



Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

DET NORSKE REPRESENTASJONSKONTOR I VESTBREDDEN OG GAZA	
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Application for grants from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

S01 – Application for project/programme support

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Postbox 8114 Dep
N-0032 Oslo

*Final accepted
application by NRO
6.12.2017*

The application and attachments should be sent to post@mfa.no
with a copy to the unit responsible for the grant scheme. For more
information see www.regjeringen.no.

Read this first

- The budget and results framework should be attached to the application.
- In principle, all the information asked for in the application form should be filled in. If any questions are not relevant, this should be explained.
- Instructions and questions that may be relevant are provided in the comments. These may be useful when filling in the sections concerned.

Key information

Name of applicant (and abbreviation)

United Nations Development Programme/ Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (UNDP/PAPP)

Name of project/programme and a brief description

Wadi Gaza Coastal Wetland Conservation and Development

Grant scheme

Unit responsible for the grant scheme (in the Ministry or at a mission abroad)

Total amount applied for in NOK ¹	År 1 2018	År 2 2019	År 3 2020
2,500,500 NOK			

PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE APPLICANT AND PARTNERS

1. Contact information, applicant

1.1 Postal address

Ya'kubui Street P.O.Box 51359; East Jerusalem 91191

1.2 Telephone no.

00972-2-6268200

1.3 Email address

Fax: ++972-2-6268222

1.4 Website

ps.undp.org

1.5 Contact person, name and title

Roberto Valent- Special Representative of the Administrator

1.6 Contact person, email address

Roberto.valent@undp.org

1.7 Contact person, telephone no.

++972-2-6268200

Norway	NOK	Norwegian Krone	8.174	01 Nov 2017
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USD 1= 8.17 Krone as per November 2017 UN exchange rate ¹



2. About the applicant	
2.1 Type of organisation (enter a cross in one box per line)	
United Nations	
<input type="checkbox"/> Governmental/public	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental, specify: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multilateral
<input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian, org. no.:	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Norwegian, org. no. if relevant:
2.2 Brief description of applicant	
<p>In December 1978, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 33/147, which called on UNDP to provide assistance to the Palestinian people. By this date, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip had endured over 10 years of occupation, which had led to increased levels of poverty and unemployment. Hundreds of thousands were living in refugee camps in slum conditions without the most basic amenities. Infrastructure had been allowed to deteriorate, including schools, health facilities, housing, roads, and water and sanitation systems, despite the steady population growth. In response to the UN resolution in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, UNDP launched the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP). A programme office was established, initially in New York and subsequently in East Jerusalem. A donor campaign was organized, and field operations commenced in August 1980. UNDP/PAPP main objective in oPt's is to work together with the Palestinian people to fulfill their aspiration for sustainable human development based on self-determination, equality and freedom. UNDP/PAPP's strategic plan is fully aligned with the Palestinian National Development Plan in key areas, and aims to achieve the following outcomes under the guidance of the Palestinian Authority and in close consultation with all development partners. To this end, the outcomes under various areas are as follows:</p> <p>A. Strengthening democratic governance and the social Contract. B. Promoting productivity and dignity through livelihoods. C. Protecting natural resources and safeguarding the Environment D. Enhancing and improving public and social infrastructure.</p> <p>The Comparative advantages of PAPP as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generated about 3 million workdays for Palestinian workers ▪ Staff of over 250, principally Palestinian employees ▪ Quality assurance, accountability and transparency ▪ International standards of procurement ▪ Experience in financial management of large scale programmes. ▪ Internal and external audits ▪ Global knowledge networks and international experience <p>Over the past three years, PAPP has delivered USD 341,948,828.00 for supporting national development priorities across oPt. UNDP continues to maintain a strong partnership with its "traditional" donors who have provided a steady flow of funds over the past three years: Sweden, Canada, Japan, Norway, Germany, Netherlands, European Union, Italy and the United Kingdom. During the said period, USD 351,118,005.00 was mobilized. Funding sources have increasingly diversified, particularly from non-traditional donors. UNDP continues to diversify and broaden its donor base by being actively engaged in South-South cooperation agreements, including Saudi Arabia, Qatar, OFID IBSA (India, Brazil and South Africa) and Bahrain, and increasing partnerships with the private sector (e.g. Bank of Palestine, Paltel), foundations (Education Above All) and International Financial Institutions such as the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB).</p>	
2.3 Brief description of applicant's routines for procurement, anti-corruption work and internal control	
Procurement, anti-corruption and internal audits and control are part of UNDP rules and regulation as approved by the Secretary General	

2.4 Information about the auditor The Audit is managed by UNDP Office and Investigation (OAI) as per UNDP's rules and regulations, as stipulated under the cost-sharing agreements		
2.5 Has the applicant previously received support from the Ministry, a mission abroad, Norad or FK Norway? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
2.6 If yes, give details UNDP/PAPP has a long-standing and extensive cooperation with the Government of Norway for supporting the resilience and development pathways in the State of Palestine. Since 2014, PAPP has received support from the Government of Norway worth around USD 9.9 million , for several interventions including, LACS services, Access Coordination and Monitoring, Support to OQR operations, Cash Assistance and Community Resilience Programme CRDP; this in addition to the Right to Education in East Jerusalem.		
3. Bank details		
3.1 Name and address of the bank ² Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street, New York, NY 10043		
3.2 Name of the account holder UNDP		
3.3 Account number/IBAN number 36349562	3.4 Swift code CITIUS33	3.5 Currency of the account USD
4. Partner(s)		
4.1 Name(s) of partner(s) (and abbreviation(s)) Ministry of Environment (EQA), Ministry of Local Government (MOLG); Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), Coastal Municipal Utility (CMWU); and other UN agencies such as UN Environment, FAO and UNESCO as well as the private sector represented by CCC		
4.2 Postal address Ms. Adalah Ateereh; Chair of Environment Quality Authority; Albireh, Al-Sharafa; P.O.Box 3841 Fax: 972 2403494,		4.3 Country State of Palestine
4.4 Telephone no. 972 2 2403498	4.5 Email address chairman@environment.pna.ps	4.6 Website
4.7 Type of organisation (enter a cross in one box per line) Governmental/ Ministry		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governmental/public	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental, specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> Multilateral
<input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian, org. no.:		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Norwegian
4.8 Brief description of applicant's experience with this partner UNDP/PAPP has a long history of cooperation and partnership with all project partners including EQA, PWA, MOLG and CMWU. During the last 10 years, UNDP/PAPP implemented projects worth of more than 100 million dollars in the Gaza Strip focusing on rubble removal and solid waste management that addressed both humanitarian and development components including job creation through cleaning activities of streets and residential areas, crushing and reuse of rubble, expansion and rehabilitation of solid waste landfills, construction		

²UNDP has one account that is based in New York. However, UNDP has a global financial system (ATLAS) that manages all programmes and Projects. Each project has its own number with a donor code that links each specific project with the funds it receives from the donors. Each project will have a separate resource sheet that shows the amount received from the donors with all the commitments and expenditures. After completion of the project, UNDP shares a certified financial report that is created by the system with the donor. ²

of water reservoirs and expansion of water and wastewater networks, design and development of Khan Younis wastewater treatment plants.

