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Directorate of Joint Service Councils Ministry of Local Government Japan International Cooperation Agency

The Project for Technical Assistance in Solid Waste Management in Palestine

The aim of this Newsletter is to discuss the news and activities of the Project for Technical Assistance in Solid Waste Management in Palestine, which is implemented by the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and contribute to the awareness raising process for the Joint Service Councils (JSCs), Local Government Units (LGUs) and citizens.

THE FUTURE TRENDS IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (SWM) SECTOR IN PALESTINE

Solid waste sector drew the attention of the Palestinian Authority, since its establishment in the beginning of 1990s, after the Israeli occupation was intentionally abandoning health and environmental issues in Palestine.

The continuous efforts are showing a real progress in SWM sector in Palestine; leaded by Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), which has enormously invested in this sector by building sanitary landfills, equipping the different responsible Joint Service Councils (JSCs) and Municipalities with heavy machineries, compactors and containers, developing the capacities of human resources and adopting international successful experienced approaches in managing this sector, through the joint work by the JSCs, appreciating the support from our international partners; especially Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) - Japan and other donors.

Nevertheless, managing this sector is continuing as serious challenges unless we hunt the real opportunities and the potential resources hidden in the increasing and continuous defuses of the human modern activities.

In MoLG, we are strategically now targeting the peoples' mentality and their awareness to affect their behaviors, so they can increase their participation in SWM process through reducing solid waste generation starting by households in the first place. On the other hand, the government and the private sector need to insight "solid waste" from a different prospective and start treating solid waste as an investment opportunity; especially that MoLG started recently to promote Local Economic Development, which started through conducting the first conference in this field at the beginning of 2017. Taking in consideration that solid waste is a priority and the lands are scarce and precious, therefore continuously dumping waste must be gradually reduced to the minimum possible volumes, since the current disposed quantities are considered as depleting and polluting for the environment and inefficient use of the lands, which could be spared for other uses.



Dr. Hussein Al-Araj, Minister of MoLG

Now in 2017 and after the approval of the second National Strategy for SWM in Palestine, we are visualizing the true opportunities for investment in solid waste sector, approaching toward increasing awareness, reducing waste generation and promoting partners role to invest in solid waste, so we can only dispose 10% of remaining waste into landfills for the long run. The new strategy created the need for Thematic Working Group formulation for this sector through the National Committee. We are going ahead to continue developing solid waste sector to ensure the achievement of the strategic objectives on the medium and long runs, especially the next coming five years underlying the following issues:

1. Raising awareness of all stakeholders in this sector about their important role and contribution in SWM.
2. Encouraging separation at house level and reducing the waste designated for landfilling by recycling and increasing home composting wherever possible.
3. Encouraging the Public Private Partnership (PPP) with JSCs and municipalities to invest in central composting in transfer stations and sanitary landfills.
4. Continuing and encouraging the private sector to study the potential investment opportunities in waste-to-energy field as a solution for the huge solid waste quantities transferred to the landfills from one side, and contributing to provide alternative energy source from the other side, if the ongoing studies approve its feasibility to invest in this field.

Dr. Hussein Al-Araj
Minister of MoLG

SUMMARY OF THE COMPREHENSIVE SWM TRAINING IN JAPAN

Throughout the activities of the Project for Technical Assistance in Solid Waste Management in Palestine, implemented by MoLG and supported by JICA, which aims to develop the capacities of MoLG, JSCs for SWM in general and the JSCs in four governorates in particular (Jerusalem, Nablus, Qalqilya and Tubas). Japan has hosted some of the Palestinian cadres from MoLG and JSCs in order to participate in training courses in SWM over three years.

These trainings aim to let the Palestinian cadres look at the Japanese experiences in SWM sector, and how Japan had developed this important service sector, in addition to raising up the capacities of the Palestinian cadres in planning operations, making policies, and developing the integrated SWM operations in Palestine.

The current two months training course focused on the following issues and topics:

1. Exchanging the experiences between the participated countries in this training, where five countries had participated including Palestine.
2. Looking at the Japanese experiences polices, and efforts that Japan had done to develop the SWM sector in Japan.
3. Looking at the technology used in the integrated operations of SWM in Japan.
4. Policies and efforts that Japan had implemented in order to raise the public awareness regarding the different issues of this sector including reducing, reusing, recycling and regenerating the waste (4Rs).
5. Looking at the policies and plans concerning waste recycling, which includes municipal, industrial, electronic, hazardous and medical, and C&D waste.

