## I. BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th>West Bank and Gaza</th>
<th>Project ID:</th>
<th>P158615</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent Project ID (if any):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name:</td>
<td>Water Security Development Program (P158615)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Appraisal Date:</td>
<td>10-Apr-2017</td>
<td>Estimated Board Date:</td>
<td>27-Jul-2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice Area (Lead):</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Lending Instrument:</td>
<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrower(s)</td>
<td>Palestine Liberation Organization for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
<td>Palestinian Water Authority (PWA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Financing (in USD Million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrower</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership for Infrastructure Development Multi-donor Trust Fund (PID MDTF)</td>
<td>13.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Financing</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank (TFGWB)</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing Gap</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost</td>
<td>28.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Category

- A-Full Assessment

### Concept Review Decision

- Track I - The review did authorize the preparation to continue

### Is this a Repeater project?

- No

### Is this a Transferred project? (Will not be disclosed)

- No

### Other Decision (as needed)


B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. The political situation in the Palestinian territories remains fraught with uncertainty, heightened by the last 2014 violent conflict in Gaza. The economy, however, has experienced a small rebound in growth thanks mostly to an upsurge in Gaza reconstruction activity. Overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the first quarter of 2016 grew 8%, 21% in Gaza and 4.2% in the West Bank. Average inflation in the Palestinian territories in the period between January and June 2016 was 0.19 percent. It was 0.24 percent in the West Bank and minus 0.02 percent in Gaza. Subdued inflation in the Palestinian territories is driven by deflation in Israel and a fall in global fuel and food prices. Expected GDP growth over the next several years is a sluggish 3.5%. Since peaking at 12% in 2011, growth decelerated to 6% in 2012, eventually reaching approximately 2% in 2013. Following the Gaza conflict in 2014, the Palestinian economy entered into a recession, facing an average growth of -0.4%: 5.1% in the West Bank and -15% in Gaza. According to a World Bank Detailed Needs Assessment (DNA), recovery needs from the 2014 conflict amounted to an estimated US$3.875 billion, about a third of the West Bank and Gaza’s (WB&G) GDP. This sluggish growth implies a stagnation in real per capita income and an increase in unemployment.

2. The unemployment rate remains stubbornly high at 27% in 2016 and an estimated 7.6% of the population lives at or below the US$5.5/day poverty line, not surprising considering the correlation between labor market outcomes and poverty. In Gaza, the unemployment rate skyrocketed to more than 47% during the 2014 war, the highest in the world. It has, however, declined since to 42% in the first half of 2016 as the reconstruction process started to slowly pick up and private firms rebuilt their capacity. Unemployment in the West Bank has remained at 18%. Unemployment amongst the youth (ages 15-29) is a particular concern especially in Gaza where it is 58%. At 20%, the female labor force participation rate is low compared to the (already low) Middle East and North Africa (MENA) average of 26%.

3. Impressive fiscal consolidation has reduced the relative size of the PA’s deficit from 25 percent of GDP in 2008 to 11 percent in 2015. In the first half of 2016, Strong revenue performance offset the increase in spending and pushed the total deficit down by 23 percent (in nominal NIS terms). Public revenues grew by 24 percent due to frontloaded VAT payments, increased customs receipts, ongoing revenue administration efforts and revenue transfers by the Government of Israel (GoI) to settle fiscal leakages accumulated over the years. However, significant drop in donor support led to a sharp decline in resources available to finance the deficit, in turn causing accumulation of further arrears. Aid to the PA budget has been on a declining trend in recent years, from 32 percent of GDP in 2008 to about 5 percent projected for 2016.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. The water sector in the WB&G is suffering from political, technical and institutional challenges.

a. Lack of sovereign control over WB&G water resources and water infrastructure development, leading to highly restricted access to water resources, perpetuation of ad-hoc emergency planning as opposed to strategic planning, and uncertainty and delays in infrastructure project authorization and implementation due to political constraints.
b. There are major water supply and sanitation infrastructure deficits and inefficiencies, where US$7.0 billion, as of the water sector strategic development plan for 2012-2032, are needed to improve the water and wastewater sector. There is inadequate and unreliable access to potable water, particularly in Area C of the West Bank where over 100,000 inhabitants do not have access to tap water. While in Gaza, impending environmental and public health collapse, with 96% of water resources unfit for use by Gaza US$1.8 million inhabitants. In addition, more than 65% are using water tanks despite 93% of the population are connected to water networks, due to saline water intrusions and untreated sewage infiltrations (high salinity and nitrate concentration with 6 times higher than the WHO standards). According to a UN report, August 2012. The aquifer could become unusable as early as 2016, with the damage irreversible by 2020. Today 0% of the Gazans are using the aquifer water for drinking purposes (on progress World Bank Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Poverty Diagnostic (WASH PD) study).

