

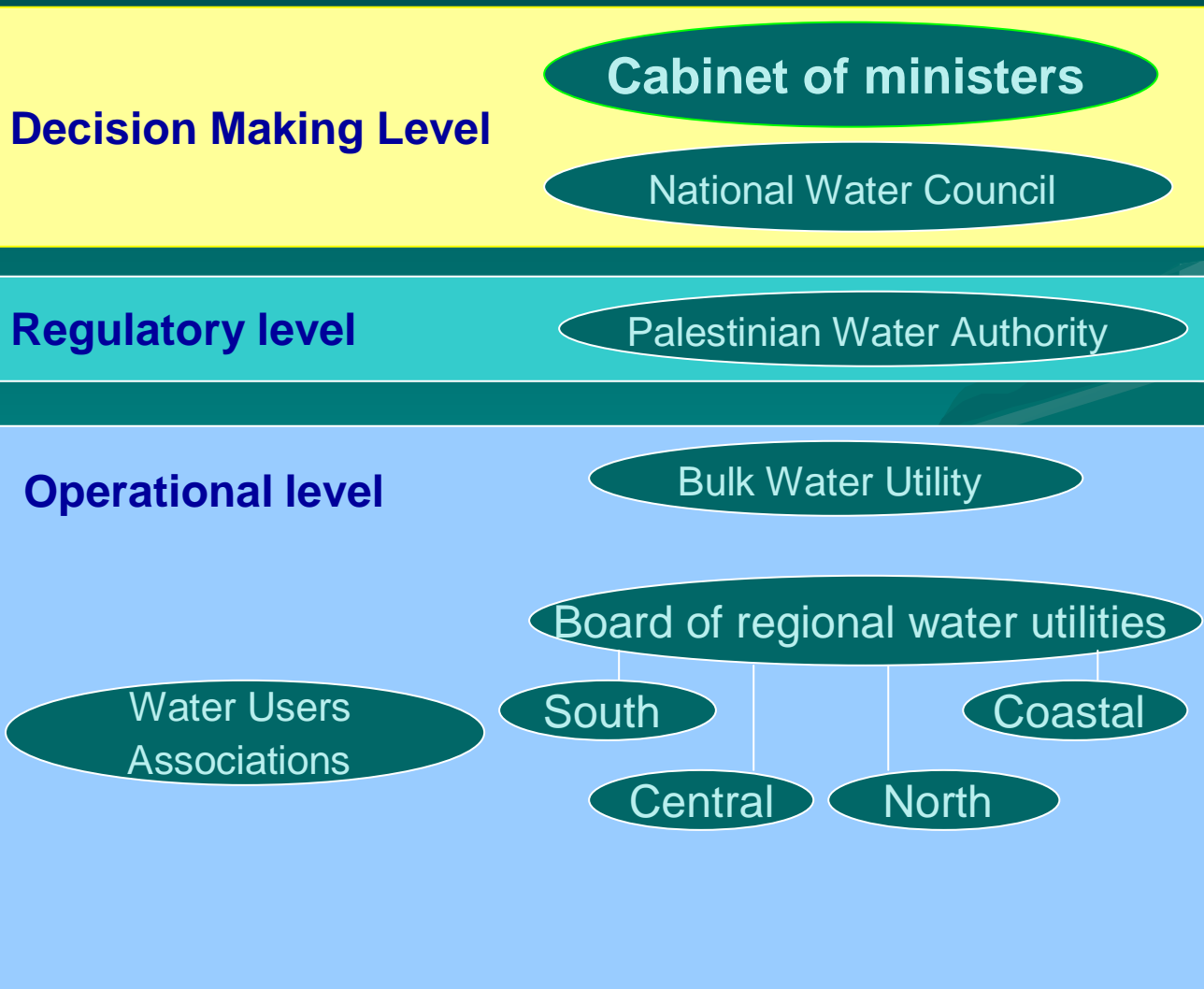
Palestinian Water Authority and Exchanging Water Information with other NGOs

How Coordination Should be

**Prepared by
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www.emwis-pal.org**



Institutional Framework for Water Sector



The Importance of NGOs

- Held responsibilities before the establishment of PA
- Having national perspectives in addition of its developmental role
- Directly linked with civil society's needs and requirements
- Assimilating a big numbers of Palestinian skills
- Its dynamicity and mobility with the potential donors

Importance of NGOs

- Its significant role in the decision making process (reflecting community needs)
- Its advocacy role (the impact of the separation wall on the Water Resources)
- Its capability on Working under emergency situation and under complex political circumstances
- Its high potentiality in making alliances with other international NGOs with the same approaches

Main Elements on Perfect Water Development's Strategy

- Long term planning
- Sustainability sound of every project
- Comprehensive assessment
- Integrity in management
- Cooperation in holding responsibilities
- Effectiveness in coordination amongst relevant key players
- Constituency and credibility in performance
- Dialecticism in objectives

Problems and Reasons Behind

- Effective communication amongst different key players Many NGOs (PS / Int)
- Different regulations
- Water sector comes under different programs (Job creation, Sanitation, food security, environment, infrastructure's developmentetc)
- Different approaches (covering community's needs, emergency , and sustainable development)
(With whom the NGO should coordinate??)

