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United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT

State of Palestine - Gaza Strip

Project Title: Emergency and Recovery Support to Water Supply and Wastewater Management in the Gaza Strip
Project Number: 01003571
Implementing Partner: UNDP/PAPP
Start Date: 1 January 2025 **End Date:** 31 December 2027 **PAC Meeting date:** 23 December 2024

Brief Description

The ongoing war has severely affected the wellbeing and every aspect of life for the 2.2 million Palestinians living in Gaza Strip. The resulting massive internal displacement of 1.9 million persons has been associated with unprecedented wide-scale destruction of housing, infrastructure including water and sanitation, healthcare, education, electricity and fuel supply facilities, and livelihoods.

These calamities, combined with the almost complete cessation of all economic activities and severe restrictions on access to much-needed humanitarian aid, has placed the Gaza Strip in the midst of a historic humanitarian crisis.

The water and sanitation crisis has worsened further, with 85% of the water and wastewater facilities in the Gaza Strip damaged, as reported by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) in October 2024.

This reduced the water supply quantities to less than a quarter of supplies before October 2023. OCHA reported in December 2024 that 62% (1.4 million) people are now receiving less than the recommended amount of 6 liters per person per day for drinking and cooking[1].

The severe damages, power outage, fuel shortages and lack of equipment and spare parts have led to a halt in operations of the five wastewater treatment plants and pumping stations, resulting in continued discharge of raw sewage throughout the Gaza Strip and into the Mediterranean Sea. This induced serious risks for public health, environment, ground water and marine life, with widespread outbreaks of viral and waterborne diseases.

The proposed water and wastewater interventions aim to build on and scale up UNDP/PAPP's ongoing support through a comprehensive three-year strategized approach to address urgent and emergency community needs, and recovery in accordance with the PWA's "Emergency and Recovery Action Plan for the Water Sector in Gaza"[2].

UNDP/PAPP aims to support and enable access to safe drinking water for approximately 500,000 people - particularly Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) - including through trucking safe drinking water, commissioning small-scale mobile solar-powered brackish and seawater desalination plants, rehabilitating and refunctioning damaged infrastructure and facilities. Taking advantage of innovative new technologies, the interventions include providing portable medium and small-scale solar-powered atmospheric water generators for most affected displaced persons, with a focus on the most marginalized and disadvantaged groups.

The interventions include rehabilitating and upgrading damaged wastewater networks and facilities in the Gaza Strip, prioritizing the Khan Younis Wastewater Treatment Plant (KY WWTP) to mitigate serious public health risks for more than 915,000 residents and IDPs living under unsanitary conditions in Khan Younis area.

Moreover, the interventions include enhancing the institutional and operational capacities of the PWA and the CMWU to ensure efficient and sustainable management of water and wastewater services, as well as strengthening community awareness and participation in the sustainable use of water resources and safe management of wastewater, ensuring better public understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation practices.

The proposed interventions closely consulted with and approved, in December 2024, by both PWA as the policy maker and regulator of the water and wastewater sector in the State of Palestine, and Coastal

[1] Reported impact snapshot/ Gaza Strip (3 December 2024), OCHA - opt

[2] Reported impact snapshot/ Gaza Strip (3 December 2024), OCHA - opt

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Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) as the main service provider in the Gaza Strip, and will be implemented in partnership and close cooperation with them as key partners.

These interventions will have significant impacts on protecting the health and improving the wellbeing of one million Palestinian, especially those displaced across the Gaza Strip, with special attention to the needs of the most vulnerable groups including women and people with disabilities.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD):

UNSDCF Outcome 4: Palestinians have better access to and management of natural and cultural resources, higher resilience, and adaptation to climate change and more sustainable food systems.

PPF Outcome 3: Improved sustainable and climate-resilient management of and equitable access to natural resources, including renewable energy.

PPF Output 3.2: Enhanced capacities of local government institutions in better water and wastewater management (SP IRRF: 4.1/ 4.1.1)

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker[3]:

Output 1: Increased production and supply of safe and adequate drinking water to the affected population in the Gaza Strip, with a focus on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups. (GEN1)

Output 2: Improved functionality of wastewater collection and treatment systems, ensuring safe and sustainable wastewater management for communities in the Gaza Strip. (GEN1)
Output 3: Enhanced institutional and operational capacities of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) for efficient and sustainable management of water and wastewater services in the Gaza Strip. (GEN2)

Output 4: Increased community awareness and participation in the sustainable use of water resources and the safe management of wastewater, ensuring better public understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation practices. (GEN2)

Total resources required:	**135,782,963.30**	
Total resources allocated:		
	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor:	
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
Unfunded:		

Agreed by (signatures)[4]:

UNDP
DocuSigned by: A9CDE7A01228453... **Sarah Poole** **Special Representative of the Administrator** **UNDP/PAPP**
Date: 25-Feb-2025

[3] The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principle objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

[4] Note: Adjust signatures as needed

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Fourteen months of the massive war on the Gaza Strip has forced 2.2 million Palestinians to live in an extremely severe humanitarian crisis. The impact on people has been catastrophic. The ongoing war has caused loss of human lives, 44,502 Palestinians reported fatalities (70% are women, children and elderly) and 105,454 reported injuries, forced internal displacement of more than 1.9 million persons[5], with overcrowded shelters and insufficient water and sanitation services, and unprecedented wide-scale destruction and damages to social, public and economic infrastructures.

The destruction entailed housing, roads, hospitals and healthcare centres, schools, universities and education facilities, water resources and water supply systems and facilities, wastewater collection systems and treatment facilities, solid waste disposal and treatment, electric power generation and transmission, telecommunications, fuel supply facilities, and livelihoods.

OCHA reported on 3 December 2024 that 87% (411,000) of housing units destroyed or exposed to severe or partial damage, in addition to the damage to 68% of the total road network. 17 out of 36 hospitals are partially functional. 35 university buildings destroyed and 87% of school buildings (493 out of 564) need either full reconstruction or major rehabilitation. 68% of cropland, 52% of agricultural wells, 44% of greenhouse area damaged. 91% of population is projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity [6].

The almost complete cessation of all economic activities, in addition to the damage to 80% of commercial facilities, caused the Gaza Strip economy to enter a deep recession. With a contraction of about 86%, its share to the Palestinian economy reduced from 17% in previous years to less than 5% currently[7].

The water and sanitation crisis has forced the entire population, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), to live in devastating conditions and under significant health risks due to limited access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene requirements.

The water supply infrastructure in the Gaza Strip prior to the October 7 war included 306 water wells, 61 water tanks and more than 5,200 kilometers of main and distribution pipelines, in addition to three sea water desalination plants. The total quantities of water produced and supplied estimated at about 350,000 cubic meters on average per day, serving 98% of Gaza residents connected to the water network.

The wastewater management facilities consisted of wastewater collection system comprising approximately 2,250 kilometers of main pipelines, 79 pumping stations and five operational treatment plants. With 73% of the population sewer connected, the treatment capacity estimated at 154,600 cubic meters per day[8].

The ongoing war has had serious impacts and consequences on the water and sanitation sector. The Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) reported in October 2024 that 85% of water and sewage facilities in the Gaza Strip have been damaged since the onset of the war.

This has reduced the water supplies, currently about 87,350 cubic meters per day, to less than a quarter of supplies before October 2023. Rresidents are increasingly reliant on small-scale private desalination vendors and water tankers for drinking water. These vendors are providing an estimated 3,300 cubic meters per day at a price seven times higher than before the war.

OCHA reported in December 2024 that 62% (1.4 million) of people receive less than the recommended amount of 6 liters per person per day for drinking and cocking. 47% of people receive

[5] Reported impact snapshot/ Gaza Strip (3 December 2024), OCHA - opt

[6] Reported impact snapshot/ Gaza Strip (3 December 2024), OCHA - opt

[7] Impacts of the conflict in the Middle east on the Palestinian economy, World Bank, September 2024

[8] Emergency and Recovery Action Plan for the Water Sector in Gaza, PWA, May 2024

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less than the minimum recommended amount of 15 liters per person per day for drinking, cooking and basic hygiene[9].

The severe damages, power outage, fuel shortages and lack of equipment and spare parts have led to a halt in operations of the five wastewater treatment plants and pumping stations, resulting in a continued discharge of about 154,600 cubic meters per day[10] of raw sewage throughout the Gaza Strip and into the Mediterranean Sea. This induced serious risks for public health, environment, ground water and marine life, with widespread outbreaks of viral and waterborne diseases.

Against the backdrop of this severe crisis, UNDP/PAPP aims to further scale up its ongoing support to improve access to water and wastewater services through integrated, sustainable, and scalable solutions. The proposed water and wastewater interventions aim to build on and scale up UNDP/PAPP's ongoing support through a comprehensive three-year strategized approach to address urgent and emergency community needs, and recovery in accordance with the PWA's "Emergency and Recovery Action Plan for the Water Sector in Gaza". The proposed interventions closely consulted with and approved by both the PWA and the MWU in December 2024.

Throughout trucking safe drinking water, commissioning small-scale mobile solar-powered brackish and seawater desalination plants, providing portable medium and small-scale solar-powered atmospheric water generators, rehabilitating and refunctioning damaged infrastructure and facilities; water wells, water networks, tanks and pumping stations, about 500,000 affected residents and IDPs in the Gaza Strip will be enabled access to safe drinking water.

The interventions include rehabilitating and upgrading damaged wastewater networks and facilities. The Khan Younis Waste Water Treatment Plant (KY WWTP) prioritized for immediate support to protect public health and mitigate the risk of serious wastewater pollution affecting more than 915,000 residents and IDPs currently living under unsanitary conditions in Khan Younis area. The completely destroyed 07 Megawatt peak (MWp) solar energy system of KY WWTP is proposed to be reconstructed as an environmentally clean energy source to ensure continuous, cost effective and sustainable operation of the plant.

The interventions include enhancing the institutional and operational capacities of the PWA and the CMWU to ensure efficient and sustainable management of water and wastewater services in the Gaza Strip. Within complex environment and lack of resources, the interventions will address the needs for establishing dedicated crisis information management system, consultancy services to support technical reviews, provision of consultancy services for damage assessment, design and implementation of environmental and social safeguards, feasibility studies, master plans, design and supervision for rehabilitation and upgrading of water and wastewater infrastructures and facilities.

The operational capacity of CMWU will be enhanced through training on disaster reduction and risk management, operation and maintenance of water and wastewater infrastructure and facilities, provision of operation, maintenance and winterization equipment, diesel generators to operate the water and wastewater facilities effectively.

Public awareness campaign and education sessions will be conducted to increase the community awareness and participation in the sustainable use of water resources and the safe management of wastewater, ensuring better public understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation practices.

The project will concentrate on the following outputs:

Output 1: Increased production and supply of safe and adequate drinking water to the affected population in the Gaza Strip, with a focus on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups.

[9] Reported impact snapshot/ Gaza Strip (3 December 2024), OCHA - opt

[10] Emergency and Recovery Action Plan for the Water Sector in Gaza, PWA, May 2024

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Output 2: Improved functionality of wastewater collection and treatment systems, ensuring safe and sustainable wastewater management for communities in the Gaza Strip.

Output 3: Enhanced institutional and operational capacities of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) for efficient and sustainable management of water and wastewater services in the Gaza Strip.

Output 4: Increased community awareness and participation in the sustainable use of water resources and the safe management of wastewater, ensuring better public understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation practices.

All activities under the above-mentioned outputs will be implemented through a holistic approach, oh phasing activities to focus on immediate need first then to medium interim needs to ensure proper performance and sustainability of the interventions, with special attention for the needs of the most vulnerable groups – including women and people with disabilities.

The UNDP Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP), with its historical presence in Palestine since its establishment in 1978, has played a pivotal role in improving social and economic conditions and strengthening the resilience of the Palestinian people, actively contributing to planning and implementing programs for early recovery in similar crisis and post-crisis situations.

Leveraging its extensive experience and solid expertise, UNDP/PAPP aims for an emergency response at scale, to alleviate the catastrophic social and economic impact of the war. The response will stem from comprehensive damage assessments across major sectors and will be linked up to the upcoming stages of early recovery and reconstruction. These efforts will have a specific focus on the most marginalized and disadvantaged groups in the Gaza Strip.

II. STRATEGY

UNDP/PAPP collects feedback from the PWA's "Emergency and Recovery Action Plan (ERAP) for the Water Sector in Gaza" developed in May 2024. The ERAP proposes a three-phased approach including immediate emergency response phase focusing on humanitarian support, early recovery and restoration phase, which can be implemented in months following the ceasefire. The third reconstruction phase with a principle of "Building Back Better" includes rehabilitation and reconstruction of the water and wastewater infrastructures and facilities according to masterplan and updated interventions' needs, taking into account the long-term challenges, such as promoting sustainable water management practices and building resilience to future conflicts and disasters. Collaboration between government agencies, local communities, and international partners is essential to ensure the success and sustainability of reconstruction efforts in the water sector.

UNDP/PAPP, as part of the WASH cluster, collects also feedback from various 3 Rapid Needs Assessments (RDNA) conducted by the WASH cluster. According to the last Gaza Rapid WASH Assessment Gaza Strip Report, Household Survey for Access to WASH Services in September 2024, an immediate action is crucial to improve the WASH conditions and services in the Gaza Strip and to mitigate against a broader public health crisis in the region. The situation is highly volatile, with new displacements, asset losses, and reduced access to WASH facilities, including water production sites, potentially worsening conditions significantly. Therefore, it is imperative to prioritize multiyear strategy to strengthening both operational and financial capacities to sustain and improve access to WASH services.