It is also worth mentioning that throughout the training activities, field visits and tours were conducted to sanitary landfills, incinerators, companies of home appliances recycling, companies of electronic waste recycling, medical waste collection and management in some hospitals, composting production locations, and solid waste separation facilities, in addition to the treatment of the sludge generated from the sewage water treatment stations.





During the attendance of
Eng. Abdel-Jabbar Abu Halaweh to the training in Japan

This training course included practical trainings in different fields including: time and motion study, policies preparation, strategic planning based on analyzing data and specifying the future needs and policies, and setting up the needed plans to face challenges.

On the personal level, I got many benefits from this training course in many aspects including; long term strategic planning, policy making related to SWM sector, recycling of electronic waste and home electrical appliances, management of solid waste incineration plants, and medical waste management. I will work on transfer and share these experiences with other JSCs through the joint cooperation, gatherings, workshops and meetings organized by MoLG.

Eng. Abdel-Jabbar Abu Halaweh
Local Expert Team (LET) Member
Executive Director
Joint Councils for Services, Planning and Development for Solid Waste Management Jericho and Jordan River Rift Valley (JCspd JJRRV)

THE RESULTS OF THE 4TH JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE MEETING (JCC)

The 4th JCC meeting of the Project for Technical Assistance in Solid Waste Management in Palestine was organized on August 24th, 2017 for the purpose of discussing several topics in relation to the project implementation according to the listed agenda, which included the 4th Project Monitoring Report based on the "Record of Discussion" signed on September 22nd, 2014. The JCC meeting was conducted with the participation of JICA team in Palestine headed by Ms. Yuko Mitsui, Chief Representative of JICA, and MoLG team headed by Mr. Mohammad Hassan Jabareen, the Deputy Minister of MoLG and Project Director. During this meeting, a series of discussions and exchanged opinions were raised on the results of the 4th Project Monitoring Report, which was submitted by the project. As a result, both teams accepted the report. Moreover, a two-month extension for the project period till March 31st, 2018 was discussed and agreed on by both teams.

The meeting also approved the modifications on some of the Objectives Verifiable Indicators (OVIs) of the Project Design Matrix (PDM) – 3rd version; especially those related to the landfill environmental auditing and home composting pilot project.

The Deputy Minister thanked the Japanese side and JICA for their continuous support for Palestine; particularly for SWM and local government sectors.

It is important here to refer that the 4th Project Monitoring Report included all the project activities, which are distributed on four main contents:

1. Developing the capacities of the targeted five JSCs in the project covering four governorates in West Bank.
2. Developing the capacities of MoLG for developing standards, guidelines and regulations in SWM sector.
3. Developing the capacities in preparing plans, strategies and updating the SWM National Strategy in Palestine.
4. Develop the institutional and organizational capacities and project management skills for the General Directorate of Joint Service Councils (DJSC).

The current report indicates that the achievement level of the project purposes in some activities and objectives exceeds 70% and in others it reached 100% according to the plan. It is also expected that the final report will show the completion of all activities, which will be done by the end of the project.



The 4th Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) meeting

Mr. Suleiman Abu Muferreh
Project Manager (PM)
Acting General Director - DJSC - MoLG

TIME AND MOTION (T&M) SURVEY IN JERUSALEM AREA

The general objectives of T&M survey are to diagnose the existing waste collection system and to obtain basic data to plan for its improvement. In Jerusalem area, eight selected collection routes were studied; four routes in North East and South

East (NE+SE) Jerusalem JSC area and four routes in North and North West (N+NW) Jerusalem JSC area. The targeted areas in NE+SE Jerusalem were Al-Azaryah, Mukhmas, Hezma and Al-Ram, while the targeted areas in N+NW Jerusalem were Biddo, Al-Qubebah, Beit Enan and Al-Jib. In future, both Jerusalem JSCs have to continue the T&M survey to cover the whole routes in Jerusalem area.