c. The situation with regard to treatment of wastewater or sewage is no less problematic. The percentage of households served by sewage is 73% in the Gaza Strip, compared to 32% in the West Bank with very limited wastewater treatment (48 million cubic meter (MCM) and 9.6 MCM respectively) and with bounded reuse (irrigated agricultural land area of 170 hectare in Gaza). There are about 90000 Cubic Meters (CM) of raw or partially treated wastewater, in Gaza, released daily to the Mediterranean Sea creating pollution, public health hazards, and problems for the fishing industry and about 30000 CM of raw sewage is dumped daily into open pools resulting in contaminating the aquifer.

d. The water sector in Palestine is characterized by being fragile and unsustainable. There are three regional utilities and 226 small water services providers currently operating in WB&G. The service delivery level is commercially week due to many small-scale service providers in the country, with low performance, low service coverage (about 80 litter per capita per day, mostly intermittent supply), high levels of non-revenue water (55%), low collection efficiency (40% in Gaza and 70% in the West Bank) leaving these institutions with insufficient funding for maintenance and possible capital investments. At the national level, the PWA since its establishment in 1995, until the enactment of the updated water law in July 2014, was acting as a policy maker, planer, and regulator and implementing agency executing the development projects.

e. The Water sector development depended mainly on donor support. Donors have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in the last 20 years. Despite of the lack of approved strategies and development plans, the development programs in WB&G responded, to some extent, to the people’s needs, however, a major refocusing effort is required because many of the ongoing projects have been developed based on donor selection and have been narrow focused rather than oriented towards long term visionary programmatic development.

5. The PA adopted an action plan for water sector reform that concentrates on institutional development, in 2009, the Cabinet of Ministers of the PA endorsed an Action Plan for Reform, which details the blueprints and implementation mechanisms of an institutional and legislative reform program in the water sector. The objective of the reform is to achieve water security and integrated sustainable water resources by: (i) building institutional capacity and sustainability, (ii) accelerating infrastructure development based on Palestinian water security needs and updated sector development strategies, (iii) regulating service provision to enhance quality, efficiency and cost recovery, and (iv) achieving and

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1 Gaza in 2020 A livable Place, A report by the United Nations Country Team in the occupied Palestinian Territory, August 2012.
improving sustainable water service delivery. The World Bank led the support to the reform process under the Water Sector Capacity Building Program (WSCBP). The PA also enjoys solid donor support with strong synergies in the past and in upcoming engagements with the World Bank supported projects.

**Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF**

6. The activities financed under the proposed Program contribute to the Bank’s Assistance Strategy for the WB&G for the period FY14 and FY16. The proposed Water Security Development Program (WSDP) is aligned to the first pillar of the Assistance Strategy to strengthen the institutions of a future state to ensure service delivery to citizens. The WSDP will support water law objectives by enhancing water security through the improvement of service delivery and achievement of water reform objectives through institutional development.

7. It is critical to support the efforts of the PA to create an enabling environment for private sector-led growth. This could be achieved by improving the water and wastewater sector, institutions, performance and infrastructure. This improvement in the sector will be done in cooperation with the private sector and will encourage partnerships with the private sector and investment in agriculture, industry and other sectors. This will result in creating jobs and therefore in well-being of the people, which constitutes the second pillar of the Assistance Strategy.

8. The Proposed Program will enhance the water security and improve the service delivery, which is in line with the MNA development strategy. The proposed Program aims at improving water security by increasing the access to improved water and wastewater services in WB&G, which will improve people satisfaction and reduce the transboundary water and wastewater tension. Therefore, the proposed Program will strengthen the social contract between the PA and the people and it will enhance peace and stability with the PA and the neighboring countries. As such, the proposed Program would contribute to achieving the Bank’s twin goals to eradicate poverty and promote shared prosperity through improvement of water and wastewater services. Providing access to safe and sufficient water, improved sanitation and hygiene are essential for improving the health, well-being, and productivity of the beneficiaries. Provision of improved sanitation services is key for improved livelihoods and better health and will also contribute to reducing the effects of poverty by lowering waterborne- and sanitation-related health risks and the associated vulnerabilities that the poor especially face. All of that will contribute in improving the people quality of life, develop business and therefore help in eradicating poverty.

**C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

**Development Objective(s) (From PCN)**

9. The proposed Program Development Objective is increasing access to improved quality and efficiency of water supply and wastewater services provision and strengthening the capacity of the selected water sector institutions at the national and local levels.