This three-year strategy is essential for phasing the prioritized needs for water accessibility and treatment, enabling funding to be allocated per activity and allowing for diverse support from various donors, given the financial constraints and the substantial costs of long-term water solutions.

Key recommendations include:

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To ensure sustainable improvements in access to safe drinking water and wastewater management in Gaza, a comprehensive multi-year strategy is needed over three year period. This strategy is designed to address both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term infrastructure recovery, with a focus on resilience, capacity building, and climate adaptation. Below are strategic recommendations based on the project framework provided.

Short-Term Immediate/ Emergency Strategy (18 months)

In the short term, the priority is to address the urgent and immediate water and sanitation needs of the most vulnerable populations, particularly IDPs and affected communities. This includes trucking 1,000 cubic meters of safe drinking water per day, in addition to the underway trucking of 2,250 cubic meters per day, to IDPs and areas with the most severe shortages. The installation of solar-powered desalination units focusing on both brackish and seawater desalination to provide an additional source of clean water, including remote and coastal areas. Taking advantage of innovative new technologies by providing medium and small size solar-powered mobile atmospheric water generators to contribute to solving the problem of drinking water scarcity for the most affected displaced persons, with a focus on most marginalized and disadvantaged groups. Simultaneously, the damage to existing water infrastructure will be assessed, with a focus on repairing the most critical elements, such as water supply pipes, wells, tanks, and booster stations, to restore basic services. In the wastewater sector, priority will be given to rehabilitating the Khan Younis wastewater treatment plant and repairing key wastewater collection networks to prevent public health hazards. This phase will also focus on capacity enhancing efforts to support the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) in improving their damage assessment capabilities and provide essential institutional and operational support to ensure water and sanitation services are maintained under challenging conditions.

Medium Term Focus (18 months to 36 months)

The medium-term strategy focuses on scaling up the water and sanitation interventions to ensure sustainable access to safe water and efficient wastewater management. During this phase, the project will expand the desalination capacity by deploying additional solar-powered desalination units, further ensuring access to clean drinking water, particularly in areas where groundwater sources have been contaminated, or their quality have been deteriorated due to seawater and saline water intrusion. Provision of medium and small size solar-powered mobile atmospheric water generators expanded. Rehabilitation efforts will increase, with repairs to damaged water supply infrastructure, including municipal water pipes, wells, tanks, and booster stations.

The wastewater sector will also see significant progress with the repair and upgrade of wastewater collection networks and pumping stations, ensuring that wastewater is properly managed and treated. The completely destroyed 07 Megawatt peak (MWp) solar energy system of KY WWTP will be redesigned and reconstructed as an environmentally clean energy source to ensure continuous, cost effective and sustainable operation of the plant.

Public awareness campaigns on water conservation and hygiene will be launched to educate communities on proper sanitation practices.
The long-term plan also includes the integration of climate resilience into water management systems, such as the incorporation of flood protection measures, water resource recovery, and the use of alternative water sources like rainwater harvesting and greywater reuse. The goal is to ensure that Gaza's water and sanitation services are not only restored but are sustainable and integrated into broader efforts to improve the socio-economic resilience of the population.

The proposed interventions developed to address immediate and emergency community needs, recovery and reconstruction in accordance with the PWA's ERAP. They were thoroughly consulted with and approved, in December 2024, by both the PWA as the policy maker and regulator of the water and wastewater sector in the State of Palestine, and the CMWU as the main service provider

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in the Gaza Strip, and will be implemented in partnership and close cooperation with them as key partners.

Gender, disability and community approach

The impact of the ongoing conflict in Gaza is not experienced equally across gender lines. Women, especially those who are heads of households, pregnant, or nursing, face heightened vulnerabilities due to limited access to safe water, sanitation, and healthcare. Gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual violence and exploitation, has also increased in overcrowded settings, particularly in displacement camps. In response to these challenges, the project adopts a **gender-responsive** approach, ensuring that women, children, and vulnerable populations have equal access to essential water, sanitation, and hygiene services. Specific interventions will prioritize the needs of these groups by ensuring that **water trucking** to designated IDPs' shelters is accessible and tailored to the diverse needs of all individuals, with attention to privacy, safety, and security.

Additionally, the project recognizes the unique barriers faced by persons with disabilities in accessing water and sanitation services. To address this, the project will work closely with local organizations and community leaders to ensure that individuals with disabilities receive **targeted support** to overcome these barriers. The proposed small-scale solar-powered atmospheric water generators at household level can be ideal solution for such vulnerable groups. The project will also ensure that WASH activities are community-driven and inclusive, promoting active participation from women, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups in the recovery process. By strengthening the capacity of local communities to lead and manage water, sanitation, and hygiene initiatives, the project aims to foster **community ownership** of water and wastewater interventions.

- Ensuring inclusion and participation of women, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities in all community-based engagement processes (e.g., focus group discussions, consultations, community awareness and outreach) that will take place as part of the planning and implementation of the project, to ensure their concerns and needs are heard and taken into consideration.
- Ensuring that all community members – including women, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities – have access to and are informed about the relevant beneficiary feedback and complaint mechanism that will be set up as part of the project.
- Taking necessary measures for the Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), including by ensuring that all Implementing Partners and contractors are aware of the strict UN Zero Tolerance policy on sexual misconduct and their contractual obligations in this regard (i.e., all UNDP standard agreements and contracts include a PSEA clause). Importantly, UNDP/PAPP will take necessary measures to ensure that all project beneficiaries and community members in the targeted areas – in particular women and girls are aware of the available channels to report PSEA cases and access survivor-centered assistance (e.g., SAWA helpline; oPt PSEA Network Community-Based Complaint Mechanism; UNDP corporate channels for PSEA reporting).

PROJECT MEASURES AND CONTRIBUTION TO SDGs	
Main aspect	**Description**
SDG1: No Poverty	Access to clean water and sanitation is critical for economic survival, particularly for displaced families. By addressing the urgent needs of the population, including the provision of water and sanitation services, the project helps mitigate the economic hardship caused by the conflict.

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SDG 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being	The project's focus on improving access to safe drinking water and restoring wastewater treatment directly contributes to reducing waterborne diseases, which is a critical public health issue in Gaza.
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	The shortage of fresh water supply and wastewater treatment increased vulnerability of Women. As the primary-care takers of household and family affairs, women are the ones to care for the children affected by water-borne diseases. Due to patriarchal, social norms and the effects of military conflicts and war, they will also face additional obstacles in accessing sufficient health care for themselves and their children, especially in female-headed households. The lack of sufficient services - water as well as electricity - creates increased burdens on women in the household, in terms of both time-consuming mitigating routines as well as increased workload due to diseases and other consequences.
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	The project supports access to safe affordable drinking water especially for the most vulnerable population by improving sanitation and wastewater management, improve water quality and enhance water efficiency through desalination and renewable energy integration in a resource limited environment.
SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	Having safe access to clean water to reduce health risks from waterborne diseases and untreated wastewater.
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	The project's use of solar-powered desalination and wastewater treatment facilities advances increase the share of renewable energy and enhance energy efficiency.
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	By restoring essential services and improving water and sanitation infrastructure, this project supports reducing the impact of disasters on vulnerable communities and environmental impact.
SDG 13: Climate Action	Integrating renewable energy systems and building resilience into water and wastewater infrastructure.
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	The project's focus on enhancing the institutional and operational capacities of local institutions like the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) by improving the effectiveness of local governance. This contributes to more transparent, accountable, and inclusive institutions in Gaza, which are essential for both immediate recovery and long-term peacebuilding.
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Encouraging multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementing sustainable solutions in a conflict-affected area.

Theory of Change:

The project Theory of Change assumes that:
IF

- Safe, accessible, and potable **water supply systems** are implemented and sustained for the most vulnerable communities, especially for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).
- Damaged wastewater infrastructure is rehabilitated, and wastewater treatment facilities are restored through renewable energy solutions
- The capacities of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) are enhanced through damage assessments, information management, providing feasibility studies, master plan, training, and improved operational support.

- Public awareness campaigns on water issues and hygiene and education sessions to increase the community participation on sustainable use of water resources and better

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understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation are conducted for affected communities.

Then

- Vulnerable communities in Gaza will have **secure and dignified access** to clean drinking water and **effective wastewater services**, essential for reducing immediate health risks and advancing long-term public health improvements.
- **Efficient and sustainable management** of water resources will enhance the environmental conditions in affected communities, reducing water pollution and mitigating health risks from untreated wastewater.
- **Community resilience** will be strengthened, supporting socio-economic stability, self-reliance, and improved health outcomes.

Which will then contribute to:

- **Reliable access to safe drinking water**, with improved supply and storage capacity, which will significantly reduce health hazards and waterborne diseases.
- **Sustainable management** of water resources and wastewater, enhancing access and ensuring essential services for IDPs and host communities.
- **Strengthened socio-economic** resilience of the Palestinian people, fostering a sense of ownership, community leadership, and a cohesive identity.

Key Assumptions:

- UNDP and local partners will have the necessary access and security to operate and oversee project activities despite Gaza's complex and dynamic context.
- Continuous collaboration with local stakeholders and service providers will facilitate effective implementation and monitoring of water and wastewater interventions.
- The delivery of critical supplies and technology for water and wastewater infrastructure, such as water tankers, desalination units, and solar power systems, will be done within the project's timeline.
- Active engagement with local communities, particularly the most vulnerable groups, will be essential for the sustainability of the project's impacts.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

Outcome: Improved access to safe drinking water and wastewater services to the affected populations, including IDPs, in the Gaza Strip

Output 1: Increased production and supply of safe and adequate drinking water to the affected population in the Gaza Strip, with a focus on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups.

Through the activities:

Activity 1.1: Trucking 1,800 cubic meters per day of safe drinking water from Mekorot source to affected population, focusing on IDPs.

Through this activity, 1,800 cubic meters per day of safe drinking water will be trucked from Mekorot supplies and water desalination plants sources to affected population, focusing on IDPs. Throughout this activity, the existing filling points will be identified and used, and additional ones will be established in coordination with PWA and CMWU. A logistics and coordination mechanisms for the trucking of water to designated locations will be established. Activities will include facilitation of an arrangement between the operator of available operational desalination units and private contractors to transport desalinated water daily to displaced people in shelter centers and to targeted host communities. An implementing partner will be identified to facilitate the coordination between

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the water facilities operators and the private sector on a daily basis to plan the distribution of potable water to the people in need. Fuel will be provided to support the stakeholders to distribute the water produced from wells through engagement with private contractors/vendors and transport the available water to beneficiaries. The implementing partner will be recording the data for the quantities of potable water distributed to the beneficiaries, beneficiaries' numbers, fuel consumption and feedback from the beneficiaries which will be part of UNDP Quality assurance. The activity will include provide some water tankers to Gaza facilitate fast implementation of the on-site operations. UNDP shared with PWA and COGAT specification and materials list for the approval of 5 trucks. The activity will include supplying and distributing water jerry cans and buckets to support affected people and IDPs transporting and storing the supplied drinking water. UNDP has already identified the technical specification and financial analysis of the interventions and is ready to launch the relevant procurement process.

Activity 1.2: Trucking 450 cubic meters per day of safe drinking water from Mekorot source to affected population, focusing on IDPs.

Due to the high need of the affected communities and IDPs for the fresh drinking water, UNDP scaled up the interventions. The same as above, through this activity, 450 cubic meters per day of safe drinking water will be trucked from Mekorot supplies and water desalination plants sources to affected population, focusing on IDPs. Throughout this activity, the filling points will be identified and established in coordination with PWA and CMWU. A logistics and coordination mechanisms for the trucking of water to designated locations will be established. Activities will include facilitation of an arrangement between the operator of available operational desalination units and private contractors to transport desalinated water daily to displaced people in shelter centers and to targeted host communities. An implementing partner will be identified to facilitate the coordination between the water facilities operators and the private sector on a daily basis to plan the distribution of potable water to the people in need. Fuel will be provided to support the stakeholders to distribute the water produced from wells through engagement with private contractors/vendors and transport the available water to beneficiaries. The implementing partner will be recording the data for the quantities of potable water distributed to the beneficiaries, beneficiaries' numbers, fuel consumption and feedback from the beneficiaries which will be part of UNDP Quality assurance. The activity will include provide some water tankers to Gaza facilitate fast implementation of the on-site operations. UNDP shared with PWA and COGAT specification and materials list for the approval of 8 trucks. UNDP has already identified the technical specification and financial analysis of the interventions and is ready to launch the relevant procurement process.

Activity 1.3: Trucking 1,000 cubic meters per day of safe drinking water from Mekorot source and Deir Al Balah seawater desalination plant to affected population, focusing on IDPs.

Through the survey and the preparation for work conducted by UNDP, PWA and CMWU to identify zones and communities in need before launching the first two activities, the communities need for safer drinking water is higher than the amounts supplied. Therefore, and to benefit as maximum number of beneficiaries as possible, UNDP will further scale up the intervention by trucking additional 1,000 cubic meters per day of safe drinking water to affected population and IDPs throughout the early recover and recovery stages. The management, trucking delivery and monitoring mechanisms will be enhanced through this activity benefiting from the success and lessons learned of implementing the first activity.

Activity 1.4: Provide 10 solar powered brackish water desalination units with a capacity of around 250 cubic meters per day on municipal water sources.

This activity involves the procurement, supplying, installation, and commissioning of desalination units powered by solar energy to treat brackish water from municipal sources.

