



The World Bank

Advancing Sustainability in Performance, Infrastructure, and Reliability of the Energy Sector in the West Bank and Gaza (P170928)

Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary
Appraisal Stage
(ESRS Appraisal Stage)

Date Prepared/Updated: 03/05/2020 | Report No: ESRSA00354



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country	Region	Project ID	Parent Project ID (if any)
West Bank and Gaza	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	P170928	
Project Name	Advancing Sustainability in Performance, Infrastructure, and Reliability of the Energy Sector in the West Bank and Gaza		
Practice Area (Lead)	Financing Instrument	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Board Date
Energy & Extractives	Investment Project Financing	2/17/2020	3/30/2020
Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency(ies)		
Ministry of Finance	Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)		

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Program Development Objective (PrDO) is to improve operational and financial performance of electricity sector institutions and increased diversification of energy sources in the West Bank and Gaza. The Phase I Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve operational and financial performance of electricity sector institutions and increased diversification of energy sources in the West Bank and Gaza.

Financing (in USD Million)	Amount
Total Project Cost	63.00

B. Is the project being prepared in a Situation of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, as per Bank IPF Policy, para. 12?

No

C. Summary Description of Proposed Project [including overview of Country, Sectoral & Institutional Contexts and Relationship to CPF]

Palestinian Electricity Authority's (PENRA) strategic long-term vision is to achieve greater autonomy through advanced transmission and distribution infrastructure, domestic generation through independent power producers, and

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financial and operational sustainability of its institutions. This vision is being implemented through a sustained reform process led by PENRA and supported by the donor community, to transform the energy sector into a structured, regulated, and efficient service. This MPA, seeks to transform PENRA’s vision into a phased program that is crucial to mobilizing the necessary technical and financial resources and engaging public and private sector stakeholders towards a common goal. The first Phase focuses on key interventions to support strengthening of the transmission network and distribution system to enable increased imports from neighboring countries, increased share of renewable energy and; improved commercial and financial management in the sector. The proposed project is strategically aligned with the current World Bank Group Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for West Bank and Gaza (November 2017), which highlights the promotion of an environment for dynamic, inclusive private sector growth for job creation, and strengthening of institutions’ accountability and capability.

D. Environmental and Social Overview

D.1. Project location(s) and salient characteristics relevant to the ES assessment [geographic, environmental, social]

The project interventions cover the entire area of West Bank and Gaza, crossing all three areas --A, B and C. Area A is mostly urban and densely populated, area B is both urban and rural where economy is highly dependent on agriculture. Area C is mainly rural and some parts not populated or have scattered population that are highly vulnerable. Some project locations have been identified already such as the 161 kv interconnection between Gaza and Israeli Electricity Company (IEC), the Jericho interconnection between West Bank and Jordan, and some interconnection points between IEC and the distribution grid in the West Bank. However, many other specific locations for project interventions are yet to be determined in the course of project preparation and implementation such as locations for reconfiguration of the connection points in West Bank with IEC, locations for upgrading the distribution networks, installation of control points and meters on the supply points from IEC, and installation of other equipment and meters. Most project interventions will be conducted on the existing networks and their ROW for distribution networks, transmission lines, and substations. Extensions of networks will possibly be in urban areas of dense population particularly in Gaza and rural areas in the West Bank. More specific information regarding the sites are under ESS5.

D. 2. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity

PENRA has long been involved with the Bank in operations in West Bank and Gaza since the establishment of the Palestinian Authority in 1994. They implemented successfully operations in both Gaza and West Bank of similar nature such as extensions and upgrading of networks, high voltage substations, installation of equipment and meters through the DISCOs in West Bank and Gaza. PENRA is staffed with competent engineers to supervise such works and they have engaged environmental consultants for the implementation of these projects. Despite the technical competency and good track records mentioned above since none of the energy projects funded by the Bank triggered OP 4.12, PENRA capacity with regards to a number of ESF requirements, including ESS2, ESS5, and ESS10 is very limited. Despite successful implementation of previous energy projects up to this point PENRA lacks a consistent system of tracking and handling environmental and social risks. To address this gap, the ESF instrument prepared for the projects indicates that PENRA PMU will recruit a full-time Environmental and Social Officer who will oversee the preparation and implementation of the environmental and social measures recommended in the ESMF. The Environmental and Social Officer will supervise the preparation of site-specific instruments, will ensure that construction documents include the required environmental and social measures and that they are implemented on ground. The Technical Assistance, Capacity Building and Project Management, under Component 4, will provide financing for the salaries of PMU staff, including the Environmental and Social Officer, plus the consultancy services



