التنمية المستدامة في غزة
Le développement durable à Gaza



يوم عمل ومعرض
بالشراكة مع الوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية

Tables rondes et exposition
organisées en partenariat avec l'Agence Française de Développement

الخميس ٣١ يناير ٢٠١٩ من الساعة ٠٩:٠٠ إلى الساعة ١٥:١٠
المعهد الفرنسي في غزة

Jeudi 31 janvier 2019 de 9h à 15h10
Institut français de Gaza

الدخول مجاني
لكن يجب
الحجز مسبقاً

AFD
AGENCE FRANÇAISE
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS
GAZA

Water, Energy and demographic growth

connected to sustainable development in Gaza

Gaza - French Institute

Thursday 31st January 2019

Introduction

Despite the context of Gaza, under the blockade, with restriction to go in and out, with the slowdown of the economy and 48,2% population unemployed (13,2% in west bank), political crisis, in this context of difficult competitiveness, the challenges toward a sustainable development are huge.

In parallel, worldwide, the population wants to have access to energy, to a reliable energy, the private sector is in need of more and more energy to run their work, computers and machines, stable and reliable energy. The population wants to have access to tap potable water; the farmers need low salinity water for their crops and the Industry needs more amounts of water that fits certain industries. Gaza is not exempt of these modern increasing expectations. Today, Gaza is facing challenges in terms of energy and water supply.

Palestine has approved the National Policy Agenda 2017 -2022 to tackle all this issues; sustainable development is one of the pillars of the national strategy. How can we mobilize the Gaza stakeholders in order to be able to restart the sustainable development of the country as soon as possible, to avoid the collapse of the Gaza strip, to rebuild confidence among different communities?

In a context of international mobilization to tackle the impact of climate change, how can the various actors be mobilized to keep the situation as best as possible to allow the Gaza Strip to overcome the challenges in terms of adaptation to the climate change and towards sustainable development.

In order to face challenges, a dialogue between the different actors and stakeholders is needed in order to understand the needs, but as well to identify solutions to mitigate the future eminent risks.

The French Agency for Development assisted by Mr. Rebhy El Sheikh had this initiative in Gaza on 31st January, 2019 to facilitate discussions among experts and organizations both Governmental and nongovernmental and the private sector to conclude what can practically be achieved to improve standards of life for the 2 million Gazans and to convey clear messages to the parties that should be involved. The conference was attended by more than 160 persons from International and National NGOS, experts, private sector and some government's technical staff.

Opening:

The conference was opened by HE. Pierre Cochard, French Consul via video conference from Jerusalem. He welcomed the attendance, highlighted the importance of the conference themes with an emphasis of the climate change impact. He fostered the participants to be innovative, to identify solutions together in order for Palestine, Jerusalem, the West-Bank, and Gaza to have a bright future.

HE Dr. Mofeed AL Hasayneh, Minister of Public Works and Housing highlighted the Government's concerns in development of Gaza in issues related to the conference themes specially the Government sectoral strategy and the National Policies agenda have taken in consideration such needs. He highlighted also the restrictions that are facing the Government in implementing strategic program and the continuous destruction of Gaza infrastructure. HE expressed his gratitude's to the Republic of France for the continuous support and highlighted the need for the political support in addition to the financial and technical support.

Discussion Panel 1: Prospects of Water on Gaza Sustainable Development.

Moderator: Rebhy El Sheikh

A Short Film developed by the World Bank was presented on Gaza water and Sanitation. The film exhibited Gaza sufferings in terms of water quantity, quality and wastewater problems where less than 1% of Gaza population has access to safe drinking water. Most people rely on unsafe and unregulated drinking water from the private sector. Wastewater is accumulating in ponds which threat the people and properties. An incident of sewage flood took place in 2007 where five people were killed and hundreds wondered in addition to destruction of properties. The World Bank with other International agencies (including AFD) had stepped in to build a two stage project in North Gaza. The 75 MUSD project has removed the threat of sewage flood and built North Gaza Wastewater Treatment project which currently treats all sewage from north Gaza and serves 400,000 inhabitants.