10. The WSDP is aligned with the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) objective and will support achieving its proposed targets by improving the water security. The WSDP will support Gaza (improving access to improved water and sanitation services) and West Bank (utility management services and sustainability). The WSDP will also support the national level institutional capacity at Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and Water Sector Regulatory Council (WSRC) to improve business planning and operational performance of the water sector, and, water resource management. The WSDP strongly support the PA’s priority in addressing the Palestinian water crisis, particularly in Gaza,
and securing water for the people. The Bank’s comparative advantage will focus on the institutional and economic elements while at the same time supporting investments that improves access to water.

Key Results (From PCN)

11. The Program development objective will be achieved by: (i) improved access to sustainable piped water services in selected urban areas in WB&G, (ii) strengthened water resources institutional management (iii) improved efficient and viable water supply service delivery management and (iv) treated wastewater made available for reuse. From an institutional perspective, the WSDP is expected to support reform in the water sector as per the 2014 law (i.e. establishing sustainable and financially viable utilities by achieving cost recovery). From an investment perspective, the WSDP is expected to support improving service delivery.

D. Concept Description

12. Project Components:

I. Component 1: Strengthening policy framework and institutional capacity of the water sector at national level. (US$1.3M: US$0.3M from the Trust Fund for Gaza and West Bank “TFGWB” US$1.0M from the PID MDTF. The WSDP will support the national level to improve the business environment and the service delivery in the water sector. It will enhance PWA capacity to: (i) improve the integrated water resources management through the continuation of the reform process of the water sector restructuring and setting the general water policies, strategies and plan, etc. (ii) develop policies, financing mechanisms and provide technical assistance, capacity building and guidance to local governments service providers for improving and reforming service delivery, coordination and collaboration with the private sector, and service provision to the poor, (iii) improve the effectiveness of investments through performance incentives targeted technical assistance and capacity building activities for the service providers. In addition, (iv) The WSDP will support the WSRC in (v) monitoring and controlling compliance of the service providers to the set standards and regulations to incentivize for better performance (vi) regulating water and wastewater services operations, (vii) introducing measures for the service providers sustainability, and (viii) developing a database with technical, financial and statistical information and dissemination of periodical reports.

II. Component 2: Improving Water Supply and Wastewater Services in Gaza. (US$12.5M; US$4.5M from TFGWB and US$0.8M from the PID MDTF). In line with the SDP objective and programs for Gaza (i.e. the Gaza Sustainable Water Supply Program including the associated works of the Desalination Project), the WSDP will support improving the water system efficiency and institutional capacity to be able to comply with the ongoing and future water supply and the proposed investment strategy. Therefore, this component will support the following sub-components:

   a. Improvement, Rehabilitation and Configuration of Water Supply facilities (US$4.0M). Improving the water facilities to be able to absorb the expected additional quantities of water that will be added to the system by desalination (through small units and the central plant) and ground water improvement. Therefore, this sub-component will finance construction and/or rehabilitation of water wells, water tanks, and associated booster-pumping stations, development of transmission mains and distribution networks, water meters and improved disinfection. Activities will be included to improve energy efficiency and reduce Non-Revenue Water (NRW) in order to improve system efficiency and financial sustainability. The hydrological study that is ongoing under the Gaza Sustainable Water Supply Program will provide specific projects to be considered.
b. Upgrading and Maintaining of the Wastewater System (US$8.0M). This will improve the collection systems and treatment efficiency of the wastewater treatment facilities to help in protecting the ground water aquifer and its recovery (i.e. cleaning the wastewater infiltration basins of old Beit Lahia treatment plant and the new North Gaza Wastewater Treatment Plant (NGWWTP), some recovery wells, booster station, reservoir in NGWWTP area, and the reuse distribution piped network). The Program will finance activities to improve efficiency and continuity of the operation and maintenance for wastewater systems and treatment facilities, as well as increasing the pumping capacity, security and safety measures, upgrading of electro-mechanical systems and improving energy efficiency. In addition, the increase in demand by connecting new neighborhoods or rehabilitating existing networks will be supported. This sub-component may include activities pertaining to the improvement and expansion of storm water collection and infiltration.

c. Coastal Municipalities Water Utilities (CMWU) Capacity Building and operational support (US$0.5). This sub-component will include the provision of technical assistance to improve CMWUs management systems to strengthen the coordination and participation of other service providers in the development process. In addition to enhancing customer services, it will update and implement tariff regulation, including conducting a customer outreach and public awareness campaign to introduce new activities and improve collection of fees, improve and implement citizen engagement and gender policies at the service delivery level. This sub-component will also support the operations of CMWU by financing the purchase of chemicals, chlorine, detergent, and fuel to run the water and wastewater facilities in the Gaza Strip.