During development of all the projects, UNDP/PAPP ensure that the projects are in line with the National Plans and policies and are responding to the needs of the Palestinian people. During projects' implementation, UNDP/PAPP has all partners as part of their projects; boards, approving workplans, discussing project milestones, challenges in projects' implementations among other issues. UNDP/PPAP ensures, to the best of its efforts, projects sustainability and hands them over to the PA after completion.

UNDP/PAPP also coordinates with other UN agencies especially with UN Environment, FAO and UNESCO to ensure that the technical mandates of all UN agencies complement each other and that the projects benefit from all international and national experiences. Examples of inter UN co-operations and coordination in the environment filed, includes the development of the Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip after the Gaza war in 2009 with UN Environment as well as the cooperation and coordination work on the UNDP implemented project on Mainstreaming Climate Change Mitigation and adaptation. Both UN Environment and FAO provided technical feedback and comments on the TORs and projects' produced documents and participated in all workshops. When possible, UN Environment contributed some resources as well as the case in the development of the National Climate Change Capacity Development Programme.

PART II: THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

5. General information about the project/programme

5.1 Where will the project/programme be implemented (area/country)?

The Gaza Strip -Wadi Gaza

5.2 Project/programme duration (mm.yyyy-mm.yyyy)

12 months (01/01/2018) - (31-12-2018)

5.3 Sector/field

Environment; Natural and Cultural Heritage; Water and Sanitation, Agriculture

5.4 Is the application for additional support for a project/programme that is already receiving or has already received support?

☒ No

☐ Yes, agreement no.:

5.5 If yes, give a brief description of the results achieved so far and status for the project that has previously received support

6. Applicant's and partner's/partners' competence and capacity to carry out the project/programme

6.1 The applicant's and partner's/partners' experience with the thematic and geographical area of the project/programme and other relevant experience

In the Environment sector, UNDP works with the Palestinian government and non governmental institutions to protect the environment and to sustainably manage natural resources. Sustainable management of natural resources is essential for the livelihood and survival of communities and the very basis for national development. UNDP has been working very closely with key Palestinian institutions at the national and local level to address the environmental issues and concerns and develop the needed infrastructure to control pollution and prevent degradation of natural resources. UNDP also mainstream and promotes climate change adaptation and mitigation to respond to the potentially increasing scarcity of natural resources and manage climate change associated risks.

The environment and natural resources portfolio focuses on four main outputs

Strengthening environmental and water governance, including preparedness for global environmental agenda;

Mobilizing environmental financing;

Improving access to environmental services (water supply, and sanitation, solid waste management, and energy);

Mainstreaming environment and climate change, developing the capacities of Palestinian State institutions in climate change adaptation and mitigation, and supports the state of Palestine to accede the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and access related climate funds.

UNDP is focusing on mainstreaming environment and climate change at the national level and integrating them into national policies and plans. UNDP supports and cooperates with the related institutions at different levels to improve the regulatory roles and functions for the protection and sustainable management of natural resources. This includes developing the capacities of Palestinian State institutions and nongovernmental organisations on climate change issues, disaster risk management, development and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations and improving environmental services.

UN Environment works closely with the EQA in supporting Palestine in the management and protection of its natural resources. As highlighted above it has worked with UNDP in providing technical support to mainstreaming climate change across government policy and enhancing capacities for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Palestine is a full member of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and was the first country from the region to ratify the Paris Agreement.

UN Environment is also working with the EQA to provide capacity support to the Cross-Sector Environment Strategy 2017-2022, recognizing the integrated nature of the strategy and its value in support of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. Focused interventions are being developed on Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and on environmental governance.

Recognizing the value of making sustainable choices and enjoying a healthy and sustainable life, UN Environment has supported the development of a National Action Plan (NAP) for Sustainable Production and Consumption (SCP). This work contributes to poverty alleviation, environmental sustainability and the development of a green economy. It is also a first step in Palestine's response to Sustainable Development Goal 12 on responsible consumption and production. The SCP-NAP covers three sectors: (i) tourism; (ii) housing and construction and (iii) food and agriculture, with a pilot demonstration project under way.

Palestine has achieved a milestone by ratifying the Convention on Biological Diversity, and UN Environment has worked with Palestine to meet its obligations under the Convention; building institutional capacity for compliance. This includes developing the National Biodiversity and Strategy and Action Plan to protect these vital natural resources and ecosystems.

Palestine is one of five countries from the West Asia region taking part in a global UN Environment project on monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals. This will complement the work of the unit established by the Prime Minister's Office to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals across government policy. UN Environment's key role is to ensure the integration of environment across all the goals, recognizing that environment is included in targets of 15 out of the 17 goals, and emphasizing the close connection between environment and human well-being, leaving no-one behind and a life of dignity for all.

UNESCO:

Since its establishment in 1945, the **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) strives to build networks among nations that enable solidarity, by mobilizing for education, building intercultural understanding, protection of cultural and natural heritage and support for cultural diversity, pursuing scientific cooperation such as early warning systems for tsunamis or trans-boundary water management agreements and protecting freedom of expression: an essential condition for democracy, development and human dignity. The Secretariat of UNESCO employs around 2,000 civil servants from some 170 countries. The staff is divided into Professional and General Service categories. More than 700 staff members work in UNESCO's 65 field offices around the world. UNESCO has a network of technical advisory bodies in different fields such as natural heritage (IUCN) and cultural heritage (ICOMOS).

In Palestine, since its establishment in 1997, UNESCO Office in Ramallah continues to provide technical and financial support to Palestine in the main sectors of (Education and Higher Education, Culture and Cultural Heritage, Social and Human Sciences, Natural Sciences and Media). Concerning the protection, management and promotion of cultural and natural heritage in Palestine, UNESCO supported policies, legislation and capacity development as well as implementation of operational projects for the rehabilitation of Palestinian heritage.

FAO

As the lead, technical agency dedicated to the protection and promotion of the agriculture sector in the Gaza Strip, FAO will play a significant role in achieving the overall objectives of the project. With extensive experience in implementing projects aimed at reclaiming non-arable land, enhancing land fertility, improving access to irrigation water, and investing in high value crops through which to expand Gaza's agricultural potential, FAO's experience, expertise and focus on agricultural innovation will be invaluable to the cleaning, rehabilitation and greening of the land both within and immediately surrounding the Wadi Gaza wetland area.