Key note speaker 1: Ms. Floor A.R. Nuiten-Elzinga, Netherlands, Deputy Head of Mission

She highlighted her impression on the interest of the Government of the Netherlands to find long term and sustainable solutions through the water sector group and stressed the need for quick and practical steps towards solutions without spending more time in over-analyzing the problem. The water- energy nexus is crucial and should be strongly considered. She indicated the similarity of such problems with the case in Netherlands which suffers climate change impacts, seawater intrusion, pollution. Policy, investment, infrastructure and good governance should go hand in hand; she was wondering how to improve the decision making process. Netherlands Representative office is supporting ongoing reforms and infrastructure development in Gaza and The West Bank.

Ms. Floor indicated the need to continue discussions after the conference and involving others in solutions. Academia are important in proposing proven solutions and the private sector is important in the partnership. Netherlands is committed to support further discussion and gladly brings its expertise, knowledge and entrepreneurship in the water sector to the table.

Key note speaker 2: Sadi Ali, Director of Projects Management Unit, Palestinian Water Authority

He highlighted the effects of increased population on the water and energy demand where water is a human right. The priority in water supply is the human demand while Agriculture comes next. All studies confirmed the need for Gaza to develop desalination programs which will impact positively agriculture as well.

He presented PWA plan for additional water supply including building the small size desalination plants (13 MCM/y) and the additional supplies from Israel to reach a total supply of 20 MCM/y. The strategic solution is central Gaza desalination where energy sources are considered to be from several sources including onsite engines that can work on diesel fuel and Gas, wind mills and solar energy. Water in the National carrier shall be blended with the aquifer water to reduce costs.

Key note speaker 3: Dr. Mahmoud Sabra and Dr. Ahmad Abu Sha'ban, Al Azhar University

He highlighted the need for participatory decisions including all stakeholders: Government, local authorities, donors, community and the Israelis since perspectives of planning differ from one party to another. Usually there is a discrepancy between Macro planning undertaken by the government and microplanning from other stakeholders' perspectives since everybody has views to decide on the use of water. For example, cultivating strawberries is an advantage from farmers' perspective but it is a problem on the national level. Social cost of water (its value at national level) is not considered at micro scale. Proper water pricing policies are absent. This is also linked to weak law enforcement of national authorities and height poverty rate. Community participation in water resources conservation is essential to ensure proper implementation of effective water resources policies. There is a gap of trust between communities and water services providers. Several studies have shown that ability to pay for public services is not always the reason behind not paying fees. Lack of willingness to pay is in most cases is the reason. This leads to significant deterioration of the ability of government and local authorities to provide quality services forget about ensuring sustainability. Common culture in Gazan communities is that public services should be provided for free. Government and local authorities are totally dependent on external fund to establish public infrastructure. However, they need to collect fees to operate the established facilities. The limited ability of services providers to operate the system may cause collapse of the established infrastructures and significant losses at national level. Such situation discourages any investment form private sector in public services supply. When revenues are low, it is not necessarily a problem of affordability. He flagged the need to address who should pay what in the chain of water and wastewater services. This requires a mapping process for all participating stakeholders taking in consideration social and economic justice.

Awareness programs are important also to induce behavior changes, in changing socio-cultural setting toward water resource conservation.

Dr. Mahmoud Sabra added: Development should not solely be dependent on external funding. Gaza suffers deficiency in developmental investment since 13 years. The physical infrastructure diffecincy based on cuttings in development public budget, depreciation by use pressure, and Israeli military escalations and destruction. Funding infrastructure should be by private sector investments, government, donors and international Sukuk for example. Society have to start distinguish between price and value, and increase awareness concerning infrastructure and resources. There is around 10 BUSD in local banking sector. Finally, any humanitarian donation should be linked to development.

