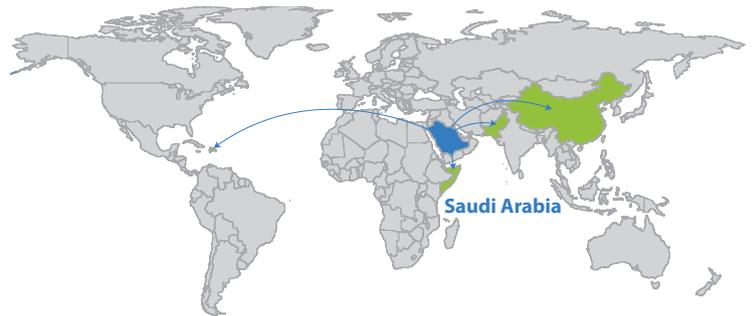


Solutions

Saudi Arabia as a Provider of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Crisis Response and Recovery - Saudi Arabia

Geographic Focus and other participating countries: China, Haiti, Pakistan, Somalia



Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

MDG 8 on Global Partnerships for Development

Crisis Prevention and Recovery - Immediate Crisis Response

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

Recent years have seen an increase in frequency and severity of disasters. Important cases included disasters in China, Haiti, Pakistan and Somalia. To address increasing challenges, broader levels of global partnerships are needed. Saudi Arabia has emerged as one of the largest Southern providers of ODA for crisis response and recovery, providing \$2-3billion/year overall ODA for both humanitarian and development goals. This includes some important level of support to UN efforts, with \$183m in recent years to the UN for initiatives in China, Haiti, Pakistan and Somalia, including early recovery components led by UNDP. Such an initiative can be replicable with regards to sourcing Gulf and in particular Saudi Arabian funding in the future with regards to crisis prevention and other response/recovery activities also. This model

serves as a well-placed example of partnership with a southern ODA provider within the Arab States region in enhancing the South-South cooperation between regional sources.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

The role of the Arab Gulf rarely shows largely in UN reviews of South-South cooperation. Meanwhile the Arab Gulf is one of the leading sources of global ODA and broader South-South solutions. By analysing the case of Saudi Arabia, as the lead provider of South-South cooperation from the Arab region, one can better understand overall trends of Arab Gulf South-South potentials and scope of future opportunities, particularly with regard to emerging crisis response and early recovery needs within the Arab region itself.

Lessons Learned:

In the post-Busan era, attention is focused on the role of the Emerging South as new partners in global development. As one of the top providers of ODA from the South, the case shows the trends of Saudi partnerships for crisis response and recovery, and the UN component of these expanding partnerships. By



learning past lessons of these cases, scope also exists to identify future scope for cooperation. Needs exist in improving coordination among UN agencies, effective communication of results and providing capacity development supports where needed.

Recent Annual Budget (USD): 3,000,000

Total Budget (USD): 3,000,000

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Solutions

Lobbying and Enabling of Participation in Enacting of Right to Information Law - Yemen

Geographic Focus: India



Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Democratic Governance - Access to Information and E-Governance.

Increase Transparency and Accountability at Local Council Levels.

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

- The major governance challenge that the Government was facing was lack of social accountability and access to information; thus undermining the accountability of Government officials on their public spending, which also undermines the anticorruption efforts.
- It is imperative for any society to advance on socioeconomic and human resources; development would require people's participation in aspects of development cycle, in which democratic governance is a nucleus in setting-up the premises for achieving development results and ensure value for money.
- Guidelines for Monitoring of National Budget Implementation at districts were prepared and training provided to CSOs/officials.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

- Increasing collection of local revenues for the local councils in 24 districts of the twelve selected governorates.
- Increasing the role of journalists and CSOs in fighting corruption in these selected districts. Based on the South-South cooperation between Yemeni CSOs and MKSS from India, 379 journalists and 600 members from local councils and CSOs were trained in public resources monitoring techniques. Trainees were exposed to Indian experiences including Indian national campaign for people's rights to information. During the course of the CSO Transparency Project, some of the trained local councils started to implement and monitor budget at local level, which has resulted in conducting investigation of collection of revenues on utilities in some of local councils.
- The main partners being the local councils in 24 districts and CSO organizations and almost 379 journalists in these districts. The intervention has in later stage influence in the formulation of Right to



Information Law, which has recently been approved by the Parliament. Fighting corruption is being part of the youth revolution agenda during the Arab Spring in Yemen in 2011.