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The use of solar-powered technology ensures a renewable, sustainable solution to water production, which is critical in regions where traditional power sources are often unreliable due to conflict or infrastructure challenges. UNDP/PAPP has based the planned interventions on the strategic plan developed by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) for emergency and early recovery in the Gaza Strip. PWA has already identified the different locations for installing the desalination units. UNDP has already identified the specifications for the desalination units in full collaboration with the PWA technical team.

To ensure the access of the units to Gaza, UNDP has already submitted the relevant documentation for the desalination plants to the border authorities, outlining components and specifications of the systems. UNDP has obtained the necessary approvals for the entry of desalination units to Gaza. UNDP will continue to coordinate on the access of commodities and implementation of the different activities to ensure effective operations as the war continues.

The process includes:

- Conducting a site assessment to determine optimal locations for the units based on proximity to municipal water sources and population needs.
- Providing desalination units equipped with reverse osmosis technology to efficiently remove salts and contaminants and installing on water sources.
- Installing adequate solar energy system to ensure uninterrupted operation.
- Providing diesel generators to ensure continuous operation during power outages.
- Training local technicians to manage and maintain the units for long-term sustainability. (related to output 3)

Activity 1.5: Provide 20 solar powered brackish water desalination units with a capacity of around 50 cubic meters per day on municipal water sources.

To maximize the benefits, increase access to fresh water for small communities and IDPs living next to brackish water wells, and reduce plants operation and maintenance costs of the plant in light of the difficulty of finding expensive spare parts, water desalination units with a smaller size than the above activity will be provided here based on the recommendations of the PWA and CMWU.

The activity involves the procurement, installation, and commissioning of desalination units powered by solar energy to treat brackish water from municipal sources. The process includes:

- Conducting a site assessment to determine optimal locations for the units based on proximity to municipal water sources and population needs.
- Providing desalination units equipped with reverse osmosis technology to efficiently remove salts and contaminants and installing on water sources.
- Installing adequate solar energy system to ensure uninterrupted operation.
- Providing diesel generators to ensure continuous operation during power outages.
- Training local technicians to manage and maintain the units for long-term sustainability. (related to output 3).

Activity 1.6: Provide 20 solar powered seawater desalination units with a capacity of 20 cubic meters per day to serve IDPs residing in remote areas near the seashore.

The use of solar-powered technology ensures a renewable, sustainable solution to water production, which is critical in regions where traditional power sources are often unreliable due to conflict or infrastructure challenges. UNDP/PAPP has based the planned interventions on the strategic plan developed by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) for early recovery in the Gaza Strip. PWA has already identified the different locations for installing the desalination plants. UNDP has already identified the specifications for the desalination units in full collaboration with the PWA technical team.

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To ensure the access of the units to Gaza, UNDP has already submitted the relevant documentation for the desalination plants to the border authorities, outlining components and specifications of the systems. UNDP has obtained the necessary approvals for the entry of desalination units to Gaza. UNDP will continue to coordinate on the access of commodities and implementation of the different activities to ensure effective operations as the war continues.

Key steps include:

- Conducting an assessment of remote areas near the seashore to identify suitable installation sites.
- Supplying solar-powered desalination units specifically designed for seawater treatment using reverse osmosis.
- Installing solar energy systems with adequate capacity to ensure reliable operation, even in areas with limited infrastructure.
- Providing diesel generators to ensure continuous operation during power outages.
- Distributing treated water to IDPs through storage tanks or mobile trucking mechanisms.

Activity 1.7: Supply of 2,000 medium and small size solar-powered mobile Atmospheric Water Generators (AWGs), with capacities of 900-1,000 litres of drinking water per day for communities, and 30-50 litres of drinking water per day for householders, to provide safe drinking water to affected communities and IDPs.

Deploying AWGs to extract moisture from the air and convert it into clean drinking water, particularly in areas lacking other water sources. Key actions include:

- Conducting a site assessment to prioritize and determine areas and optimal locations for the medium size units, based on proximity to municipal water sources and population needs, including heavily affected communities and IDP makeshift settlements.
- Assess and classify the neediest internally displaced families, in cooperation with concerned utilities and local governmental units against a clear and defined criteria, to provide them with AWGs with a capacity of 30-50 liters of drinking water per day, giving priority to the most vulnerable families, including female-headed families and families with disabilities.
- Procuring and supplying medium- and small-sized solar-powered AWGs suitable for both communal and household-level use.
- Providing diesel generators for medium size units to ensure continuous operation during power outages.
- Training beneficiaries and local technicians on the operation and maintenance of AWGs to ensure sustained use.

Activity 1.8: Assess damages and rehabilitate 30 kilometers of damaged municipal water supply pipes in inhabited zones, including Mekorot water supply pipes.

To restore the flow of clean water, the project aims to cover 25 kilometres of damaged pipes in areas where it's inhabited, and 5 kilometers of Mekorot water supply pipes, to ensure safe and reliable water access for affected populations. The steps include:

- Conducting a comprehensive damage assessment to identify breaks, leaks, and destroyed sections in the water pipes.
- Replacing or repairing damaged pipe sections using durable materials.
- Installing new valves, parts, fittings, accessories and manholes to improve system control and maintenance.
- Coordinating with local authorities and water utilities to minimize disruptions during rehabilitation.

Activity 1.9: Assess damages, rehabilitate and upgrade 10 damaged municipal water wells, water tanks, and pumping stations.

This activity aims to restore water production capacity by repairing critical municipal water wells.

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Key steps include:

- Identifying with PWA and CMWU the targeted water wells based on population needs, and operational needs of the water system.
- Assessing the civil, structural, mechanical and electrical damages to the water wells.
- Rehabilitating water wells including repairing or replacing structural, mechanical and electrical elements.
- Installing backup power solutions, such as diesel generators or solar systems, to ensure continuous operation during power outages.

Activity 1.10 Assess damages, rehabilitate and upgrade 2 water tanks.
This activity aims to restore water storage capacity by repairing critical water tanks.
Key steps include:

- Identifying with PWA and CMWU the targeted water tanks based on population needs, and operational needs of the water system.
- Assessing the structural and operational damages to the water tanks.
- Rehabilitating water tanks including repairing or replacing structural elements such as halls, cracks, seals, and support systems, as well as mechanical and electrical elements.
- Installing backup power solutions, such as diesel generators or solar systems, to ensure continuous operation during power outages.

Activity 1.11: Assess damages, rehabilitate and upgrade 2 damaged municipal booster pumping stations.
This activity aims to restore water production and storage capacity by repairing critical infrastructures and facilities.
Key steps include:

- Identifying with PWA and CMWU the targeted booster pumping stations based on population needs, and operational needs of the water system.
- Assessing the structural, mechanical and electrical damages to booster pumping stations.
- Rehabilitating water pumping stations including repairing or replacing structural, mechanical and electrical elements.
- Installing backup power solutions, such as diesel generators or solar systems, to ensure continuous operation during power outages.

Output 2: Improved functionality of wastewater collection and treatment systems, ensuring safe and sustainable wastewater management for communities in the Gaza Strip.

Through the activities:

Activity 2.1: Assess damages, rehabilitate, and upgrade damaged Khan Younis Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The Khan Younis Water Treatment Plant in Gaza is a critical facility serving the population of Khan Younis Governorate. Recent assessments and coordination with local authorities confirm that the plant remains accessible and is integrated into the humanitarian and emergency corridor, ensuring its important role in the ongoing response efforts. The plant is essential for treating wastewater to protect the health of 915,000 residents and IDPs currently living under unsanitary and contamination conditions in Khan Younis area. These challenges are exacerbated by the deteriorating state of the local water supply infrastructure. By treating wastewater, the plant helps reduce pollution, safeguard the environment, and mitigate public health risks, making it a crucial asset for both daily life and the overall humanitarian and emergency response in Gaza.
Key steps include:

- Conducting site visits to assess the damages to the plant and all its associated components and facilities including structural, mechanical, electrical, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, and operational damages in the affected treatment units,

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pressure pipelines, pumping system, infiltration basins, and solar energy system (UNDP hired technical consultancy firm to complete this task).
- Providing the plant's design and tender documents to rehabilitate damages to the plant and its components and upgrading them as per original design incorporating any modern technologies and optimize the use of renewable energy sources by reconstructing the destroyed solar power system, alongside the plant's diesel generators. (UNDP hired the same technical consultancy firm mentioned above to complete this task).
- Procuring and installing necessary equipment, including pumps, mixers, diffusers, motors, parts of air blowers and electrical and control panels, to restore and enhance treatment capacity.
- Rehabilitating damaged infrastructure, such as treatment basins and tanks, pipelines, to ensure full operational functionality.
- Providing on-site training to the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) staff for effective operation and maintenance of the upgraded plant. (In line with output 3)

Activity 2.2: Assess damages and rehabilitate 40 kilometres of damaged wastewater network in inhabited zones.

This activity addresses the urgent need to repair wastewater collection systems to prevent sewage overflow and environmental contamination in densely populated areas across the Gaza Strip. This initiative will prevent further contamination of the local water aquifer, sea water, reduce the burden on existing treatment facilities, and support sustainable water access for the population. It complements ongoing efforts to treat wastewater at the Khan Younis plant, helping to close the loop in water management and contributing to the long-term goal of improving water quality, public health, and environmental sustainability in the Gaza Strip. Key steps include:
- Conducting a comprehensive assessment to map damages in wastewater pipelines, collection facilities, and pumping stations.
- Replacing or repairing damaged pipelines using durable materials ensuring proper sealing and leak prevention.
- Replacing or rehabilitating manholes, and other components critical to the collection network's functionality.
- Testing the rehabilitated system for leaks, pressure capacity, and operational performance to ensure long-term reliability.

Activity 2.3 Assess damages and rehabilitate and upgrade 6 damaged wastewater pumping stations.
Linked to the above activity, this activity addresses the urgent need to repair wastewater collection and disposal systems to prevent sewage overflow and environmental contamination in densely populated areas across the Gaza Strip. This initiative will prevent further contamination of the local water aquifer, seawater, reduce the burden on existing treatment facilities, and support sustainable water access for the population. Key steps include:
- Identifying with PWA and CMWU the targeted pumping stations based on population needs, and operational needs of the wastewater system.
- Assessing the structural, mechanical and electrical damages to pumping stations.
- Rehabilitating water pumping stations including repairing or replacing structural mechanical and electrical elements.
- Installing backup power solutions such as diesel generators to ensure continuous operation during power outages.

Output 3: Enhanced institutional and operational capacities of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) for efficient and sustainable management of water and wastewater services in the Gaza Strip.

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Through the activities:

Activity 3.1: Enhance the institutional and management capacities of PWA and CMWU for damage assessment, emergency, early recovery response, and rehabilitation of water and wastewater infrastructure.

This activity focuses on building the institutional capacities of key stakeholders for effective water and wastewater management during crises and recovery phases. Key steps include:

- Establishing a **dedicated crisis information management system** to monitor, document, and coordinate emergency and recovery operations, ensuring real-time data sharing and informed decision-making.
- Engaging consultancy services to conduct **damage assessments, feasibility studies, and master planning** for the rehabilitation and upgrading of water and wastewater infrastructure.
- Designing and supervising the implementation of priority projects for the restoration of damaged facilities, with a focus on sustainable and climate-resilient solutions.
- Conducting capacity-building workshops and technical training for PWA and CMWU staff to enhance their ability to assess damages, plan interventions, and oversee reconstruction.
- Develop targeted technical training programs to empower female staff within PWA and CMWU in damage assessment, planning, and rehabilitation roles.
- Include PSEA training as a mandatory component for all PWA and CMWU staff involved in damage assessment, emergency response, and rehabilitation activities.

Activity 3.2: Enhance the operational capacity of CMWU including training on disaster reduction and risk management, and operation and maintenance of water and wastewater infrastructure and facilities, provision of operation, maintenance and winterization equipment, provision of fuel and supply of 20 diesel generators to operate the water and wastewater facilities effectively.

This activity ensures that CMWU can efficiently operate and maintain water and wastewater systems under both normal and emergency conditions. Key steps include:

- Delivering targeted training programs on **disaster reduction, risk management**, and operational best practices to CMWU technical staff.
- Procuring and distributing essential **operation, maintenance, and winterization equipment**, including tools for repairing pipelines, clearing blockages, and maintaining treatment facilities.
- Providing a supply of **20 diesel generators** to ensure the uninterrupted operation of critical water and wastewater facilities during power outages.
- Allocating **emergency fuel reserves** to keep facilities operational during extended electricity shortages.
- Conducting hands-on training sessions for CMWU staff on the operation and maintenance of new equipment and technologies.
- Partner with local organizations to train CMWU staff on how to identify and mitigate risks of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), as well as integrate Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in water and wastewater service delivery.
- Provide training on integrating gender equality principles into all aspects of disaster response and service delivery.

By strengthening the skills of CMWU staff and equipping them with the necessary tools and resources, this initiative will enable a more efficient and effective response to water-related emergencies, particularly during high-demand periods or crises. The provision of fuel ensures the continuous operation of critical infrastructure, preventing service disruptions and mitigating the impact of power shortages or logistical challenges.

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Output 4: Increased community awareness and participation in the sustainable use of water resources and the safe management of wastewater, ensuring better public understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation practices**.**

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Activity 4.1: Conduct public awareness campaign on water issues and hygiene for affected population and IDPs.