that will be required for preparing different E&S instruments and upgrading the environmental conditions of battery recycling factories.

II. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL (ES) RISKS AND IMPACTS

A. Environmental and Social Risk Classification (ESRC)

Substantial

Environmental Risk Rating

Substantial

Project Components 1 and 4 are associated with considerable risks, including risks to occupational health and safety during construction and maintenance of transmission and distribution lines and risks associated with handling hazardous wastes, such as waste oil from transformers, while Component 4 will include, as part of the TA, identifying potential solutions for small-scale battery recycling and assist 2-3 factories to improve their operations requiring management of hazardous materials. Other environmental risks include, noise, dust and waste handling during construction (Components 1, 2 and 3) exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF) (Component 1), possible risks to birds (Component 1), handling of wasted old electricity meters (Component 2), handling of waste batteries and solar panels (Component 3), heat and sunlight reflection from solar panels (Component 3). Delays in implementation could pose additional contextual risks to the operation, particularly in Gaza due to the hard constraints on entry of materials and equipment. Some of the project locations are located in hot spots of "Area C" in the West Bank and close to the security fence in Gaza, thus pose additional security risk to staff, workers, and personnel. As mentioned above the capacity of PENRA to manage environmental risks is currently limited in terms of human and technical resources and will be enhanced during project implementation by building in-house capacity for social and environmental management and relying in parallel on external short-term consultants.

Social Risk Rating

Substantial

The social risks are rated as substantial. due to the following reasons. The project includes small, medium and large-scale construction, involving possible land acquisition, labor influx and labor management risks as well as risks related to restriction of land use and access, community health and safety, and possible exclusion of some groups. The exclusion risk is higher in Gaza as some households and small businesses may not be able to access the Gaza solar revolving fund due to restrictions on banking transactions with financial institutions not recognized by the Palestinian Monetary Authority.

The currently proposed plan to build interconnector between West Bank and Jordan passes through several Bedouin communities, some living very close to the existing Israeli Energy Company (IEC) power lines. The proposed plan envisages the new lines to be built parallel to the IEC lines in some segments.

No physical resettlement is anticipated and the Bedouin communities will be continuously consulted and if needed the design will be adjusted to ensure that there are no risks to these communities. With respect to labor, it is not anticipated that large labor camps will be constructed for the project and the project will be divided into small packages implemented by local contractors and joint ventures. However, the contextual risks such as special situation in Gaza as well as the fact that some of the proposed infrastructures will be in area C, including segments of

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Jericho Ramallah Interconnector, capacity of the implementing agencies, explained above, and the fact that some poor households, especially in Gaza, may not be able to access the revolving funds, are reasons for substantial risk category. Lack of client capacity in terms of managing social risks is exacerbated by the fact that there are gaps between National laws regarding land take for development projects and Bank requirements under ESF. In addition, even though there will not be labor camps the scale of the project could require some labor influx for the construction of the Jericho interconnection between West Bank and Jordan. The proposed lines could evacuate from PV plants directly in which case they will be regarded as associated facilities and due diligence of these plants need to be done if the case.