Lessons Learned:

Start by raising awareness of what you are planning to achieve and its scale of economy. Adaptation of others' experience, translating it into the local context and applying bottom-up approach, as well as working with identified champions to ensure continuity of change process.

Recent Annual Budget (USD): 200,000

Total Budget (USD): 150,000

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Solutions

Promoting Volunteerism in Jordan in Aqaba and Wadi Musa and Petra - Jordan

Geographic Focus: Turkey



Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Crisis Prevention and Recovery - Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Risk Management

Website:

<http://www.magvakfi.org.tr/eng/default.asp>

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

UNDP-Jordan started a comprehensive project “Enhancing Institutional Capacities to Reduce Disaster Risk and to Integrate Climate Change in Jordan” focusing on two local authorities; Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA) and Petra Development Tourism Region Authority (PDTRA). Among the activities of this project is to establish a Neighbourhoods Disaster Volunteers (NVD) in the two areas. The mission of the study tour in Istanbul is to observe the NDV implementation in Istanbul and Bursa by learning and exchanging experiences with each other, aiming to have an Action Plan for both authorities.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

Aqaba and Petra have both suffered from disaster risks such as flash floods; earthquakes, and climate change. Their citizens have lost properties, lives and infrastructure that consumed most of the municipal budgets, and these losses occur because of a lack of experience, absence of institutional coordination in this aspect and lack of disaster risk management.

This project aims to help build a framework to reduce disasters risks with UNDP, so the need to work with stakeholders who affect positively or negatively this project is imperative. One of the key stakeholders is the local community, which requires training, raising awareness, and involvement in the mission, e.g. a move to promote disaster volunteers in the neighbourhood has to be worked in both approaches: institutionally and locally.

Turkey, which is mostly vulnerable to disasters such as earthquakes, started a Neighbourhood Disaster Volunteers project; they mobilized many volunteers by training and equipping them as necessary. Therefore, a trip to Turkey provided a good opportunity for the 4



DRR staff from Petra and Aqaba to study the Turkish experience on-site, meet volunteers, and establish a solid base for a long-term partnership with the solution provider “MAG foundation”.

Lessons Learned:

The lessons were converted into an Action Plan for establishing Neighbourhood Disaster Volunteers in both Aqaba and Petra. The Action Plans are currently being implemented by the local governments, and UNDP Jordan has continued to support with both training and equipment.

Another lesson was that it is necessary to learn from similar experiences in different locations; another community-based DRR project has been identified in Morocco, which resembles more the local environment in the Petra region. Due to the local context it is important to compare with various successful experiments and work on implementing the most relevant.

YouTube Link:

<http://www.magvakfi.org.tr/eng/default.asp>

Recent Annual Budget (USD): 15,000

Total Budget (USD): 23,000

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Solutions

Trade Facilitation through Construction of the Coastal Road between Egypt and Sudan - Ministry of International Cooperation, Egypt

Geographic Focus: Sudan

Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Poverty Reduction - Trade, IP and Migration

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

Poor road infrastructure is a key problem hindering development in Sudan. It challenges both internal and external trade, as well as implementation of development projects. Therefore, the Governments of Egypt and Sudan agreed to jointly construct a 280 km-Road (linking Suez Coastal Road, Egyptian borders and Port Sudan); whereas construction and fund are divided equally among the two countries.

In February 2009, the Government of Egypt completed its part: the construction of 140 km. While The Government of Sudan has finished 70 km so far and is currently preparing the fund required for the completion of the project.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

a) This Road will facilitate trade between Egypt and



Sudan, as well as the implementation of more development projects; which will contribute to poverty reduction- one of the main national development priorities in Sudan;

- b) The success of this project is due also to clear political commitments at senior levels in both countries and the establishment of specific objectives, identifying the role of each side.
- c) The experience gained through this cooperation would strengthen understanding of the potential gains of SSC with other African and Arab countries that lack the necessary or adequate expertise to handle similar concerns

Lessons Learned:

- a) Lag in the implementation process can be avoided through continuous communication and follow-up among the involved stakeholders to resolve any risen challenges or difficulties.
- b) Engaging banks in SSC through providing long-term loans can resolve the problem of funding constraints.
- c) Southern countries should develop systems and practices that would facilitate SSC.