III. Component 3: Water Supply and Wastewater Services Management in the West Bank (US$12.0 million: from TFGWB US$8.0M and from MDTF US$4.0M). This component is linked to the SDP Integrated Urban Water Management Program to be implemented in the West Bank. It will include the following areas of Intervention:

a. Establishment of Water Utilities (US$2.0M). In line with the ongoing reform agenda and the water law objectives, the establishment of water utilities to achieve sustainable water management is the main activity under the SDP. This will complement the ongoing support under the Hebron Wastewater Management Project (financed by the World Bank, AFD and EU) in building the capacity of Hebron Municipality Water and Wastewater Department and the plan to establish a water utility. In addition, selected service providers in the West Bank such as Yatta, Salfit, Tulkarem, Qalqilia, Jenin, Tubas within its Joint Services Council, Jericho, and Nablus are potential candidates to benefit from the proposed WSDP. Participating service providers should agree to achieve certain institutional development objectives to be finalized with the PWA during the preparation of the Program. Therefore, this sub-component will include the provision of technical assistance to support the establishment of Water and Wastewater Utilities. Relevant indicators will be developed to measure achievements under this sub-component.

b. Improvement of Water and Wastewater Systems (US$10M). The financing support under this sub-component is performance-based, which will support investments based on results achieved in sub-component 3.a above. It will finance improvement of NRW, the rehabilitation of water wells, construction and rehabilitation of water tanks, installation of associated booster pumping stations, development of transmission mains and distribution networks, and replacement of water meters, etc. The Program will finance activities to improve efficiency and continuity of operation and maintenance for wastewater systems and treatment facilities, as well as increasing the pumping capacity, security and safety measures, upgrading of electro-mechanical systems
and improving energy efficiency. In addition, the increase in demand by connecting new neighborhoods or rehabilitating existing networks will be supported. This sub-component may include activities pertaining to the improvement and expansion of storm water collection and infiltration.

IV. Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (US$2.2M from the TFGWB). The PWA will establish a Program Coordination Unit (PCU) to coordinate the program implementation and reporting. The PCU, in cooperation with benefiting service providers, will be responsible of the Program implementation (a program operation manual approved by the World Bank shall be developed to highlight the duties and responsibilities of each institution). The PCU will recruit a consultant to supervise and assist the benefiting institutions in achieving project outcomes. The PWA shall be responsible for final sign up on the fiducial and technical quality of the Program outputs/outcomes. In addition, the Program will support the WSRC project management. This component will also finance the project management costs related to: (i) an external financial audit and technical monitoring and evaluation expert (Ministry of Finance responsibility in cooperation with the PWA), and (ii) the incremental operating costs of the PCU and WSRC.

II. SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

13. This program is to be located throughout the WB&G. In the West Bank up to eight other municipalities/joint services councils may benefit from the proposed WSDP.

B. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

14. The beneficiaries of the this WSDP are at the national level: the PWA (policy maker and sector development) and the WSRC (regulator and performance monitoring), and at the local level: the CMWU (service provider “utility”) and Municipalities/Joint service councils (JSC) which will develop their water and wastewater department into independent utilities. Both the PWA and CMWU have implemented World Bank-funded projects continuously over the past fifteen years and have demonstrated the ability to comply with World Bank safeguards policies during preparation and implementation. Each of these has in-house dedicated environmental safeguards specialists working full-time on safeguards compliance. The Water and Wastewater Departments of the Municipalities have environmental/civil engineers who supervise water infrastructure projects in accordance with Palestinian Environmental Quality Authority (EQA) regulations. Although they have not worked directly with the World Bank previously, they have the capacity to assure safeguards compliance. It is expected that about ten municipalities/JSCs in West Bank and Gaza participate in the WSDP, that their safeguards implementation capacity will be supported by the PWA as well as by dedicated training and close supervision. The PCU, which will be established at the PWA, can employ an environmental specialist as needed to provide support to the involved municipalities/JSCs.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Helen Z. Shahriari (GSU05)
Zeyad Abu-Hassanein (GEN05)

D. POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safeguard Policies</th>
<th>Triggered</th>
<th>Explanation (Optional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>OP 4.01 is applicable, as the program will finance water and wastewater treatment physical infrastructure. With respect to water supply infrastructure located in Gaza, the program is likely to finance construction and/or rehabilitation of water wells, concrete water tanks, and associated booster-pumping stations, development of transmission mains and distribution networks, water meters and improved disinfection. With respect to wastewater infrastructure located in Gaza, the program is likely to finance collection systems and treatment efficiency of the wastewater treatment facilities to help in protecting the ground water aquifer and its recovery. With respect to water supply and wastewater services management in the West Bank, the program is likely to finance technical assistance to support the establishment of water utilities to achieve sustainable water management. In addition, this program will support investments based on results achieved, likely to include rehabilitation of water wells, construction and rehabilitation of concrete water tanks, installation of associated booster pumping stations, development of transmission mains and distribution networks, replacement of water meters, as well as improvement and expansion of storm water collection and infiltration. Most expected impacts are short term and construction related, such as dust, noise, workers health and safety, and interruptions to facilities and access, easily mitigated by the EMP. Other specific impacts of long-term nature related to water supply (e.g., water wells) and wastewater facilities will be examined carefully by project-specific ESIAs and ESMPs will be devised for mitigation. Due to the programmatic nature of this investment, several investments, particularly in West Bank are not fully identified at this stage, and likely will be identified at the implementation stage, it has been agreed that a</td>
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</table>
The environmental and social management framework (ESMF) will be prepared prior appraisal as the safeguards instrument. For the Category A “associated works” that are currently identified, i.e. Gaza Desalinization Plant’s “associated works” which would include the North-South trunk line and other secondary and tertiary lines to support the Gaza Desalination plant operations, a TOR has been prepared and approved by RSA and will be annexed to the ESMF. The terms of reference of the ESIA for the category A "associated works" that have been approved by RSA will be annexed to the framework and the early results from this ESIA will be included in the ESMF. In addition, by virtue of the framework, project-specific ESIA will be prepared by the client, consulted, and disclosed, before commencement of civil works of those interventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>The interventions are expected to be carried out in urban centers, therefore, no critical natural habitats are impacted by the projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forests OP/BP 4.36</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>The interventions are expected to be carried out in urban centers, therefore, no forests are impacted by the projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest Management OP 4.09</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Project is not expected to finance any pest management activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Project interventions are not expected to influence any known physical and cultural resources. However, since the projects will involve some earth works, a chance find procedure will be included in the ESMF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>There are some social risks related to components 2. Even though the rehabilitation of the water supply system done within the existing facilities, upgrading and improving the water and waste water systems could require private land or impact the livelihoods. In addition, new transmission lines also could require land take, however, at this concept stage the extent and types of impacts are not known. As a result, OP 4.12 is triggered and to this end a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be prepared and disclosed in the country and Infoshop by the appraisal. The RPF includes guidelines and procedures to be</td>
</tr>
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</table>
followed if land is needed and it will be the bases for the preparation of site specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAPs). In addition, it provides guidelines for voluntary land donation. If any of the sub projects has the final design by the appraisal and require private land a site specific RAP will be prepared and also disclosed by appraisal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>no known dams are identified/influenced by the project activities in West Bank or Gaza</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>To be discussed further to examine if the interventions in West Bank will have negative impacts on the shared groundwater aquifer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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E. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

1. Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ISDS:
   July 20, 2017

2. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal-stage ISDS.
   ESMF/ESIA: June 1, 2017
   RPF: By appraisal

   The instrument (ESMF) will include as an annex, the TOR (approved by RSA) for the works associated with the Gaza Desalination (some of which may be financed as part of the WSDP); (2) initial results from the ESIA/ESMP for the Gaza Desalination associated works; and will cover also (3) the remainder of the infrastructure for West Bank and Gaza.

III. Contact point

World Bank
Contact: Iyad Rammal
Title: Senior Infrastructure Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient
Name: Palestine Liberation Organization for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority
Contact: H. E. Mr. Shukry Bishara
Title: Minister of Finance
Email: minister@pmof.ps

Implementing Agencies
Name: Palestinian Water Authority
Contact: H. E. Mr. Mazen Ghunaim
Title: Head (Minister) Palestinian Water Authority
Email: mghunaim@pwa.ps

IV. For more information contact:
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: http://www.worldbank.org/projects

V. Approval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Team Leader(s):</th>
<th>Name: Iyad Rammal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Approved By:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safeguards Advisor:</th>
<th>Name: Nina Chee (SA)</th>
<th>Date: 26-Jan-2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practice Manager:</td>
<td>Name: Steven N. Schonberger (PMGR)</td>
<td>Date: 26-Jan-2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Director:</td>
<td>Name: Marina Wes</td>
<td>Date: 31-Mar-2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.