purpose to the population.

Finally, in the case of gender-based violence, this situation is particularly evident in the Hebron Governorate. Local community is used to condemn women who denounce domestic violence, to underestimate violence episodes and to accuse women, turning them from victim to guilty.

Recognizing the need for and supportive of an holistic vision in tackling the issue of violence against women, an agreement with UNIFEM oPt Office and UNDP, as funding Agency, will be integral part of this project. The UNDP - NGO - UNIFEM agreement will aim at ensuring that the activities implemented through this project and the services provided are in line with other on-going interventions in the same field and integrated in the strategic approach towards fighting violence against women in the oPt. The agreement will be a preliminary step to the project implementation.

### **2.3 Main Partners in the Programme**

The Programme will be implemented with the collaboration of NGOs that work already in the target areas and have the expertise and know-how in the sectors of intervention identified.

## **3. Programme Outputs**

### **Outputs**

- Increased economic sustainability of the existing sea water desalination plant
- Improved water quality distributed through the municipal network and community awareness
- A running site for composting biodegradable municipal waste
- The efficiency of the MSW collection system has been improved and has reduced the impact on the environment and human health
- 31 workers employed by the Municipality of Beit Lahia for collection EUSR and disposal site composting
- A wide number of women and children in Hebron area saved from gender based violence, empowered and supported to gaining economic independence and personal dignity.
- A widespread awareness on the rights which are recognized to women in Palestine by law (art.9 of the Constitution), in villages characterized by a more patriarchal social organization, in view of a social, cultural and economic development and a strengthening of the Palestinian family, the fundamental cell of Palestinian society and cultural identity.
- Contribution to developing a national model of antiviolence center, through including decentralized antiviolence services.





#### **4. Programme Projects and Objectives**

##### **4.1 Implementation and strengthening of the three counseling Centers for women and children in difficulty or victims of violence in Hebron Governorate.**

###### **Key Activities:**

- Carry out awareness activities with various local community groups in order to spread a culture of respect toward women's and children's human rights.
- Manage the three counseling spots in Dura, Yatta and Halhul, with the aim of providing socio-psychological, medical and legal support to women and children victims of violence in Hebron area.
- Upgrade local staff in place in the three counseling spots in Hebron Governorate, through providing specialized training and refresher courses on-site and in Italy, on topics related to gender management and women and gender studies. Travel of the local staff to Morocco, with the aim of exchanging competences and experiences with members of local women organizations committed to combating gender based violence and promoting women's rights and with counselors working in local antiviolence centers.
- Implementation of a coordinated referral system with Mehwar Center for most at-risk cases.
- Participate to a Technical panel composed of MOSA, Italian Cooperation, UNIFEM and NGO representatives.

##### **4.2 Improvement of Water Quality in Deir Al Balah Governorate - Gaza**

###### **Key Activities**

- Supply and install electrical connection and remote-control systems to operate the sea shore wells
- Supply Replace the existing high pressure pump with a new one with an energy saving system (50-60%)
- Supply Replace the sea shore well pump (70 m<sup>3</sup>/h) currently not working with a new one (120 m<sup>3</sup>/h)
- Closure of high contaminated municipal wells
- Awareness campaigns on safety of the distributed water through the municipal network
- Study of the distribution system and drawing strategy on zoning scheme

##### **olid Waste Management and Composting in the Beit Lahia area – Gaza Strip**

###### **Key Activities**

- Implementation construction works and starting up of the composting site in Municipality of Beit Lahia
- Organization of the collection of USW from urban areas (farmers markets) and from rural areas, through the use of carts pulled by donkeys 25



- Processing organic waste through the machinery already present on the site for composting and the use of 6 people for the production of compost.
- Training and provision of equipment for the workers employed

### 5. Implementation modality

UNDP/PAPP delivers through the Direct Execution (DEX) modality. The DEX modality, which takes into account the institutional capacities, the legal setting and evolving situational context, has been effective in addressing the socio-economic needs of the Palestinian people, which is UNDP/PAPP's primary mandate, as stipulated by the General Assembly.

Throughout the implementation processes, UNDP/PAPP plans to profoundly rely on local partners/counterparts and local human and capital resources to achieve the programme's goals. Besides, UNDP/PAPP will utilize its full technical and financial capacities through the process to assure quality implementation of proposed interventions. All the proposed interventions are gender-sensitive and take in to account women rights and needs in line with UNDP/PAPP gender mainstreaming and women empowerment strategies.

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

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

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

Project Assurance for this project will be the delegated responsibility of the Programme Manager of the Social/Natural Capital. The Project Assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out regular objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. It ensures that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed.

### 6. Security





Details of the security protocol for the implementation of the activities are included in the contracts signed with the partners of the projects.

The security standards applied are those set by the UN General Rules.

### **7. Duration of the intervention**

The implementation of the programme will start in March 2010. The programme will be for the duration of 12 months.

### **8. Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Based on the above report, a semi-annual project review shall be conducted during the second quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Work Plan for the next six months. In the second six months, 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.

### 8.1 Jointed Monitoring

The monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by the Emergency Programme (EP) in the Gaza Field Office. Beside, particular monitoring missions will be implemented together with the Italian cooperation emergency staff .

## 9. Project Budget

Intervention	Requested Budget in EUROS
Implementation and strengthening of the three counseling Centers for women and children in difficulty or victims of violence in Hebron Governorate	205,000
Improvement of Water Quality in Deir Al Balah Governorate - Gaza	225,000
Solid Waste Management and Composting in the Beit Lahia area – Gaza Strip	239,450
Programme operational costs (field missions, fuel, reports, visibility)	12,000
Projects monitoring support	30,000
<b>Total Direct</b>	<b>711,450</b>
UNDP Overhead of 7%	53,550
<b>Total Emergency Programme Budget</b>	<b>765,000</b>