Recent Annual Budget: 270 Million EGP

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Solutions

Improvement of Public Services Delivery to the Citizens through ICT Use: Chefchaouen Municipality, Morocco

Geographic Focus: Municipality of Oujda, Morocco, Municipality of Malaga, Spain and Municipality of Kaédi, Mauritania

Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Democratic governance: access to information and e-governance

Website: http://web.undp.org/geneva/ART/isi_med/

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

- Not all departments of Chefchaouen were computerized, hindering the efficiency of public services' delivery to citizens.
- Within the framework of the National Strategy for Information Society and Digital Economy and as part of its effort to expand the benefits of ICT to the regions, the Government of Morocco engaged ISI@MED technical support through ART-UNDP in Morocco, to design and implement a programme to improve public administration and services' delivery to citizens. At the same time, the ICT4D project fell within the priority of "Governance and Decentralization of the Regional Strategic Guidelines: Support the modernization of public administration through computerization".



- Computerization of Chefchaouen's critical departments; software development for the municipality's main work streams, local network installation, registry and records management installation, training of all administrators and users of the applications.
- Scaling-up of this local ICT solution from Oujda, Morocco, where it was initially developed to Chefchaouen, Morocco, and then to Kaédi, Mauritania, with the technical and financial support of Malaga through the ART-ISI@MED framework.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

- Comparative advantage of the solution / innovative elements / replicability/ scaling-up:
 - Having local authorities in the driver's seat for designing the solutions to their local development needs and plans.
 - Use of ICT in local public administration as a means to support governance and bring government closer to the needs of the citizens in terms of efficiency, quality and transparency.



- The added value of North-South-South Triangular Cooperation: The support offered by the Municipality of Malaga focuses on building local capacities and fostering the role that local partners play as determinant development actors. Once the ICT knowledge of the Municipality of Oujda, Morocco, was reinforced as part of this partnership, it was decided to be transferred through these newly-strengthened capacities to the Municipality of Chefchaouen, Morocco, and then to the Municipality of Kaédi in Mauritania. In this way, decentralized cooperation partners not only supported a particular strategy for the benefit of a specific Moroccan community, but also build capacities so that the expertise can then be passed along to other municipalities in the same country and other cities in countries within the region.

Main partners:

Local: Municipalities of Oujda and Chefchaouen in Morocco, Municipality of Kaédi in Mauritania;

National: Ministry of Interior - General Directorate of Local Communities (DGCL), Morocco and Ministry of Interior and Decentralization (MIDEC) and Ministry of Employment, Professional training and New Technologies, Mauritania;

International: Municipality of Malaga, Spain and UNDP ART Geneva

Impact:

More than 2,000 citizens benefited from the implementation of the ICT solutions in Chefchaouen, and more than 30, 000 will benefit in Kaédi

Lessons Learned:

Important to remember in future replication elsewhere:

- a) Aligning international cooperation interventions to local development needs and plans as formulated in

the Strategic Guidelines documents

- b) Developing users' capacities by fostering the adoption, use and integration of the new information and communications technologies for development
- c) Assuring project viability after initial funding allocations (e.g. by including the maintenance costs in regular planning)
- d) Foreseeing project sustainability (e.g. beyond the current political administration)
- e) Offering constant follow-up to monitor whether the project has been successfully implemented and is being meaningfully used
- f) Using ICT4D cannot be done by implementing one-shot projects. It is a complex process, being continuously enhanced. Projects evolve to respond as local technological capacities are developed and ICTs adapted to the local context.

Recent Annual Budget (USD): 81,000

Total Budget (USD): 134,000

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Solutions

Technical Assistance under South-South Cooperation (SSC) with Jordan in support of the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) - Jordan

Geographic focus: Yemen covering some governorates such as Sana'a, Taiz, Dhamar, and Aden.

Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Agriculture, food security through improvements in water control, crop intensification, and diversification

Website: <http://www.fao.org/spfs/South-South-spfs/ssc-spfs/en/>

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

The fielding of four field technicians over a two-year period, from August/Sept 2006 till August/Sept 2008, resulted in an enhanced capacity of the national technicians and farmers and contributed to increased agricultural production and food security in the country. Production activities covered some components of the SPFS, such as water control, crop intensification, marketing and diversification, including small animal production as well as other areas of priority importance to the country.

The project assisted in establishing integrated models of irrigation techniques to improve water use efficiency. It also conducted trainings and support for farmers, extension staff and agricultural agents in



water conservation and management practices, and supported the introduction of high-value cash crops, the olive growing and cropping and the improvement of marketing of agricultural products. The project also provided extension for households owning livestock.

The main beneficiaries of the programme were small farmers and consumers. Farmers were able to intensify production, produce off-season, and ensure a more regular supply on the market, thereby derived increased incomes. Consumers benefited from more regular supplies, improved standards and better food quality.

Web Link: <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/115538/icode/>

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

The project permitted the fielding of 4 technicians from Jordan over a two-year period with the following expertise:

- a) Crop Production
- b) Irrigation



c) Marketing

d) Livestock

South-South Cooperation between Yemen and Jordan has been a practical technical assistance, facilitated by FAO at development and implementation levels. The FAO comparative advantage was mainly reflected in SSC legal, operational and technical framework, the response to the specific needs of the recipient country since the project formulation, the follow up of the SSC activities through the FAO Representation and backstopping, and the work of SSC partners directly with farmers and their technical national counterparts.

Most Recent Annual Budget (USD): 350,000

Total Budget (USD): 350,000

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Solutions

Training Urban Planners - Exchange between General Organization for Physical Planning of Egypt and Government of Iraq

Geographic focus: urban cities across Iraq



Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Urban Planning – Capacity Building

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

Two hundred and fifty planners received training in areas of urban planning and reconstruction, development control and local economic development planning. Trainees were from the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW), Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC), Ministry of Planning (MOP), Baghdad University and the Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism in KRG (MMT).

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

In 2009 UN-Habitat signed an Agreement of Cooperation (AOC) with the General Organization for Physical Planning (GOPP), an urban planning institute in Egypt, to build the capacity of urban planners and technical staff in Iraq. The AOC came as a result of

a data collection exercise conducted end of 2008. Under the AOC, 10 Iraqi urban planners received a Training of Trainers (ToT) covering various aspects of strategic planning, urban management and economic development. Following the TOT trainers trained 55 staff members from the Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW) and the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC) in Baghdad and Erbil.

Upon completing the AOC, Iraqi counterparts requested additional training with GOPP. UN-Habitat signed a second AOC with GOPP to carry out additional training activities and to set up an e-learning portal by GOPP and to hand it to a Steering Committee representing MMPW, MoPDC, Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism in KRG (MMT) and Baghdad University.



Total Budget (USD): 599,601

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Solutions

Building Capacity to Deliver on Lobbied Results for Budget Promises - Iraq



Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Governance, rule of law, capacity development

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

In August 2012 UNDP Iraq facilitated an important twinning initiative between the Planning Ministries of Jordan and Iraq. After several years of development, the Jordanian Government has implemented an aid information management system, similar to Iraq's Integrated Development Management System. Through this initiative, the Jordan Ministry of Planning was able to share its valuable practical experience with its Iraqi counterpart. This is expected to enhance Iraqi Ministry's knowledge of strategic national planning, including monitoring and reporting on progress towards implementation of the revised National Development Plan (2013 - 2017) for Iraq.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

For the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) of Iraq Budget Execution Support project, UNDP facilitated

a partnership between the KRG and the Jordanian Institute for Public Administration (IPA). This body, the training arm of the Jordanian Government under its Ministry of Public Sector Development, maintains access to extensive expertise within Jordanian ministries and institutions. The project targets several line ministries and counterparts within the KRG that are involved in the preparation, execution and monitoring of the KRG's public budget.