Problems and Reasons Behind

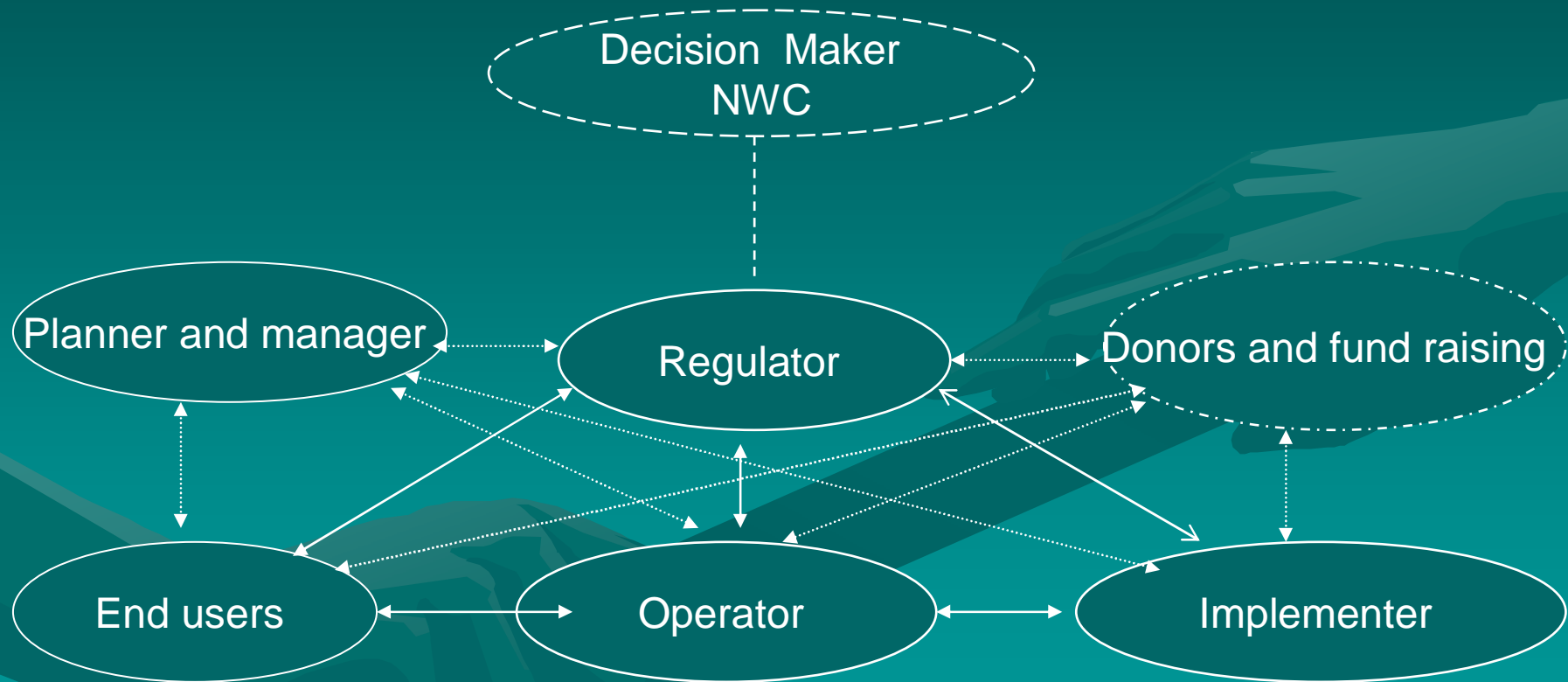
- Limited fund while the water infrastructure require a lot of money
- Different sources of funding for the same proposal.
- Researches and pilot projects
- Complex political situation (lack of full control, following up ...etc)

Key Players

- Decision makers
- Regulator
- Implementer
- Operator
- Donor and fund raiser
- End users



Previous Situation for Project's Implementation



What they are doing

- Planning (all institutions)
- Managing (all institutions)
- Assessing (all institutions)
- Controlling (all institutions)
- Proposing (all institutions)
- Acting (all institutions)
- Deciding (all institutions)
- Implementing (all institutions)
- Fund raising (all institutions)
- Research(all institutions)

What we have ?

