

Institutional design & process of the Palestinian water sector: Principal stakeholder, their roles, interests & conflicts



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Water sanitation livelihoods and
institution building
Berlin, Ramallah



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Content

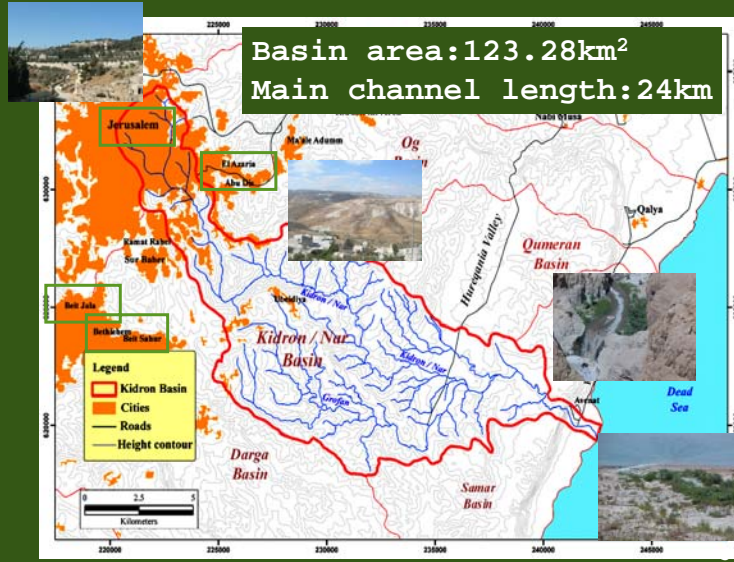


1. What reason for ...? (Project background)
2. Stakeholder analysis, planning, communication
3. Institutional setting and process within the
Palestinian water sector
4. Capacity building needs at intermediate level
5. Lessons learned

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Wadi Nar: Hydro-geography



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Waste water production



- ➔ Wadi Nar (Kidron) + Dragot
- ➔ East-Jerusalem
- ➔ Bethlehem (East+West**)
- ➔ Beit Sahur
- ➔ Ubeidyeh*
- ➔ El Azaria*
- ➔ Abu Dis*
- ➔ Beit Jala**

10.5%

* no collection system
 ** to treatment plant south Jerusalem

2000: 210,000 inhabitants
 2020: 310,000 inhabitants
 Approx. 50% population growth

➔ Wastewater:

Today: 24,000-28,000 m³/day = approx. 20 Mio m³/a
 2020: 58,000 m³/day

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Political Geography

1. Occupation
(A, B, C area)

2. Annexed East-Jerusalem,
West-Jerusalem

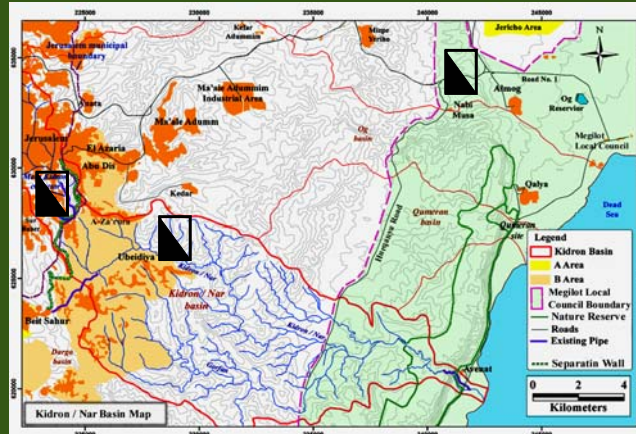
3. IL Settlements

4. IL Separation wall

5. Nature reserve area

6. Military area

WWTP Sites



Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

Stakeholder	Stakeholder Interest(s) in the project	Assessment	Potential Strategies for Obtaining Support or Reducing Obstacles
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Project group brainstorming

A extremely important
B fairly important,
C not very important

Stakeholder Planning

Stakeholder Planning



High

Keep Satisfied

Manage Closely

Power

Monitor with minimum effort

Keep informed

Low

Low Interest High

How?