Part of long-term support to the local community for recovery this activity focuses on improving public understanding of the critical challenges surrounding water scarcity and the importance of maintaining hygiene in emergency settings. The activity will be conducted through support of local partners to access the community directly. Where all community awareness activities will be carried out in a gender-responsive manner, as well as taking into consideration disability inclusion and accessibility. Key steps include:

- Designing and disseminating targeted communication materials, such as brochures, posters, videos, and messages, in Arabic languages to raise awareness about water conservation and hygiene practices. Ensuring inclusion of all community members - including women and girls, persons with disabilities, youth and the elderly; and ensuring workshops are carried out in an accessible / disability inclusive manner
- Dedicated awareness sessions for women and girls to address gender needs and concerns related to water and hygiene (e.g., addressing menstrual hygiene needs in a water-scarce context).
- Partnering with community leaders, local organizations, and schools to extend the campaign's reach to vulnerable groups, including displaced persons (IDPs), disabled, women, girls, elderly and youth to be carried out in a disability inclusive manner - taking necessary measures (incl. accessibility measures) to ensure engagement/inclusion of persons with disabilities.
- Organizing interactive awareness events, such as community gatherings, open discussions, and demonstrations, to foster understanding of proper hygiene practices, including handwashing, safe water storage, and wastewater management.
- Utilizing social media platforms and mobile networks to broadcast key messages for a wider audience taking into consideration accessibility (e.g., Arabic subtitles and/or sign language interpretation included in awareness videos).

Activity 4.2: Conduct education sessions to increase the community participation on sustainable use of water resources and better understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation practices.

This activity ensures active community involvement in sustainable water management and sanitation practices and focuses on recovery process. Engaging communities in constructive education and awareness activities restores a sense of normalcy and purpose, offering a coping mechanism for displaced populations facing traumatic conditions. Key steps include:

- Organizing educational workshops in schools, community centres, and temporary shelter and settlements to provide practical knowledge on water conservation methods, such as rainwater harvesting and reducing water wastage including women, youths and persons with disability.
- Training community members to serve as hygiene ambassadors, spreading awareness within their neighborhoods and IDP settlements.
- Creating age-appropriate materials, presentations, and manuals, to engage children in learning about sustainable practices and ensuring material is developed and used in an accessible / disability inclusive manner, to ensure inclusion of children with disabilities.
- Conducting feedback sessions to understand community-specific challenges and adapt awareness programs accordingly including feedback sessions to be carried out in a gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive manner - ensuring engagement / inclusion of women as well as persons with disabilities.
- Facilitating collaborative forums where community members from different groups such as women, youths, persons with disability and the elderly can share ideas, concerns, and solutions regarding water management and hygiene practices.

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Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

- The programme will adopt UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) to achieve the intended results. Under this modality, UNDP takes full responsibility for implementation, management, and achievement of project objectives and expected results. A project management unit (PMU) will be established, under the overall guidance and oversight of UNDP/PAPP Programme Analyst. In addition, UNDP/PAPP's Business Services Support Center (BSSC), finance and procurement, and RBM teams will provide multi-dimensional support to the project team as needed.

- The UNDP/PAPP's PMU will be working in close cooperation with the concerned national and local stakeholders, particularly the PWA, CMWU, Local Government Units (LGUs), WASH cluster and the Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources (PENRA), and the Private Sector to deliver the intended results of the project while ensuring national ownership and sustainability. The project will be overseen by a Project Board, comprising the donor (as senior supplier), the PWA, CMWU (as senior beneficiaries), and UNDP/PAPP (as executive/implementing agency). The Project Board will meet quarterly to assess the performance of the project, make correction if any and approve any revision of the project work-plan.

Table 1: Project Budget

Proposed Outputs	Cost Estimates (US$)
Output 1: Increased production and supply of safe and adequate drinking water to the affected population in the Gaza Strip, with a focus on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups.	63,799,755.99
Output 2: Improved functionality of wastewater collection and treatment systems, ensuring safe and sustainable wastewater management for communities in the Gaza Strip.	41,265,200.68
Output 3: Enhanced institutional and operational capacities of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) to ensure efficient, resilient, and sustainable management of water and wastewater services in the Gaza Strip.	19,899,323.93
Output 4: Increased community awareness and participation in the sustainable use of water resources and the safe management of wastewater, ensuring better public understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation practices.	760,685.42
Evaluation *(as relevant)*	Included in the budget of each activity as seen in the breakdown of Multi-Year Work Plan & Budget
Total of Activities	**125,724,966.02**
PIU Costs (US$)	Detailed in the budget of each activity as seen in the breakdown of Multi-Year Work Plan & Budget
General Management Support (8%)	10,057,997.28
Grand TOTAL	**135,782,963.30**

Partnerships

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- UNDP/PAPP has been actively engaging and coordinating with relevant national partners (namely PWA) throughout the project design and planning phase and will continue to do so throughout the whole project cycle. Close consultation and collaboration with relevant local service providers and local authorities, as well as with PWA, CMWU, PENRA and GEDCO, will also be ensured. Moreover, UNDP/PAPP intends to undertake regular consultations and knowledge-sharing with all relevant WASH stakeholders, to foster up-take of good practices and lessons learnt throughout the implementation of the project.

Roles and responsibilities:

1. UNDP:

- Agree with PWA, CMWU, LGUs, PENRA and any concerned partner on various interventions.
- Undertake the procurement of civil works and goods, according to UNDP procurement rules and regulations.
- Select and agree with local NGOs for site distribution of trucked water.
- Monitor the fuel supply, distribution and use for trucked water, operating various facilities, contractors and private sector.
- Make the access coordination for the management and technical staff to various working sites including the KY WWTP site.
- Make detailed assessment for the needs to rehabilitate the KYWWTP.
- Conduct site visits to review the site conditions of the selected water and wastewater networks and facilities.
- Carry out quality assurance, as entity ultimately responsible and accountable for delivering the planned results, in close coordination with the relevant partners and stakeholders.
- Procure, supply and hand over the implemented project, plants, machinery and equipment including desalination plants, solar energy systems, generators, pumps, etc. and assuring their intended use for the water service.
- Scale up the proposed various interventions, if new funding is received.

2. Palestinian Water Authorities (PWA):

- PWA, as the sector planner and policymaker, will be responsible for identifying the water and wastewater networks and facilities for rehabilitation and upgrading.
- It will identify the filling points including the Mekorot lines for the supply of water for the water trucking output.
- Oversee the water service delivery to the targeted IDPs in collaboration with the operators.
- Support providing fuel for the water trucks carrying out the water trucking activity and for the rehabilitation of other networks and facilities as deem necessary.
- Support coordination for the COGAT for the entry of the equipment and goods needed to complete the programme.
- Participate in the handing over of the projects.

3. The Coastal Municipalities Water Utility

- As service provider and final operator of projects and facilities, CMWU will be fully responsible for project management, operation and maintenance after construction and commissioning.
- Support coordination for the COGAT for the entry of the equipment and goods needed to complete the programme.
- Participate in the handing over of the projects.

4. Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA):

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- Provide technical support to PIUs and consult on materials to be used for the interventions.
- Coordinate with UNDP, partners and the contractor for the connection of the KY WWTP to the GEDCO national network.
- Make the necessary coordination for the entry of solar panels and other electrical equipment and components into Gaza through COGAT.
- Participate in the handing over of the projects.

5. Local Government Units (LGUs)

- LGUs, as the public water service providers, will support operating and safeguarding the installed water wells, desalination plants, atmospheric water generators, pumping stations, and other related facilities.
- Help in accessing the water and wastewater facilities and cooperate in preparing the rehabilitation scope of works.
- Support ensuring the systems of the water production and wastewater treatment are operational.
- Help in identifying the IDPs centers and shelters for the water trucking services.

6. Private sector:

- Private sector contractors will carry out the rehabilitation activities identified for the targeted water and wastewater networks and facilities.
- The private sector will facilitate the leasing of local water tankers, machinery and equipment to supply and transport drinking water to communities and IDPs.

7. Coordination with the WASH Cluster

- UNDP/PAPP will continue to actively engage with and participate in the WASH Cluster, with a view to ensure coordination with all relevant actors and complementarity with other ongoing and/or planned humanitarian and early recovery interventions focused on water production and supply and wastewater collection and treatment.
- Facilitates coordination with all WASH stakeholders, ensuring project alignment with other ongoing humanitarian interventions and knowledge-sharing of best practices.
- UNDP/PAPP actively engages with the WASH Cluster to avoid duplication, and foster integration of lessons learned across projects in Gaza and other affected areas

Risks and Assumptions

Building on the do-no-harm approach and conflict sensitivity adopted by UNDP throughout the programme/project cycle, and in the likely scenario of a protracted, complex and volatile crisis, the project must be flexible, responsive and risk-based in addressing the basic human needs of the targeted communities and support early recovery. An agile management response will ensure a coherent delivery, backed by strong quality assurance and oversight arrangements.

UNDP/PAPP's risk management strategy entails proactive identification and management of risks, including operational risks related to programme implementation under a volatile political and security situation, as well as restrictions on access and movement of staff, goods, and materials. Given the high level of situational risk and complexity in the Gaza Strip, UNDP/PAPP is also establishing dedicated **risk management capacities** to further strengthen mechanisms at various levels for effective management of risks. Based on an UNDP/PAPP's Adaptive Risk Management and Mitigation Strategy, these additional specialized capacities – together with the risk management capacities already in the Project Management Team/Unit – will help ensure project is

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delivered with the highest standards of conflict sensitivity; human rights/gender considerations; fiduciary accountability; as well as compliance with social and environmental standards.

RISKS	LIKELIHOOD (low/med/high)	MITIGATION STRATEGY	RISK INFLUENCE (low/med/high)
Contextual Risks: Risks of state failure, return to conflict, development failure, humanitarian crisis. Factors over which external actors have limited control.			
Further deterioration of the security situation/ military escalation may impede implementation of project activities as planned.	High	Regular monitoring of the security situation and security developments, to identify immediate risks and adopt mitigation measures in an agile way. Security and contingency planning of UNDP, as well as of implementing partners. Implementation through local partners. If needed, temporary suspension of activities during the height of hostilities, followed by negotiation with counterparts and donors on necessary adaptations of initial work plan.	High
Programmatic risks (as per the Results matrix): Main risks of failure to achieve Project aims and objectives. Also Risk of causing harm through intervention.			
Access of required water and wastewater materials machinery, equipment, desalination units, generators, solar panels, atmospheric water generators, pumps, mechanical and electrical parts, fittings and accessories and/or other required material/equipment into the Gaza Strip is delayed by entry restrictions and approval processes.	High	Involvement of the Senior Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance, Recovery and Reconstruction, as well as the UN – the Resident Coordinator (RC)/ Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), and regular coordination with the WASH Cluster. Continue coordination with COGAT to follow-up on approval requests submitted and address any issues that might emerge. UN, Government of Palestine, and donor advocacy vis-a-vis Israeli authorities to ease access restrictions for programme and projects operations. Implementation through local partners and use of locally available resources. Deployment of monitoring mechanism to ensure and demonstrate the proper use of the shelters for the intended purposes.	High

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Gender inequalities further deepened, as well as risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).	High	Ensure implementation of UNDP/PAPP's strategy for women's rights/empowerment and gender equality. Prioritization of vulnerable women-headed households for the shelter and housing interventions. Engagement at community and household-level, carried out through relevant local implementing partners throughout project implementation, integrates GBV and PSEA prevention and awareness. Ensure UNDP's Implementing Partners and contractors are informed and aware of UNDP's zero tolerance policy against sexual misconduct, and contractual requirement/clause on PSEA. Ensure targeted communities/beneficiaries are informed about UNDP's mechanisms/channels for reporting incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), as well as of survivor-cantered assistance offered by relevant local actors and members of the oPt PSEA Network (e.g., SAWA Helpline).	High
Institutional risks: Risks to the Fund/ Implementing Partner, e.g. security, fiduciary failure, reputational loss, domestic political damage.			
Resources are not used in a transparent and accountable manner.	Low	Fully follow and implement UNDP rules and regulation. Publishing of information on the transparency dashboard.	High
Risk to staff security Risk of Project staff being killed, abducted, injured or otherwise harmed by working in a hazardous environment.			

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Risk to staff safety and security during movement in/to critical areas throughout project implementation	Medium	The project is implemented in line with overall UNDP risk management plan for staff and project implementation, as well as in compliance with UN security rules. Staff wellbeing and safety are key priority for UNDP, with staff security is monitored by the existing systems of UNDP and UNDSS. Potential threats will be managed in line with the required mitigation measures – including continued coordination with relevant Israeli authorities to obtain and/or confirm deconfliction on UNDP's shelter/office and project sites.	High

Stakeholder *Engagement*

UNDP/PAPP has been actively engaging and coordinating with relevant national partners (namely PWA and CMWU) throughout the programme/ projects design and planning phase and will continue to do so throughout the whole projects cycle. Close consultation and collaboration with relevant local service providers and local authorities, as well as with local authority and units, PENRA and GEDCO, will also be ensured. Moreover, UNDP/PAPP intends to undertake regular consultations and knowledge-sharing with all relevant WASH stakeholders, to foster up-take of good practices and lessons learnt throughout the implementation of the project.

In addition, UNDP/PAPP will continue to actively engage with and participate in the WASH Cluster, with a view to ensure coordination with all relevant actors and complementarity with other ongoing and/or planned humanitarian, emergency, early recovery and recovery, and the reconstruction interventions focused on water production and supply, and wastewater collection and treatment.