Key note speaker 4: Eng. Riyad Juninaa, Director of PHG

He presented a vision on conflict on resources and declared that the water crises in Palestine are a manmade crisis, with a political and social control on water resources. Israel has continuously proposed that solutions should be technology related including desalination and reuse of treated effluents in agriculture. In the Israeli Palestinian context this includes a political dimension on the account of water rights. Palestinians should be aware that marketing desalination as the only strategic solution for water crises without addressing the political status quo strengthens separation of Gaza and West Bank. In West Bank, available water can rescue Gaza should the water rights issue be addressed deeply. PA organizations should work with more transparency and in a participatory process so that water rights issue becomes a top priority. Israel is incentivized twice: no accountability on its destructive actions and purchasing water and technology from it.
He urged the donor community to protect Gaza from Israeli aggression on water facilities, for their basic human rights, to have access to water.

Key note speaker 5: Eng. Ghasan Quishawi, Expert

He presented his experience in the private sector desalination business. Desalinated water marketing started with water shops where customers used to fill their jerrycans, followed by selling points at shops and supermarkets and later to storage tanks on roof of buildings and residential towers. Tariff for selling has dropped over the time. It started with 150 NIS/m3, dropped to 30-50 NIS at selling points then to 20-30 NIS/m3 for buildings' roof tanks. The capacity of desalination plants has increased from few cubic meters per day to plants having capacity of 1200m3/d today. Production capacity now can cover drinking water needs around 5 l/c/d but there is the problem of quality. More in depth studies are needed for plants installed at the organizations (ministries, clinics,..). The private sector currently is incapable due to the political situation and energy problems and needs to be supported. The scale of economy of desalination plants is a critical factor which can make costs of production at this stage to be in the order of 1 USD/m3.

Concerns raised by the audience

- The huge consumption of energy by water infrastructure (desalinization plant, waste water treatment plant) has been put as a key issue; how to be sure that the population will get the energy deserved? The links between high technology, sustainability and institution building have been raised.
- In addition, these huge infrastructures generate important running costs; awareness campaign should be set up in order to mobilize the users.
- The need for a national framework for Gaza, evidence based, done with all the stakeholder is needed.
- A question about the aquifer management has been shared; who destroy the aquifer
- The inequity in the external resources management has been raised, some village, especially Bedouins communities not benefiting for Palestinian authority or donor projects

Conclusions and Recommendations

In the water sector working group partners will further increase their efforts in aligned messaging, (financial) coordination and constructive dialogue.
Enhancing regulations and public awareness towards promoting community responsibilities and participation to improve and sustain water resources.
Completing the short and medium term solutions for additional water and involving water energy nexus and expansion in storm water harvesting.
Civil society to take its role in legal advocacy and public awareness in water conservation and revenue improvement.
Aid should be connected with development.
Support of applied participatory multidisciplinary research to cover wide ranging topics including technical aspects that are related to water conservation methods, techniques of saving water in agriculture and irrigation and community based approaches to conserve water resources.

Discussion Panel 2: Prospects of Demographic growth on Gaza Sustainable Development

Moderator: Geneviève Boutin, UNICEF Special representative

Key note speaker 1: Mr. Osama Abueita, UNFPA, Head of Gaza Office

He presented a video on demographic growth and its effects on needs. The film had reflected a doubled population by 2050 with a decrease in fertility rates. The structure of age categories will change to reflect an increase in labor force. This can help in accelerating economic growth known as demographic return which allows for development. GDP will increase by 2050 by 1%. There will be an increased demand on education, jobs and health services. To be prepared for such issues, early marriage must be limited along with early pregnancy (every pregnancy case should be a desired case and every delivery should be a safe delivery). Enabling the women, fighting violence, enhancing social security in addition to education and health services development and investment in jobs opportunities are among actions to be considered.

Key note speaker 2: Dr. Raed Salha, Islamic University

Increased population in Gaza accompanied by the political challenges, limitations in lands availability and urban expansion has negatively affected sustainable land use planning. Housing availability became a challenge specially due to the repeated wars on Gaza. Growth in population has not been accompanied by developmental planning. There are no indications that the political system and stability will be better in the near future, but that does not prevent realistic planning. Urbanization has increased by 8 times between 1975-2015 which reached with the residential mass to represent 30% of Gaza Strip area. Different scenarios for 2030 indicate that the residential block will occupy around 50% of Gaza strip area. This extension will be on the account of agricultural area which can be subject to diminish in 26 years. Other side effects exist on climate and environment.