While explaining the aim of T&M survey for the collection crew in Al-Azaryah (before starting)

To achieve the T&M objectives, data is collected in the field by the study team through following the collection vehicle and filling a field data sheet. The filled data includes arrival and departure time for each of the collection point, travelled distance, number and type of bins and registering some notes regarding the collection bins status, cleanness level, safety issues, resident practices, etc. After that, the collected data was analyzed in the office and identified the possible improvements in the collection systems. The executive directors of both Jerusalem JSCs had participated in the T&M survey to increase their capacity in this issue.



Deteriorated container in Biddo Area



Overflowing container in Al-Ram Area

During the T&M survey, many findings were observed in each targeted area followed by giving the executive directors some recommendations to enhance the collection system. The main findings and recommendations in Jerusalem area can be summarized as follows:

- A training program for waste collection workers is needed to avoid wrong collection practices in the collection process and to increase the worker's preparedness in the safety issues.
- An awareness program for the communities is very important to avoid wrong practices like disposing the non-municipal waste inside the collection containers (like construction or agricultural waste).
- To avoid the overflow of containers and to reduce the collection time, both Jerusalem JSCs shall study the collection routes in terms of collection frequency, location of collection points, number of bins in each collection point, etc.
- The JSC shall study the suitability of using different collection systems by implementing and evaluating a new collection system in a small area (as a pilot project).
- The used collection vehicle in each route shall be studied to avoid loss of time (e.g. small vehicles shall be used for narrow roads). This reflects the importance of JSC work and the cooperation between Local Government Units (LGUs); when all of the LGUs equipment become under the responsibility of the JSC, the equipment can be redistributed and used more efficiently.

Eng. Abdelhamid Shami
Supervisor of Waste Collection Project /
SWM Project – Phase 2
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

THE RESULTS OF THE PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN IN SOLID WASTE SECTOR THROUGH MEDIA

Through the Project for Technical Assistance in Solid Waste Management in Palestine, an agreement was signed with a local consulting company on May 4th, 2017 to implement a public awareness campaign through media in order to raise the awareness among the citizens on the issues related to solid waste. This campaign included the production of five television episodes covering the following topics:

1. The investment mechanisms in solid waste sector.
2. The National Strategy for SWM (2017-2022).
3. The Japanese experience in SWM.
4. The environmental and health effects resulting from solid waste.
5. The solid waste recycling mechanisms and compost industry.



During filming one of the TV episodes

Moreover, five radio and video spots were produced, which included various topics and messages aimed at solving the misbehaviors practiced by citizens on a daily basis in dealing with the produced waste. The most important messages and topics were as follows:

1. The need of reducing the organic waste and the importance of converting these wastes to organic fertilizer (home composting).
2. The importance of citizens' commitment to pay the waste collection fees.
3. The refrain from throwing waste from car windows.
4. The refrain from burning waste containers.
5. Throwing the waste in the allocated places and not contributing to create new dumpsites.

The radio spots, video spots and TV episodes were broadcasted between May and August 2017 and the results were as follows:

1. The episodes were broadcasted on Palestine TV and social media. The results of broadcasting these episodes on social media were as described below:

The episode's title	No. of views
The investment in solid waste sector	74,000 views
National Strategy (2017-2022)	61,000 views
The Japanese experience in SWM	114,000 views
Environmental and health effects resulting from solid waste	56,000 views
The solid waste recycling and compost industry	66,000 views

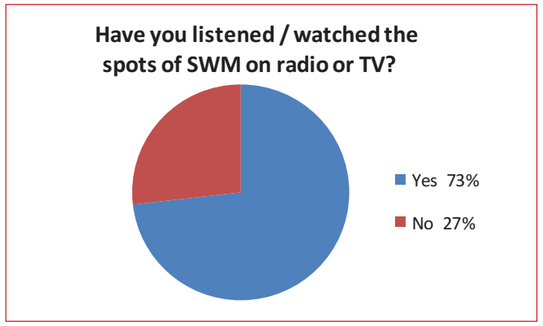
2. The video spots were broadcasted on Palestine TV and social media. The results of broadcasting these spots on social media were as described below:

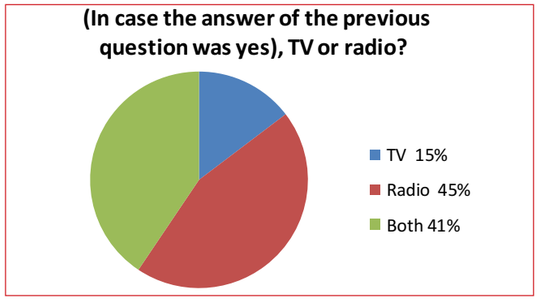
The spot's title	No. of views
Burning waste containers	35,000 views
Waste disposal in designated places	25,000 views
Throwing waste from car windows	22,000 views
Paying waste collection fees	27,000 views

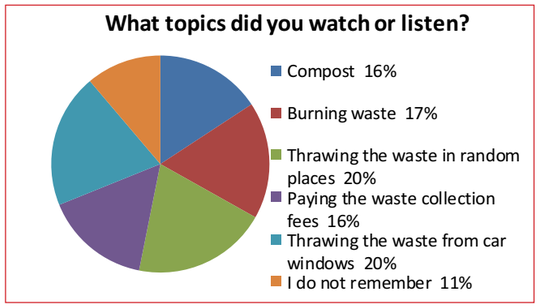
3. The radio spots were broadcasted on a number of local radio stations, which included:

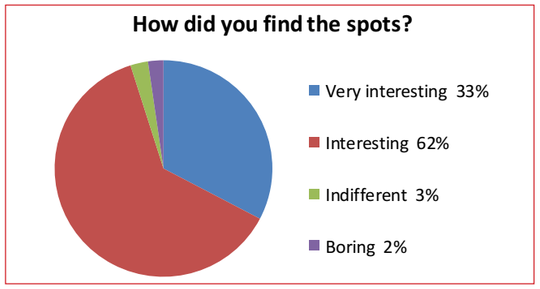
The radio station	No. of broadcasting
Ajyal	166
Raya	166
Bethlehem 2000	106
Total	438

After completing the broadcasting process, it was necessary to measure the citizens' satisfaction regarding the discussed topics and whether they achieved the desired goal or not. Thus a questionnaire was distributed randomly, where the most important results were as shown below:

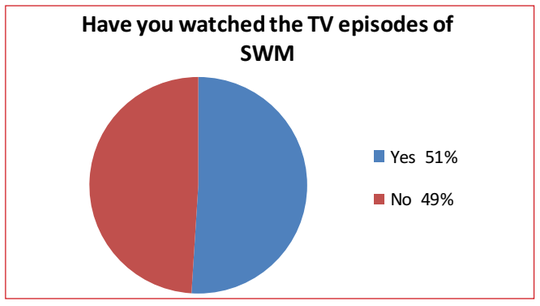


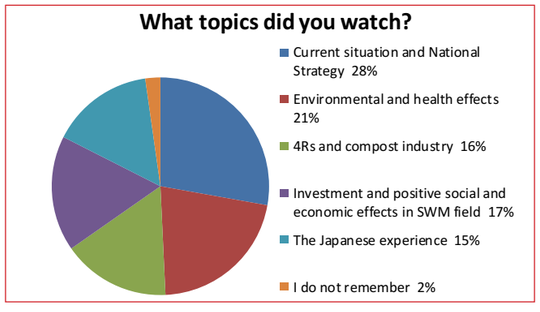


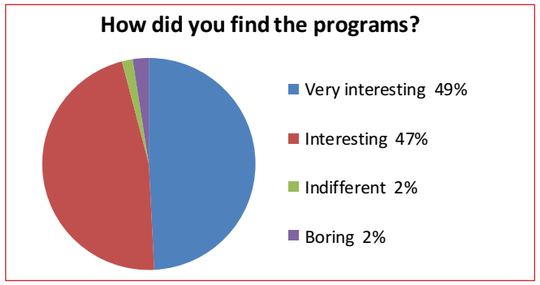




With regard to the results of the TV episodes, the results of the questionnaire were as shown below:







Mr. Ziad Tawafsheh
Institutional Expert
MoLG – DJSC

PREPARING AND APPROVING THE PLANS OF THE FIVE JSCS

Planning plays a major role in the JSCs of SWM, as a method and working system to solve their problems, which is considered as a basic pillar of the different fields. The planning itself means "looking ahead and specifying the way, which the JSC takes to reach their general objectives and assess the difficulties that may arise and the actual preparedness to confront them".