Many of the KRG's line ministries and entities have limited technical capacity in the field of public financial management. The IPA is one of the few institutions in the region that can provide experts from several governmental entities, in order to transfer both theoretical and practical knowledge, particularly through using study tours as capacity development initiatives.

Transferability was ensured by addressing two barriers: language and context. Language is a clear barrier in the capacity building of KRG institutions, and the Arabic language spoken by IPA trainers has been particularly useful in minimizing benefits lost due to language barriers. Additionally, partnering with an institution in the region ensured political and operational relevance, as the IPA understands the particular challenges faced



by the KRG as the two bodies share similar regional conditions.

Most Recent Annual Budget (USD): 900,000

Total Budget (USD): 4,000,000

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Solutions

Regional Humanitarian Cooperation in the Middle East

Geographic focus: Middle East and North Africa (MENA)



Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Humanitarian partnerships with a focus on emergency preparedness, accountability to affected populations and humanitarian access.

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

A regional policy workshop was organized on 5 - 6 December 2012 that brought together humanitarian actors in the MENA region, with a focus on national NGOs. Organizations from over 12 countries participated with aim of sharing information, ideas and lessons learned on specific policy themes (preparedness, accountability and access). The workshop also sought to facilitate greater partnerships among regional actors in their responses to various humanitarian crises. The workshop is part of a wider process led by OCHA MENA Regional Office and The Humanitarian Forum to build understanding and support greater collaboration between humanitarian actors in the region.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

Participating organizations came from Libya, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Yemen, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The workshop was successful in that it helped foster trust among organizations through dialogue and efforts to establish operational partnerships. Key actions points were developed to foster collaboration in the three main thematic areas and another workshop will be organized in 2013 to monitor progress and further facilitate regional collaboration.

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Solutions

House Rehabilitation Project in East Jerusalem - Jerusalem; Palestine:

Geographic Focus: The Islamic Development Bank (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)



Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Crisis Prevention and Recovery - Livelihoods and Economic Recovery

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

The Palestinian community in East Jerusalem requires approximately 1500 building permits each year. Unfortunately, Israel's Jerusalem Municipality only issues 200 permits, which means that the Palestinian minority is obliged to build housing units illegally, which is later demolished by the Israeli Authorities under court orders, thousands of housing units are deteriorated, and are in need of imperative renovation and rehabilitation interventions to enable Jerusalemite families to preserve the basic rights of their existence and to contribute for the provision of adequate housing. Moreover, the current financial conditions for Jerusalemite families make these efforts almost impossible, which entail an urgent support by the donor community and organizations.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

The overall goal of this programme is to provide sustainable and continued efforts to ensure adequate, safe and affordable housing through renovation of dilapidated homes in East Jerusalem, to contribute in alleviating economic burdens by supporting the rehabilitation of housing units and creating job opportunities.

The rehabilitation work is implemented through using the self-help modality, where beneficiaries are carrying out the implementation under the supervision of UNDP/PAPP team. In the first phase, more than 80 homes are completed.

Lessons Learned:

High social and economic impact of the Programme was recorded; IDB decided to implement the second phase, by additional USD 3.0 million, In addition to several commitments by other SS partners such as Oman and OPEC Fund.



Recent Annual Budget (USD): 3,000,000

Total Budget (USD): 3,000,000

Focal Point and Contact:

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Solutions with Potential for South-South Transfer

Attacking Poverty through the Agricultural Sector: Agro-industries Excellence Centre ATC/ETRACE- Egypt



Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Poverty Reduction - Private Sector

Website: www.etrace-eg.org

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

One of UNIDO's key activities is to build trade capacity by strengthening capacities in quality, standardization and conformity assessment, both at institutional and enterprise level, in order to foster the ability of developing countries to enter global food value chains. ETRACE helps Egyptian farmers, food producers and packers along the food value chain to meet European/International food quality, safety and traceability standards, ensuring that products are safe and do not encounter barriers to trade. To this day, ETRACE has provided support to 90200/ packing houses in the country and their suppliers (which account for approximately 85% of all exports) and assisted governmental institutions and service providers.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

a) Success factors and innovative elements:

- Integrated concept covering all value chain members
- Blend of technical and financial assistance

b) Main partners:

- Ministry of Trade and Industry and Ministry of Agriculture.
- Export Councils and Chamber of Food Industries
- Private Sector Impact: Overcome possible barriers to trade, thus ensuring the continuity of Egyptian exports of food products (fresh produce) and minimizing risks for businesses
- Technical capacity at operators level developed:
 - operators are willing to invest in the future in traceability systems and expand existing ones.
 - governmental bodies such as General Organization of Export and Import Control



take over responsibilities for traceability implementation at the national level.