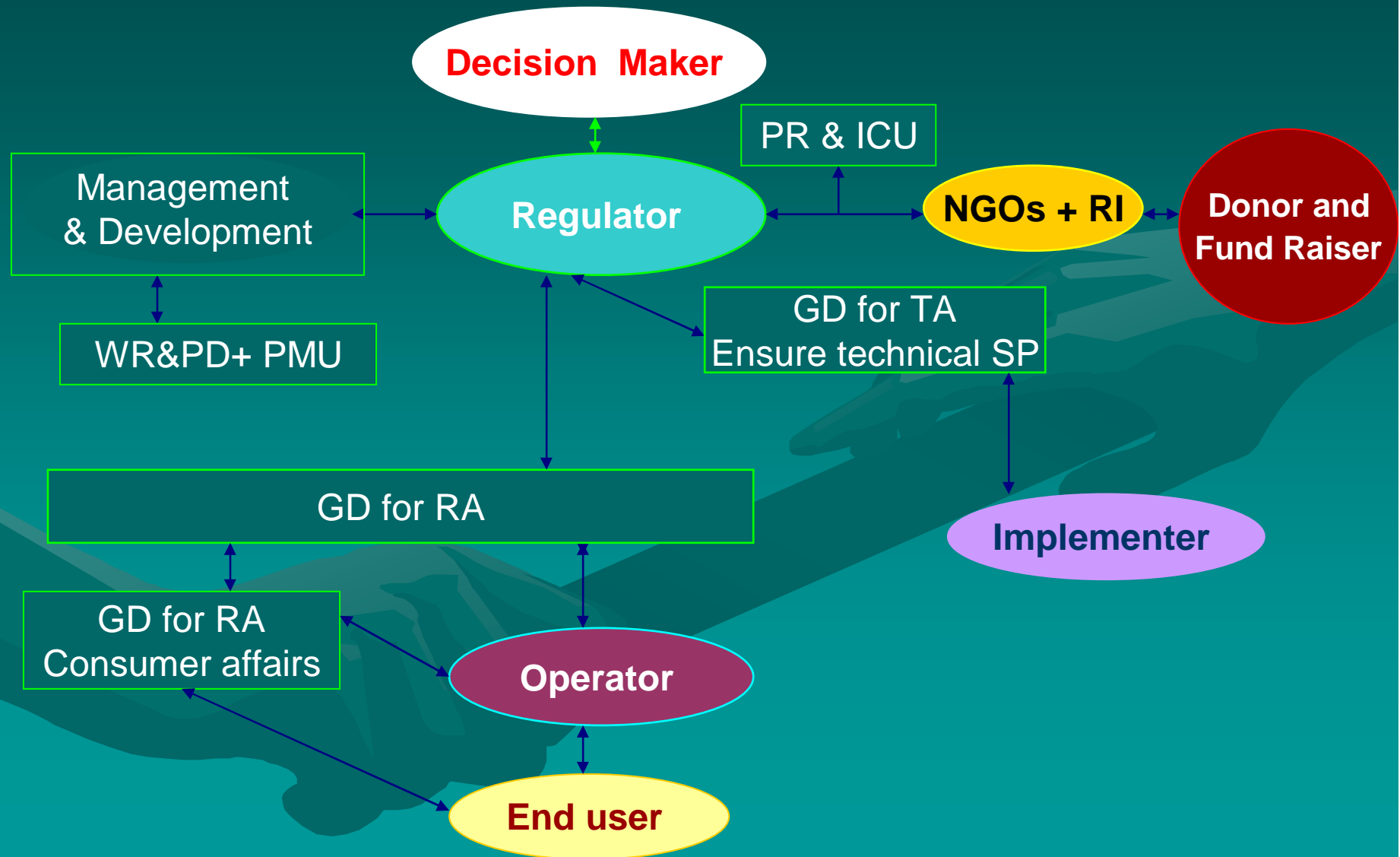
- millions plan
- millions form of management
- millions assessing reports
- millions facts sheets
- millions options and alternatives
- millions of same projects
- millions forms of institutions
- millions water information system

