



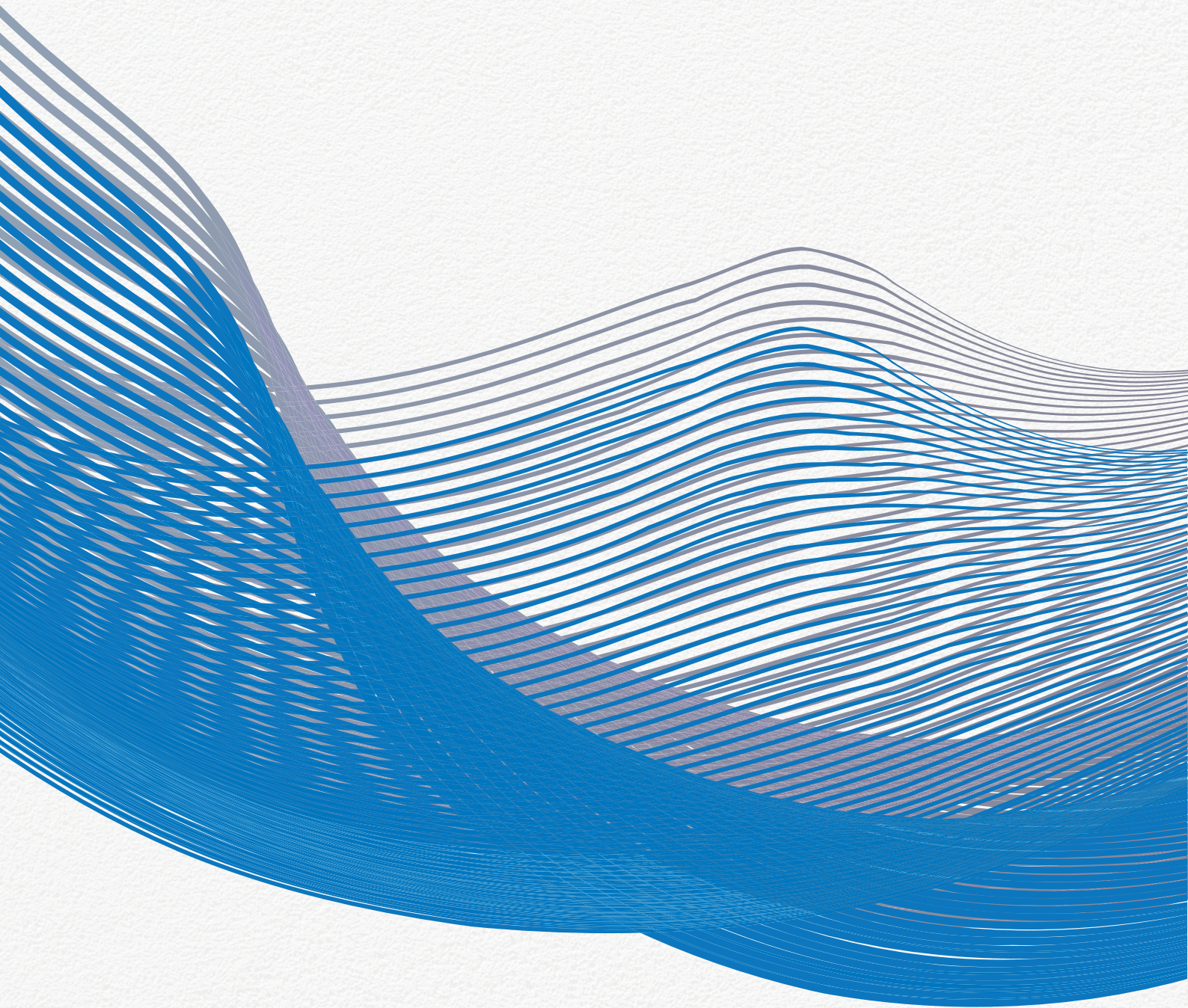
Global Water
Partnership
Mediterranean



RESPONSE STRATEGY

Global Water Partnership **Mediterranean**

March **2024**



**RESPONSE STRATEGY
GLOBAL WATER LEADERSHIP
PROGRAMME
(GWL)**

**GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP
MEDITERRANEAN**

MARCH 2024

Table of Contents:

FOREWORD BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF PALESTINIAN WATER AUTHORITY	04
INTRODUCTION	06
(INTER)NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND OBJECTIVES OF PALESTINE	09
STRATEGY METHODOLOGY	13
SUMMARY OF BARRIERS AND GAP ANALYSIS	17
RISK ASSESSMENT	20
VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES, AND STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS AND OBJECTIVES	21
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES TREE (2025-2023)	25
OPERATIONAL PLANS	26
DETAILED OPERATION PLAN (ACTION PLAN AND FINANCE PLAN) ALLIANCE WITH STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES/OPERATIONAL PLANS	28
COMBINED COST ESTIMATES	34
POTENTIAL FINANCING SOURCES	35

Foreword by His Excellency the Minister of Palestinian Water Authority

I am honored to launch the Response Strategy which was developed to tackle the impact of climate change on our water resources, we are not just addressing an environmental issue; we are taking a decisive step towards securing governmental collateral efforts to sustain our future.

Climate change is an undeniable reality that poses significant threats to our water resources. In Palestine, where water is not just a resource but the very lifeline of our communities, the impacts of climate change threaten to exacerbate already critical water shortages, affecting our agriculture, our environmental, our health, and our very survival.