Lessons Learned:

- a) Enabling Government commitment and awareness raising among key stakeholders.
- b) integrated concept covering technical as well as financial assistance in addition to inclusion of all members of the value chain and implementation through full time national staff customizing international best practices to local context.
- C) Potential mistakes to be avoided:

Implement such a solution in isolation from national counterparts and key stakeholder organizations;

Having a rigid technical and financial assistance scheme (customization should be also done based on the size and situation of each category of beneficiaries)

YouTube link:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iM5MoHyICIE>

Recent Annual Budget (USD): 800,000

Total Budget (USD): 3,000,000

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Solutions with Potential for South-South Transfer

Renewable Energy Generation through Solar Panels for Public Education, Health and Water Facilities in the Gaza Strip - Palestine:



Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Environment and Energy - Sustainable Energy

Website: <http://arabstates.undp.org/content/rbas/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2012/11/30/increasing-access-to-sustainable-energy-ofid-contributes-to-undp-s-initiative-on-renewable-energy-in-gaza/>

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

The project aims to support education, health and agricultural sectors with alternative solutions of using renewable energy (PV modules) through:

- Provision of alternative energy during power cutting in Gaza strip.
- Reduction of CO₂ and fuel consumption during operation of generator(s) in case of cutting power situation.
- Raising the standard of living of people in green environment without pollution
- Decrease the load on the national electricity grid.

The proposed programme will be divided into three packages as follows:

- Construction of solar cells for four schools.
- Construction of solar cells for one submersible pump.
- Construction of solar cells for two healthcare clinics.

Project outputs: PV solar cells will be utilized in public sectors to reduce the electricity consumption, save energy and cost as well as maintain a green environment in four schools, two maternal clinics and a water well.

The concept of renewable energy is mainstreamed in three main infrastructure sub-sectors, where, on average, more than 50% of the energy consumption is saved for each intervention.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

- Addressing the huge deficit in power supply to the premises and the high cost of providing power through the use of fossil fuel with the accompanying death accidents due to the misuse of the small generators.



- b) Clean effect and noise free of using the PV cells for providing power for clinics and schools
- c) Lowering the electricity bill more than 50%.

UNDP partners in this project are the Ministries of Education and Higher Education, Health, Palestinian Water Authority, the “Down Syndrome Children Society”, and sector regulator “Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority” as the first partner. These partners were committed to maintain and safeguard the solar cells; the concept of using solar cells and the green energy was mainstreamed and the schoolchildren became familiar with such concepts and use.

Lessons Learned:

Emphasis should be exerted on the learning and know-how of this new technology. The use of renewable energy should be a part of the general strategy for the region in which it is being implemented and through market survey, the places where the PV cells to be used in respect to potential buildings that might shade the cells in the future (accurate planning).

Recent Annual Budget (USD): 1,000.000

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Solutions with Potential for South-South Transfer

Capacity Development in building strategy to address the Iraq National Housing Policy - Iraq



Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Capacity Development - National and Sector Capacity Development Strategies; Poverty Reduction

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

- a) Current estimates suggest that about 2 million dwellings will be required in urban Iraq by 2016.
- b) Acute shortage of buildable land in urban areas and a near absence of formal housing finance.
- c) Incomplete legal and regulatory system for private sector investment in housing.
- d) Infrastructure backlogs and declining infrastructure service levels owing to inadequate maintenance.
- e) Many households cannot afford decent housing. There are no scaled-up programmes to make these individuals and their families potential consumers of housing in a market system.
- f) Undercapitalized construction sector dominated by low-producing public companies.
- g) Lack of established procedures for improving or redeveloping unplanned settlements.