The most important planning requirements are as below:

1. Setting goals: This means the definition of near and distant goals accurately and clearly and the means and methods necessary to achieve those goals, in addition to identifying the financial and human needs, resources and potential self and non-self (national and foreign) that can be relied on.
2. Collecting data and statistics: This means that the JSC (through its elected council and the executive director) has the greatest amount of accurate and recent quantitative and qualitative data and statistics on the material and human resources necessary to implement the plan.
3. Developing a set of alternative plans: This means that planning depends on future assumptions. In light of this, the JSC can determine what they need to do in future, as well as the type of projects and programs required to achieve those goals. When these assumptions are different, the plans need to be adjusted or adapted to new updates. This means that planning must be flexible, in which the JSC can change the plans in order to meet future requirements and variables. Since changing the plan does not mean changing the goal, but changing the way to reach it.
4. Circulating the plans on the members LGUs in the JSC, which means that it is necessary to have clear information about the plan and its objectives within the JSC, so they can identify the tasks of each employee and officer involved in the implementation of the plan.

In this regard, the Project for Technical Assistance in Solid Waste Management in Palestine has provided technical support by specialized experts to five JSCs targeted in the project to prepare the following plans:

- The basic plan (strategic) from 4-5 years.
- Annual plan.
- Annual financial plan.

First, the plans were presented and approved by the Board of Directors and then presented and approved by the General Assembly. Finally, the plans were announced in the presence of the members in the served LGUs under the JSC in accordance with the JSCs internal bylaw No. (1) for 2016.

The following JSCs have completed their plans:

1. Nablus JSC for SWM.
2. Tubas JSC for SWM.
3. Qalqilya JSC for SWM.
4. N+NW Jerusalem JSC for SWM.
5. NE+SE Jerusalem JSC for SWM.

The process of follow-up and evaluation of the plans is now in process, which means that the plan should be periodically reviewed taking in consideration the circumstances, expectations and updates, as well as what has been achieved during the implementation process.



Public awareness workshop to present the plans on the LGUs members in Qalqilya JSC

Eng. Muhammad Barghouthi
Institutional Development Specialist
SWM Project – Phase 2
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES OF HOME COMPOSTING PROJECT IN PALESTINE

It is commonly recognized that home composting is the most effective way among all waste reduction ways to reduce household waste (weight) at source. Home composting method is not new but it has been used since long time ago to produce compost for the use of gardening or farming. The main objective of home composting was producing compost for farming use rather than reducing the municipal waste quantity. However, in this project, home composting was positioned as one of waste management's technologies for the LGUs. Besides, in order to assess such possibility of home composting, 400 barrels were distributed to households, who want to join the project voluntarily in the rural areas in Ramallah, Bethlehem and Jerusalem Governorates. This project is still ongoing but some findings, lessons and recommendations were drawn by the early stage of the project, in addition to the results of questionnaire survey distributed to beneficiaries.

First, during the first four months of the project, the number of households who voluntarily committed to make compost at home was around 10% of the total population in each LGU. Increasing this percentage to 100% was a challenge for the LGUs and JSCs, since the participation in this project depends on their volunteerism, in addition to the low level of public awareness toward the importance of home composting.

Second, the results of the questionnaire show that the number of voluntary participating households in the project, who knows the party that collects their waste, was almost the same for the number who does not know. While the number of households who is aware of the final disposal location of collected waste and the service cost was very limited. Also most of the households had an idea about composting and they had bought and used compost before. This was reflected on their understanding that the most important merit of composting is producing and selling compost rather than reducing the waste. Based on this questionnaire, we can say that around half of the households are interested to continue making compost after they realized its role in reducing the waste quantity that they generate.