- *Target Groups:*

    a. Throughout trucking safe drinking water, commissioning small-scale mobile solar-powered brackish and seawater desalination plants, providing portable medium and small-scale solar-powered atmospheric water generators, rehabilitating and refunctioning damaged infrastructure and facilities; water wells, water networks, tanks and pumping stations, about 500,000 affected and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Gaza Strip will be enabled access to safe drinking water.

    b. The Khan Younis Waste Water Treatment Plant (KY WWTP) prioritized for immediate support to protect public health and mitigate the risk of serious wastewater pollution affecting more than 915,000 residents and IDPs currently living under unsanitary conditions in Khan Younis area.

Knowledge

UNDP/PAPP will leverage and build on its solid experience, know-how and lessons learnt from crisis response and early recovery efforts carried out after previous escalations of hostilities in the Gaza Strip. Good practices and lessons learnt from the implementation of this proposed intervention will be identified and adequately documented internally, with a view to inform and feed into future related interventions, as well as early recovery to longer-term reconstruction programming.

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The main knowledge product will be the detailed damages assessment carried out by a special consultant to determine the detailed needs for the KYWWTP to build forward better and re-energize the plant to operate on renewable solar energy and be able to upgrade by donors' contributions.

On the other hand, the desalination units will an innovative approach of operating the full unit by a hybrid system of solar energy and diesel generators will the most up to date technology. The operation and maintenance know-how will be transferred to the operators and engineers who will be responsible for the operation of the units.

Taking advantage of innovative new technologies by providing medium and small size solar-powered mobile atmospheric water generators to contribute to solving the problem of drinking water scarcity for the most affected displaced persons, with a focus on most marginalized and disadvantaged groups. By that, new technology will be introduced to the Gaza Strip, and the operation and maintenance know-how will be transferred to the operators and engineers who will be responsible for the operation of the units, as well as to the private sector who will scale up using these technologies with high opportunities for creating new job opportunities.

Video clips will be produced to cope with the different stages of the implementation of the interventions as well as capturing stories from the beneficiaries.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

- Collaborating closely with the PWA, CMWU, PENRA, and LGUs to integrate the projects into national water and energy recovery and management frameworks.
- Comprehensive training for local operators and engineers on maintenance, operation, and cost-recovery methods for the new desalination units and renewable energy systems to foster local ownership and self-reliance.
- Gradual handover processes will be put in place, involving local authorities and operators to manage facilities independently, backed by clear guidelines and monitoring support from UNDP for an initial period.
- The incorporation of a solar power system ensures reduced operational costs for the KYWWTP, with the initial operating costs funded for two years while capacity-building for local management is undertaken to handle the ongoing operational budget.
- Due to high community and IDPs demand for the water and wastewater services, and with initial estimation for the damages of the water and wastewater sector of more than US$ 500 million, the proposed various interventions can be scaled up, if new funding is received.

Exit Strategy

The exit strategy for the project is structured to ensure the sustainability of water and sanitation services post-intervention and the long-term resilience of the impacted community. This multiyear project, spanning over three years, is designed to strengthen local governance by training and building the capacity of government institutions and staff. Its primary aim is to ensure a smooth handover to the government by the end of the project, enabling them to independently manage and sustain operations. Through strategic capacity-building initiatives, the project focuses on empowering local authorities to take ownership, improve service delivery, and establish resilient systems that can support long-term development and stability.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

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This strategy is designed to deliver maximum impact with the available resources which are aligned with best practices in similar interventions. These measures ensure optimal resource use, reduce duplication, and enhance sustainability in Gaza's challenging context. Key strategies include:

- Theory of Change Analysis has guided the selection of activities, helping to prioritize high-impact interventions like potable water supply and distribution and the installation of renewable energy-supported desalination units, rehabilitation of water networks and facilities as well as wastewater collection and treatment. This structured analysis has also identified critical factors for achieving the outcome: safe, sustainable water access, and safe and sustainable wastewater management. Given the war-damaged infrastructure, the interventions focus on emergency needs while building longer-term resilience through renewable energy and sustainable water sources, new technologies of atmospheric water generation, maximizing results with available resources.

- The program adopts a portfolio management approach that promotes learning and integrates complementary activities under a unified framework. By managing WASH-related activities as interconnected components—potable water trucking, desalination units, solar-powered wastewater treatment facilities, atmospheric water generators—the program creates synergies across these outputs. This interconnected approach reduces costs associated with setup, management, and logistics by utilizing shared human resources, technology, and oversight mechanisms, driving efficiency while improving service continuity.

- Cost-effectiveness is further enhanced through collaborative operations with key partners. By working with the PWA, CMWU, PENRA, and local contractors, UNDP/PAPP will benefit from established expertise, operational assets, and access to localized insights. Joint monitoring, and knowledge-sharing with the WASH cluster and relevant stakeholders are expected to reduce redundancy and streamline implementation, encouraging an environment for best practices and lessons learned.

Project Management

The project will adopt UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) to achieve the intended results. Under this modality, UNDP takes full responsibility for implementation, management, and achievement of project objectives and expected results. A project management unit (PMU) will be established, under the overall guidance and oversight of UNDP/PAPP Programme Analyst. The PMU will consist of Portfolio Manager, Project Managers, who will be responsible for the day-to-day management, WASH and site engineers and renewable energy site engineers. In addition, UNDP/PAPP's Business Services Support Center (BSSC), finance and procurement, and RBM teams will provide multi-dimensional support to the project team as needed.

The UNDP/PAPP's Project Management Unit (PMU) will be working in close cooperation with the concerned national and local stakeholders, particularly the PWA, CMWU and PENRA, to deliver the intended results of the project while ensuring national ownership and sustainability.

The project will be overseen by a Project Board, comprising the donor (as senior supplier), the PWA and CMWU (as senior beneficiaries), and UNDP/PAPP (as executive/implementing agency). The Project Board will meet quarterly to assess the performance of the project, make correction if any and approve any revision of the project work-plan.

The project will be implemented according to the UNDP Direct Implementation Modality, under which:

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)
2. UNDP agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds 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

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by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via: hthttp://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Consistent with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).
4. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

Reporting, Evaluation and Audits

UNDP will undertake monitoring and reporting of project activities in accordance with its Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP) for Project Management.

- Project Audit: The contribution shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures as per the financial regulations, rules, policies, and procedures of UNDP.
- Reporting: UNDP/PAPP will provide semi-annual progress reports and the final reports, summarizing the project activities, progress, and achievements, as well as financial data.
- Financial Report: The semi-annual reports will include the financial report.
- Post-project evaluation: Evaluation is conducted in accordance with the UNDP Evaluation Policy.

Visibility and Communication

UNDP/PAPP will work in close coordination with the national partners in promoting donor's visibility through the following modalities:

- All project activities will include the donors' logos, and all training will be conducted under the patronage of the donor.
- Press releases and newspaper articles will be published in the Palestinian media and newspapers outlining the results of the project and donor's contribution.
- Production of project fact sheets to be published on UNDP/PAPP official website, in addition to success stories and imagery documentation.

The project's visibility plan will consider show casing the donors' aid and generate local and global awareness of their significant contribution to the project, particularly within the target context of the interventions. The project will ensure that its communication materials adhere to UNDP's commitment to gender equality and inclusivity.

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The project will employ the following strategies to ensure effective visibility:

Public Acknowledgment: the donor will be prominently acknowledged in all project communication materials. This includes displaying their logo and adhering to their branding guidelines consistently across various communication channels. By acknowledging their support, the project will raise awareness and recognition of their involvement.

Joint Communication: UNDP/PAPP communication and project teams will collaborate closely with the donor to develop joint communication materials such as press releases, feature stories, online materials, etc. These materials will highlight the partnership, emphasizing the positive outcomes and impact of their support. This approach will leverage the donor reputation and credibility to increase visibility and attract potential partners and donors.

Videos and Visual Features: The project will share compelling videos and feature stories that demonstrate the tangible impact of the funding. These narratives will showcase how their contribution has improved water and wastewater management sectors, and they will be presented using engaging storytelling techniques, testimonials, and visual elements. By highlighting these success stories, the project aims to generate interest in donor involvement and inspire others to support similar early recovery initiatives.

Media Outreach and Online Presence: A comprehensive media outreach plan will be implemented to secure coverage in local, national, and international media outlets. The project will pitch stories and arrange interviews that highlight the donor pivotal role in supporting the project. In addition, UNDP/PAPP, Regional Office and HQ digital platforms and social media channels will be utilized to amplify the donor visibility. Regular updates on UNDP/PAPP website and social media accounts will provide information about the donor involvement, mission, and the impact of their support, reaching a broader audience and engaging stakeholders interested in early recovery initiatives.

Partnership Promotion: The project will actively promote the partnership between the donor, UNDP, and other stakeholders involved in the project. By showcasing the value of collaborative efforts in achieving the project goals, the project aims to inspire other organizations, donors, and stakeholders to engage in similar partnerships for early recovery initiatives. Emphasizing the joint commitment and collective impact will further enhance the donor visibility and its position as a key partner in the project.

Security Arrangements

UNDP and in coordination with UNDSS will provide security update on daily basis for all staff. UNDP will coordinate with UNMASS to check and clear the sites from any war remnants before starting any site visit or site activities.

UNDP shall coordinate with mine action partners in order to risk access sites for the presence of explosive ordinance. UNDP will also conduct Explosive Ordnance Risk Education (EORE) for staff involved.

The responsibility for the safety and security of UNDP staff and its personnel and property rests with the UNDP. UNDP shall put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the Gaza Strip; assume all risks and liabilities related to the UNDP 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. As

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a result, the security cost to the project is considered in the project budget. UNDP will provide staff with all required security and safety PPEs.

Project Contingency Plan

UNDP will carry out the required coordination with all partners and concerned authorities for the materials entry.

Reference to the detailed Risk Management Matrix; and in case of inability to enter the required construction materials and equipment to the Gaza Strip due to political constrains; UNDP, PWA and CMWU shall agree upon a contingency plan to be undertaken under a worst-case scenario aiming to support the targeted beneficiaries.

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V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[11]

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: **UNSDCF Outcome 4:** Palestinians have better access to and management of natural and cultural resources, higher resilience, and adaptation to climate change and more sustainable food systems **UNDP's PPF Outcome 3:** Improved sustainable and climate resilient management of and equitable access to natural resources, including renewable energy **PPF Output 3.2:** Enhanced capacities of local government institutions in better water and wastewater management (SP IRRF: 4.1/ 4.1.1)
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: ***SDG 6.2.1.1*** *Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services* ***SDG 7.b.1*** *Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)*
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: **SP Output 4.1** Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods IRRF 4.1.1 Number of people directly benefitting from initiatives to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources
Project title and Quantum Project Number: Gaza Emergency Water and Wastewater Response Project Number 01003571

EXPECTED RESULTS	RESULTS INDICATORS[12]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
Outcome: **Improved access to safe drinking water and wastewater services to the affected populations, including IDPs, in the Gaza Strip**	*1. Number of people accessed safe water supplies (potable and drinking water) (disaggregated by sex)*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*100,000 (50% female, 50% male)*	*300,000 (50% female, 50% male)*	500,000 *(50% female, 50% male)*	*500,000 (50% female, 50% male)*	*Surveys and field monitoring.* ***Risks:*** *Conflict-related access constraints, population displacement, or damaged infrastructure delaying service delivery.*

[11] UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

[12] It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

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EXPECTED RESULTS	RESULTS INDICATORS[12]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
	2. Number of people accessed wastewater collection and treatment services (disaggregated by sex)	*UNDP*	0	2024	*100,000 (50% female, 50% male)*	*200,000 (50% female, 50% male)*	300,000 *(50% female, 50% male)*	*300,000 (50% female, 50% male)*	*Surveys and monitoring data.* ***Risks:*** *Inadequate funding for wastewater rehabilitation, security risks delaying implementation, or technical challenges with infrastructure.*
Output 1 ***Increased supply and production of safe drinking water to the affected population, especially IDPs, in the Gaza Strip***	*1.1 Number of cubic meters (m3) of safe drinking water trucked daily to IDPs and affected population (Disaggregated by source of water)*	*UNDP*	0 m3	2024	*587,500 m3*	770,000 m3	770,000 m3	*770,000 m3*	*Daily monitoring of amount delivered. Quarter progress reports, and final completion report.*
	1.2 Number of solar-powered brackish water desalination units installed and operational	*UNDP*	*0*	2024	*20*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*Installation and commissioning reports. Quarter progress reports, and final completion report.*
	1.3 Number of solar powered seawater desalination units installed and operational	*UNDP*	0	2024	*10*	*20*	*20*	*20*	*Installation and commissioning reports. Quarter progress reports, and final completion report.*

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EXPECTED RESULTS	RESULTS INDICATORS[12]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
	1.4 Number of solar-powered mobile Atmospheric Water Generators (AWGs) supplied	*UNDP*	0	2024	*20 (medium) 300(small)*	*50 (medium) 1300(small)*	*100(medium) 1,900(small)*	*100 (medium) 1900(small)*	*Installation and commissioning reports. Quarter progress reports, and final completion report.*
	1.5 Length of damaged municipal water supply pipes assessed and rehabilitated (measured in kilometres)	*UNDP*	0 km	2024	*20*	*30*	*30*	*30*	*Quarter progress reports, and final completion report.*
	1.6 Number of damaged municipal water wells assessed, rehabilitated, and upgraded	*UNDP*	0 unit	2024	*5*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*Quarter progress reports, and final completion report.*
	1.7 Number of damaged municipal water tanks assessed, rehabilitated, and upgraded	*UNDP*	0 unit	2024	1	2	*2*	2	*Quarter progress reports, and final completion report.*
	1.8 Number of damaged municipal booster pumping stations assessed, rehabilitated, and upgraded	*UNDP*	0 unit	2024	1	2	*2*	2	*Quarter progress reports, and final completion report.*
Output 2 Improved functionality of wastewater collection and treatment systems, ensuring safe and sustainable	*2.1 Number of damaged wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) assessed, rehabilitated, and upgraded (Khan Younis)*	*UNDP*	0	2024	*0*	1 WWTP	1 WWTP	1 WWTP	*Quarter progress reports, and final completion report.*
	2.2 Length of damaged wastewater networks assessed and rehabilitated (measured in kilometres)	*UNDP*	*0 km*	2024	*15*	*30*	*40*	*40*	*Quarter progress reports, and final completion report.*