In response to this urgent challenge, the Palestinian Water Authority has worked tirelessly with the Environmental Quality Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority, and many other stakeholders represented by the academia and non-governmental organizations in Palestine to develop a comprehensive strategy that not only addresses the current impacts of climate change on our water resources but also lays down a resilient foundation for the future including cost estimates and financing options for this Response Strategy.

This strategy is built on four pillars:

- 1. Enhancing Institutional Decision-Making Process:** Enhancing our water management to be more resilient against climate variability and extremes through using decision support tools to empower water leaders to adopt evidence base management style.
- 2. Sustainable Performance Management System:** Promoting the use of performance management systems including identifying strategic and operational key performance indicators to track the progress in the water sector.
- 3. Building Partnerships and Sectoral Working Groups:** Leveraging collateral approaches and sectoral managing and reviewing impacts of water on environment, agriculture, society, women, and biodiversity.

4. Climate Financing: Ensuring the active participation of all stakeholders to quantify the needed financial resources to support Palestine in addressing the Response Strategy and other climate responsive proposals for funding.

Central to our strategy is the empowerment of future water leaders. We are committed to investing in the education and training of young professionals in the water sector as we aim to equip the next generation with the knowledge in the technical, strategic, and financial competencies to enhance their skills, and passion they need to tackle the water challenges of tomorrow.

The journey ahead is not one we can walk alone. It requires the collective effort of governments line institutions, NGOs, the private sector, and communities. I see Global Water Leadership Programme funded by FCDO and implemented by Global Water Partnership and UNICEF as vital example on integrated partnerships. Let us work together to innovate, adapt, and build a water-secure future for Palestine.

I wish to express my profound gratitude to our teams, partners, and international supporters who have made this Response Strategy possible. Together, we are taking a bold step forward. Let us continue to strive, with unwavering commitment and unity, towards a future where water security is a reality for all.

H.E. Eng. Mazen Ghunaim
Head of Palestinian Water Authority

Introduction

In the face of escalating environmental challenges, exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) along with our governmental strategic stakeholders are committed to pioneering sustainable and resilient water management practices. Our strategic response to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) is crafted to address the unique socio-economic and environmental contexts of Palestine, ensuring the equitable and efficient use of water resources for all communities.

The Response Strategies are designed to navigate the complexities of water scarcity, quality, and access, which are further intensified by the region's geopolitical dynamics. It is anchored in a comprehensive understanding of the interdependencies between water resources management and the provision of essential WASH services. This Response Strategy underscores our commitment to safeguarding public health, promoting socio-economic development, and enhancing the resilience of our water systems against the backdrop of global climate change.

Our approach is rooted in several core principles:

- 1. Sustainability:** Ensuring the long-term sustainability of water resources through efficient use, protection of natural water sources, and investment in renewable water technologies.
- 2. Equity and Accessibility:** Guaranteeing equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation services, with special attention to vulnerable communities.
- 3. Resilience and Adaptation:** Building the resilience of water and sanitation systems to withstand the adverse effects of climate change and other environmental stressors.
- 4. Integrated Management:** Adopting an integrated approach to water resources management that considers the entire water cycle, from source to sea, and recognizes the interconnectedness of water, land, and people.
- 5. Community Participation and Empowerment:** Engaging local communities in the planning, implementation, and management of water and sanitation projects to ensure their needs and priorities are met.

6. Innovation and Technology: Leveraging technology and innovation to improve water and sanitation infrastructure, enhance water quality monitoring, and optimize resource management.

Strategic Objectives

The Response Strategy included the following strategic objectives to guide our actions:

- Developing of integrated planning tools for water resources management based on climate change.
- Developing of integrated management performance system for water resources management based on climate change.
- Mainstreaming social acceptance and use of Treated Wastewater (TWW), With a focus on Women and, Youth.

Implementation Framework

To achieve these objectives, the Response Strategy employs a multi-faceted implementation framework that includes policy reform, capacity building, community engagement, technological innovation, and strategic partnerships. This framework is designed to be adaptive, allowing for the integration of new insights and the flexibility to respond to evolving challenges and opportunities.

As we embark on this strategic journey, the Response Strategy included national collaboration and support from all stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, international partners, and the local communities to ensure a water-secure future for Palestine that is resilient, sustainable, and inclusive.

This introduction sets the stage for a detailed exploration of the Response Strategy, action plans, activities, and commitments to IWRM and WASH in the following sections of the Response Strategy document.

National Challenges:

The average per capita water consumption among Palestinians is 73 liters per day, which falls below the WHO's recommended rate of 100 liters per day. In certain herding communities in the West Bank, the average per capita water consumption is as low as 20 liters per day. In contrast, the average Israeli per capita water consumption stands at approximately 300 liters per day, highlighting a significant disparity in access and usage, according to OCHA in 2021.

In Palestine, the vast majority of Palestinian households, approximately %99.8, have access to improved drinking water. This access is facilitated through various sources such as piped water networks, protected wells and springs, rainwater harvesting, bottled water, and public taps. The distribution of improved drinking water is relatively high yet non-continuous (supply once per week), with %99.9 coverage in the West Bank and %99.6 in the Gaza.

However, the quality of water pumped from the coastal aquifer in the Gaza Strip is a significant concern. More than %97 of the water extracted from this aquifer does not meet the water quality standards set by the World Health Organization (WHO), as reported by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) in 2019.