It was concluded that most of respondents have knowledge of compost including home composting, and some of them have produced,

bought and used compost before since most of them were engaged in farming or gardening. So they believe that the most important merits of composting are limited to agricultural use. Thus, we can conclude that a limited number of households are involved with the project so far. Hence, in order to deploy home composting as a waste management means in LGUs and JSCs, it is required to raise the awareness level of these parties about the effective role of composting in reducing the municipal waste quantity, and leave the selection of the appropriate composting method to the LGUs. So at the end, we can achieve a high commitment percentage in waste separation and making composting at home.



During Mr. Akio Ishii's supervision on home composting pilot project

Since home composting is not applicable to all LGUs due to the lack of space for the composter placement and use. So generally we do not expect the success of waste reduction by only home composting. While according to the LGUs, home composting will contribute to reduce waste and thereby saving the waste management cost, contribute to save the capacity of the used landfills and extend their life span, as well as reducing the impact of global warming due to decreasing the rate of greenhouse gas emission from the organic waste dumped in the landfill.

We can recommend the following points from the implemented composting pilot projects:

1. The JSC and LGU must work jointly toward raising the public awareness regarding waste management issues in general, which are reducing, reusing, recycling and regenerating the waste (4Rs) and home composting in specific.
2. All efforts must be directed toward promoting people to separate their waste at home, so it will be considered as a behavior and culture.
3. There are no much available choices to reduce organic waste for the next 5-10 years in Palestine, except the home composting choice.
4. Launching "Composting Initiatives" involving all related ministries and agencies.



The compost in the final stage

Dr. Takashi Ikeguchi
Waste Reduction Expert
Consulting Team for SWM Project – Phase 2
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Eng. Yosrea Ramadan
Environmental Engineer / Solid Waste Specialist
MoLG – DJSC

THE UPDATES OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION (C&D) WASTE STUDY

In order to complete the current status of the C&D waste study in Palestine, an agreement was signed by the project with a local consulting company to prepare a draft guideline for procedures and a draft bylaw for C&D waste management according to the previous experiences in this regard. These two draft are still under development, taking in consideration there are no legislation or policies to manage this waste in Palestine.

The C&D waste draft bylaw has been prepared according to the following laws:

- The basic law provisions for 2003 and its amendments; especially article (70).
- The provisions of LGUs law No. (1) for 1997 and its amendments.
- The environment law No. (7) for 1999 and its amendments; especially articles (8,10).
- The provisions of the public health law No. (20) for 2004.
- The provisions of the water law No. (14) for 2014.

The C&D waste draft bylaw includes ten items, starting with definitions and ending with the implementation of the bylaw provisions. The bylaw contains several issues explaining the management mechanism of the C&D waste from A to Z, legally and administratively. The stakeholders and the responsibility of each party in the disposal process was determined.

Moreover, the draft bylaw discussed how to obtain the necessary permits for making construction or demolition processes, and how to prepare waste management plan in order to control and manage the process properly, in addition to prepare reports, records keeping, and penalties in case of non-compliance.

The C&D waste draft guideline was prepared to clarify what was stated in the draft bylaw in details. The purpose of this guideline is to have a procedures guideline for C&D waste management, encourage an integrated approach of C&D waste management, determine how all stakeholders (owners, contractors, planners, designers, LGUs, and suppliers) can work on reducing C&D waste, provide all relevant stakeholders with a set of agreed principles for the efficiency of the C&D waste management plans, and provide general and specific instructions in the preparation of these plans to be suitable for certain types of projects that exceed a certain size (the quality and the size of the projects were determined).

The stakeholders were determined in the C&D waste management process as follows:

- Ministry of Local Government (MoLG).
- Environmental Quality Authority (EQA).
- Ministry of National Economy (MoNE).
- Ministry of Health (MoH).
- The Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH).

The reasons behind the lack of integration between SWM and C&D waste management were explained, which refer to the difference in the material characteristics, type of containers, transportation method, and landfill of each type.

The guideline also clarifies the specifications of C&D transfer stations, the method of obtaining licenses, and the preparation method of C&D waste management plan for each facility. The guideline also identified the hazardous waste and how to deal with it. Besides, the best practices for C&D waste management had been clarified as the following: minimizing, reusing, recycling generated waste, which reduces the waste quantity transferred to the landfills.

A workshop was held on August 23rd, 2017; in presence of all partners to discuss the C&D waste bylaw draft and guideline draft. During the workshops, important comments were raised by the participants, which will be presented to the National Team of SWM in order to take the appropriate decisions.