Key note speaker 3: Mr. Tayseer Muhiesen, Director; Palestinian agriculture Development Society

Humanitarian crises are originated from political reasons; thus solutions should not be based on humanitarian principles. In the case of Palestine, specially Gaza; Israel is the party who generated the expression of demographic problem (population bomb). Solutions can only be through the return of refugees or settlement of refugees where they live (which is the core of Israel's approach). Population density in Israel around Gaza is so limited which does not justify the expansion of Gaza in the direction of Egypt. What is needed is to enhance international resolutions.
He added that making a pressure by the International community on Israel to enhance the two state solution in a just and fair peace process will help in addressing demographic issues in Gaza.

Key note speaker 4: Alaa' Al Redwan, Bank of Palestine

He presented activities of Bank of Palestine in addressing clean energy, education, Women economic and social programs and small business. There are possible solutions for Gaza to improve standards of living, not necessarily complete solutions. There is a need to build a sustainable economy and to address unemployment, enabling women and awareness programs. A short film was presented on the support of Bank of Palestine through Falastinyeh program (small MBA). The Bank offers loans guaranteed by the project itself. In addition, Bank of Palestine is open to build a big scale solar energy project while PENRA provides electricity during night.

Concerns raised by the audience

- The audience highlighted that to address demographic growth is a political problem, and the role of the international donors not only to finance projects, but as well to advocate and put pressure on occupation.
- There is a need for advocacy on equal distribution of services in order to reach the SDGs.
- Some participants said that Gaza could not accommodate the Palestinian people; without extension, Gaza will become more unfit and inhabitable; if Rafah opens, there is a fear of brain drain and youth emigration.
- Innovation in needed to improve access and secure services in a context of Gaza the lack of potable water, of energy, of jobs with increasing needs. How to deal with urbanization?
- Conventional education does not promote innovation; there is a demand to trust youth people. How to work on youth demand and new job opportunities?
- The high unemployment rate of high skills youth could be an opportunity to create new opportunity; in IT or high technologies for ex.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Revise the master and regional plans and implement vertical expansion and low cost housing. Regulate areas of flats and paying attention to the balance in development among different zones.
Establish a national housing fund to support the poor housing through taxation.
improve the capacity of the youth and enhance unity and partnership
Job creation for small high Tech projects and through internet, Public Awareness.
Expansion in urban agriculture to compensate for shortage of agricultural lands.
Technical education and vocational training.
Expansion in the West Bank.

Discussion Panel 3: Prospects of Energy on Gaza Sustainable Development

Moderator: Eng. Fathi Sheikh Khalil (Expert)

Key note speaker 1: Thomas Rem Berdal, Deputy Head of Cooperation, The Norwegian Representative Office to the PA

He highlighted the effort exerted by Norway to achieve an agreement between PA and Israel on settlement of electricity debts, the need for a future Power Purchase Agreement between the parties and the actions to be taken by PA to develop the Palestinian electricity sector. It has contributed in PENRA capacity PENRA and development of infrastructure, in addition to work on renewable energy for households and institutions. Norway believes in cooperation among donors. He indicated that clear developmental plans from the PA are necessary for donors' interventions. His country will continue supporting PA's efforts in the energy sector.

Key note speaker 2: Eng. Hussein AL Nabih; Energy & Electricity General Director

He explained the current situation in terms of available energy and supply in Gaza and presented PENRA strategy in developing the sector to face forecast loads until 2035. There is a continuous increase in the peak load which is forecasted to be around 1000 MW in 2035. The water sector demand in 2025 will reach 124 MW and in 2015 to 136 MW. The short and medium term plan includes restoring the 25 MW from Egypt and Upgrading the Egyptian grid to 66kv with a capacity of 50 MW. The plan includes renewable Energy Projects with a capacity of 30MW and installation of smart meters. GPP should be switched to Natural Gas and a storage tank to be built. He highlighted the negotiations on the 161 Kv line and G4G project.

Key note speaker 3: Dr. Mahmoud Shatat, Oxford Policy Management and Dr. As'aad Abu Jaser; Islamic University.