B. Environment and Social Standards (ESSs) that Apply to the Activities Being Considered

B.1. General Assessment

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Overview of the relevance of the Standard for the Project:

Given the E&S risks associated to different Project components as indicated above, there is a need to assess the environmental and social risks according to the requirements of ESS1. Because most of the sub-projects locations are not known at appraisal, PENRA prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework, that has identified the main E&S risks and impacts of the Project, the applicability of different ESSs, the E&S instruments that need be prepared for different sub-components of the Project, the institutional framework and capacity building needs for the E&S management of the Project and the responsibilities for different stakeholders in implementing mitigation and monitoring of E&S measures. The ESMF has identified the applicability of different ESSs to the Project activities as clarified later. In summary, in addition to LMP and SEP, the project has prepared a Resettlement Framework (RF) that will be the bases for the preparation of the site specific Resettlement Plans (RPs) (more details will be given under ESS5. The community health and safety will be further assessed in ESS4. Given that the activities under component 1 will focus on strengthening infrastructure for medium and high voltage interconnection and evacuation of solar PV systems, whenever the PV system is identified as associated infrastructure an audit of the system will be undertaken to ensure compliance with the ESF requirements.

Because the route of the 33 kv line between Jericho and Ramallah is preliminary identified, though not confirmed by the Israeli Authorities given that it is located in Area C, a Preliminary Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (PESIA) was prepared for this subproject. The PESIA assessed the different risks and impacts related to this subproject (rated as of substantial risk due to the OHS risks and possible handling of hazardous substances during construction and operation). The PESIA presented the baseline conditions along the identified route, and concluded that there are no environmentally sensitive areas, especially in terms of biodiversity and avian fauna. The PESIA identified mitigation measures to the identified risks and indicated areas where the full ESIA would expand on once the Right of Way of the line is confirmed..

The ESMF identified that the following instruments to be used for different Project interventions:

- For Component 1: ESMPs will be prepared for the interconnection points between PETL and IEC, the voltage regulators, replacement of existing medium voltage lines and transformers and the energization of Tarqumia substation. The new 33 kv line between Jericho and Ramallah will require and ESIA (upgrade of the existing PESIA). The ESIA for this line, given the presence of the Bedouin communities, will assess the needs of these communities



and develop mitigation measures with their inputs. Site specific RPs need to be prepared in all the sites that either there are encroachment to the ROW or private land or public land that is occupied or in use are involved. The site specific RPs will be prepared in accordance with the RF.

- For Components 2 and 3: A waste management plan needs to be developed by each DISCO for the different wastes that will be generated within their geographical areas. The plan will include management procedures for wasted electricity meters, solar panels and batteries.
- For Component 3: An installation guide for PV kits will be prepared addressing the related health and safety aspects, and heat/light reflecting issues.
- For Component 4: Environmental and Social Audits will be prepared for the 3 battery recycling factories, as part of the technical assistance that will be provided to them for upgrading their performance. These audits will consider the different E&S aspects of those factories, including working conditions and workplace environment, and will recommend actions, among the upgrade plans of those factories, to improve their E&S performance. Feasibility Studies for future investments will include ToRs for preparing the appropriate E&S instrument for the correspondent investment. If for any activity under this component will require land, a RP based on the RF will be prepared.

ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

Project activities involve a wide range of communities spread in West Bank and Gaza where the construction activities will take place and therefore require consultations with the communities on different environmental and social risks. The construction activities include building the infrastructures under component 1 such as Jericho Ramallah interconnector and upgrading of other transmission lines, installation of pre-paid meters and PV panels, and construction of substations. As a result, a wide range of stakeholders are involved. They include: project affected parties such as people affected by land acquisition; People residing in project areas; Vulnerable households and communities including women; local government authorities; Private Sector – Small to Medium Enterprises--; Battery recycling workshops’ workers; Health facilities; and Energy Sector Institutions -- PENRA, PETL and Electricity Distribution Companies. Other interested parties include: Palestinian Electricity Regulatory Council (PERC); Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Social Development; Palestine Electricity Transmission Limited (PETL); Electricity Distribution Companies (DISCOs); Local Commercial Banks; Universities and think tanks; local media and NGOs. This wide range of stakeholders requires detailed stakeholder engagement plan (SEP). The SEP includes specific methodology to reach all stakeholders, including those living in remote areas to ensure the inclusion of all affected communities; proposes different sessions for men and women in areas where they do not mix in public such as Bedouins communities; and proposes that consultation meetings to be held during the hours when most affected people could participate. The SEP also includes measures to facilitate the participation of those with physical and other disabilities, among others. Some specific project locations have been identified already such as the 33 kv line between Jericho and Ramallah, and some distribution grids in the West Bank (the routing has been identified but the design is not final). In several of these locations stakeholders’ consultations took place, including 3 separate meetings with the Bedouin communities along the Jericho Ramallah interconnector and five in Yasseed, Sarra, Awarta, Fondoqomiya, and Qalqilya municipalities in Nablus, Tubas and Jenin. However, many other locations for project interventions yet to be determined in the course of project preparation and implementation. For the sites that are identified a SEP has been prepared and disclosed. The SEP will be continuously updated to include new locations as they become known. PENRA will develop and implement a GRM for the Project as described in the SEP.