As a lead agency under Strategic Objective 3 of the 2018-2022 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Palestine, which focuses on supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development, FAO will seek to maximize the potential of the project to create sustainable income generating opportunities through which to enhance the resilience of vulnerable households in and around the Wadi Gaza area.

Consolidated Contractors Company (CCC):

The Palestinian private sector initiative called the Global Palestine-Connected Gaza Alliance consists of five private sector companies, including Bank of Palestine, the Palestine for Development Foundation (affiliate of the Palestine Investment Fund), PALTEL Group, Palestine Real Estate Investment Company, and Consolidated Contractors Company (CCC). The CCC has been requested to represent the alliance. The Gaza Alliance is interested in enhancing development activities in order to improve the local economic development environment of the Gaza Strip. As such, the CCC coordinates the development of the required tools needed to support the potential socio economic development opportunities in Gaza and address any challenges.

To be able to manage and implement the project it effectively, UNDP/PAPP will Formulate a project Steering Committee that include all partners and stakeholders, including (if possible) a representative of NGOs and possible a representative of landowners around wadi gaza. The project Steering committee will revise the TOR of the Master Development, contribute to the technical revision of the plan and provide comments and feedback and approve the final draft. The steering committee will meet at least twice a year and when is requested by the project manager.

6.2 Distribution of roles between the applicant and the partner(s)

UNDP/PAPP: UNDP takes full responsibility for the implementation of the project activities, the project management and technical activities, and achievement of project objectives and results. UNDP's Programme and project teams will carry out the day-to-day management and supervision of project activities with a monitoring and evaluation plan as well as quality assurance.

Specific responsibilities of UNDP/PAPP

UNDP is the implementer for the Project and thereafter will be responsible for the following:

- The establishment and administration of the Project, achievement of Project outcomes and outputs;
- Formulate a project Steering Committee from all relevant PA institutions, UN agencies(UNESCO FAO, UN Environment), private sector and representative of NGOs and possible a representative of landowners around wadi gaza;
- In close partnership and coordination with national counterparts, directly implement the project activities and ensure safety and security measures during the construction works in accordance with the local practice and standards;
- To lead the technical and operational aspects of the project while ensuring proper documentation and upper supervision of the activities;
- To prepare the project overall work-plans, maintain relations with all the stakeholders and provide regular progress reports to the Steering Committee of the project;
- To appoint competent technical staff and experts for the direct implementation and quality assurance of the project;
- To submit the request for fund disbursement to the donors in line with the progress of the work and disbursements, and assure the funds are utilized as per the Project Document;

- To provide monitoring, quality assurance and quality control of the implementation activities and use of fund in accordance with the regulations, rules procedures and directives of UNDP, maintain separate financial records, and submit the operational and financial progress to the donors.
- To provide communication and visibility for the programme;
- Upon the completion and internal check and acceptance of the project, submit the related reports for final as-built acceptance by the donor.

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

1. On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in a Quality Management table.
2. An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
3. Based on the initial risk analysis, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
4. Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
5. A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
6. Annual and final donor reports will be prepared reflecting financial, technical and management aspects of the project.

UN Environment:

UN Environment will provide ongoing technical support in terms of the environmental components of the project as a member of the Steering Committee with a focus on:

Providing technical inputs to the terms of reference for (i) the master plan for Wadi Gaza, and (ii) the works to clean, rehabilitate and green Wadi Gaza

Support the development of the operational management plan for Wadi Gaza as a nature reserve, taking an ecosystem-based approach and addressing both the terrestrial and marine aspects i.e. a full landscape approach

Contribute advocacy and information materials to raise community awareness regarding biodiversity and protection of natural reserves and wetlands

Identifying and working with relevant local actors on green solutions to problems relating to waste management, wastewater treatment and the raw sewage disposed from towns and camps situated in the middle area of the Gaza Strip (e.g. Bureij camp, UNRWA pumping station which suffers from overflow during peak hours, some illegal connections etc.)

FAO:

As the lead, technical agency dedicated to the protection and promotion of the agriculture sector in the Gaza Strip, FAO will play a significant role in achieving the overall objectives of the project. With extensive experience in implementing projects aimed at reclaiming non-arable land, enhancing land fertility, improving access to irrigation water, and investing in high value crops through which to expand Gaza's agricultural potential, FAO's experience, expertise and focus on agricultural innovation will be invaluable to the cleaning, rehabilitation and greening of the land both within and immediately surrounding the Wadi Gaza wetland area.

FAO also has longstanding relationships with many of the communities residing in the Wadi Gaza area and has supported these communities through many projects involving the provision of agricultural inputs, rehabilitation of irrigation wells and capacity building programmes. Through this project, FAO will provide support to these communities by way of promoting improved agricultural practices with a view to protecting the boundaries of the nature reserve from the negative effects of harmful farming practices as well as enabling sustainable economic use of the improved ecosystem services in Wadi Gaza. As a lead agency under Strategic Objective 3 of the 2018-2022 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Palestine, which focuses on supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development, FAO will seek to maximize the potential of the project to create sustainable income generating opportunities through which to enhance the resilience of vulnerable households in and around the Wadi Gaza area.

EQA, MOLG, PWA, CMWU: Senior Beneficiaries and national counterpart. EQA and MOLG will play a key role in facilitation and implementation of project activities and ensuring the sustainability of the initiative through assigning key focal points who will be revising the TOR for the Master Plans and the designs, review the technical documents and provide comments and feedback and approve the definitive version.

The Environment Quality Authority (EQA) :

EQA is the responsible national body for safeguarding the Environment and protecting the natural resources in Palestine. It is responsible to formulate the national policies and strategies for all environmental issues. It is also responsible to implement the international environmental agreement with regards to biodiversity and protection of natural resources. It acceded the convention on biological diversity in January 2015 and will ensure it will fulfill its rights and obligations regarding protection and conservation of high biodiversity sites across Palestine. EQA will work and cooperate with UNDP and UNESCO to prepare the TOR for the management and operational plan for the protection of Wadi Gaza as Natural Reserve and prepare all documentation needed to be submitted for UNESCO to be declared as an International Natural Heritage site in the future. EQA will support and cooperate with UNDP all project activities and address the importance of the Protection of Wadi Gaza at the local and National levels and ensures that protection of this site is sustained after UNDP hands over the project to the end beneficiary

MOLG:

The Ministry of Local Government is a key stakeholder in this project as it is responsible for all municipalities and Joint Service councils. It will ensure that all surrounding municipalities would cooperate in this project and provide guidance and support during project implementation when it comes to the development of the master plan and the development of the legal and institutional framework to protect and conserve the wadi Gaza area. MOLG also facilitates land acquisition issues and provide great support during the conduction of public awareness campaigns.