Development of management options
WEAP to visualize Management Options

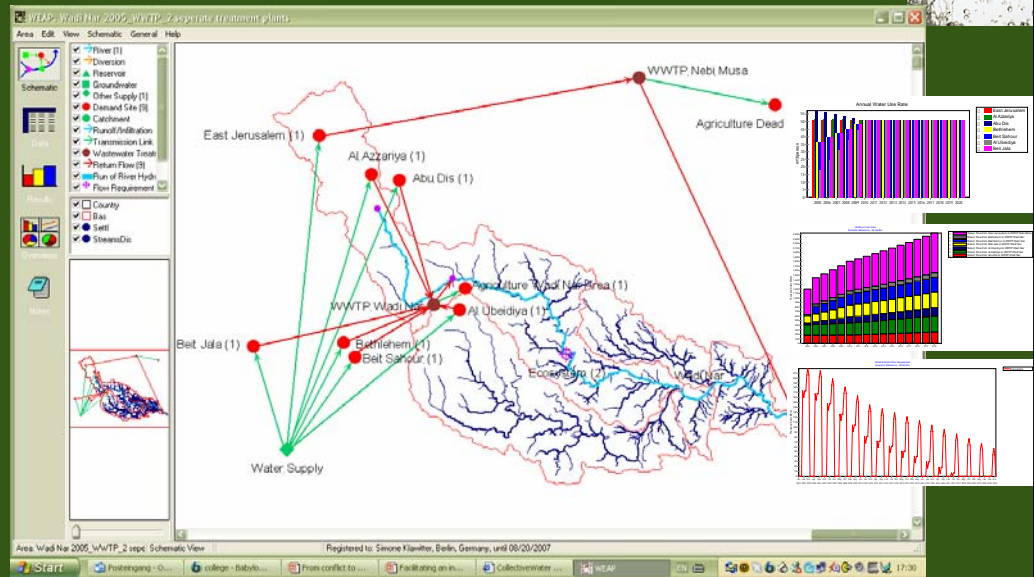
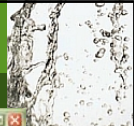
Stakeholder Workshops (Unilateral!, Joint?)