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EXPECTED RESULTS	RESULTS INDICATORS[12]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
wastewater management for communities in the Gaza Strip.	*2.3 Number of damaged wastewater pumping stations assessed, rehabilitated, and upgraded*	*UNDP*	*0*	2024	*2*	*4*	*6*	*6*	*Quarter progress reports, and final completion report.*
Output 3: Enhanced institutional and operational capacities of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) for efficient and sustainable management of water and wastewater services in the Gaza Strip.	*3.3 Number of damage assessment of water and wastewater facilities conducted by PWA and CMWU to inform planning of emergency early recovery and reconstruction.*	*UNDP*	*0*	*2024*	*1 damage assessment*	*2 damage assessment*	*2 damage assessments*	*2 damage assessments*	*Monitoring Reports, PWA assessment reports. Final completion report.*
	3.2 Number of crisis information management system established by PWA	*UNDP*	*0*	2024	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*Monitoring reports, PWA reports. Final completion report.*
	3.3 Number consultancy services to support technical reviews, design and implementation of environmental and social safeguards, feasibility studies, master plans, design and supervision for rehabilitation and upgrading of water and wastewater infrastructures and facilities.	*UNDP*	*0*	*2024*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*Monitoring reports, PWA reports. Final completion report.* .
	3.4 Number of crisis information management system established by CMWU	*UNDP*	*0*	2024	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*Monitoring reports, CMWU reports. Final completion report.*
	3.5 Number of operation, maintenance, and winterization vehicles and equipment provided	*UNDP*	*0 unit*	2024	*15*	*30*	*50*	*50*	*Monitoring and delivery records. CMWU reports.*

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EXPECTED RESULTS	RESULTS INDICATORS[12]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
									Progress reports, and final completion report.
	3.6 Amount of fuel provided to operate the water and wastewater facilities, vehicles, and equipment	*UNDP*	*0 m3*	*2024*	*500m3*	*1,000 m3*	*1,500 m3*	*1,500 m3*	*Fuel monitoring and delivery records and operational reports showing the quantity of fuel distributed for facilities and vehicles use. PWA and CMWU reports. Progress reports, and final completion report.*
	3.7 Number of diesel generators supplied to operate water and wastewater facilities	*UNDP*	*0 units*	*2024*	*10*	*20*	*20*	*20 units*	*Monitoring and delivery reports, PWA and CMWU reports. Progress reports, and final completion report.*

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EXPECTED RESULTS	RESULTS INDICATORS[12]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	FINAL	
Output 4: Increased community awareness and participation in the sustainable use of water resources and the safe management of wastewater, ensuring better public understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation practices	*4.1 Number of community members (participating in awareness activities) reporting that the awareness workshops / activities i) improved their understanding of water management, sanitation and hygiene practices; and ii) responded to their specific concerns and needs related to water, sanitation and hygiene.*" Disaggregated by sex and by disability.	*UNDP*	*0*	*2024*	*750 persons (15 workshop, 50 persons per workshop) (45% female, 45% male, 10% persons with disabilities)*	*1,500 persons (30 workshop, 50 persons per workshop) 45% female, 45% male, 10% persons with disabilities)*	*1,500 persons (30 workshop, 50 persons per workshop) 45% female, 45% male, 10% persons with disabilities)*	*1,500 Persons (30 workshop, 50 persons per workshop) 45% female, 45% male, 10% persons with disabilities)*	*Workshop attendance logs, event reports.*
	4.2 Number of people take part in education sessions to increase community participation on sustainable use of water resources and better understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation practices.	*UNDP*	*0*	2024	*150 persons (15 education session, 10 persons per session) 45% female, 45% male, 10% persons with disabilities)*	*300 persons (30 education session, 10 persons per session) 45% female, 45% male, 10% persons with disabilities)*	*300 persons (30 education session, 10 persons per session) 45% female, 45% male, 10% persons with disabilities)*	*300 Persons (30 education session, 10 persons per session) 45% female, 45% male, 10% persons with disabilities)*	*Education session attendance logs, event reports.*
	4.3 Number and type of public awareness initiative targeting local communities, particularly women, carried out e.g. brochures, SMS messages, etc.	*UNDP*	*0*	2024	*50,000 brochures 100,000 SMS*	*100,000 brochures 200,000 SMS*	*150,000 brochures 300,000 SMS*	*150,000 brochures 300,000 SMS*	*Distribution logs and monitoring reports. Progress reports, and final completion report.*

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

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Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
	opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.		

Evaluation Plan[13]

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Mid-term or Final Evaluation will be carried out as part of PAPP's Gaza Early Recovery and Response Framework.						

[13] Optional, if needed

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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN [14][15]

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year US$						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET US$		
		Y1		Y2		Y3			Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount US$
		Quantity	Yearly Budget US$	Quantity	Yearly Budget US$	Quantity	Yearly Budget US$				
Output 1: Increased production and supply of safe and adequate drinking water to the affected population in the Gaza Strip, with a focus on internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups.	1.1 Trucking 1,800 cubic meters per day of safe drinking water from Mekorot source to IDPs and affected population.	1,800 m3/day	4,349,033.40	0	0.00		0.00	UNDP			**4,349,033.40**
	1.2 Trucking 450 cubic meters per day of safe drinking water from Mekorot source to IDPs and affected population.	450 m3/day	1,940,608.00	0	0.00		0.00	UNDP	World Bank		**1,940,608.00**
	1.3 Trucking 1,000 cubic meters per day of safe drinking water from Mekorot Source and Deir El Balah seawater desalination plant to IDPs and affected population.	500 m3/day	2,512,775.89	500 m3/day	2,512,775.89		0.00	UNDP			**5,025,551.77**
	1.4 Provide 10 solar powered brackish water desalination units with a capacity of around 250	10 units	5,666,667.00	0	0		0.00	UNDP	Kuwait		**5,666,667.00**

[14] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[15] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

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	cubic meters per day on municipal water sources.										
	1.5 Provide 20 solar powered brackish water desalination units with a capacity of around 50 cubic meters per day on municipal water sources.	10 units	1,833,942.13	10 units	1,833,942.13		0.00	UNDP			**3,667,884.25**
	1.6 Provide 20 solar powered seawater desalination units with a capacity of 20 cubic meters per day to serve IDPs residing in remote areas near the seashore.	10 units	1,910,942.13	10 units	1,910,942.13		0.00	UNDP			**3,821,884.25**
	1.7 Supply of 2,000 medium and small size solar-powered mobile Atmospheric Water Generators (AWGs) to provide safe drinking water to affected communities and IDPs	20+300 units	5,708,039.42	30+1000 units	11,384,039.42	50+600 units	11,395,039.42	UNDP			**28,487,118.25**
	1.8 Assess damages and rehabilitate 30 kilometers of damaged municipal water supply pipes in inhabited zones.	20 km	2,945,953.40	10 km	1,735,953.40		0.00	UNDP			**4,681,906.81**
	1.9 Assess damages, rehabilitate and upgrade 10 damaged municipal water wells.	5 units	1,503,942.13	5 units	1,503,942.13		0.00	UNDP			**3,007,884.25**
	1.10 Assess damages and rehabilitate 2 damaged municipal water tanks.	1 unit	787,804.51	1 unit	787,804.51		0.00	UNDP			**1,575,609.01**
	1.11 Assess damages, rehabilitate and upgrade 2 damaged municipal booster pumping stations.	1 unit	787,804.51	1 unit	787,804.51		0.00	UNDP			**1,575,609.01**

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	Sub-Total for Output 1										**63,799,755.99**
Output 2: Improved functionality of wastewater collection and treatment systems, ensuring safe and sustainable wastewater management for communities in the Gaza Strip.	2.1 Assess damages, rehabilitate and upgrade Khan Younis wastewater treatment plant.	1 unit	4,430,607.51	1 unit	11,750,686.41	1 unit	12,279,686.41	UNDP			**28,460,980.34**
	2.2 Assess damages and rehabilitate 40 kilometers of damaged wastewater networks in inhabited zones.	15 km	2,972,717.94	15 km	2,972,717.94	10 km	2,147,717.94	UNDP			**8,093,153.83**
	2.3 Assess damages, rehabilitate and upgrade 6 damaged wastewater pumping stations.	2 unit	1,570,355.51	2 unit	1,570,355.51	2 unit	1,570,355.51	UNDP			**4,711,066.52**
	Sub-Total for Output 2										**41,265,200.68**
Output 3: Enhanced institutional and operational capacities of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) to ensure efficient, resilient, and sustainable management of water and wastewater services in the Gaza Strip.	3.1 Enhance the institutional and management capacities of PWA and CMWU for damage assessment, emergency response, and rehabilitation of water and wastewater infrastructure.	LS	1,233,913.23	LS	1,013,913.23	LS	1,013,913.23	UNDP			**3,261,739.69**
	3.2: Enhance the operational capacity of CMWU including training on disaster reduction and risk management, and operation and maintenance of water and wastewater infrastructure and facilities, provision of operation, maintenance and winterization equipment, provision of fuel and supply of 20 diesel generators to	LS	4,935,211.41	LS	6,253,686.41	LS	5,448,686.41	UNDP			**16,637,584.24**

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	operate the water and wastewater facilities effectively.										
	Sub-Total for Output 3										**19,899,323.93**
Output 4: Increased community awareness and participation in the sustainable use of water resources and the safe management of wastewater, ensuring better public understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation practices.	4.1: Conduct public awareness campaign and education sessions on water issues and hygiene for affected population and IDPs. 4.2: Conduct education sessions to increase the community participation on sustainable use of water resources and better understanding of water conservation, hygiene, and sanitation practices.	LS	380,342.71	LS	380,342.71 363,842.71			UNDP			**760,685.42**
	Sub-Total for Output 4										**760,685.42**
Total for Outputs 1+ 2+3+4											**125,724,966.02**
Evaluation *(as relevant)*		Included in the budget of each activity as seen in the breakdown of the Multi-Year Work Plan & Budget.									
General Management Support (8%)											**10,057,997.28**
GRAND TOTAL											**135,782,963.30**

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VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP's Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (UNDP/PAPP) owes its origin to a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 December 1978, calling upon UNDP "to improve the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people".

In partnership with Palestinian institutions, civil society, communities and donors, UNDP/PAPP's goal is to empower the Palestinian People to establish a viable State that can realize the right to development for its people and support their socio-economic resilience. Since its establishment, UNDP/PAPP has delivered over USD 1.7 billion in development assistance to the Palestinian People and generated over 4 million workdays. As of 1 December 2024, UNDP/PAPP's oPt-wide presence includes 213 personnel - including 59 in the Gaza team, out of which 39 are currently based in Gaza.

UNDP/PAPP maintains its main office in East Jerusalem, a sub office in Gaza and a project office in Ramallah; in addition, UNDP/PAPP has smaller project workstations in the field.
UNDP/PAPP underwent a management structural review in which a transformation plan was completed and implemented in order to ensure the office structure is fit for purpose.
Roles and implementation responsibility by entities of your organization

As part of the preparatory measures, UNDP/PAPP has also enhanced capacities for the coordination of access of materials, goods and services to the Gaza Strip, including by bringing on board a dedicated Access Coordination Specialist. Since the onset of the war, UNDP/PAPP, alongside its partners, has been delivering critical assistance to the people in Gaza, demonstrating capacity to deliver with proven experience in coordinating closely with the relevant Israeli authorities, in particular COGAT. This coordination effort spans through the whole project cycle, including:

- Coordination with COGAT on the overall project strategy, outlining evidence-based needs and rationale for the interventions as well as requirements for implementation.
- Coordination and approval of COGAT for deconfliction of programming locations, staff shelter and office spaces and movements;
- Coordination and approval of COGAT for materials and goods for access to the Gaza Strip, including detailed technical specifications, overall quantity and timeframe.

UNDP/PAPP is already in close contact with COGAT on the overall project strategy. Dedicated approval processes for deconfliction of programming locations as well as approval of technical specifications, such as for the rubble removal, transfer of solid waste, transitional housing modules, are currently ongoing. UNDP/PAPP will keep the donor continuously informed of the evolving approval processes and adapt the timeline accordingly and as needed, in coordination with the donor.

