

THE ROLE OF GTZ IN WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT IN PALESTINE



Phase I (late 80's to 1997)

GTZ worked as an all-round development agency (FC and TC) in the water sector

- Well drilling, water resources management, wastewater infrastructure, etc.)
- Organisational and operational (improvement measures, e.g. reducing losses, etc.)

Phase 2 (1997 to 2000)

GTZ focused on support to partner municipalities and other service providers mainly in parallel with FC

Examples – Nablus, Al-Bireh, Salfeet

Scope: Capacity building, organisation development, operation improvement, etc.

Phase 3 (2000 – 2005)

(Due to prevailed situation, investment projects were halted or delayed)

- The GTZ was unable to carry on plans for institutional development including financial reforms at service provision level
- Small-scale capacity building, emergency measures, equipment and spare part procurement, etc.

Phase 4 (2006)

GTZ Water Programme in the Palestinian Territories

Rationale:

1. Impact orientation;
2. Cost efficiency;
3. Flexibility, responsiveness and adaptability to dynamic/unstable conditions.

Overall Objective

Provision of the water and sanitation services is improved

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Programme Indicators

- Increase of urban and rural population supplied by means of a central piped water networks
- Increase of urban and rural populations attached to wastewater collection and disposal systems
- Increase in wastewater disposal according to the local environmental standards for treated and diverted wastewater

Programme Components

Component 1: National Sector Policy
PWA and NWC

Component 2: Sector Development
Training and HRD

Component 3: Water Supply and Disposal
Good Value Services and
Business- oriented Approaches

Component 4: Community Mobilisation
Increased Involvement and
Conflict Resolution

Implementing partners

For components 1 and 2

The programme will be implemented by PWA

For components 3

Selected WSS service providers

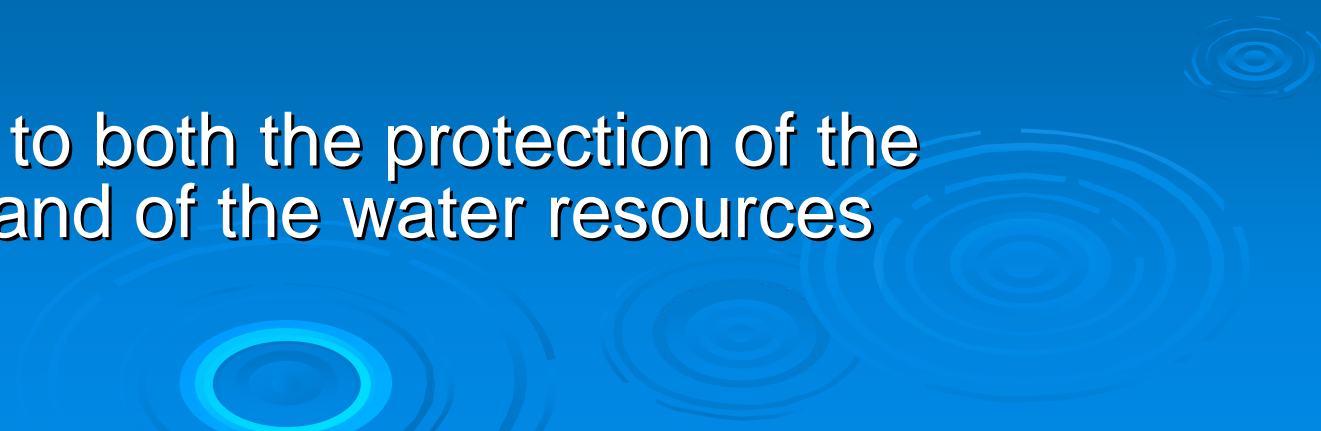
For component 4

The selected communities through their representatives (village councils and joint service councils) supported by the Ministry of Local Government.

Expected impacts and outcomes

- WSS service providers will increase their operational efficiency
- Improved services on a sustainable basis
- Greater willingness to pay, increased collection ratios and better cost recovery
- Development potential of poor peri-urban and rural population groups

Expected impacts and outcomes

- Basic service standard to poor peri-urban and rural population groups
 - The burden for the women, who tend to have responsibility for hygiene at household level, is reduced
 - Improved use of the scarce resources
 - Contribution to both the protection of the environment and of the water resources
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Component 1

National Sector Politics

Objective

The coordination and steering capacity of the PWA and the NWC is improved

Component Output

Functioning Secretariat in the Palestinian Water Authority

Component 1

National Sector Politics

Indicators:

- Establishment of 3 professional work committees (political, tariffs, Investment in the water sector) before the end of 2006; these committees meet twice a year to accomplish prescribed tasks
- Surveys show that important water sector institutions and large international donors observe progress in coordination and steering of the water sector
- The NWC adopts the PWA budget and the work plans in consistence with the Palestinian water laws

Component 2

Sector Development

Objective

The coordination by PWA of the cooperation between donors, WSP, and training providers for professional and technical qualification in the water sector is improved

Component Output

Set up an effectively functioning Training Coordination Unit (TCU) within PWA.

Component 2

Sector Development

Indicators

- Surveys by (TCU) show that progress has been achieved in the co-ordination of the training activities in the Water Sector (WS). Surveys include at least one service provider, one training provider and one donor
- WSP, donors and training providers request in 5 cases, provision of services from TCU of the PWA for training and further education
- Implementation of at least 4 pilot training courses based on the needs determined by TCU and Working Groups (WGs)

Component 3

Water Supply and Disposal

Objective

Selected WS, supported by KfW, provide improved and efficient services

Component Output

Efficient Business Plans

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Component 3

Water Supply and Disposal

Indicators:

- One WSP has successfully implemented a business development plan
- Total water losses are reduced
- Ratio of fees collected increased
- Number of complaints in supported cities reduced

Component 4

Community Mobilisation

Objectives

Cooperation between water service providers, peri-urban and rural communities in the Northern and Central West Bank on low-cost solutions and of conflict reduction mechanisms is improved

Component Output

Mechanism for cooperation and conflict resolution between service providers and communities on water and related issues including low cost solutions

Component 4

Community Mobilisation

Indicators:

- Low cost solutions adopted by communities in 4 cases and experiences of pilot projects are disseminated in 2 cases .
- Communities apply conflict resolution mechanisms successfully in at least 2 cases.
- Community representatives and WSP confirm an improved cooperation to solve water supply and sanitation problems
- A survey shows that in the involved communities, women as a target group are actively involved and their interests are considered in water related issues.

Zone of Intervention

- Programme area is the entire Palestinian Territories
- During the 1st phase work on component 3 and 4 will be limited to the Northern and Central part of the West Bank