PWA vision for the coordination

let us think in one **head**,
acting in million **hands**

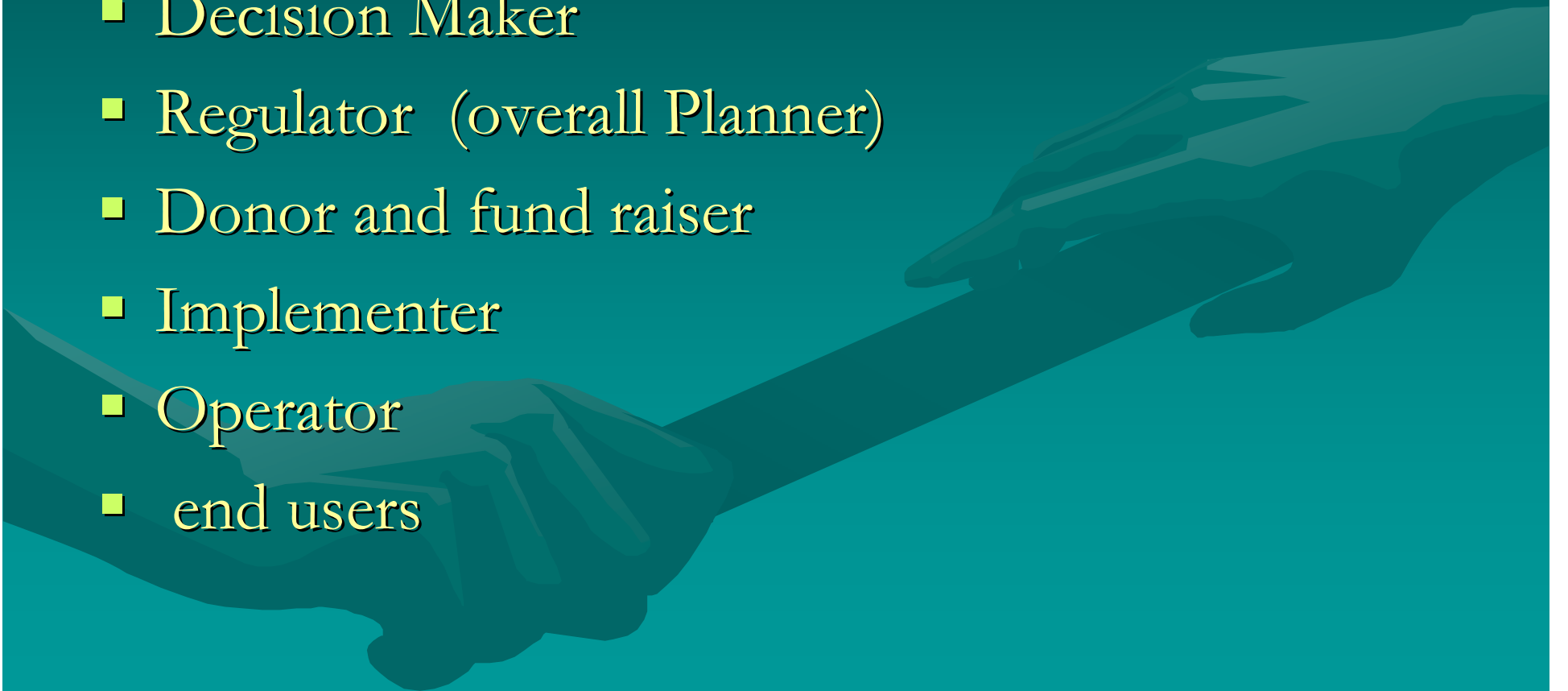


Ideal / Logical Relation for Project's Implementation



Coordination

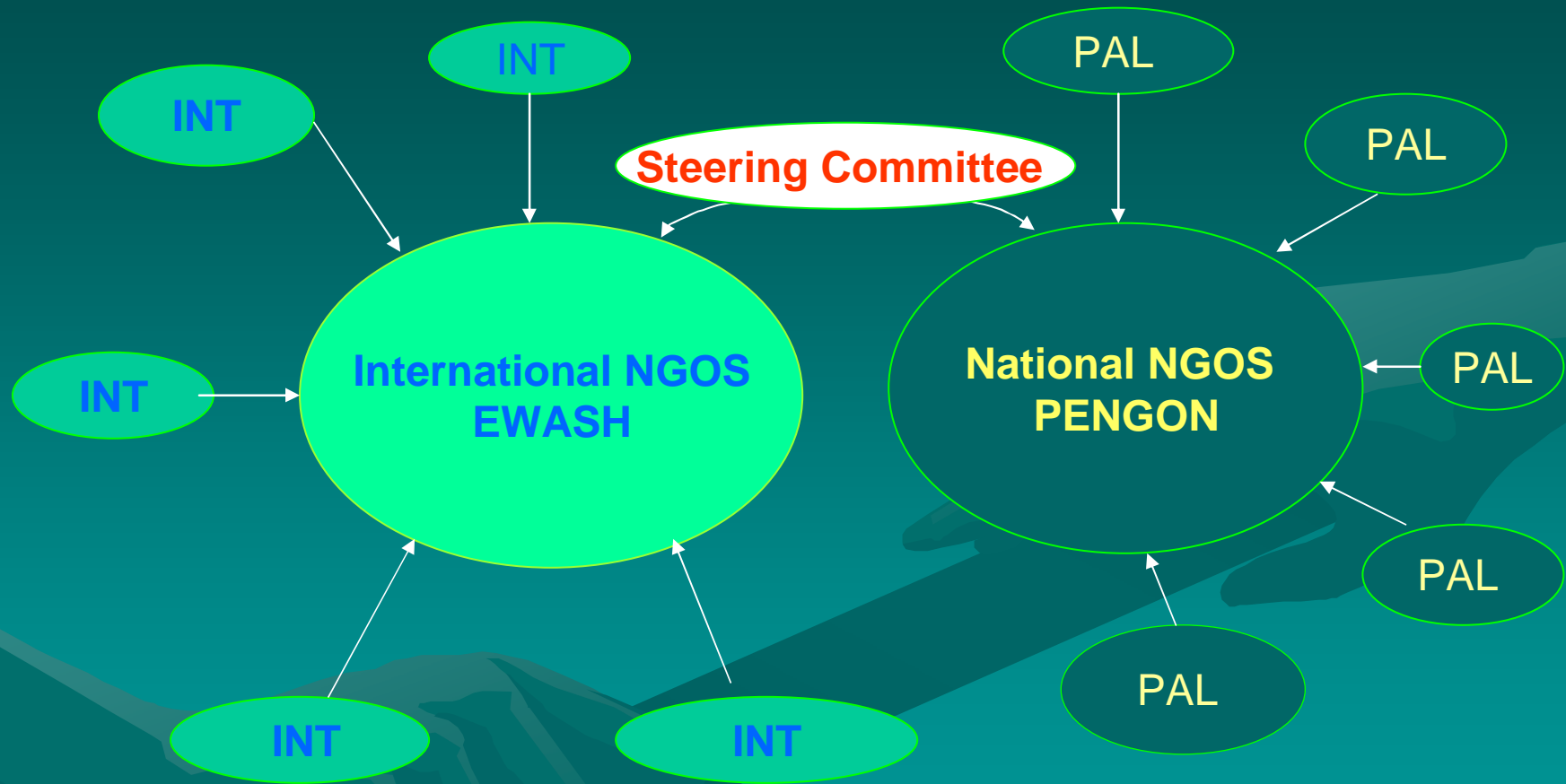
- Main key players
- Decision Maker
- Regulator (overall Planner)
- Donor and fund raiser
- Implementer
- Operator
- end users