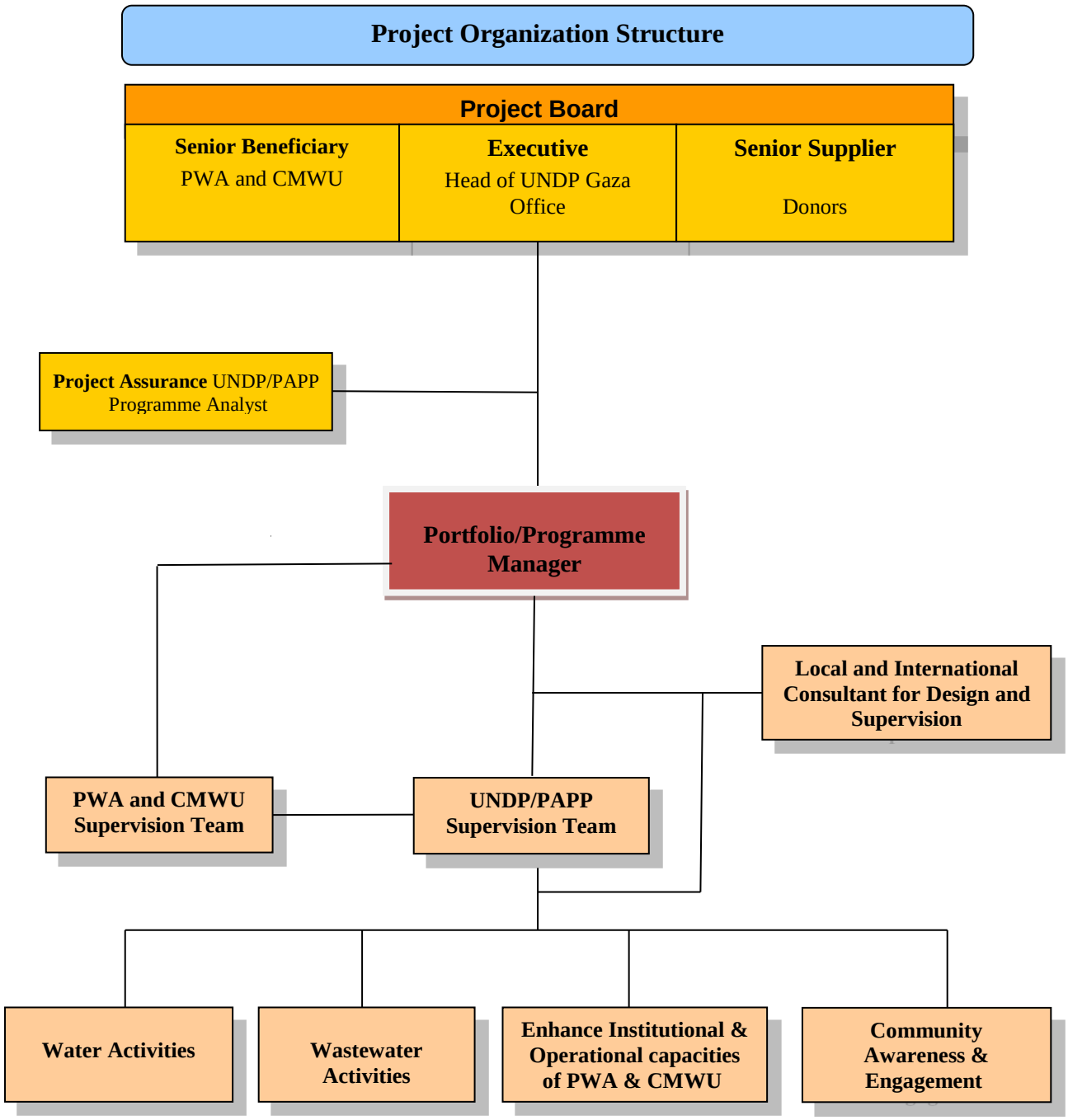
Considering COGAT approval is a pre-requisite for specific project activities, this will affect the project design as well as implementation schedule, location and modalities. Therefore, the specifics of the activities cannot be defined at this point and flexible project management, close coordination and open exchanges with the donor are a critical throughout the whole project, which is reflected in the set-up of the project organization structure and decision-making processes outlined below.

The project is designed as a multiyear initiative, with a team structure tailored to ensure effective management and execution throughout its duration. The specific team composition will be defined for each phase of the project and solidified once the activity is confirmed.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established and led by a Portfolio/ Programme Manager and accountable to the Project Board. The Portfolio/ Programme Manager will be responsible for leading and managing a team of projects managers, engineers and experts to do the work, and is accountable for implementing the project according to the established results framework. The project managers draw up the project plans that describe what the project team will actually be doing and when they expect to finish.

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The Project Management Unit is mainly composed of technical and administrative team supported by procurement, financial management, monitoring and quality assurance. The project will benefit from the established infrastructure of the UNDP infrastructure team in Gaza, especially in relation to procedures, systems, expertise and human power, which will significantly reduce the start-up and the running cost of the project. The general organizational structure for the project is shown in the below structure.



The Project Management Unit led by the Portfolio/ Programme Manager reports to the Project Board on regular basis, and is responsible to keep them informed of progress and highlighting any

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problems he/she can foresee. The Board in its turn approves project plans on annual basis and offers oversight using management by exception, which means that they intervene in project implementation when exceptions to the approved plan are deemed necessary.

- **The Project Team** is led by a Portfolio/ Programme Manager and accountable to the Project Board.
- **The Project Board/Advisory Group** provides overall strategic leadership, general policy and strategic guidance and oversight on the programme process and priorities. The Project Board will approve major strategic decision points within this project.
- **The Project Board** meets at least twice a year, and additional meetings may be convened as needed. The Board is comprised of representatives from the Government of Palestine, KfW/Government of Germany and UNDP. The terms of references for the Project Board will be agreed within the first three months of the project.
- **The Project Team is led by a Programme Manager and accountable to the Project Board. The project management team closely coordinates with the technical committee and shall provide the required progress reports the Project Board.**

Project evaluation and financial auditing will be conducted, in accordance to UNDP applicable policies and procedures, in annual basis or once during the project lifecycle.

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IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option b. Where the country has NOT signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)

The project document shall be the instrument envisaged and defined in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof, as "the Project Document".

This project will be implemented by UNDP/PAPP in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP (DIM)

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][16] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][17] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism , that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:

[16] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

[17] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

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a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
   i. 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;
   ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

b. 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 the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.
   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").
   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
   (i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
   (ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
   (iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
   (iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
   (v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such

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sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.
f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.
g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.
h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.
j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

   Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

   k. Option 2: Each responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that, where applicable, donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities which are the subject of the Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption or other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial

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irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

k. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
l. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
m. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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XI. ANNEXES

1. Project Quality Assurance Report

Quality Assurance– Design Template
Project: **Emergency and Recovery Support to Water Supply and Wastewater Management in the Gaza Strip**
Project No.: **01003571**
Related projects (if any):
Year of QA: 2024
QA Assessor:

Please provide evidence in support of each response.

Strategic

1. Does the project specify how it will contribute to higher level change through linkage to the programme's Theory of Change?	
☒	3: The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome level change and why the project's strategy will likely lead to this change. This analysis is backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context and includes assumptions and risks.
☐	2: The project is clearly linked to the programme's theory of change. It has a change pathway that explains how the project will contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy will likely lead to this change.
☐	1: The project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without an explicit link to the programme's theory of change.
	*Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the information icon for these cases.
	*Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The project integrates renewable energy solutions, climate-resilient designs, and stakeholder engagement to enhance access to clean water and sustainable wastewater management. It is aligned with UNSDCF Outcome 4 and UNDP's Strategic Plan, addressing environmental and social challenges. The design reflects evidence-based strategies aligned with the Gaza Rapid WASH Assessment.

2. Is the project aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan?	
☒	3: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan and adapts at least one Signature Solution. The project's RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. (all must be true)
☐	2: The project responds to at least one of the development settings as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project's RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. (both must be true)
☐	1: The project responds to a partner's identified need, but this need falls outside of the UNDP Strategic Plan. Also select this option if none of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF.
	*Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the information icon for these cases.
	*Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000

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	The project responds to the development settings in the Strategic Plan, particularly focusing on clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), gender equality (SDG 5), and climate action (SDG 13) and indicators integrated into the RRF to improve water supply systems, and enhancing institutional capacities.

3. Is the project linked to the programme outputs? (i.e., UNSDCF/CPD, RPD or Strategic Plan IRRF for strategic interventions not part of a programme)	
☒	YES
☐	NO
	***Note: Project QA cannot be approved by Project QA Approver when the response is "No".**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000* The project aligns with UNSDCF Outcome 4 and PPF Output 3.2, focusing on enhanced management of water and wastewater systems and improved resilience of local infrastructure in Gaza.

Relevant

4. Does the project identify target groups, and particularly those marginalized, vulnerable and left further behind (LNOB)	
☒	3: The LNOB target groups are clearly specified, prioritising discriminated, and marginalized groups left furthest behind, identified through a rigorous process based on evidence.
☐	2: The LNOB target groups are clearly specified, prioritizing groups left furthest behind.
☐	1: The LNOB target groups are not clearly specified.
	***Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1. Projects that build institutional capacity should still identify targeted groups to justify support.**
	***Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The projects include internally displaced persons (IDPs), women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities and prioritizes vulnerable groups by ensuring equitable access to water services and involving women in decision-making. Stakeholder engagement workshops ensure inclusion and responsiveness to LNOB principles. Engage with Female association groups and protection cluster throughout the process of project planning and implementation to help with hearing women's concerns voice.

5. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design?	
☒	3: Knowledge and lessons learned backed by credible evidence from sources such as evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and/or monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to justify the approach used by the project.
☐	2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources but have not been used to justify the approach selected.
☐	1: There is little, or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references made are anecdotal and not backed by evidence.
	***Note: Projects not contributing to a programme must have a project-specific Theory of Change. See alternative question under the information icon for these cases.**
	***Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000

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	The project builds on UNDP's experience in crisis response and early recovery, and previous work in water and wastewater sector in Gaza, employing strategies for renewable energy integration and stakeholder capacity building and lessons from Gaza Rapid WASH assessment.

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national / regional / global partners and other actors?	
☒	3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project, including identification of potential funding partners. It is clear how results achieved by partners will complement the project's intended results and a communication strategy is in place to communicate results and raise visibility vis-à-vis key partners. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. (all must be true)
☐	2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project, with unclear funding and communications strategies or plans.
☐	1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.
	***Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 UNDP has coordinated its water and wastewater projects with the WASH cluster, partnerships with local authorities, and a proven track record of delivering infrastructure and resilience projects in conflict-affected areas. The project already has potential funding partners identified such as World Bank, Saudia Arabia and Kuwait.

Principled

7. Does the project apply a human rights-based approach?	
☒	3: The project is guided by human rights and incorporates the principles of accountability, meaningful participation, and non-discrimination in the project's strategy. The project upholds the relevant international and national laws and standards. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)
☐	2: The project is guided by human rights by prioritizing accountability, meaningful participation and non-discrimination. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget. (both must be true)
☐	1: No evidence that the project is guided by human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered
	***Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The project ensures equitable access to water and treatment of wastewater plants in the designated areas of work and to allow for access to water in the long-term context of Gaza which has dire condition of water access and wastewater treatment.

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8. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design?	
☐	3: A participatory gender analysis has been conducted and results from this gender analysis inform the development challenge, strategy and expected results sections of the project document. Outputs and indicators of the results framework include explicit references to gender equality, and specific indicators measure and monitor results to ensure women are fully benefitting from the project. (all must be true)
☒	2: A basic gender analysis has been carried out and results from this analysis are scattered (i.e., fragmented and not consistent) across the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework may include some gender sensitive outputs and/or activities, but gender inequalities are not consistently integrated across each output. (all must be true)
☐	1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project's development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the gender inequalities have not been clearly identified and reflected in the project document.
	*****Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 Indicators in the Results Framework measure progress in gender equality, such as the inclusion of women in community decision-making and capacity-building programs. The project gender analysis is based on WASH Cluster "Household Level WASH & Protection Assessment in Gaza (October 2024)", Gaza Rapid WASH Assessment, and "A Gender Analysis of the Impact of the War in Gaza on Vital Services Essential to Women's and Girls' Health, Safety, and Dignity - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)"

9. Did the project support the resilience and sustainability of societies and/or ecosystems?	
☒	3: Credible evidence that the project addresses sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges, which are integrated in the project strategy and design. The project reflects the interconnections between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (all must be true)
☐	2: The project design integrates sustainability and resilience dimensions of development challenges. Relevant shocks, hazards and adverse social and environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, and relevant management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. (both must be true)
☐	1: Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered.
	*****Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 - The project integrates renewable energy, climate-resilient infrastructure, and stakeholder capacity building, addressing interconnected social, economic, and environmental challenges. - Solar-powered water systems reduce environmental impacts, and ensures sustainable access to water if no traditional form of energy is available - While wastewater treatment improvements protect public health and hygiene.

10. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of the preparation and dissemination of reports and communication materials; organization of events, workshops, or training; strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences; partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks; and global/regional projects with no country-level activities as well as Development

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Effectiveness projects and Institutional Effectiveness projects. [If yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, select all exemption criteria that apply.]	
☒	YES
☐	NO
☐	SESP not required because project consists solely of (Select all exemption criteria that apply)
	*Applicable only to option "SESP not required"
☐	1: Preparation and dissemination of reports, documents and communication materials
☒	2: Organization of an event, workshop, training
☐	3: Strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences
☒	4: Partnership coordination (including UN coordination) and management of networks
☒	5: Global/regional projects with no country level activities (e.g. knowledge management, inter-governmental processes)
☐	6: UNDP acting as Administrative Agent
☐	7: Development Effectiveness projects and Institutional Effectiveness projects
	*Note: Project QA cannot be approved by Project QA Approver when the response is "No".
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000* The SESP was conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks associated with the project. The assessment identified key risks, including access challenges in conflict zones and potential environmental pollution from wastewater. Mitigation measures were incorporated into the project design, such as renewable energy solutions, monitoring systems, and community engagement strategies. A completed SESP checklist has been uploaded for reference.