In the Jordan Valley's Area C, which is under Israeli control, many Palestinian communities face challenges in accessing water. These communities are either not connected to a water network or encounter obstacles in rehabilitating existing water connections and constructing or repairing water cisterns, according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in 2021.

The situation is particularly dire for 125 unconnected communities/residential areas in Area C, which rely solely on rainwater harvesting and/or water trucking. The cost of water trucking is significantly higher for these communities, with a price exceeding ILS 30 per cubic meter, compared to an average of ILS 7 for piped water in other areas of the West Bank. Approximately %36 of these communities face water prices that are two to four times higher than the West Bank average, amounting to ILS 5 or USD 1.50 per cubic meter.



(Inter)National Priorities and Objectives of Palestine

The Government of Palestine contributes to the achievement of several national objectives, strategies, and plans, including those resulting from Palestine's regional and international commitments:

- **Strategic Plan and Action Plan for the Palestinian National Water Sector (2022–2017)**

The strategic plan differentiates its water services based on the beneficiary category of domestic, commercial, industrial or agricultural. In dealing with domestic or household use, the plan targets the family as a single unit. A positive aspect is that it gives importance to the necessity of taking geographical distribution into account to ensure that everyone has equal access to safe water sources.

- **National Agricultural Sector Strategy Update “Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture» (2023–2021)**

The agricultural sector vision, “Sustainable agriculture, capable of competing locally and globally», contributes to strengthening food security, increasing agricultural production, enhancing the resilience of Palestinian citizens to strengthen bonds with their land and promoting resource sovereignty to support the building of an independent Palestinian state. To achieve this vision, the plan’s first goal is from a gender perspective in which it addresses the importance of strengthening resilience and empowering women and men. The strategy aims to enhance self-reliance, improve product quality and increase production through improving agricultural tools, raising awareness of modern methods in agriculture, encouraging investment in the agricultural sector, establishing financial privileges for farmers, such as loans and grants, strengthening small agricultural projects, especially for women and youth, strengthening governance in the agricultural sector, and promoting sustainable and inclusive agri-food value chains development.

- **Cross-Sectoral Environment Strategy (2023–2020):**

The strategy addresses the importance of preserving water sources and its quality, improving wastewater management and how to optimally utilize it in agriculture in line with environmental health safety, in addition to improving sanitation and ensuring an increase in the number of households connected to the public sewerage network. The strategy adopts the family as the core unit of the planning process. It assumes that access to services is guaranteed for everyone.

- **National Water and Wastewater Policy and Strategy for Palestine 2032 - 2013.**

The National Water Policy 2032 - 2013 provides the planning and management framework necessary for the protection, conservation, sustainable management and development of water resources and

for the improvement and sustainable management and provision of water supply and wastewater services and related standards in the Palestine. To this end it seeks for (i) reinforcement of the Water Authority's approach to sustainable water resources management by ensuring that Government works together in the pursuit of shared water resources management goals; (ii) establishment of a framework for the coordinated development, regulation and financial sustainability of water supply and wastewater services to ensure concerted efforts towards improved water systems management, rehabilitation and maintenance; and (iii) being a platform for ensuring close collaboration and cooperation among all water-related agencies and stakeholders at the national, governorate, municipal and local levels.

The Wastewater Strategy aims to improve the water and wastewater services provided to Palestinian citizens over the next 2 decades. It will be achieved through (i) increasing the quantity of water delivered to customers; (ii) maximizing the volume of water made available for irrigation; (iii) providing all citizens with good access to a reliable source of water, with an affordable tariff, in particular for poor families; (iv) reducing inequalities among regions, localities and vulnerable groups; (v) improving the quality of the water delivered to customers; (vi) improving the sanitation to protect the natural water resources from pollution and excessive depletion; and (vii) managing the water resources in sustainable and environmental manner.



Conclusion

For the agricultural sector to be more productive and sustainable, the Water Policy up to 2032 will seek for (i) establishing and enforcing national standards for treated wastewater reuse in agriculture and suitable crops for this reuse; (ii) maximizing the volume of water made available for irrigation while ensuring an optimal irrigation planning; (iii) protecting the natural water resources from pollution by wastewater.

For the socio-economic aspects related to reducing rural poverty, main actions shall be directed to (i) take into account the needs and interests of all gender groups (marginalized, restricted access, women) including poor people; and (ii) assess the citizens' ability to pay for water and wastewater services for tariff reviews, with particular attention to the poor and disadvantaged sections of the community.

Enabling more inclusive and efficient agricultural system, it is needed to (i) encourage the involvement of formal water users' associations to ensure optimal management of shared water resources (including wells, springs and treated wastewater) used for economic purposes (irrigation); and (ii) ensure the adequate involvement of all stakeholders (from a gender perspective) in water and wastewater programs and projects.

Given the escalated war on Palestine whereby water is used as weapon coupled with the climate change impacts, there is vital need to increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters, the document envisages (i) ensuring water security to meet future increases in demand for water and enable the socio-economic development; (ii) deploying the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM); (iii) developing a protection program against flash flood risks; (iv) developing flexible strategies to deal with the impact of climate change on water resources; and (v) adding, in the long term, sources of water by new wells from groundwater aquifers (basins) together with the rehabilitation of existing wells and springs.

Strategy Methodology

The development of the Response Strategy by the three working groups went through the following stages:

A. Enhance effective updated strategizing elements:

The development of the Response Strategy by the three working groups went through the following stages:

- Support and participation of leadership
- Analysis of the previous strategic performance
- Identification of realistic strategic directions
- Clarity and appropriateness of targets
- Involvement of experts and governmental stakeholders in developing the strategic perspectives and objectives and reaching an agreement on the weight of each objective
- Involvement of the stakeholders from outside the three working groups.