PWA and CMWU

The Palestinian Water Authority and the CMWU are implementing wastewater projects that will affect the successful implementation of the project such as the current temporary wastewater treatment plant as well as the planned wastewater treatment plant that will be implemented and completed by 2018. It is essential that both PWA and CMWU be part of the technical steering committee of the project to know their plans and strategies for discharge of treated wastewater into the wadi in the future that is very important for the successful implementation and sustainability of the project. .

NRO: Senior supplier and project donor. NRO as a board member will provide feedback and comments during the annual project meeting and upon request..

CCC (Representative of the private Sector) :

As clarified earlier, the CCC is the representative of the private sector in this project and was tasked by the alliance to go into agreement with Khatib and Alami and follow up the implementation of the study pertaining to options regarding the establishment of some sort of Regional Development Authority in Gaza. CCC will be

responsible for the finalisation of the Study Titled: Options for Institutional Framework to achieve and implement the Gaza Initiative (Gaza: Palestine Gate to the World). In addition, CCC is responsible for setting up the office and hiring the staff who work on behalf of the Gaza Alliance, which is headed by Dr. Samih Al Abed. Finally, CCC has been tasked with reaching out to and coordination with the Palestinian government and potential local, regional, and international partners who have an interest in improving the living conditions of the Palestinian population in the Gaza Strip.

In addition, CCC could be a possible project donor and a senior supplier and will be part of both the project board as well as the Steering Committee. It will provide feedback and comments when requested by the Steering technical committee and upon request.

7. Description of the project/programme and anticipated results

7.1 The project/programme's overall objective and target group (up to 500 characters in English, for statistical purposes)

This project aims to contribute to an evidence-based and sustainable rehabilitation and protection of the Wadi Gaza natural reserve and coastal wetland. This will in turn contribute to considerable health benefits and increased economic opportunities for the surrounding population.

This project will deliver two outputs necessary to provide for that rehabilitation and protection of Wadi Gaza:

- **the Institutional Frameworks Options for Realising and Delivering the Global Palestine-Connected Gaza Study**
- **a Comprehensive Master Plan for Development, Protection and Conservation of Wadi Gaza.**

The development of the Planned Comprehensive master plan for Wadi Gaza is the pre-requisite for any future activities that are envisaged for the conservation and protection and further development of the Wadi.

UNDP/PAPP and the partners of this project will work and cooperate to achieve the following outputs in the future and after finalization of the Development of the Master Plan:

- *Wadi Gaza is cleaned, rehabilitated, greened, and protected.*
- *Access roads along the western part of the Wadi are rehabilitated and developed;*
- *An operational conservation and management plan for Wadi Gaza as a nature reserve is developed;*
- *Check dam are rehabilitated / constructed;*
- *A management and operational plan for protection of Wadi Gaza, as a Natural Reserve is developed,*
- *A legal and institutional structure/collation is proposed and supported to protect and operate the area;*
- *Community awareness regarding biodiversity and protection of natural reserves and wetlands is enhanced*
- *local tourism and local economic development are promoted through the establishment of a recreational facility managed by a Public-Private-Partnership model (PPP) to ensure employment and operational sustainability.;*
- *Pollution originated from discharge of wastewater and dumping of solid waste is controlled and minimized*

The direct target group of the project are the residents surrounding Wadi Gaza with a total population of 115,535 people residing in Jorh Eddeek, Al Buriej, Al Nusseriat, Al Zahra and Mughraga towns. The public health of those residents is being compromised due to the severe pollution of Wadi Gaza as a result of wastewater and solid waste dumping into the Wadi. This is causing significant public health issue due to pollution of surrounding water resources, soil and air pollution. The stagnant lake of wastewater also causes a stinking odor and proliferation of mosquitoes and rodents. It is worth to note that the children and elderly are the most vulnerable and are adversely affected by these environmental health conditions.

However, rehabilitation and restoration of Wadi Gaza will indirectly benefit the whole of the Gaza population as almost all of them suffer from the bad environmental conditions, sea pollution from discharge of sewage from Wadi to the sea and mostly from the very offensive odor while crossing the bridge over wadi Gaza

7.2 Description of the project/programme

Wadi Gaza is considered one of the most important coastal wetlands located on the Eastern Mediterranean Basin, very rich in biological diversity (both flora and fauna³³). Therefore, it is included on the Tentative List⁴ of Palestine among the site that can be proposed for inscription on the prestigious World Heritage List as Wadi Gaza Coastal Wetlands (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5722/>) within the framework of the World Heritage Convention ratified by Palestine in 2011. Wadi Gaza is considered by the PA as one of the most important coastal wetlands located on the Eastern Mediterranean Basin, very rich in biological diversity (both flora and fauna). The wadi is also a station point for the migratory routes from north to south and from south to north. In addition, being the biggest in Gaza and having an outstanding landscape, and being one of the biggest in Palestine, it has the potential for being a recreational area attracting people from different areas.

In recognition of its importance as a natural area and as the only wetland in Palestine, Wadi Gaza was declared as a nature reserve in June 2006. This decision is meant to conserve the wetland and its ecosystem, to halt and slow degradation of its natural resources and biological systems.

Wadi Gaza Nature Reserve is home to at least 154 terrestrial vertebrate species, most notably birds. It also supports a diverse flora with 70 species. Ongoing loss of habitat is increasing habitat fragmentation and reducing habitat connectivity, because of creeping urban development; alteration and destruction of habitats; environmental pollution; intensive use of herbicides and pesticides; and human disturbance.

Currently, the Wadi is polluted by raw sewage disposed of from towns and camps situated in the middle area of the Gaza Strip (Bureij camp, UNRWA pumping station which suffers from overflow during peak hours, some illegal connections etc.). Where around 2,000 m³ untreated sewage is discharged directly to the Wadi per day. The temporary wastewater treatment (constructed by ICRC) is overloaded and operates partially due to the electricity cut problem. It is designed with a capacity of 12,000 cubic meter per day while it receives more than 18,000 cubic meter per day. The Wadi is also polluted with illegal dumping of solid waste and construction debris. Such practices threaten the existence of the wetland ecosystem and its biodiversity. As such it is of critical importance to clean, rehabilitate and protect the Wadi in order to maintain its ecosystem and to restore its importance as natural heritage site and wetland and a global strategic location for soaring birds. It will also save as a recreational location for the Gaza population with great ecotourism potential and for generating many green jobs opportunities.

Wadi Gaza shoulders at the neighborhood of Al Moghraga - Al Zahra area are relatively low (+5 m above MSL) relative to the surrounding land (+8 m to +11m above MSL). Accordingly, when the water level in the Wadi rises it spreads in the area and floods the neighboring houses and farms and other properties. In January 2010, a large flood occurred in the Wadi Gaza and the neighborhoods of Al Moghraga - Al Zahra area were severely damaged in terms of properties. Hundreds of people were evacuated since their houses and farms were destroyed. The WASH Cluster Assessment shows high concentration rates of chlorides and nitrates and biological contamination in the water supply for Al Nuseirat Camp.