Management & Monitoring

11. Does the project have a strong results framework?	
☒	3: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the key expected development changes, each with credible data sources and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. (all must be true)
☐	2: The project's selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of target group focused, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. (all must be true)
☐	1: The project's selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators. (if any is true)
	*Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 SMART indicators, baselines, and targets are included, with gender-sensitive and LNOB-focused measures with outcomes such as increased access to clean water, improved wastewater management, capacity building for local authorities and awareness and educational sessions for communities.

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12. Is the project's governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including composition of the project board?	
☒	3: The project's governance mechanism is fully defined. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project board.) Project Board members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project board has been attached to the project document. (all must be true)
☐	2: The project's governance mechanism is defined; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The project document lists the most important responsibilities of the project board, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. (all must be true)
☐	1: The project's governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.
	***Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The project's governance mechanism fully defined in the ProDoc, including defining the project management unit, chart of organization structure given, and the project board define.

13. Have the project risks been identified using the risk assessment tools (Project Quality Assurance, Social and Environmental Screening Procedure, Partner Capacity Assessment Tool, Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer, Private Sector Due Diligence, etc., if applicable), with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risk?	
☒	3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk register, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the programme's theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis such as funding potential and reputational risk. Risks have been identified through a consultative process with key internal and external stakeholders, including consultation with the UNDP Security Office as required. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk, including security risks, reflected in project budgeting and monitoring plans. (both must be true)
☐	2: Project risks related to the achievement of results are identified in the initial project risk register based on a minimum level of analysis and consultation, with mitigation measures identified for each risk.
☐	1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk register, but no evidence of consultation or analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified, no initial risk log is included with the project document and/or no security risk management process has taken place for the project.
	***Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 Risks such as access restrictions and infrastructure damage are outlined in the risk analysis chart with clear mitigation plans.

Efficient

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design?	
☒	YES
☐	NO

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	***Note: Risk management must be done when the response is "No".**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The project looks at durability and longevity of operation of wastewater treatment plant and access to water by considering reliable source of energy such as solar plant which reduces operational costs in the long run.

15. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?	
☒	3: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Realistic resource mobilisation plans are in place to fill unfunded components. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget. Adequate costs for monitoring, evaluation, communications and security have been incorporated.
☐	2: The project's budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget, but no funding plan is in place. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.
☐	1: The project's budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.
	***Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The project estimated budget as per activity and considers contingencies and inflation cost during conflict.

16. Is the Country Office / Regional / Global Project fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?	
☒	3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
☐	2: The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.
☐	1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.
	***Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The budget includes are estimate costs related to administration, procurement, transportation and related costs to the project.

Effective

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17. Have targeted groups, and particularly those marginalized, vulnerable, and left further behind (LNOB), been engaged in the design of the project?	
☒	3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising discriminated, vulnerable and marginalized populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of target groups as stakeholders throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (e.g., representation on the project board, inclusion in samples for evaluations, etc.)
☐	2: Some evidence that key targeted groups have been consulted in the design of the project.
☐	1: No evidence of engagement with targeted groups during project design.
☐	Not Applicable
	***Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The project openly identifies internally displaced persons (IDPs), women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities as priority groups and ensures their meaningful participation in the implementation process and it integrates inclusive consultation mechanisms, including focus groups and community workshops, to capture the voices of marginalized groups as stated in output 4.

18. Does the project plan for adaptation and course correction if regular monitoring activities, evaluation, and lesson learned demonstrate there are better approaches to achieve the intended results and/or circumstances change during implementation?	
☒	YES
☐	NO
	***Note: Risk Management must be done when the response is "No".**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The project includes flexible monitoring and evaluation frameworks that allow for mid-course corrections based on regular progress reviews. Mechanisms like participatory feedback systems, quarterly Project Board meetings, and periodic evaluations ensure that lessons learned inform adaptive management strategies. This flexibility is particularly critical to the context of Gaza, where security and operational challenges may necessitate adjustments to implementation timelines or methods.

19. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum.	
☒	YES
☐	NO
	***Note: Risk management must be done when the response is "No".**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The project scores GEN2, reflecting that gender equality has been systematically integrated across all outputs. Examples include: Actively involving women in decision-making roles within project governance structures and gender-sensitive indicators in the Results Framework to measure women's participation and benefits from the project.

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20. Have societal digital risks and opportunities been taken into account when designing the project's approach and have digital or data technology solutions been considered to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and scalability of project results?	
☒	3: To the extent possible, societal digital risks and opportunities have been investigated when designing the strategy and Theory of Change, and the potential use of digital or data technologies in project activities has been considered in line with UNDP's digital standards and data principles. (All must be true)
☐	2: Only the potential use of digital or data solutions in project activities has been considered in line with UNDP's digital standards and data principles, but there is no or limited evidence that aspects of inclusive digital societies have been considered in the design of the strategy or Theory of Change.
☐	1: Neither societal digital risks and opportunities, nor digital or data technology solutions were specifically considered in the project design or, UNDP's digital standards and data principles are not taken into account when intending to use digital or data technology solutions in project activities.
☐	Digital considerations are not relevant to this project.
	*Applicable only to option "Digital considerations are not relevant"
☐	1: Societal digital transformation is not a government or contextual priority
☐	2: A non-digital approach yields higher effectiveness and efficiency
☐	3: Other (specify in the "Evidence" section)
	*Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The project employs remote monitoring of solar-powered infrastructure to ensure operational efficiency and scalability. Data collection tools are integrated for real-time analysis of water and wastewater service delivery, reducing risks of service gaps.

Sustainability & National Ownership

21. Have national / regional / global partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the country / regional / global project, respectively?	
☐	3: National / regional / global partners have full ownership of the country / regional / global project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP.
☐	2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national / regional / global partners.
☐	1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.
	*Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 National partners such as the PWA and CMWU have been actively involved in designing the project and its implementation framework. The project aligns with the PWA's "Emergency and Recovery Action Plan for the Water Sector in Gaza." and has coordinate

22. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific / comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted?	
☒	3: The project has a strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on a completed capacity assessment. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor

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	national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly.
☐	2: A capacity assessment has been completed. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions and/or actors based on the results of the capacity assessment.
☐	1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out
☐	Not Applicable
	***Note: Risk management must be done for criteria with score of 1.**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 Capacity assessments informed strategies for strengthening the PWA and CMWU's ability to manage water and wastewater infrastructure. Training programs and technical support are included to enhance institutional resilience and sustainability.

23. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?	
☒	YES
☐	NO
☐	Not applicable
	***Note: Risk management must be done when the response is "No".**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000

24. Is there a clear transition arrangement / phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilisation and communications strategy)?	
☒	YES
☐	NO
☐	1: Sustainability and resilience dimensions and impacts were not adequately considered.
	***Note: Risk management must be done when the response is "No".**
	* Evidence (Enter a short explanation or upload a document that provides evidence for your response) - Characters: 1 of 2000 The project includes handover plans to local authority and capacity building to ensure local ownership and long-term sustainability.

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2. Social and Environmental Screening Template

Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1, JULY 2022 edits)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Emergency and Recovery Support to Water Supply and Wastewater Management in the Gaza Strip
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	01003571
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Gaza Strip, State of Palestine
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	January 2025

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The project emphasizes safe and equitable access to essential water and wastewater services for the people who are severely affected by the war on Gaza, internally displaced persons (IDPs), marginalized and vulnerable populations, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. It ensures services meet human rights standards by prioritizing inclusivity and fairness, addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups, and actively involving local communities in decision-making processes. The alignment with: -**UNSDCF Outcome 4:** Palestinians have better access to and management of natural and cultural resources, higher resilience, and adaptation to climate change and more sustainable food systems -**PPF Outcome 3:** Improved sustainable and climate-resilient management of and equitable access to natural resources, including renewable energy -**PPF Output 3.2:** Enhanced capacities of local government institutions in better water and wastewater management (SP IRRF: 4.1/ 4.1.1)
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
- The project actively involves women in decision-making processes related to water and sanitation services. - Including women in community awareness campaigns to promote water conservation and hygiene practices.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

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- The rehabilitation of wastewater networks and treatment plants will help prevent untreated sewage from polluting groundwater and the Mediterranean Sea and will utilize solar energy thus contributing to preserving the environment by lowering Co2 emissions and safeguarding the aquifer. It also contributes to increasing access to clean water and environmentally safe wastewater management system in the Gaza Strip that will help minimize pollution in environment, water aquifer, sea water and marine life.
- Climate-resilient infrastructure to withstand natural disasters and train staff for emergency preparedness. This includes backup systems, such as solar-powered pumps to ensure continued access to water during emergencies or adverse weather conditions. These measures improve the overall durability and reliability of water and sanitation services, reducing vulnerability to future crises.
- Use of renewable energy sources, including solar-powered desalination units and atmospheric water regenerators, to reduce the environmental footprint and ensure sustainability. It provides a sustainable solution for powering critical water infrastructure in a region where traditional energy sources are often unreliable due to conflict and infrastructure challenges.
- The integration of wastewater treatment upgrades reduces the discharge of untreated sewage into the environment, significantly decreasing public health risks and preserving biodiversity.

By combining renewable energy, climate-resilient designs, and innovative technology, the project not only addresses immediate water and sanitation needs but also establishes a model for sustainable development in fragile contexts like Gaza. This approach ensures that the benefits extend beyond the immediate crisis, contributing to long-term environmental and community resilience.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The project engages in a participatory approach that involves communities, local governments, and civil society throughout planning, implementation, and monitoring with feedback mechanisms to ensure transparency and responsiveness to concerns raised by stakeholders, to create trust and collaboration in hostile conflict environment.
The project also has output focused on developing the capacity of stakeholders in managing the waste water plant to ensure the ownership and accountability of the plant. By equipping local authorities and communities with the necessary skills and knowledge, the project ensures that the management of water and wastewater services in Gaza is led by its own people, reinforcing ownership and accountability. This approach not only empowers local actors but also establishes a sustainable framework for the long-term management of these critical services, tailored to the needs of the Gaza population.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***

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		Substantial , High)		
Risk 1: Insufficient access to clean water due to delay of rehabilitation and on-going conflict	I = 4 L =3	***Substantial***	Impact vulnerable populations, including women, children, and elderly, leading to an increase in waterborne diseases	- Scale up water trucking services to location. - Regular coordination with authorities and international agencies to negotiate access. - Engage with local partners to facilitate entry and operations. - Project to adapt to changing security conditions.
Risk 2: Entry of essential materials (e.g., solar panels, pumps, desalination units, generators, atmospheric water generators, machinery, equipment, spare parts, etc..) is delayed or blocked.	I = 5 L = 4	**High**	Supply chain disruptions could delay project implementation.	- Advocacy and coordination with COGAT and relevant authorities. - Prioritization of local sourcing where possible. - Pre-approval processes for materials and timely submission of documentation.
Risk 3: Increased environmental degradation if wastewater management systems are not rehabilitated in time.	I = 5, L = 4	**High**	Untreated wastewater may contaminate aquifers, soil, and lead to health risks.	- Regular environmental impact assessments to monitor improvements. - Establish temporary water and sanitation solutions for IDP - Conduct public health awareness campaigns on sanitation and hygiene practices.
Risk 4: Continuous economic and social instability	I = 4 L = 4	***Substantial***	Limited access to resources could disproportionately affect women and children, increasing vulnerabilities.	- Strengthen community participation in decision-making processes. - Ensure transparency and open communication with the communities.

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?

Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	☐	
Substantial Risk	✓	
High Risk	☐	

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)

Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects

Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	✓			
if yes, indicate overall type and status		✓	Targeted assessment(s)	To address specific concerns

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					such as access to clean water, the functionality of sanitation systems, and immediate health risks
			✓	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	ESIA is required to evaluate the potential impacts of delayed rehabilitation of wastewater systems, contamination of aquifers, and risks to vulnerable populations
			☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	☐			
	If yes, indicate overall type		✓	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	
			✓	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	✓			

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	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	✓	
	Accountability	✓	Feedback mechanism and monitoring is part of the project implementation.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐	
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	✓	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	✓	Includes measures to mitigate risks from untreated wastewater and ensure community safety by arranging community awareness sessions and capacity building PWA and CMWU staff.
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	N/A
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	The project supports displaced populations but does not involve new displacement or resettlement.
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	✓	Ensures safe, fair, and transparent labour practices among implementing agencies and contractors.
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	✓	Includes wastewater management and renewable energy to reduce environmental pollution and improve resource efficiency.

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**	**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	*No*
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	*Yes*
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	*Yes*
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [18]	No
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	*No*
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	*No*
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	No
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	
P.13 exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14 grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No

[18] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

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P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[19]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[20]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	No
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	No
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

[19] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

[20] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources .

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3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	Yes
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Yes
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	Yes
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	Yes
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[21]	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		*No*
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	*No*
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	*No*
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess	*No*

[21] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

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	the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.**	
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	*No*
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	*No*
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	*No*
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	*No*
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	*No*
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	*No*
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		No
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

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3. **Risk Analysis**. Use the standard Risk Register template. Please refer to the Deliverable Description of the Risk Register for instructions

4. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and HACT Micro Assessment)

5. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions.** The standard Project Board TOR can be found here**.**

6. **On-Granting Provisions Applicable to the Implementing Partner[22].** On-granting clauses for non-UNDP Implementing Partners can be found here.

[22] Applicable for non-UNDP Implementing Partner as Grant Making Institution facilitating on-granting.