During the last workshop to present the C&D waste study results

Eng. Nisreen Hammad
Environmental Engineer / Sanitation Specialist
MOLG – DJSC

THE FUNCTION OF THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SUPERVISION AND MONITORING, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE JSCS

Based on the vision, mission and objectives of MoLG for achieving the sustainable development and well-being for the LGUs and their citizens, and in order to gain the optimal advantage and benefit to the citizens in the geographical areas they inhabit and their surroundings; the Ministry has started, since its establishment, promoting the concept of joint work between LGUs, by enabling them to sustainability and development factors through helping those communities to provide their own (financial and administrative) and technical capabilities through JSCs.

This concept aims to achieve many benefits that lead to strengthening the spirit of teamwork and consolidating the concept of community participation and joint local grassroots planning, in addition to preparing qualified technical, administrative and development cadres capable of promoting the message of community development and creating some sort of equality between the different communities, especially that the establishment of joint projects for several geographically close LGUs saves their effort, time and cost allocated for service management.

There is no doubt that the objectives, plans and programs developed to achieve the objectives of economic and social development, whether it is at the central or local level; require the provision of facilities and the allocation of financial, technical and human resources necessary to implement these policies and objectives. This is what the Ministry has been trying to achieve for the JSCs, either through the government or through donors' support.

In parallel with the implementation of these programs, it was necessary to monitor the implementation and evaluate the results compared to what was planned, as well as to ensure that those who are responsible for the implementation are capable of utilizing the available resources and managing them efficiently and effectively. This was achieved by the Ministry staff through the process of supervision and monitoring. The implementation process starts once the policies, plans, objectives and programs are developed and approved, and so does the monitoring and evaluation process, in conjunction with it as a first stage, and then as subsequent monitoring. This process is done to ensure that the implementation corresponds to the defined goals and plans, and that it remains within the time frame and available resources. The evaluation then leads to conduct several corrections, the most important is to review the defined objectives and the level of their objectivity, create new policies that suit the required change, and develop the capabilities and skills of staff in the JSCs.

Monitoring the JSCs is considered a cornerstone of the work of the General Directorate of Supervision and Monitoring in the Ministry. Therefore, like other local management systems, the JSCs are subject to a number of monitoring, supervision, evaluation and guidance procedures that aim to:

- Protect the public interest and the interest of citizens at the JSCs level of work.
- Guarantee the optimal use of the financial and human resources in order to achieve development and meet the needs of citizens.
- Evaluate the performance of the JSCs to determine their ability to practice the authority they are given, and their ability to achieve the goals and plans set for them.
- Ensure that these units practice their administrative, financial and developmental functions, identify deviations and errors and direct the JSCs to correct them.

Based on the above mentioned we can identify the most important types of monitoring the work of JSCs, practiced by the teams of supervision and monitoring:

1. Legal monitoring: This is represented in a set of laws and regulations that relate, directly or indirectly, to the work of the JSCs; thus ensuring the legality of the JSCs' work, and the non-violation of the provisions of these laws and regulations.
2. Administrative monitoring: Monitoring the work of the JSCs in terms of the ratification of the procedures and actions of these JSCs. The Ministry approves the following:

- The budgets of the JSCs, the procedures for implementation, their legality and monitoring their implementation rate.
- Approving the services fees collected by the JSCs.
- Approving the decisions taken by the JSCs regarding holding deals and contracts, and implementing investment projects that require approval by the ministry.

3. Financial monitoring: Financial monitoring is practiced in order to ensure the validity and legality of the financial transactions in the various aspects of financial work, and all that is related to expenses and revenues required to be spent or collected under the laws and regulations in force, as well as ensuring that they are used efficiently and effectively.

In this context and within the relationship of the General Directorate of Supervision and Monitoring with the JSCs; in the beginning, the department staff supervises the JSCs with its working mechanism, laws, regulations and instructions managing its activities, in addition to provide them with the necessary technical support in the financial and administrative fields in cooperation with the DJSC and other relevant general directorates in the ministry.