B. Review of current legislations:

The Three Working Groups reviewed all the laws, regulations, instructions, and decisions applicable in Palestine to ensure legal coverage for Response Strategy and workplan.

In addition, the review aimed to ensure that there is no conflict between the provisions of such legislations to realize justice and regulate intersections with relevant government stakeholders.

C. Identify strategic risks:

The Three Working Groups identified and analyzed the strategic risks in terms of risk probability, intensity, and classification. In addition, they identified and analyzed the risks at the level of each strategic objective and developed risk management plan for each risk.

D. Stakeholders Analysis:

The appointment of National Focal Point assisted in leading and harmonizing the governmental communications. The six conducted stakeholder consultations and subsequent analysis for each stakeholder at all levels (strategic, operational, and service).

E. Weighted Strategic Objectives:

The identified 35 barriers were considered as input to the Response Strategy, these barriers went through prioritisation exercise with strategic stakeholders using 4-criteria prioritisation tool. The weight of each of criteria is given in (Table 1).

Table 1: Prioritisation criteria and their weights

Bottleneck	Criteria	Weight
	Strategic alliance with national priorities	30%
	Doability	15%
	Financeability	30%
	Expected outcomes	25%

Three Working Groups were established to co-develop the Response Strategy and to address the bottlenecks follows:

- **The Institutional Working Group:** to address the lack of integrated planning tools for water resources management based on climate change.
- **The Technical Working Group:** to address the social behavior resistance to and a lack of gender mainstreaming on the reuse of Treated Wastewater (TWW).
- **The Monitoring & Evaluation Working Group:** to address the lack of national performance system for water resources management based on climate change.

The stakeholder consultation sessions stemmed in identifying three weighted strategic objectives as shown in Table 2:


Table 2: Weighted strategic objectives

Criteria		Weight
1	Developing of integrated planning tools for water resources management based on climate change	35%
2	Developing of integrated performance management system for water resources management based on climate change	35%
3	Mainstreaming social acceptance and use of Treated Wastewater (TWW), With a focus on Women and, Youth.	30%

F. Stages of developing the Response Strategy:

The response strategy was developed in line with the following factors:

- 1.** Ensuring efficient governance through identification of the roles, responsibilities, and mandate at the development stage of the updated strategy
- 2.** Raising awareness of the strategic stakeholder representatives on the strategy
- 3.** Evaluating the ongoing national related strategies in terms of its implementation and completion rates of projects and initiatives
- 4.** Reviewing the national analyses of the internal and external environment of the relevant strategic stakeholders to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT analysis)
- 5.** Analyzing international practices and commitments in the same regard
- 6.** Discussing the Response Strategies with the top management and agreeing on objectives, initiatives, and projects, as well as drafting the vision, mission, and values

- 7.** Ensuring aligned financing plan with the activities stipulated in the Response Strategies and agreeing on financing model for the implementation of the strategies.
 - 8.** Disseminating the Response Strategies to partners for review and feedback.
 - 9.** Developing the risk management plan at the level of strategic objectives
 - 10.** Raising awareness on the importance of the updated strategy and its implementation and follow-up with each strategic stakeholder to ensure identification of the responsibilities of staff at each institution in terms of implementation and performance monitoring, detecting deviations in implementation (if any), and addressing the causes collaboratively in coordination with these institutions.
 - 11.** Ensuring the ownership of the Response Strategies by the Palestinian Water Authority and public strategic stakeholders for further follow up.
 - 12.** Disseminating the Response Strategies through different channels with focus on women and youth to ensure leave no one behind.
 - 13.** Ensuring governance framework in implementing activities related to the Response Strategies through delineating the roles and responsibilities of implementation.
- 

Summary of Barriers and Gap Analysis

Identified Barriers

- The Fragmentation of institutions
- Limitations in law enforcement
- Deficiencies in technical and financial capacities
- Restrictions on access to water resources, especially in Area (C)
- Insufficient area coverage?
- Social behavior restrictions like reuse of TWW.
- Lack of incentives for water savings and rainwater harvesting
- Lack of integrated national policies and strategies
- Lack in accessing application and implementation of action plans.
- In-sufficient decentralized wastewater management
- Lack of adequate water budgeting and water balance accounting
- Knowledge management limitations at the public sector
- Unclear in defining roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder.
- Lack of hydraulic maps
- Deficiencies in institutionalization of responses due to absence of permanent committee for follow ups including a national climate monitoring committee.
- Challenging political status due to the occupation
- Population growth and increased demand for water
- Socio-economic status in the country
- Deficiencies in education and lack of specialized schools
- Lack of performance management and jointly developed smart KPIs
- Modest participation of youth and vulnerable groups in consultations and implementation
- Challenges from international crises (Covid19) and deficiencies of crisis management competencies.
- Lack of water allocation policy between the different sectors
- Absence of integrated planning for water resources management based on climate change scenarios
- A need to enhance implementation of water adaptation and mitigation plans that were developed in the nationally determined contributions NDC, national adaptation plan (NAP)
- Water unavailability (water volumes)
- Lack of specific water mapping and water assessment for all water resources in Palestine
- Lack of climate finance, in addition the need to establish climate and environment fund to enhance the transparency, credibility and feasibility of climate finance in Palestine.
- Enhance the implementation of the conditional mitigation and adaptation plans in water sector.
- Restricted access of water resources due to occupation, the main challenge is the Israeli occupation that control more than %85 of water resources in Palestine and give Palestinians zero shares from the surface water and controls the extraction of ground water resources to a level that is away behind the WHO water standards per capita.
- Lack of enabling environment in water and climate change sectors
- Lack of national framework to address all stakeholders needs, gaps, barriers and the needed solutions to overcome water and climate change challenges in Palestine