Challenges

- How to gather relevant NGOs under one umbrella taking into consideration
 - A. Their role
 - B. Their policy
 - C. Their approaches
 - D. PWA policy
 - E. PWA regulations
 - F. Role of the civil community
 - G. The bilateral agreements

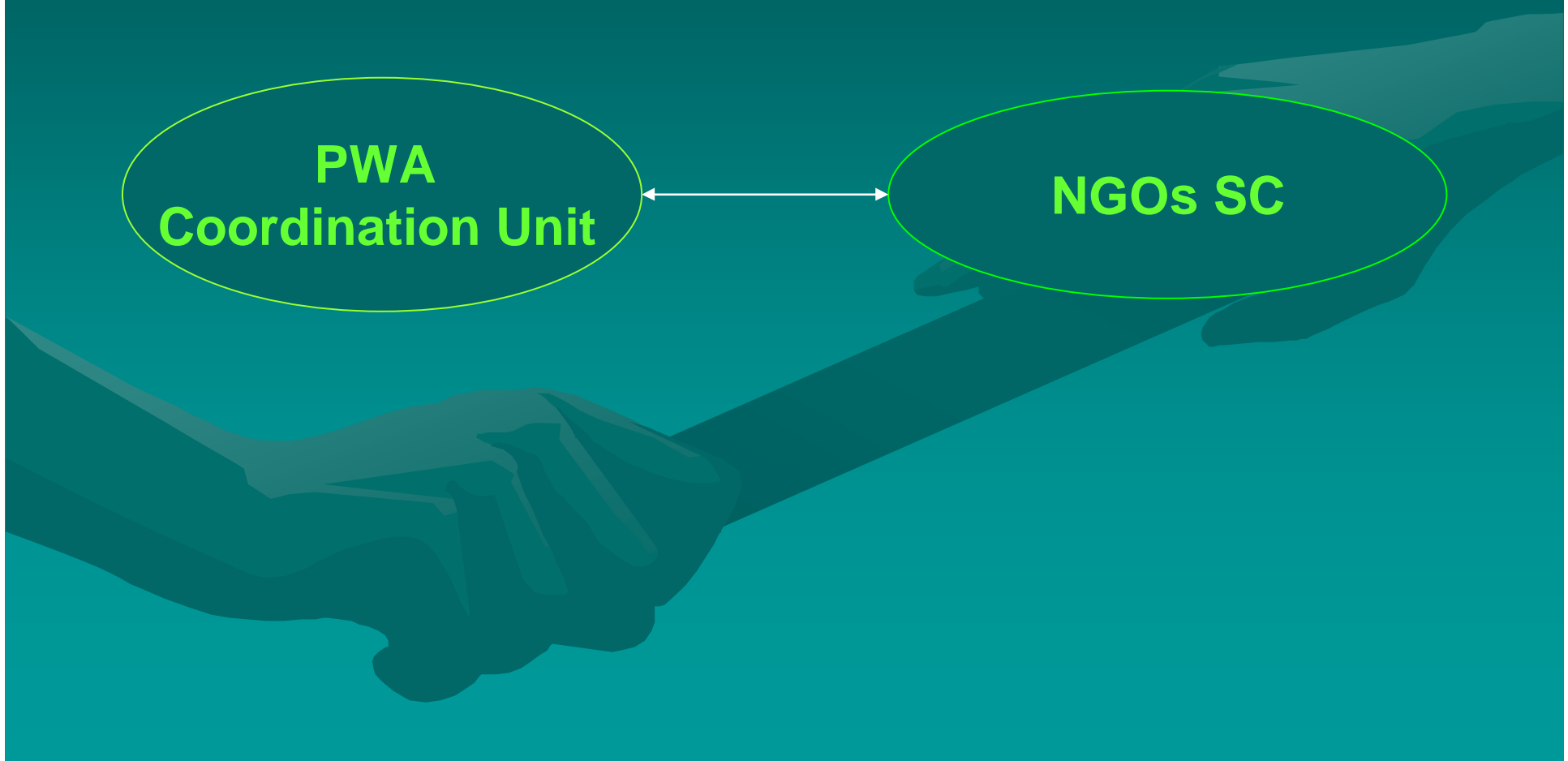
Coordination Structure



Final approach

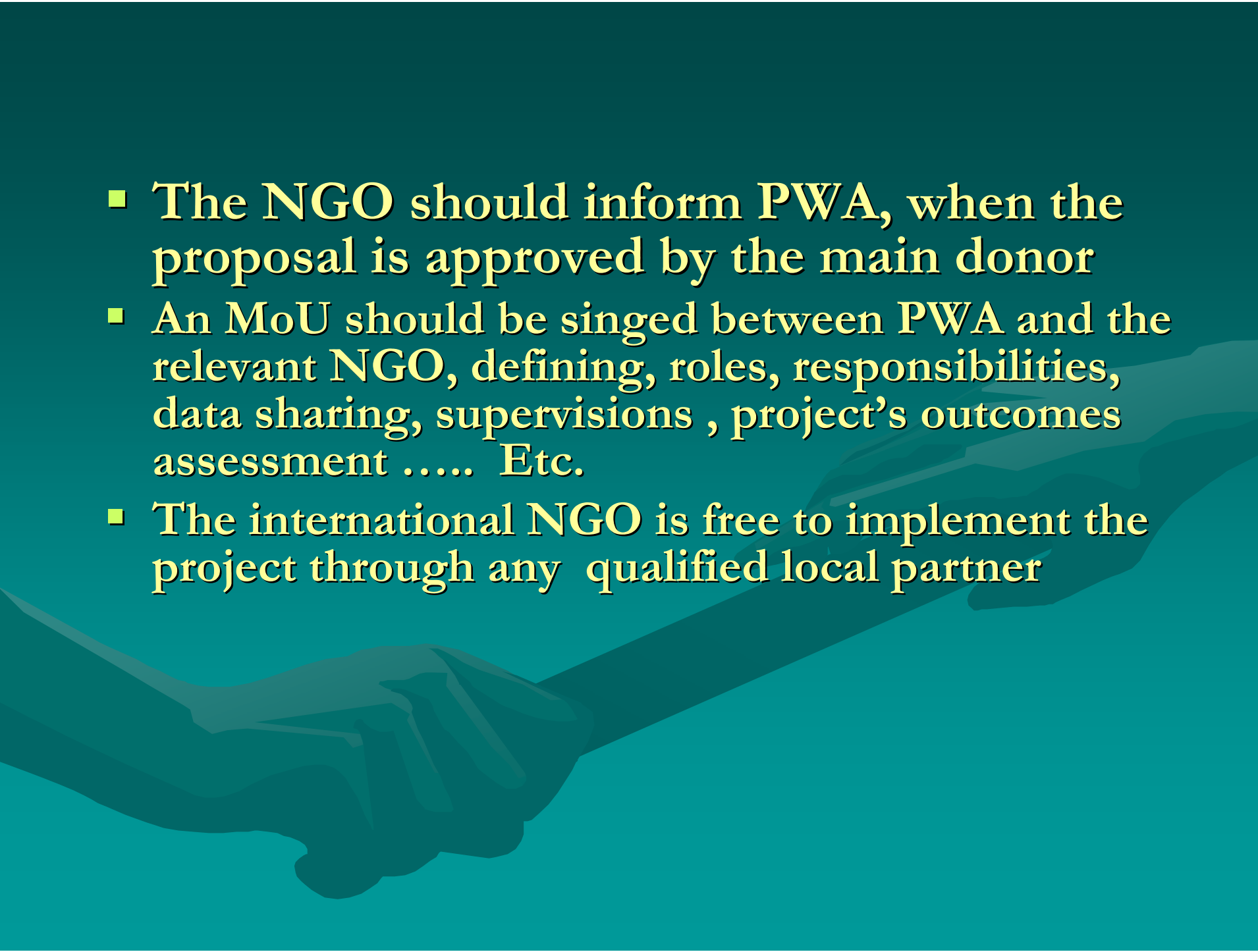
**PWA
Coordination Unit**

NGOs SC



Encouraging

- Actually the donor could be the main key player
- Each water project should have a supporting letter from PWA as a condition of acceptance to any proposal that to be submitted to the donor
- Every NGO should refer to PWA in order to have the above-mentioned supporting letter, which will has a PWAs' comments and recommendations
- PWA will not issue ay supporting letter if the Ngo is not a member on EWASH or PENGON