Recently, the borders of the western part of Wadi Gaza which represent about 50% of Wadi length (4.4 Km out of 9 Km) are well known and has formal maps. This area has natural wetland ecosystem, stopover for several birds. The biodiversity knowledge for Wadi Gaza has not been updated since 16 years and there is lack of information related to the Red List of Wadi Gaza flora and fauna and the economic and medical values of the biodiversity in the Wadi. In addition, there is a clear absence of an institutional body or legal framework, which have to be present in the site and have its own rules, laws and staff to make sure that the area is protected against any illegal environmental offenses or activities. The presence of any institutional body is critical to ensure the sustainability and a successful exit strategy of the project.

³³ Desk Study on the Environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, UNEP, 2004; Country Report (Wetland Of Wadi Gaza, Palestine), MedPartnership-Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem; UNESCO-IHP Sub component 1.1 Management of Coastal Aquifers and Groundwaters, by Khaled Kahman, 2014.

Currently, through the GEF Programme, UNDP is implementing an environmental and health impacts assessment of the pollution of the Wadi.

Project strategy:

The proposed project comes in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) agenda for ensuring conservation of environment, including biodiversity, forests and oceans (SDG 6,11,13,14 and 15). It is also in line with UNDP country Programme document strategy for safeguarding the environment and protecting natural resources. Protection and rehabilitation of Wadi Gaza is also a very important strategic intervention for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) National Strategy for 2016-2020.

This project is also in line with the national policy agenda of 2018-2022 where national priority ten has a clear output on environment "Sustainable Environment and Adapting to Climate Change" and also calls to strengthen the capacity for disaster response and crisis management as part of ensuring community and national security

Project Activities:

The project will contain six activities; however, the Norwegian Representative will support the first activity that will focus on and ensure the development of the Comprehensive master plan for Wadi Gaza, as well as the development of the Institutional Frameworks Options for Realising and Delivering the Global Palestine-Connected Gaza» Study.

These activities are further illustrated below:

Activity 1: Development of a Comprehensive Master Plan for the Wadi Gaza Area (USD 230,000)

Wadi Gaza originates in Israel prior to its draining into the Mediterranean. The land use plans in the catchment area in Israel as well as any water conservation/flood management measures in Israel are both of importance for any design involving the Wadi Gaza. Within Gaza Strip itself, much of the catchment has been built up and remainder is heavy in agriculture. While there is no specific flood control work in the Wadi, construction of bridges and encroachment by the community have impact on the hydraulic flow regime.

Prior to undertaking the design of any engineering work downstream in Wadi Gaza, it is important to undertake full hydraulic mapping of the entire Wadi including areas within Israel. This can be done most effectively if the Palestinian Authority gets cooperation from the concerned authorities in the Government of Israel as this would be a good area for cooperation and confidence building between the parties and linked to the ongoing Programme on Disaster Risk Management that is implemented by UNDP and fully coordinated with the Prime Ministers' Office. However, if this information cannot be obtained through officials, much of the needed information can be procured from remote sensing images.

Likewise, prior to detailed design of engineering works it is important to understand the topography and environmental features of the part of the Wadi which is considered for engineering works. In this context, it is better to assume the entire stretch of the Wadi inside the Gaza Strip could be taken as the area to be re-engineered. This is so because if we were to create an engineered wetland in the last 4 km of the Wadi Gaza, it is important that the flood loading of this area is minimized. This can be done by establishing a series of check dams or other flood management works which will also have additional advantages of increasing water recharge.

There is also a need to undertake an environmental survey of the Wadi all through the Wadi Gaza but primarily focusing on the last 4 km stretch to see what are the natural species of the plants available in the area which could be used in the reengineering process. One also need to check if the wadi bed has been contaminated that such sediments need to be removed, treated and disposed off before it could be used as a subbase for bio engineering.

This Comprehensive Master Plan would address and include the following:

- Hydrological and Land use mapping of the wadi, including remote sensing images and hydraulic tests; looking at the entire catchment, including in areas in Israel

- Detailed topographical and environmental surveying of the current status
- Modeling and Pilot phase development of constructed wetland and bio-saline agriculture using the sewage reaching the Wadi Gaza
- Detailed engineering, using combination of civil engineering and bio-engineering to achieve the multiple objectives of Wadi restoration (securing land, bank protection, environmental clean-up, hydraulic flow management and sewage treatment)
- Construction and Operation, including training of local people and authorities
- Detailed design for the western part for the Wadi and surrounding area and roads aligned with the Master Plan
- Identification of specific locations along the wadi that are suitable for construction and development of recreational areas and parks;
- Comprehensive assessment of the ecological and biodiversity status and values in and around Wadi Gaza zone including all environment parts (water, land use, biodiversity and socio economic); (Development of a feasibility study for the establishment and operation of a recreational area (s) alongside the Wadi (private sector), including sustainable job creation opportunities keeping in mind the natural heritage values of the site; (UNDP, private sector, Ministry of Labour.))
- Develop agro ecology approach around the Wadi includes changing of the current agriculture practices and encouraging smart agricultural and biological control.

It is estimated that the development of the Master Plan for Wadi Gaza takes around 12 months and will include the following sub-activities:

- Develop the TOR for the consultancy services;
- Prepare the tender documents;
- Start the tendering process,
- Review and evaluate all received proposals;
- Award the contract to the lowest responsive offer (consulting Firm);
- Start the activities and development of the master Plan,
- Prepare an inception report to be shared and reviewed by the Steering committee;
- Prepare the draft master plan to be shared, reviewed and approved by the Steering Committee
- Finalize the development plan and print around 20 copies to be shared with the relevant stakeholders and partners.

UNDP/PAPP and its partners will work together and form a task force to mobilise additional resources to modify the remaining activities of this proposal according to the recommendations of Developed Master Plan and implement them to realize the conservation, development and protection of Wadi Gaza.

Activity 2: Develop a Conservation and Management plan for Wadi Gaza as natural heritage site (UNESCO UNDP, IUCN and UN Environment (USD 150,000):

Due to its ecological importance as the only wetland in Palestine, Wadi Gaza was declared by the PA as a natural reserve in 2006. UNESCO, UN Environment and UNDP, will work very closely with EQA to further develop the needed documentations, plans and policies to ensure that the Wadi Gaza's Natural Heritage values are protected and to provide the needed training for the related institutions in this regard.

The Conservation and Management plan should ensure that:

- The natural features of the site, its cultural heritage attributes and related practices are protected in long-term to ensure that the site's potential outstanding universal values and integrity is safeguarded.
- Adequate long-term legislative, regulatory and/or customary measures and an effective means of enforcing them, exist.
- The boundaries of the site adequately reflect the values of the sites.
- An adequate core zone is established as well as a buffer zone around the site with complementary regulations which ensures that the values of the site are not adversely affected by external factors.