He reflected the applied desalination technologies and the increased desalination capacity all over the world where around 100 MCM per day are currently produced by desalination technologies in addition to the increasing trend in renewable energy use worldwide and particularly in Palestine. This is associated with a rapid decreasing renewable energy cost which becomes very promising. Coupling solar energy with desalination has the potential to offer a sustainable and affordable source of energy to produce drinkable water. Current desalination technologies are very energy intensive. There is a need to develop low-energy driven desalination processes especially with the good potential of solar energy availability. Dr. Shatat has strongly recommended to carry out comprehensive research and development programs involving all the stakeholders – consumers, local communities, governments, industries, universities and research institutions in order to develop sustainable water desalination polices and strategies to tackle the water scarcity and protect the rapid deterioration in available water resources.

Key note speaker 4: Mr. Maher Tabaa', Director of Public Relations; Chamber of Commerce.

He estimated the waste of money in the last 13 years due to electricity problems to be around 1.5 BUSD spent for batteries, additional fuel,…etc. and highlighted some recommendations to facilitate the role of private sector in developing energy services (taxes exemption for solar panels, promote energy production from rooftops, incentive to facilitate private sector projects, facilitate access to land, to the grid, to promote solution at the individual level…).

Concerns raised by the audience

- Occupation is a major issue in the energy production.
- The lack of energy should be tackle at the medical facility level.
- Energy should be developed at the household level; promotion of rooftop producers.
- Capitalization and research on sustainable solutions are needed.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Attracting the private sector to invest in renewable energy through tax exemptions and facilitations on solar energy systems.
Furnishing the purchase agreements for Electricity and Gas
Considering the attachment of solar energy systems in licensing and constructing residential buildings.
Cancellation of the bylaw imposing purchase of net -lended energy by 10% less than the nominal tariff.
Expansion in domestic PV systems through facilitating loans and grants which will allow the utilization of grid electricity for services with scheduling of services operations during the day hours.
Benefiting from Biogas researches as alternative energy.
Upgrading the existing distribution grid configuration to ring system, or semi-Ring system in order to meet the requirement of interconnecting renewable energy systems to the grid.

Presentations, Links for the short Films, Photos are available on the French Institute web site:

https://www.institutfrancais-jerusalem.org/gaza/developpement-durable-a-gaza-presentations/?fbclid=IwAR2vbeIIG0JEtebdr6faXblHsjMyg44Vg_HVlwV74_TibDp7jVG0RZqMO_8


دعوة
Invitation
المياه والطاقة والنمو الديموغرافي
في ضوء التنمية المستدامة في غزة
Eau, énergie et croissance démographique
liés au développement durable à Gaza
يوم عمل ومعرض
من تنظيم الوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية
Journée de travail et exposition
organisées par l'Agence Française du Développement
الخميس ٣١ يناير ٢٠١٩ من الساعة ٩:٠٠ إلى الساعة ١٥:١٠
المعهد الفرنسي في غزة
Jeudi 31 janvier 2019 de 9 h à 15h10
Institut français de Gaza
الدخول مجاني لكن يجب الحجز مسبقاً
AFD
AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT
INSTITUT FRANÇAIS
GAZA
Rue Charles de Gaulle – Gaza, tél : + 972 8(0) 28 67 883,
DES IDÉES
Face au présent
esidees - 31 janvier 2019
hydro
L'eau, une ressource en commun
الماء، مورد مشترك