Required Instruments to address the Gaps

1. Review legal mandate for stakeholders.
2. Promote climate smart water monitoring and climate smart solutions.
3. Assessment of the technical capacity baseline for stakeholders and support according to gaps
4. Feasibility awareness
5. Promote advocacy learning camps.
6. Upscale financing and facilitate fund raising.
7. Apply the role of law.
8. Support educational institutions.
9. Enhance gender inclusions.
10. Facilitate funding and upscale financing.
11. Support institutional governance for updating strategies and policies.
12. Capacitate technical teams.
13. Develop climate Change Law and Bylaws
14. Develop awareness campaigns for climate change expected impacts and the future scenarios, and the awareness about the importance of water resources protection and the need of unconventional water resources.
15. Elaborate Monitoring-Reporting-Verification (MRV), to enhance the transparency of the mitigation actions in different sectors in Palestine specifically, water sector actions and projects.
16. Public sector staff empowerment and assume of responsibilities.
17. Develop incentivized Public-Private Partnership (PPP) system for water service delivery
18. Inclusion of climate change units in pertinent public sector institutions
19. Develop Climate Change Law

- and Bylaw
20. Elaborate policies and strategies including monitoring authorities.
21. Empower stakeholders to become more effective implementing partners.
22. Develop awareness strategies for climate change.
23. Engage community and civil society partners and PPP
24. Develop financial tools and mechanisms.
25. Enhance political will.
26. Utilize existing tools for planning like (Water Tracker)
27. Develop and apply stakeholders' inclusion tools and processes.
28. Monitor implementation of strategic plans through tailor-made Performance Management System.

Strategic Enablers

- GWL Water Sector Working Groups
- GWL WASH Sector Working Groups
- National Committee (Ministerial Level)
- National climate change committee NCCC (assigned by minister's council)
- Palestinian Water Law
- Water data system (water accounts)
- FAO Regional program and activities,
- Green Climate Fund
- Local Aid Coordination Secretariat (LACS)
- Blue Elephant Wastewater Treatment Plant: (Piloted and operated of solar power following the decentralized

Strategic Enablers

wastewater treatment practices. The system is compacted and recognized by low CO2 emission.

- Hydrological Model
- Non-Revenue Water Projects – North of Palestine
- Water Tracker (building national team).
- Palestine joined United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in March 2016, and became the 197 party to the convention.
- Palestine Signed and Ratified Paris Agreement in April 2016
- Gender mainstreaming strategy in climate change, gender mainstreamed technology roadmap for climate change.
- NDC Reports (first report submitted to UNFCCC in 2017, updated report in 2021)
- Water banking and adaptation of agriculture to climate change in northern Gaza that was funded by GCF Project (40 million USD)
- Localized national data sources at the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) as the institution that is responsible of the national greenhouse gas inventory.
- CO2 emission Annual Multi-Sectorial Reports since 2011
- National digital climate change platform (NDCCP) that under processing, this will include all related climate data, reports, strategies, policies, etc.
- Enhancing Adaptation Planning and Adoption of Climate Resilient Agriculture in Palestine funded by GCF, start at 2022 and ends at 2025 the estimated fund is USD 000 1600
- National Water Action Plans
- NDC Reports (first report and updated report to UNFCCC)
- Water Treatment facilities and conserve consumption projects

and initiatives

- Upgrade water infrastructure facilities
- GCF Readiness Project that is developed with UNICEF and EQA as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to GCF, to build the capacity in water sector and PWA.
- Enhance Climate Finance by developing NDC partnership plan, to promote the activities that was detailed in the NDC action plans that were extracted from NDC report and biennial update report (BUR)
- NDC action plan and MRV system (EQA is the focal point and host the system and coordinates with all relevant stakeholders).
- Digital Climate Change Platform (EQA is the host of the system in partnership with stakeholders from all sectors)
- SDGs (the following reports were developed: ATLAS of sustainable development 2020, progress report for sustainable development 2019, progress report for sustainable development 2020.
- WASHBAT analysis and report
- Water Conservation schemes and plan
- Entrepreneurship support Programs
- MURUNAH Project
- Water Reuse Scheme Project

Risk Assessment

Table 3: Forecasted risks and mitigation measure to control and manage these risks

Results-and activity-level risks			
The project does not achieve the intended results.	Low	High	The project team ensured regular meetings with the Chairs to report any issues and flag any red flags.
Failure to convene working groups	Medium	High	Different platforms were used to ease the burden on the working group members who are very busy. Notably, convening virtual meetings will be emphasized, with fewer workshops held for mostly approval purposes.
Failure to get approval of the action plans, finance plans and the Response Strategy.	Low	Medium	During stakeholder engagement, the Finance Consultant adjusted the finance plan based on comments and feedback from stakeholders and decision makers until the GWL team grants the approval
Environmental, social, and governance risks			
Project has a detrimental effect on the environment, either directly or indirectly through its beneficiaries.	Low	Low	The TA assignment per se is not bound to incur any specific environmental or social risk. The review of the workplans attempted to take environmental considerations into perspective and set mitigation measures.
Failure to deliver intended benefits on women and marginalized groups	Medium	Medium	The third strategic objective focused on women and youth and the design and management of work groups were by female water professionals from the strategic stakeholder institutions. Launching the Response Strategy was organized with the Palestinian Women Water Practitioners Network (PWWPN)
Political turmoil interrupts working group ability to meet and progress	High	High	The project team collaborated and used virtual means to convene the Working Group Meetings