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- The NGO should inform PWA, when the proposal is approved by the main donor
 - An MoU should be signed between PWA and the relevant NGO, defining, roles, responsibilities, data sharing, supervisions , project's outcomes assessment Etc.
 - The international NGO is free to implement the project through any qualified local partner

Achievements

- Four year of continuous coordination meetings.
- Emergency meetings
- Many NGOs asked/ asking for supporting letters
- Cooperation in terms of data and using PWA facilities (LAB)
- Cooperation in capacity building programs

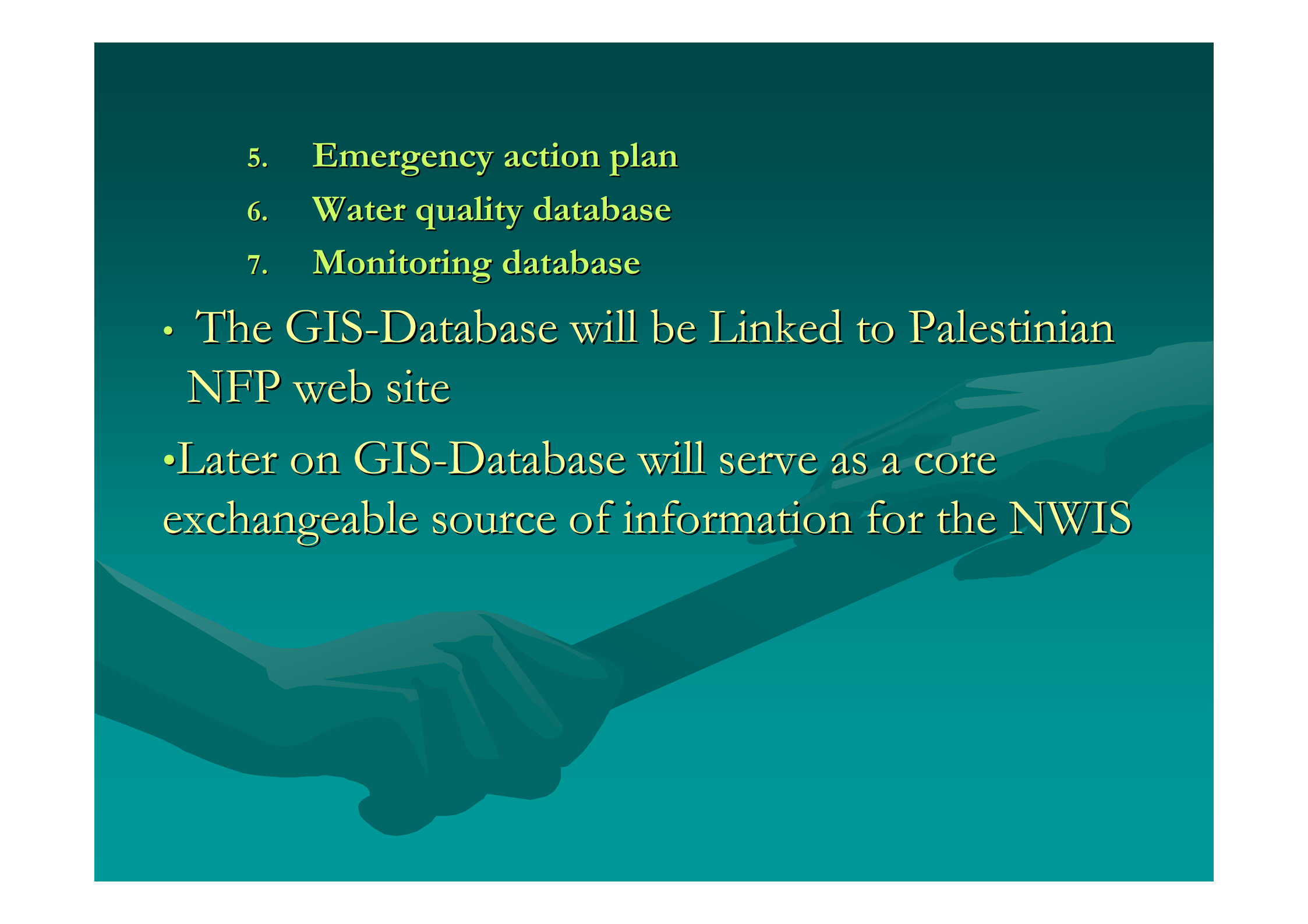
Achievements

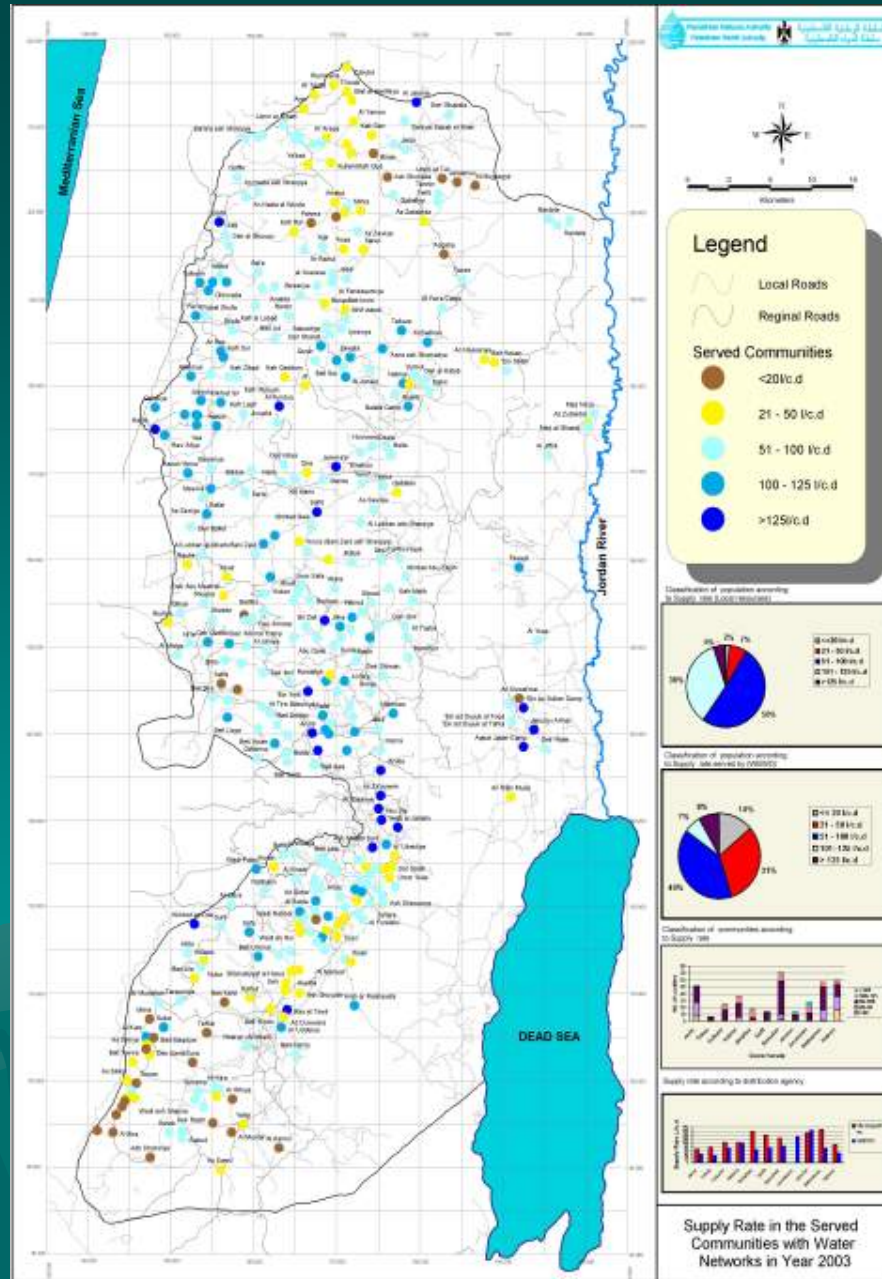
- Many water and wastewater projects were implemented in excellent coordination
- PWA assisted in providing designs, list of top priority projects to the NGOs and any available information



Expected Outcomes

- PWA in cooperation with NGOs look for building a national GIS-Database for Water and Wastewater
- Will Includes
 1. Palestinian National Master plan for water and wastewater
 2. All water and wastewater implemented projects
 3. Yearly projected Investment plan
 4. Top priorities for water and wastewater

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5. **Emergency action plan**
 6. **Water quality database**
 7. **Monitoring database**
- The GIS-Database will be Linked to Palestinian NFP web site
 - Later on GIS-Database will serve as a core exchangeable source of information for the NWIS



Conclusions

- Implementation of IWRM strategy depends on the level of Coordination amongst the key players.
- Everybody has the right to think, but not the right to decide or to act over some thing which is shared by others.
- Although the Palestinians NGOs were acting before the PA, but this does not give them the right to act, whenever, wherever and however

Conclusions

- PWA is still facing several coordination problems with Pal NGOs
- Palestinian NGOs are still facing coordination problems amongst themselves
- As much as the relevant key players could succeed on achieving a perfect coordination mechanisms , more closers we would be to achieve the IWRM principles

Thank You