Background

Despite the context of Gaza, under the blockade, with restriction to go in and out, with the slowdown of the economy and 48,2% population unemployed (13,2% in west bank), political crisis,: in this context of difficult competitiveness, the challenges toward a sustainable development are huge.
In parallel, worldwide, the population wants to have access to energy, to a reliable energy, the private sector is in need of more and more energy to run their work, computers and machines, stable and reliable energy.
The population wants to have access to tap potable water; the farmers need low salinity water for their crops and the Industry needs more amounts of water that fits certain industries. Gaza is not exempt of these modern increasing expectations. Today, Gaza is facing challenges in terms of energy and water supply.
Palestine has approved the National Policy Agenda 2017 -2022 to tackle all this issues; sustainable development is one of the pillars of the national strategy. How can we mobilize the Gaza stakeholders in order to be able to restart the sustainable development of the country as soon as possible, to avoid the collapse of the Gaza strip, to rebuild confidence among different communities?
In a context of international mobilization to tackle the impact of climate change, how can the various actors be mobilized to keep the situation as best as possible to allow the Gaza Strip to overcome the challenges in terms of adaptation to the climate change and towards sustainable development?
In order to face challenges, a dialogue between the different actors and stakeholders is needed in order to understand the needs, but as well to identify solutions to mitigate the future eminent risks.
The French Agency for Development had this initiative to facilitate discussions among experts and organizations both Governmental and nongovernmental and the private sector to conclude what can practically be achieved to improve standards of life for the 2 million Gazans and to convey clear messages to the parties that should be involved.
The workshop will address the following three themes through panel discussions. They should be in the form of high level policy oriented lectures. Each Panel will be facilitated by moderator who will address to each panelist a question to provide from his/her perspective a specific strategic opinion which may help decision makers to take practical steps towards a change.

المقدمة

في ظل الحصار المفروض على غزة، تقييد الدخول والخروج ، تباطؤ الاقتصاد، وارتفاع نسبة البطالة (٤٨،٢٪ من السكان العاطلين عن العمل بالمقارنة الى ١٣،٢٪ في الضفة الغربية) بالإضافة الى الأزمة السياسية. و في ظل هذه الصعوبات، فان التحديات التي تواجه التنمية المستدامة هائلة.
عالمياً، السكان بحاجة الى الحصول على الطاقة ، على طاقة المستدامة، فمثلا يحتاج القطاع الخاص إلى المزيد والمزيد من الطاقة لتشغيل أعمالهم ، وأجهزة الكمبيوتر والالات ، إلى الطاقة المستقرة والمستدامة يرغب السكان في الحصول على مياه صالحة للشرب. و يحتاج المزارعون إلى مياه قليلة الملوحة من أجل محاصيلهم الزراعية، وتحتاج الصناعة إلى كميات أكبر من المياه التي تناسب صناعات معينة. غزة ليست معفاة من هذه التوقعات المتزايدة الحديثة. اليوم ، تواجه غزة تحديات من حيث الطاقة وإمدادات المياه.
وافقت فلسطين على أجندة السياسة الوطنية ٢٠١٧ – ٢٠٢٢ لمعالجة كل هذه القضايا. التنمية المستدامة هي واحدة من ركائز الاستراتيجية الوطنية. كيف يمكننا تعبئة أصحاب المصلحة في غزة لكي نتمكن من إعادة تشغيل التنمية المستدامة للبلاد في أقرب وقت ممكن. وذلك لتجنب انهيار قطاع غزة ، لإعادة بناء الثقة بين المجتمعات المختلفة. في سياق التعبئة الدولية للتصدي لأثر تغير المناخ ، كيف يمكن تعبئة العناصر الفاعلة المختلفة للحفاظ على الوضع بأفضل شكل ممكن للسماح لقطاع غزة بالتغلب على التحديات من حيث التكيف مع تغير المناخ ونحو التنمية المستدامة ؟
من أجل مواجهة التحديات، هناك حاجة إلى حوار بين مختلف الجهات الفاعلة وأصحاب المصلحة من أجل فهم الاحتياجات، وأيضا لتحديد الحلول للتخفيف من المخاطر المحدقة في المستقبل.
الوكالة الفرنسية للتنمية قد قامت بهذه المبادرة لتسهيل المناقشات بين الخبراء والمنظمات سواء الحكومية أو غير الحكومية والقطاع الخاص، لإبرام ما يمكن تحقيقه عمليا لتحسين مستويات الحياة للمليونين من سكان غزة ونقل رسائل واضحة إلى الأطراف التي ينبغي أن تشارك.
سوف تتناول ورشة العمل الحلقات الثلاثة التالية من خلال مناقشات المجموعات على شكل محاضرات ذات استراتيجية رفيعة المستوى. سيتم توجيه كل فريق بواسطة وسيط سيخاطب كل عضو في المجموعة ويطرح عليه سؤالا ليقدم من وجهة نظره رأيا استراتيجيا محددا قد يساعد صانعي القرار على اتخاذ خطوات عملية نحو التغيير.