Vision, Mission, Core Values, and Strategic Directions and Objectives

VISION

“Water for All: A Resilient and Sustainable Future”

MISSION

“Empowering Sustainable Water Futures Through Resilience, Innovation, and Collaboration”

The vision and mission state the key purpose of the Response Strategy which is to protect and sustain the different components and elements of our environment based on a participatory approach with international and local partners.

Core Values

- Sustainability and Resilience
- Community and Ecosystem
- Innovation and Technology
- Equity and Access
- Collaboration and Partnership
- Education and Awareness

Strategic Directions

- Climate Responsive
- Governed Leadership Performance
- Climate Financing
- Effective partnerships.

Strategic Objectives

01

Developing integrated planning tools for water resources management based on climate change:

This objective is services through the following main activities

1. Review available tools, i.e., GIS, Remote sensing, MYWAS, Water tracker, WEAP, EFQM and STRATEAU

In order to achieve this activity, the following tasks were identified:

- Conduct inventory taking of available applied tools based on TOR.
- Organize a workshop to present and validate the study findings.
- Endorsement and E-distribution

2. Implementation of the selected tool based on the conducted study

In order to achieve this activity, the following tasks were identified:

- Capacity building of human resources to be involved in the implementation.
- Piloting the tool in some partnering institutions
- Implementation

02

Developing integrated performance management system for water resources management based on climate change.

This objective is services through the following main activities:

1. Developing an integrated performance management system

- Conducting assessment study of existing systems, platforms, coverage, and mechanism of data sharing towards well-structured system including smart and gender responsive KPIs.
- Validation workshop
- Applicability testing

2. Implementation of approved SMART KPIs system

- On job training
- Application of SMART KPIs



Mainstreaming social acceptance and use of Treated Wastewater (TWW), With a focus on Women and, Youth.

This objective is services through the following main activities:

1. Multi-sectoral barriers and knowledge in TWW reuse: Gaps, Needs and Assessment

- Conducting Study
- validation workshop
- submission of the assessment report

2. Preparation of Awareness and Advocacy Campaign Materials, based on the findings and recommendations of the assessment report

- Development of advocacy materials of (brochures, posters, leaflets, and stickers)
- Development of Podcasts.

3. Implementation of Awareness Campaigns for Decision Makers and Main Stakeholders in different Sectors based on the findings of the assessment report.

- Workshops
- Meetings with policy and decision makers in partnering institutions.
- Organization of focus groups

4. Development of Policy papers on:

1. “Gender Mainstreaming in the Reuse of Treated Wastewater (TWW) in different Sectors”
 2. “TWW Reuse in different Sectors as tool to Improve the adaption to Climate Change”.
- Preparation of the two policy papers
 - Two validation workshops
 - Dissemination of policy papers (through emails and websites)

Strategic Objectives Tree (2025-2023)

Unleashing Potential for Better Future

purpose

Achieving effective management and consolidating the principles of good governance, ref, National Policy Agenda, 2023-2021 Public Sector Modernization Roadmap

National priorities to be achieved

National Priority: Reform and improve the quality of public institutions and services. Strategic issue:

- Upgrading the legal and administrative framework for the work of public institutions, Ref. National Development Agenda 2029-2024

National Policy Third Axil: Sustainable Development Priority 10: Sustainable Development- cohesive Community that are capable on Resilience and development, with emphasis on Gender Equity, National policy agenda 2023-2021

Effective partnerships | Climate Financing | Governed Leadership Performance | Climate Responsive

Strategic directions

Water for All: A Resilient and Sustainable Future

VISION

Empowering Sustainable Water Futures Through Resilience, Innovation, and Collaboration

MISSION

Mainstreaming social acceptance and use of Treated Wastewater (TWW), With a focus on Women and, Youth.

Developing of integrated performance management system for water resources management based on climate change.

Developing integrated planning tools for water resources management based on climate change

Strategic/institutional objectives

1. Multisectoral barriers and knowledge in TWW reuse: Gaps, Needs and Assessment
2. Preparation of Awareness and Advocacy Campaign Materials, based on the findings and recommendations of the assessment report.
3. Implementation of Awareness Campaigns for Decision Makers and Main Stakeholders in different Sectors based on the findings of the assessment report.
4. Development of Policy paper

1. Developing an integrated performance management system
2. Proposing, approving, and training on SMART KPIs
3. Strengthen oversight to audit and evaluate proper use and efficacy of climate finance

1. Developing an integrated performance management system
2. Proposing, approving, and training on SMART KPIs
3. Strengthen oversight to audit and evaluate proper use and efficacy of climate finance

Initiatives

Operational Plans:

The Response Strategy was aligned to the following action plan and financial plans:

01 ACTION PLAN

The action plan outlines the activities to be undertaken in order to achieve the Response Strategy and to mitigate the identified 3 top barriers for Palestine including the performance management of these activities. Both the work plan and timeframe were developed following 15 consultation sessions with the working groups and presented in Annex 12.3&12.2 ,12.1.