B.2. Specific Risks and Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts relevant to the Project.

ESS2 Labor and Working Conditions

The project activities will involve contracted workers hired by many contractors and subcontractors who will implement the civil works and technical assistance; direct workers from PENRA, PETL and DISCOs; and primary supply workers. It is not anticipated that large labor camps will be constructed for the project and the project will be divided into small packages implemented by local contractors and joint ventures with about 60 top 80 workers working at the same time. A small number of foreign experts and high skilled labor might be involved. Since the construction and operation of transmission and distribution infrastructure includes a high level of exposure to electrical hazards and requires executing substantial works during construction and operation, labor risks, including OHS, have been identified as one of the principal risk areas. Labor Management Procedures (LMP) was prepared by PENRA and will be disclosed by appraisal. LMP will be prepared and disclosed before commencement of work on any of the sites. The contracts will include particular provisions on occupational health and safety measures, child labor, and work conditions, following the general World Bank Guidelines on Environmental Health and Safety (EHS Guidelines) and the more specific Occupational Health and Safety guidelines, especially on Physical Hazards.

ESS3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

The project activities under component 1 involve construction, civil works, and electro-mechanical installation of equipment. Therefore, management of waste associated with construction and maintenance activities of will be critical, especially hazardous waste including waste oils. As there is no designated landfill for receiving hazardous waste, best available technologies need to be followed. The site specific ESIA and ESMPs that will be prepared for each sub-project will include a waste, including hazardous waste especially any PCB containing waste, management plan as indicated in the ESMF. Those instruments will consider any issues related to historic pollution, in case identified by the instrument, and will identify its source and the needed measures to handle this during site clearance. For Components 2 and 3 there will be a need to develop a waste management plan will be developed to handle waste electricity meters, solar panels, batteries and other related wastes. Component 4 will require preparing an environmental and social audit to the battery recycling batteries which will be developed, the audit will include recommended means of cleaner production and waste minimization at source in addition to best available means of handling hazardous substances and wastes. As the whole project will yield reduction of GHG emissions through generation of solar energy and replacement of many current diesel generators characterized by high GHG emissions, those benefits will be captured throughout the project duration. Report documenting GHG emissions reduction caused by the project interventions will be incorporate as action in the ESCP. The general and specific World Bank Guidelines on Environmental Health and Safety (EHS Guidelines) will be ensured for all project activities.

ESS4 Community Health and Safety

The issues related to the safety of communities are the safety risks during construction of transmission and distribution lines, possible requirement of traffic detours during construction and maintenance of power lines, exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF). Mitigation measures for such impacts and risks have been identified in the



ESMF and their correspondent detailed mitigation measures will be detailed in the site specific ESMPs. Component 4, through improving the battery recycling sector in Gaza, is expected to have positive impacts on community safety by improving the existing situation where members of the community are exposed to lead, as indicated in the description of Component 4, disposed from old batteries.