- An effective management plan is in place which addresses the management response to all pressures and issues facing the site and defines ways to minimise or overcome them, and where appropriate to provide benefits to communities and visitors in ways that protect the important values of the site.

This activity will be implemented by UNESCO with its Advisory Body IUCN and in close cooperation with UN Environment and UNDP, to ensure proper technical contribution by each agency within their respective domain of competence.

Activity 3: Cleaning, rehabilitation, land-scaping and development of the whole area surrounding the Wadi the Western Part: (UNDP, FAO) (USD 3,650,000)

- Earth Works including identifying Wadi Gaza Route
- Cleaning and removal of debris and accumulated solid waste
- Construction the protection for the Wadi two sides along the western part, including flooding the protection system
- landscaping works including, grassed playground, kid's entertainment, side support, fencing, gates, cultivation of trees, flowers and plants, walk ways, seats, parking area, cafeteria, small service rooms;
- Rehabilitation of access roads in the western part
- Supply tools and equipment's needed for operation and maintenance
- Development of a sustainable job opportunities
- Construction of check dams and bridges.
- Construction of bird watch stations

Activity 4: Develop a legal and institutional framework, and propose a structure/collation to protect and operate the area: (UNDP) (USD 100,000)

It is very important to sustain this Programme and to ensure the sustainable management, conservation and operation of this very important natural reserve and wetland. Therefore, instead of all the fragmented roles and responsibilities among all the different municipalities and village councils surrounding the Wadi, it is essential to formulate a one body/collation of joint service providers that main responsibility would be to protect and safeguard the Wadi area, and be responsible for its overall development and operation in terms of public, social and environmental services as well as ensuring the well-being and livelihood of its surrounding population.

This activity would be linked and build upon the recommendations stipulated in the recent study that was developed by Global Palestine-Connected Gaza and titled "**Institutional Frameworks Options for Realising and Delivering the Global Palestine-Connected Gaza**".

This study is part of the private sector initiatives in the Gaza Strip, and as clarified earlier, the CCC was tasked by the private sector alliance to go into agreement with Khatib and Alami and follow up the implementation of the study pertaining to options regarding the establishment of some sort of Regional Development Authority in Gaza. CCC is responsible for the finalisation of the Study. In addition and is also responsible for setting up the office and hiring the staff who work on behalf of the Gaza Alliance, which is headed by Dr. Samih Al Abed. Finally, CCC has been tasked with reaching out to and coordination with the Palestinian government and potential local, regional, and international partners who have an interest in improving the living conditions of the Palestinian population in the Gaza Strip.

The Norwegian Representative Office was interested in the development of the Study and committed USD 50,000 for its development. Now that the Study is finalised, the Norwegian Representative office will respect its commitment after it reviewed and endorsed the study. Therefore, it will channel its contribution to the CCC through UNDP/APPP.

It is worth to note that in November 2016, UNDP entered into an agreement with the Palestinian private sector initiative "the Global Palestine-Connected Gaza Alliance (GPCG) that are represented by the Consolidated Contractors Company (CCC) in the spirit of cooperation to work together in developing the required tools needed to support the potential socio-economic development opportunities in Gaza and address any challenges.

CCC already showed interest to contribute to the Development of the Master Plan for Wadi Gaza (activity one).

Activity5: Conduct public awareness campaigns (UNDP, UNESCO, FAO) (USD 60,000)

Conduct at least 10 public awareness workshops and voluntary campaigns to promote the awareness of the local community regarding the environmental importance of Wadi Gaza with regard to the ecological services it provides to the Gaza Strip and its location and importance as a major recognized site for migratory birds and the important role it can play in the overall development of the area and the positive impact it could have on the livelihood of the communities. Awareness campaigns should also address all public health and environmental health issues and problems associated with pollution resulting from wastewater and solid waste dumping and pollution of the sea. The surrounding communities should also be aware of disaster risks associated with the Wadi flooding during rainy seasons and the impact it has on their livelihood. They should be prepared and aware of mitigation measures they should have in place to ensure their resilience against such disasters.

Activity 6: Design and construct a recreational facility/environmental education centre in one or more locations in the vicinity of the Wadi (UNDP) (USD 500,000)

According to the results of the comprehensive development plan and the feasibility study (activity one) for the establishment and construction of a recreational facility(ies) alongside the Wadi, UNDP will coordinate with the partners and stakeholders to establish and construct a recreational facility in the most suitable location(s). This recreational facility(ies) should aim to create recreational and environmental and heritage educational activities and also serve as a center for raising environmental awareness regarding the importance of environment and biodiversity and its overall linkage so the overall development of the area. The facility should also serve as a recreational and touristic center for the Gaza population as well as for tourists and visitors. The facility should also create a sustainable job opportunities for the surrounding population and develop the whole area around the Wadi. The operation of such facilities could be a great opportunity for private public partnerships. The private sector should use this as a golden opportunity for investment and for the overall development of that area.

Communication and Visibility Strategy

The communication plan will identify the means/medium and frequency of communication between the different stakeholders. In line with UNDP and other UN partner agencies procedures, it will include: List of stakeholders and their information requirements, Communication mechanisms to be used (such as production of reports, press releases, workshops, awareness campaign, successful stories, publications and other materials).

7.3 Comments on the attached results framework

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8. Risk, cross-cutting issues and sustainability							
1.1. Assess what risks could affect goal achievement. Also describe the risks that could have a negative impact on cross-cutting issues (human rights, women's rights and gender equality, climate and the environment, and anti-corruption)							
Identification	Analysis			Management	Follow-up		
Risk	Probability	Impact	Overall risk	Risk-reducing measures	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
[Risk that could affect goal achievement:] Inability to mobilize additional resources for the implementation of the Master Plan	Low Low	medium	medium	UNDP, UN Environment, UNESCO, FAO in support of EQA and MOLG will join forces to mobilize additional resources to implement the recommendations and the other activities of this project; UNDP/PAPP will share the proposal with other donors such as Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, IDB and other Arab donors	UNDP in support of UN agencies and EQA	Periodic	No Change
[Cross-cutting issues: Negative impact on human rights]	Low	high	Low	Apply human rights principles throughout the lifecycle of the project in accordance to UNDP social and Environmental overarching strategy. The project will address the right to live in a clean and protected environment and the right to access clean water supplies.	UNDP	Periodic	Improved environment and WES
[Cross-cutting issues: Negative impact on women's rights and gender equality]	Low	High	Low	Gender issues and the links to clean environment and natural resources will be addressed. Awareness campaigns addressing environmental and public health problems and their impact on women will be highlighted and addressed	UNDP	Year two of the project	Women will be positively impacted and will have improved environmental health and living conditions towards the end of the project
[Cross-cutting issues: Negative impact on climate/environment]	Low	high	Low	The project aim is to safeguard the environment and protect natural heritage resources (wadi Gaza in particular) and will have a positive impact on the public health, protection of water resources as well as marine life	UNDP	Periodic	Improved environment