Agenda

Registration: 8:30-9:00 am
Opening: 9:00-9:05: HE. Pierre Cochard, French Consul
9:05-9:10: HE. Moufid Al-Hassayneh, Minister of Public Works

Discussion Panel 1: Prospects of Water on Gaza Sustainable Development.
The panel discussion on water addresses the current challenges related to water quantity and quality and their impacts on the public health, economic development at the industry agriculture and tourism tracks in addition to environmental impacts and Eco systems. In addition, Gaza is particularity exposed to the impact of climate change. Shortage of water, agricultural losses, desertification, shifting of ecosystem, refugees from inundated lands and migration, all factors which increase economic crisis, which increase difficulties for governments to meet the needs of the population leading to internal instability but as well to tension between countries sharing water resources.
Initiatives from the private sector should be evaluated with open mind by the decision makers. The session shall also address the extent to which the socio economic situation allows to cover expenses of water from desalination and how that should be addressed practically.

Moderator	Rebhy El Sheikh
09:10 - 09:20	Short Film on Water and Wastewater in Gaza
09:20 - 09:30	Ms. Floor A.R. Nuiten-Elzinga, Netherlands, Deputy Head of Mission
09:30 - 09:40	Eng. Sadi Ali, Project Management Unit Director, PWA
09:40 - 09:50	Dr. Mahmoud Sabra, Dr. Ahmad Abu Sha'aban, Al Azhar University
09:50 -10:00	Eng. Riyad Juninaa, Director of PHG
10:00 -10:10	Eng. Ghasan Quishawi, Expert
10:10 -10:50	Discussion
10:50-12:00	Opening pictures expo and Refreshment

Discussion Panel 2: Prospects of Demographic growth on Gaza Sustainable Development.
According to the PCBS 2017 census, in average, each woman in the Gaza strip has 4,5 children (4,3 in West Bank). Palestine has the lowest natality rate in the Middle East and a low child mortality resulting and an increase life expectancy; resulting in the population growth: 1,5 million in 2008, 1,8 million in 2017)
The impact on environment of the population growth (3,4% per year) is important, especially in one of the higher population density in the world (5200 hab/m², the 3rd after Monaco and Singapore). This will result in 2.3 Million inhabitants in year 2020 in Gaza.
With increased demand on water, energy, education, health services, housing, food security, a complex situation is being faced which cannot be released without an economic improvement and jobs opportunities.

Moderator	Geneviève Boutin, UNICEF Spécial representative
12:00 - 12:10	Mr. Osama Abueita, UNFPA, Head of Gaza Office
12:10 - 12:20	Dr. Raed Salha, Islamic University
12:20 - 12:30	Mr. Tayseer Muhiesen, Director, Palestinian Agriculture Development Society
12:30 - 12:40	Mr. Alaa AlRadwan, Deputy General Manager, Bank of Palestine
12:40 - 13h30	Discussion
13:30- 13:50	Coffee break

Discussion Panel 3: Prospects of Energy on Gaza Sustainable Development.
The panel discussion on Energy addresses the current challenges related to energy and electricity and their impacts on the public health, economic development at the industry and agriculture. Additional energy sources specially from non-conventional sources, metering and awareness will contribute to releasing energy stress.
As in the water sector Initiatives from the private sector should be evaluated with open mind by the decision makers. The session shall address short, medium and long term solutions and what can be achievable and it which way and shall explore limitations and ways of covering electricity bill- Is it affordability or willingness issue.