02 FINANCIAL PLAN

Development of the finance plan required the undertaking of many systematic procedures as the finance plan is an integral and vital component of the Response Strategy. The quality of the cost estimate of every activity and sub-activity based on the final identification of the activities in the Action Plan. The approach of developing the Finance Plan allowed for the members of the working groups to actively co-build this plan.

Following the approval of presented cost estimates by all working groups, appropriate financing options were proposed. These options included government financing via the public budget of implementing partners (Palestinian Water Authority PWA, Ministry of Agriculture MoA, Environmental Quality Authority EQA etc.), private sector funding and international donors.

Three (sequential) phases for finance plan development were completed:

1. Activity Definition: The identified activities in the Action Plan were presented to the Finance Consultant to ensure the alliance between actionable plan and costing.
2. Cost Assessment: Estimate the costs of implementing each activity, their respective cost category, and identify whether that cost requires financial resource or in-kind contribution.
3. Financing Option Development: Identified financial status of each Activity (either: in existing plans, likely to be, or unlikely to be financed). For unfinanced activities, identify sequence, priority, and potential sources of finance.

The Finance Plan included the following procedures:

- 1.** Activity Identification - What to Cost: Active engagement with working group towards the development of the activities and sub-activities of the action plans for their costing in terms of frequency, type, time duration and desired output.
- 2.** Activity Costing- How to cost and what is cost estimated: The capacities of working group member were enhanced in regards of costing concepts, types of cost (direct and indirect vs, fixed and variable). Then propose and validate the cost estimates of each activity.
- 3.** Financing Options Identification: The potential financing sources amid the financial landscape that exists in Palestine were reviewed. The views of working groups members were discussed too reaching to the most appropriate financing source of each activity were considered.
- 4.** Drafting the Finance Plan: Consolidating the finance plan for the working groups based on outputs of the 3 procedures using the unified template proposed by the Global Finance Adviser of the GWL Programme with minor customization better suit the financial management system in Palestine.
- 5.** Finance Plan Approval: The finance plan for each working group was approved by working groups.



Detailed Operation Plan (Action Plan and Finance Plan) alliance with Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1:

Developing integrated planning tools for water resources management based on climate change.

Responsibility:

The Institutional Working Group

The detailed Action Plan for the Institutional Working Group in order to achieve the first strategic objective of the Response Strategy identified and calculated the total estimated cost of the sub-activities identified in the relevant action plan stands at USD 100 47, USD %68) 680 31) of which was classified as cash expenditures and the remaining USD 15 %32) 420) was classified as in-kind contributions. The cash expenditures require external financing, while the in-kind contributions will be made by partnering institutions via their regular budgets. A total of USD 420 26 will be disbursed on sub-activities that will be implemented in the first year (Short term), while the remaining 20680\$ will be disbursed on sub-activities implemented over the 3-2 years (medium term). However, to account for any deviation or variance that may exist due to uncertainty, these estimated costs were adjusted to have upper and lower levels by %10 above or below the original estimates.

Strategic Objective 2:

Mainstreaming social acceptance and use of Treated Wastewater (TWW), With a focus on Women and, Youth.

Responsibility:

The Technical Working Group

The detailed Action Plan identified and calculated the total estimated cost of the sub-activities identified in the relevant action plan stands at USD 115 385, USD %98) 425 113) of which was classified as cash expenditures and the remaining USD %2) 960 1) was classified as in-kind contributions. The cash expenditures require external financing, while the in-kind contributions will be made by partnering institutions via their regular budgets. All costs will be disbursed on sub-activities that will be implemented in the first year (Short term). However, to account for any deviation or variance that may exist due to uncertainty, these estimated costs were adjusted to have upper and lower levels by %10 above or below the original estimates.

Strategic Objective 3:

Developing integrated performance management system for water resources management based on climate change.

Responsibility:

The Monitoring & Evaluation Working Group

The detailed Action Plan identified and estimated cost of the sub-activities identified in the relevant action plan stands at USD 670 35, USD 400 14 (%40)) of which was classified as cash expenditures and the remaining USD (%60) 270 21) was classified as in-kind contributions. The cash expenditures require external financing, while the in-kind contributions will be made by partnering institutions via their regular budgets. A total of USD 320 19 will be disbursed on sub-activities that will be implemented in the first year (Short term), while the remaining USD 350 16 will be disbursed on sub-activities implemented over the 3-2 years (medium term). However, to account for any deviation or variance that may exist due to uncertainty, these estimated costs were adjusted to have upper and lower levels by %10 above or below the original estimates.



Group Objectives: Developing of integrated planning tools for water resources management based on climate change

Amounts are in US\$

Activity	Sub- Activity	Cost Item	Cost base		
			unit	number of units	cost per-unit
1. Review and assess available tools, i.e., MYWAS, Water Tacker, WEAP, EFQM and STRATEAU	1.1 Conduct inventory taking of available applied tools based on TOR that is responsive to gender, youth, and environment.	TOR preparation cost	Per day	4	350
		Consultancy fees	Per day	20	400
	1.2 Organize a workshop to present and validate the study findings.	organization and facilitation	Per day	3	70
		Venue rent and catering (refreshment and lunch)	Per participant	40	40
	1.3 Endorsement and E-dissemination	Administrative and technical support	Per month	6	2500
Sub-total Cost					
2. Implementation of the selected tool based on the conducted study	2.1 Capacity building of human resources to be involved in the implementation	Training fees (15 trainees*24 hrs. over 5 days)	Per hour	24	70
		Venue rent and catering (refreshment and lunch) (15person*5days)	Per day	75	40
	2.2 Piloting the tool in some partnering institutions	Piloting instutuion (3 pilots over 10 days each)	Per day	30	400
	2.3 Implementation	preparation of workplan for implementation (including workshop organization)	Per day	5	400
		Venue rent and catering (workshop and lunch)	Per participant	50	40
Sub-total Cost					
Total					