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[Cross-cutting issues: Negative impact on anti-corruption]	Low	Low	Low	Fully follow and implement UNDP rules and regulation.	UNDP	Periodic	No change
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8.2. Describe the sustainability, local ownership and exit strategy of the project/programme

As clarified in section 6, UNDP/PAPP will work with the sister UN agencies (UNESCO, FAO, UN Environment), and a multiple of government partners who are the major stake holders of the project. UNDP will form a technical steering committee from all concerned partners to play an important part in the successful implementation of the project and its sustainability in the future. The Steering Committee, including the private sector, will be involved in the project development and project implementation from its initiation phase. The members of the steering committee will cooperate, ensuring that their different and complimentary mandates and professional experience, will have a positive impact on the realization of the project's outcomes and outputs. All related socio-economic and environmental issues will be addressed and properly discussed and planned for at the initial stages. The formulation of the conservation, management and operational plan for the protection of Wadi Gaza as well as the development of a legal and institutional body are fundamental for the success and sustainability of this project. The training (to be provided by UNESCO and UNDP) of the personnel of the different related authorities mainly EQA and the MOLG on the management and operational issues of the protected area is essential and necessary for the sustainability of this project. If the funds and budget allows, a one year management and operation by UNDP and the newly established body will be an added value for the sustainability of the project.

Furthermore, UNDP, UNESCO and UN Environment will work with EQA, MOLG and the private sector relentlessly to mobilize resources for the implementation of the developed Master Plan for Wadi Gaza. Protection and conservation of the Wadi will prevent pollution and will improve the wellbeing of the surrounding population and these are important targets and objectives of the UN agencies as well as the government strategies and policies. .

9. Budget and financing plan

The project total budget is around **USD 7,658,712**. The project activities would be implemented in three years if all the needed funds are secured. However, in case funds are received in small amounts or different donors are interested to fund different components and activities of the project, then the project can be implemented in phases.

The first phase would be the development of the Master Plan for the Wadi that will give an overview and detailed design of the needed work to restore and rehabilitate the whole area. After the completion of the master plan, all activities could be implemented in parallel in case the funds for all the activities are secured.

At this stage, the Norwegian Representative Office expressed its interest to contribute to activity one of the project **Development of a Comprehensive Master Plan for the Wadi Gaza Area (USD 230,000)**

The CCC also expressed their interest to contribute around USD 50,000 for the same activity, however no written commitment is sent yet. UNDP will continue to follow up with them on this issue.

UNDP also approached the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) for funding of other activities of the project, however, they are appologised due to extremely limited financial resources.

In addition to its in-kind contribution, it is worth to note that UNDP/PAPP will commit USD 30,000 from its 2018 TRAC resources for the development of the master plan. Meanwhile, Once the Master Development Plan is ready all budgets of the different activities will be modified and updated according to the plan.

UNDP/PAPP and its UN sister agencies, in support of the government and the private sector, will work very hard to mobilize resources to implement the recommendations of the developed Master Plan and implement the remaining activities.

Payment modality for the consulting firm:

Once UNDP/PAPP award the contract to the winner consulting firm, UNDP/PAPP will pay the contract amount in stages according to UNDP rules and regulations against certain and agreed deliverable with the firm. Usually UNDP/PAPP pays around 20-30% of the total contract amount to the consulting firm, after the consultant delivers the inception report, 40% after submission of the draft Report, and the remaining will be paid after submission of the final approved report.

With regard to Institutional Framework options for Realising and Delivering the Global Palestine -Connected Gaza Initiative, UNDP/PAPP will transfer the last instalment of USD 50,000 of the study to the CCC who would then be able to pay the Khatib-Alami consulting firm against the report they delivered. It is worth to note that the Study cost was around USD 150,000, where the CCC contributed USD 50,000.

The budget will

Rate of exchange:

According to the UN rate of exchange, USD 1 = 8.17 Krone as per November 2017 UN exchange rate

See the attached budget.

10. Additional information

10.1 Any additional information of relevance for the application

PART III: ATTACHMENTS

☒ Number 1 **Results framework (mandatory)**


☒ Number 2 **Budget (mandatory)**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number <u> 3 </u> Implementation/activity plan
<input type="checkbox"/> Number <u> </u> Theory of change
<input type="checkbox"/> Number <u> </u> Documentation of bank details
<input type="checkbox"/> Number <u> </u> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Number <u> </u> _____

DATE AND SIGNATURE

I confirm that I am authorised to enter into legally binding agreements on behalf of the applicant, and I confirm that to the best of my judgement the information in this application is correct.

Name: Geoff Prewit,


Title: Officer in Charge
UNDP/PAPP

Place and date

December 7th 2017

Annex (1) Budget						
Nam: Wadi Gaza Coastal Wetland Conservation and Development Proj: December 2017- December - 2018 All a all amounts are in USD dollars						
[exchange rate] USD 1= 8.17 Krone as per November UN rate						
Budget item	[Year 1]					Note
	Number	Unit	Unit cost	UNDP	COST	
Grant applicant						
1 Personnel costs (10% of Programme Analyst salary/time)	101,232	staff/ year	101,232	80,985	20,246	
2 Travel/transportaion (30 visit/meeting * USD 20)	600	per travel	20	600	0	
3 Specific project-related costs	2,500		2,500	0	2,500	
4 General Operating Expenses- GOE)	12,000	per staff	12,000	12,000	0	
5 Security Costs (UNDSS) 1,820 + security equipment USD 1,736	1,820	per staff	1,820	1,820	0	
6 Purchase of equipment (security equipment)	1,736	per staff	1,736	1,736		
7 Audit	0			0	0	
8 Direct operating costs, total	18,656			16,156	2,500	
9 Development of Wadi Gaza Master Plan (USD 230,000)	230,000	per study		30,000	200,000	
10 Finalisation of the study "Options for Institutional Frameworks to	50,000	per study		0	50,000	
11 Miscellaneous activities	10,587			0	10,587	
12 Total project activities	410,475			127,141	283,333	
13 General Managemnt Service (GMS 8%)	32,838			10,171	22,667	
14 Project costs total	443,313			137,312	306,000	

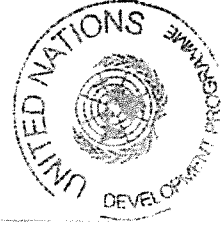
Notes to the budget

Personnel cost: UNDP will assign a Programme Analyst to the project where UNDP PAPP will be paying 80% of the salaay and NRO will contribute 20% of the salary with a total of USD 20,246 per year (around USD 1,687/month)

Miscellaneous costs: This is to cover to cover any unforeseen related costs during the project implementation such as procurement costs, cost of the developemnt of the study and any emerging direct oprating costs.