Moderator	Eng. Fathi Sheikh Khalil (Expert)
13:40- 13:50	Thomas Rem Berdal, Norway, Counsellor /Deputy Head of Development Cooperation
13:50- 14:00	Eng. Hussein AL Nabih, Director of Energy and Electricity, PENRA
14:00- 14:10	Dr. Mahmoud Shatat, Oxford Policy Management, and Dr. As'aad Abu Jaser, Islamic University
14:10- 14:20	Mr. Maher Tabaa', Director of Public Relations; Chamber of Commerce.
14:20- 15:00	Discussion
15:00- 15:10	**Conclusions and Closing: AFD**

https://jerusalem.consulfrance.org/Nuit-des-idees-a-Gaza-autour-des-enjeux-du-de

503 Service Temporarily Unava... | (13) Institut français de Jérusal... | Nuit des idées à Gaza autou...

Fichier Edition Affichage Favoris Outils ?

Consulat Général de France à Jérusalem

عربية | français | עברית

Menu Contenu Plan du site

Rechercher :

Le Consulat général | Actualités | Culture et coopération | Services aux citoyens | Sécurité et protection des Français | Vivre à Jérusalem et sa circonscription | Aller en France

Accueil > Nuit des idées à Gaza autour des enjeux du développement durable

A+ A-

Nuit des idées à Gaza autour des enjeux du développement durable

Face au présent !

La conférence organisée à Gaza par l'Agence française de développement en étroite collaboration avec l'antenne de Gaza de l'Institut français de Jérusalem à l'occasion de la Nuit des idées a réuni plus de 160 personnes autour des enjeux de développement durable.

Lors de l'ouverture, le Consul général de France, Pierre Cochard et le ministre des travaux publics, Mofeed Al-Hasayneh, ont placé les enjeux liés à l'eau, à l'énergie et à la croissance démographique au coeur des discussions. Une variété d'acteurs ont pu débattre de ces problématiques : acteurs du secteur privé, de la société civile, des institutions et quelques bailleurs.

Si l'occupation et le blocus restent des obstacles majeurs qui empêchent tout développement, des solutions porteuses d'espoir ont été partagées et les échanges ont permis aux décideurs présents d'entendre les besoins et inquiétudes des acteurs non institutionnels.

Faire face au présent pour bâtir un meilleur avenir, c'est ce que nous avons fait lors de la Nuit des Idées à Gaza.





publié le 01/02/2019

haut de la page

Voir aussi

- Ministère des Affaires étrangères

Dans la même rubrique

- Offre d'emploi - Responsable d'études
- Élections européennes 2019 : Inscrivez-vous sur une liste électorale avant le 31 mars 2019
- Inauguration d'une usine de produits laitiers à Tulkarem
- Coopération universitaire – Rencontre à l'Université An-Najah (Naplouse)
- Lancement du projet SUNREF Palestine

toute la rubrique

Accès rapide

- En cas d'urgence et de difficulté
- Réception du public - Prise de rendez-vous

https://www.institutfrancais-jerusalem.org/gaza/developpement-durable-a-gaza-pre

Développement durable à ...

Fichier Edition Affichage Favoris Outils ?

Français العربية GAZA JERUSALEM CHATEAUBRIAND JERUSALEM ROMAIN GARY NAPLOUSE RAMALLAH

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS GAZA

QUI SOMMES NOUS ? - COURS DE FRANÇAIS - AGENDA CULTUREL - ETUDIER EN FRANCE - NOTRE MÉDIATHÈQUE - CONTACT



Développement durable à Gaza – Présentations

Nous informons notre cher public que toutes les présentations faites par les intervenants de la journée "Développement durable à Gaza" qui a eu lieu le jeudi 31 janvier 2019 à l'IFJ Gaza sont disponibles sous les liens suivants.

PRESENTATIONS :

Ahmed Abu Shaban – Mahmoud Sabra

Riyad Junina

Ghassan Qishawi

Tayseer Moheissen

Hussein Nabih

Mahmoud Shatat

Maher Tabba

Sadi Ali

Raed Salha

VIDEOS :

Vidéo de la Banque mondiale

Discours de son Excellence le Consul Général



Banque Palestine



Facebook



Soyez le premier de vos amis à aimer ça.

INSCRIPTION À LA NEWSLETTER

NOM

PRENOM

EMAIL

ENVOYER

PARTENAIRES

NOTRE RESEAU À BE'ELEM ET À HEBRON

FR