(1) Cost maybe misestimated by %10 (over or under)

(2) lumpsum cost

Estimated cost			Cost range (if uncertain)		Timing	Potential funder(s)	Level of certainty	Receiving organization
Cash	in-kind	total	Lower range	Upper Range				
1400	0	1400	1260	1526	Short term (<1 year)			
8000	0	8000	7200	8720				
0	210	210	189	229				
1600	0	1600	1440	1744				
0	15000	15000	13500	16350				
11000	15420	26420	23778	28798	Medium term (3-1 years)			
1680	0	1680	1512	1831				
3000	0	3000	2700	3270				
12000	0	12000	10800	13080				
2000	0	2000	1800	2180				
2000	0	2000	1800	2180				
20680	0	20680	18612	22541				
31680	15420	47100	42390	51339				

Group Objectives: Mainstreaming social acceptance and use of Treated Wastewater (TWW), With a focus on Women and, Youth

Amounts are in US\$

Activity	Sub- Activity	Cost Item	Cost base		
			unit	number of units	cost per-unit
1. Multisectoral barriers and knowledge in TWW reuse: Gaps, Needs and Assessment	1.1 Conducting study	TOR prep	Per day	5	70
		Contracting Process	Per day	5	70
		Study Fees	Per day	50	400
	1.2 validation workshop	Facilitation & orgnization (Venue rent and catering) accomodation	Per participant	60	40
Sub-total Cost					
2.Preparation of public awareness and advocacy campaign materials, based on the findings and recommendations of the assessment report	2.1 Development of advocacy materials	TOR prep.	Per day	3	70
		Consulting fees	Per day	50	400
		design fees	Per deliverable	18	150
		"printing fees: posters (5different) - leaflets (3 different) - stickers (10 different)	per unit	2000	3
		design and production of taught bags	per unit	1000	10
	2.2 Development of Podcasts (3)	tendering and contracting cost	Per day	3	70
		Production cost	per unit	3	300
		broadcasting	per time	600	30
Sub-total Cost					

Estimated cost			Cost range (if uncertain)		Timing	Potential funder(s)	Level of certainty	Receiving organization
Cash	in-kind	total	Lower range	Upper Range				
0	350	350	315	382	Short term (<1 year)			
0	350	350	315	382				
20000	0	20000	18000	21800				
2400	0	2400	2160	2616				
22400	700	23100	20790	25179				
0	210	210	189	229	Short term (<1 year)			
20000	0	20000	18000	21800				
2700	0	2700	2430	2943				
6000	0	6000	5400	6540				
10000	0	10000	9000	10900				
0	210	210	189	229				
900	0	900	810	981				
18000	0	18000	16200	19620				
57600	420	58020	52218	63242				

Combined Cost Estimates

The table below presents the combined cost estimates of all the three Action Plans of working groups. The table below shows that the grand total of combined cost of the response strategy is estimated at 198155\$. This total cost is divided into cash expenditures of 159080\$ representing %80 and in-kind contribution of 39090\$ representing %20. As to the timing of spending, a total of 161125\$ representing %81 will be made over one year from the start of strategy implementation (short term), and the remaining of 36830\$ representing %19 of the total cost will be made over the second and third years of implementation (Midterm).

WORKING GROUP	Cost Type						Time Horizon			
	Cash		In kind Contribution		Total		Short Term		Medium Term	
	Amount USD	Percentage%	Amount USD	Percentage%	Amount USD	Percentage %	Amount in USD	Percentage%	Amount in USD	Percentage%
Institutional Group	31680	%68	15420	%32	47100	%100	26420	%55	20680	%45
Technical Group	113000	%98	2400	%2	115385	%100	115385	%100	0	0
Monitoring & Evaluation Group	14400	%40	21270	%60	35670	%100	19320	%54	16150	%46
Total	159080	%80	39090	%20	198170	%100	161125	%81	36830	%19

Potential Financing Sources

In the Palestinian Context, there are a number of potential financing sources:

- Domestic Financing:**
- Public budget of implementing institution.
 - Private sector donations- in the context of social responsibility.
 - Public-Private Partnership arrangement.

- External Financing:**
- Official Development Aid (ODA).
 - International organizations aid.

Blended finance-mix of different financing as available.

Borrowing from local or international financial institutions may not be a potential source. This is so due to two reasons:

- 1.** the financial requirements are not large and may easily be provided from other sources that are free of interest and with no obligation to repay back.
- 2.** the borrowing by the dedicated strategic stakeholder centers under the umbrella of the Ministry of Finance is too restricted and requires lengthy and tedious process

As to most appropriate and likely potential financing sources for the Response Strategy. A mix of sources may be the best choice. This mix includes government budget of partnering institutions in the context of their strategic plans, private sector sponsorships specially by those firms working in the area of water and climate, and lastly donations/aid from international organizations that are active in the area of water resource management and climate change such as GIZ, OXFAM, FAO, JICA and the UNDP. The in-kind expenditures will be funded by partnering institutions and/or by private firms' sponsorships.