UNDP will contribute USD 30,000 from its own financial resources (TRAC) to support the development of the Master Plan of Wadi Gaza. UNDP will also consider all direct operating costs of the activity as an additional in kind contribution for the project (around USD 16,156).

CCC is intersted to support the study with a total of USD 50,000. However, no committment from their side yes.
UNDP apporached IDB (Gaza Based) and they mentioned that they dont have any financial resources available to support the project at this time.



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Wadi Gaza Coastal Wetland Conservation and Development

Development of a Comprehensive Master Plan for the Wadi Gaza Area

workplan

No.	Activity	Months	M(1)	M(2)	M(3)	M(4)	M(5)	M(6)	M(7)	M(8)	M(9)	M(10)	M(11)	M(12)
1	Developing and preparing detailed consultancy services terms of reference	1												
2	Announcing the request for proposals after getting the procurement no objection	1.2												
3	Receiving, evaluating and awarding the assignment in liaison with procurement unit	1												
4	Signing the contract with the winning firm and conduct the kick off meeting	0.5												
5	Receiving, reviewing and approving the inception report	1												
6	Conduct topographical and environmental surveying of the current status	1.5												
7	Data analysis	1.5												
8	Planning, mapping, design and drawings	2												
9	Preparing the draft master plan with all related documents	2												
10	Conduct briefing workshops, getting feedback and update the plan	1.5												
11	Final Master Plan, and handing over 10 printed documents	1												



PMU

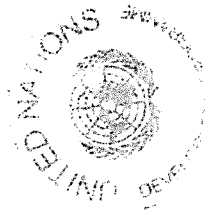
This is a suggested template for results framework for projects/programmes to be supported by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The approved results framework will be included as a part of the agreement between the MFA and grant recipient. It is therefore important that the results framework is consistent and realistic.

Wadi Gaza Coastal Wetland Conservation and Development : RESULTS FRAMEWORK:

LEVEL	EXPECTED RESULT	INDICATORS	Indicator data				Data source of verification	Comments
			BASELINE Y0	TARGET Y1	TARGET Y2	FINAL TARGET YX		
IMPACT	Contribute to protection of public health and to increased economic opportunities for the surrounding populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coliform in water quality samples Prevalence of WES related diseases # of Mosquitoes controlled 	To be collected from MOH, CMWU and municipalities				UNDP MOH PWA	Have to get the baseline information to be able to set the targets
OUTCOME 1	Wadi Gaza is rehabilitated and Conserved							
OUTPUT 1.1	A master Plan is developed	The printing of the Master Plan itself	0 development master plan for Wadi Gaza is not available	Plan is available			EQA, MOLG and UNDP, Un Environment UNESCO, FAP reports	
Output 2	Institutional Frameworks Options for Realising and Delivering the Global Palestine-Connected Gaza is developed	The printing and publication of the Study	Draft Study is available	The Study is available			CCC	



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Annex (1)

Agreed Project Summary

Wadi Gaza Coastal Wetland Conservation and Development

This project aims to contribute to an evidence-based and sustainable rehabilitation and protection of the Wadi Gaza natural reserve and coastal wetland. This will in turn contribute to considerable health benefits and increased economic opportunities for the surrounding population.

This project will deliver two outputs necessary to provide evidence based approach for the rehabilitation and protection of Wadi Gaza:

- 1. the Institutional Frameworks Options for Realizing and Delivering the Global Palestine-Connected Gaza Study**
- 2. a Comprehensive Master Plan for Development, Protection and Conservation of Wadi Gaza.**

The development of the comprehensive master plan for Wadi Gaza will be the first crucial step towards achieving the conservation and sustainable management of Wadi Gaza natural reserve and coastal area. The master plan will provide the scientific information and evidence based recommendations and the identified interventions that need to be in place to sustainably rehabilitate, conserve and protect the Wadi.

The development of the institutional framework options for realising and delivering the Global Palestine: Connected Gaza will also provide the basis for the best viable institutional arrangement that is needed to be in place to sustainably manage and protect Wadi Gaza and ensure the sustainability of the project's outputs.

The direct target group of the project are the residents surrounding Wadi Gaza with a total population of 115,535 people. However, rehabilitation and restoration of Wadi Gaza will indirectly benefit the whole of the Gaza population as almost all of them suffer from the bad environmental conditions, sea pollution from discharge of sewage from Wadi to the sea and mostly from the very offensive odor while crossing the bridge over wadi Gaza

This project is in line with the national policy agenda of 2018-2022 where national priority ten has a clear output on environment "Sustainable Environment and Adapting to Climate Change" and calls to strengthen the capacity for disaster response and crisis management as part of ensuring community and national security. The proposed project comes also in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) agenda for ensuring conservation of environment, including biodiversity, forests and oceans (SDG 6,11,13,14 and 15. It is also in line with UNDP country Programme document strategy for safeguarding the environment and protecting natural resources. Protection and rehabilitation of Wadi Gaza is also a very important strategic intervention for the Global Environment Facility (GEF) National Strategy for 2016-2020.

The project will be implemented by UNDP who would be accountable for achieving the results of the project and for reporting to the donor. UNDP will be working with other UN sister agencies including FAO, UNESCO and UN Environment and will be partnering with the Environment Quality Authority, Ministry of Local Government and Palestinian Water Authority who are the national partners and have the ownership of the project and contribute to its sustainability.

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Through the implementation of the project, UNDP will apply its own rules and regulations when it comes to procurement activities and will exert all due diligence to comply with its policies against Fraud and other Corrupt Practices ("UNDP Anti-Fraud Policy") as UNDP has zero tolerance for fraud and corruption.

UNDP doesn't anticipate any political risks during the implementation of the project, as the project is in the Gaza Strip and is not subject to any political dispute and doesn't require any approvals from the Israeli side. On the contrary, UNDP is currently engaging and discussing with the Israeli side (The Israeli Water Authority) regarding future cooperation and coordination on draught and flood management. The flooding of Wadi Gaza was also raised and they promised to send prior notifications to the Palestinian sides in such cases.

The project outputs will not be affected by the siege of Gaza as they are mainly technical assistance and are not affected by the siege. The UNDP office in Gaza will be managing the project on daily basis and ensure delivery of results during the planned timeframe.

Finally, UNDP will cooperate with its sister UN agencies and national partners to mobilise resources parallel to the implementation of the project activities to be able to implement the recommendations and interventions that would be addressed in the master plan of Wadi Gaza that will eventually contribute to its sustainable management and conservation.



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