With reference to the monitoring role, after conducting the monitoring process to the JSC; we discuss the report and the remarks with the members of the JSC and its staff, listen to their justifications regarding the remarks included in the report and agree on the remarks after taking in consideration their logical justifications. Afterwards, we provide them with the final draft of the report and give them a specific period of time to correct the remarks and comply with the recommendations.

In the case that the monitoring team discovers any major mistake in the JSC's management, the procedures are as follows:

1. A recommendation to appoint a financial monitor on the JSC's work to control the expenditure process.
2. A recommendation to take the legal procedures against the JSC in cooperation with the Legal Department and the DJSC, which may lead the mistake maker to the Anti-Corruption Commission or the Public Prosecution.

This is part of what the General Directorate of Supervision and Monitoring does, in cooperation with the relevant general directorates in the Ministry, particularly the DJSC, in order to identify the strengths, deficiencies and weaknesses in achieving the goals for which these JSCs were formed; keeping in mind that certain problems and errors may appear during the work, which will be addressed and corrected in a timely manner.



One of the activities of the General Directorate of Supervision and Monitoring with the LGUs in Hebron Governorate

Mr. Muhammad Hasasneh
Auditor
MoLG – General Directorate of Supervision and Monitoring

For more information and comments

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JSC Today

MESSAGES FROM PROJECT MEMBERS AND EXPERTS

It is believed that waste management is the epitome of the LGUs, thus it is considered as one of the most important sectors; it covers all necessary components of LGUs including robust institutional settings, securing necessary budget, planning for an appropriate waste management, staff management and public relations. This may be true even if private sectors participate in this sector under the partnership with the public sector.

Waste reduction is one of the most prioritized issues to be tackled by the country as many have already argued elsewhere. It is apparent that there are only two ways to achieve waste reduction, waste reduction at source and waste reduction by employing some collective waste treatment technologies in route to the final disposal sites. Although there are several alternatives (but not so many) for these technologies, it is clear that home composting is the most effective waste reduction technology at sources in terms of weight reduction, resulting in saving the waste management cost on the LGU. Above all, initial cost of home composting is far below the cost of other collective technologies. Furthermore, products of home composting are used for farming as well as gardening. Also by implementing home composting, people are expected to understand and be aware of their role to create better living environments as well as the participation in the LGU plans?

Although home composting has great advantages on one side, it entails more limitations on the other side. The applicable area of home composting may be limited, thus this technology is not employed in urban areas and areas where most households have no gardens or farms to use the produced composts. If the LGU asks the citizens to implement home composting voluntarily, this technology may not be sustainable as a waste management technology for the LGU, because continuing or terminating home composting depends highly on the decision of citizens. Therefore, it is hard for the LGUs to catch up the actual home composting situation, which will provide the LGU with the necessary information required to make a waste management plan every year.

Whichever home composting is employed as a sole waste management technology or a combination with other waste management technologies, a strong will of the LGU is a requisite to reduce waste by home composting. Otherwise, the LGU cannot foster the citizens to implement home composting and they will not get enough motivation to start home composting. It is a great challenge for the LGUs to take up home composting as their waste management system. Someday, it is highly expected to report a success story and pioneering LGUs for home composing in this country.

Dr. Takashi Ikeguchi
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To begin with, it is my great pleasure and gratitude to humbly introduce myself in this short message. I have recently joined N+NW Jerusalem JSC as an executive director. Prior to that, I have spent nine years working in structural designing, engineering supervision, construction and contracting.

However, it was a true delight to see the diligent work and progress achieved during the past years by the team of DJSC – MoLG, Japanese Expert Team (JET), and Local Expert Team (LET).

The work throughout the previous critical period has been filled with tremendous challenges and urgent priorities for implementation. However, my absolute belief encouraged me to work on making a positive change and achieve a progressive success through the institutional framework and partnership to solve the environmental crisis of solid waste in N+NW Jerusalem, which is represented in the collaboration and real partnership in the vision and responsibility of all relevant and competent stakeholders to reopen Beit Enan dumpsite, conforming to the environmental, technical and public health requirements and specifications. This would definitely give the JSC's Board of Directors, General Assembly, and executive staff, the capability to exercise their designated role in achieving the JSC's vision and goals in SWM effectively and keeping this holy area clean, with a healthy life and happy people.



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