To facilitate access to decent housing for all Iraqis: “Decent Housing” is understood to afford an adequate amount of space, adequate protection from the elements, and access to basic infrastructure, social services, and employment areas.

- a) Increase efficiency in the production of housing.
- b) To increase the ability of the Government to address the needs of special groups and those unable to afford suitable housing.
- c) To improve the quality, including energy efficiency and environmental impacts, of new housing.

Key results:

A national housing policy document was endorsed by the cabinet of ministers. The document sets the roadmap for key strategies and future development within the housing sector in Iraq.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

A group of international experts with wide experience was mobilized to work on this assignment alongside national consultants from the government side.

Main partners: Ministry of Construction and Housing;



Ministry of Municipalities; Amanat Baghdad and other stakeholder ministries.

Sustainability: the housing policy sets the road map for strengthening the housing sector in Iraq through creating an enabling environment for housing delivery through a set of policies suggested for each thematic area.

Replicability: the Iraq housing policy document has become an authority regarding principles followed for developing and resolving issues of the housing sector and formulating future strategies on the national, sub national and local levels in Iraq.

Lessons Learned:

The policy calls for major reforms in all housing sub-sectors: land management, housing finance, etc. It also calls for an enabling role for the government institutions in the housing sector. The required changes will be challenging and much more difficult than physical planning and implementing of housing projects, especially in the early years of the policy implementation phase. Technical assistance in this respect is vital to ensure implementation of the policy.

YouTube Link: <http://www.unhabitat.org.jo/en/inp/view.asp?ID=207>

Total Budget (USD): 320,000

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Solutions with Potential for South-South Transfer

PROSOL Financing Mechanism for a Self-Sustainable Solar Water Heating (SWH) Market - Tunisia



Thematic focus areas/sectors/practices supported by the solution:

Climate policy, renewable energy and energy efficiency

Website: <http://climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/Prosol-Tunisia-SGG-Case-Study.pdf>

Solution Details: development challenge and key achievements:

The Prosol Tunisia financing facility is an example of how international and local public support addressed critical demand-side barriers that were preventing the widespread deployment of commercially viable renewable energy technology in a developing country.

By focusing on public resources to directly support renewable energy investments, we can effectively shift demand away from fossil fuels, even if the latter are subsidised. The programme promoted the installation of more than 119,000 solar water heaters (SWH), totalling around 355,350 m² of collector area over the timeframe analysed (2005 - 2010). With a fivefold increase in annual deployment, the combination of measures introduced with the Programme has been demonstrated to be effective in addressing the

critical demand-side barriers that were preventing the deployment of a commercially viable renewable energy technology. The added SWH installations translate into 251 ktoe (kilotonne of Oil Equivalent) of energy saved and 715 ktCO₂ (kilotonne of Carbon dioxide) avoided, as a result LPG subsidy savings of up to USD 101 million over the systems' lifetime.

Public financing spurred USD 110.2 million in private investments, allowing households to save between USD 605 and 1,325 per SWH in energy bills. The domestic solar thermal industrial cluster grew significantly; and it is also estimated that about 3,000 jobs were created.

The programme helped make solar water heaters more affordable by reducing up-front investment requirements and prompting banks to offer concessional financing.

Solution Details: The comparative advantage of the solution:

a) Innovative mix of capital cost and soft loans financial mechanism to overcome costs barriers, direct involvement of private financial sector, simplified procedures for final users, standardized procedures



for eligibility of providers, installers and equipment as a quality guarantee and intense capacity building at all levels.

- b) TUNISIAN GOVERNMENT: Ministry for Industry and Energy and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME), United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (UNEP-DTIE), Italian-led Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme (MEDREP), Mediterranean Renewable Energy Centre (MEDREC), STEG: State-owned utility with a monopolistic position in the local power market
- c) Prosol Residential has stimulated the development of the domestic solar thermal industrial cluster, with local actors playing a primary role. Leading with local manufacturing capacities are being developed and expanded, building potential export opportunities as well as market competition and diversification.

Lessons Learned:

Issues of awareness, technology, and credit risk mitigation, as well as competitiveness in the face of fossil-fuel subsidization.

Recent Annual Budget (USD): 3,000,000

Total Budget (USD): 3,000,000

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