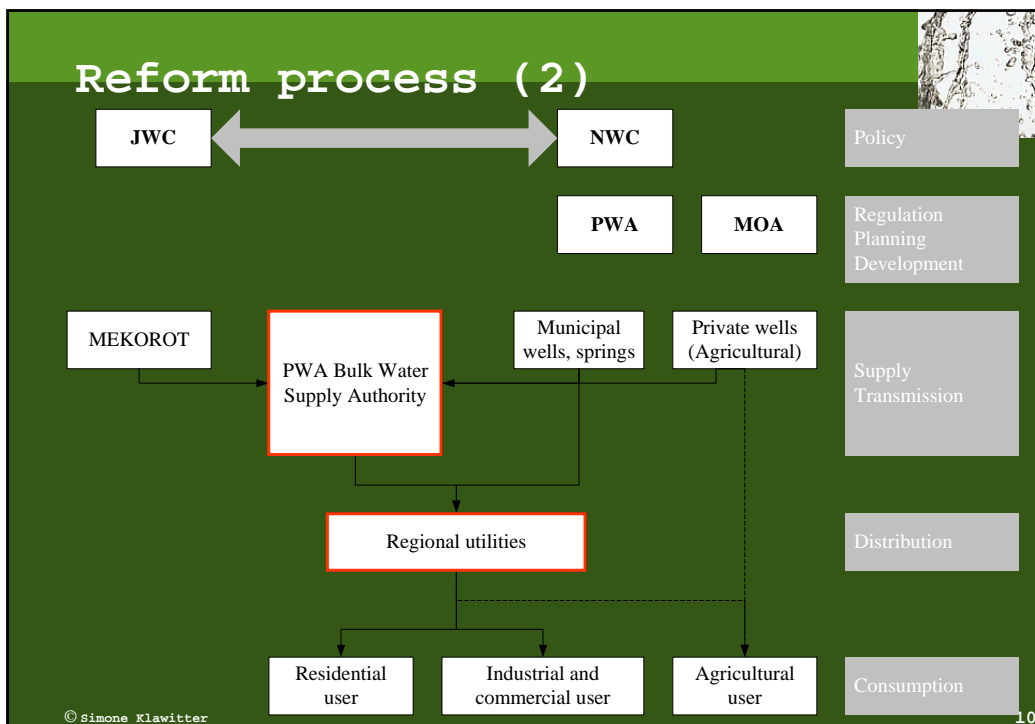
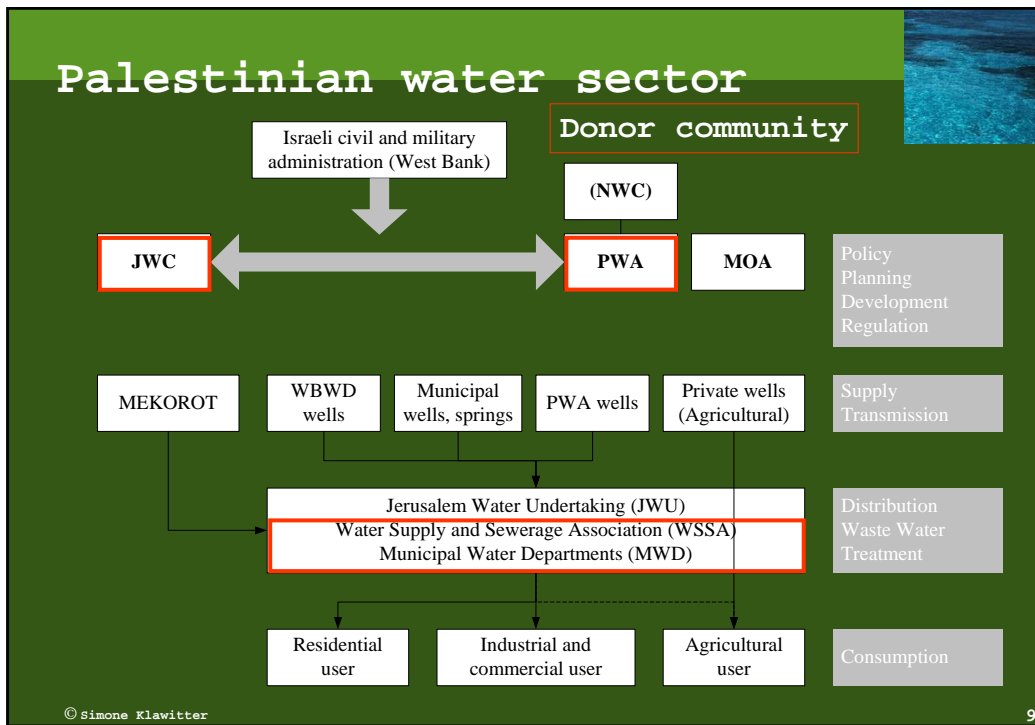
Interviews, Personal Communication

....

MCDA: **Najade**

Stakeholder communication





Problems and capacity building needs

fragile state



1. Lack of information (e.g. land use, water use, income data)
2. Discrepancy between mandate and financial resources (WSSA)
3. Weak participation of and coordination between actors (JWC-PWA-municipalities-donor)
4. Insufficient clarity of roles and responsibilities (PWA-Utility-JSC)
5. Lack of skills and staff motivation (e.g. Accounting, irregular payment)

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Conclusions 1

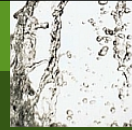


1. Build institutional and personnel capacity
2. Strengthen the institutional reform process while establishing mechanisms to ensure proper administration of justice, law enforcement, and accountability
3. Strengthen good water governance while focusing on state building
4. Ensure ownership of resource use, infrastructure and decision making process

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Conclusions 2



5. Improve coordination of state- and locally acting non-state actors of the water sector and enable legitimate opposition by NGOs
6. Initiate and formalize participation of local communities and water users on large scale
7. Improve donor coordination, willingness to exchange of information and donor policy caused discrimination

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Questions comments!?

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