ESS5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

Component 1. Improving infrastructure for regional electricity interconnections in Jenin, Nablus, Hebron and Gaza involves rehabilitation of the existing transmission lines, upgrading and building new lines, rehabilitating and upgrading of 170 connection points in West bank and in Gaza, rehabilitating and building of new substations, and building of Jericho Ramallah interconnector in 14 km stretch This Component focuses on strengthening infrastructure for medium and high voltage interconnection and evacuation of solar PV systems. No physical resettlement is anticipated however, this component can involve land acquisition for some of the new towers and new lines as well as for some of the connection points. In several places where new towers are needed the ROW of the existing lines are encroached and in some other parts private land is needed for new towers. Jericho Ramallah interconnector is building new transmission lines, parts going through the Bedouin communities along the road who are considered vulnerable and have no formal title to the land they occupy. even though some have been living in the same sire for over 40 years.. In summary, any number of these activities could require land, either private, public, including public that is occupied or is in use. There is also encroachment along the ROW where land is needed for new towers, part used for agricultural activities and parts being built up. The Bedouin communities along the Jericho Ramallah interconnectors could be affected and their unique way of life might be disturbed. Finally, some of the infrastructure activities could restrict access to land, residential houses or businesses. Since the designs are not final, a Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared to put the principles and procedures in place for the preparation of the site specific RPs. The RF is also the bases for any audit that might be needed for some of the PV plants that evacuate to the lines constructed under the project.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Most of the project sites are populated urban areas that do not have high biodiversity conservation value and no ecosystem services are likely to be impacted by the Project. However, some transmission lines will be constructed in Area C which is predominantly desert natural habitats with little flora and fauna species. Those transmission lines could pose collision risks to birds especially if they are located in a known migratory path. The PESIA of the 33kv line between Jericho and Ramallah indicated that the line is not located within a path of migratory birds and risk of birds collision with the line is minor. Site specific ESIA/ESMPs of transmission lines will assess the risks on natural habitats, including trees that need to be cleared and the risk on avian fauna, and will include adequate mitigation measures to minimize those risks.

ESS7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

This standard is not relevant as no people or communities identified in the project areas who poses the four characteristics as defined under ESS7.



ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Project activities involve mostly superstructures (above-ground) with minor earthworks. However, given the historic nature of the country there is always a chance to find tangible CH. As a result, at the least, chance fund approach will be applied, and chance find procedures will be incorporated in in all works’ contracts and this will be highlighted in site specific ESMPs.

ESS9 Financial Intermediaries

There is no financial intermediaries involved in this project. The entire project and decision-making process is managed by PENRA.

B.3 Other Relevant Project Risks

Security risks associated with construction in high-risk areas such as "Area C" in West Bank close to Israeli settlements, and around the security fence in Gaza. Delays of material entry can increase risks during construction by extending the work durations, where construction sites and trenches are open, stocking of construction material, route detours and other community safety aspects may be increased if not addressed properly during the “pause” periods. The volatile political and security situation in the region is an external factor to be considered.

C. Legal Operational Policies that Apply

OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways No

OP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas No

III. BORROWER’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL COMMITMENT PLAN (ESCP)

DELIVERABLES against MEASURES AND ACTIONs IDENTIFIED	TIMELINE
ESS 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE: Develop time-bound action plan satisfactory to the Association for the establishment of ESMS with accountabilities to implement all commitments stated in the project ESIA, RF, SEP, ESMPs, and LMP.	09/2020
Recruit and maintain full-time ESO with the TOR acceptable to the Bank	06/2020
Prepare E&S audit reports for the selected recycling batteries and PV plants that already existed or to be constructed and considered associated infrastructures in accordance to ESSs requirements.	10/2020

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT: Prepare the site specific ESMPs based on the ESMF and complete the ESIA for 33kV line between Jericho and Ramallah based on the PESIA in a manner acceptable to the Association.	12/2020
MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND INSTRUMENTS: Develop and implement site-specific ESMP and include it into the bidding documents for designing and building sub-projects in line with the project ESMF.	12/2020
Adopt and implement site-specific resettlement Action Plan(s) (RAPs) in line with the project RF.	10/2020
Adopt, update and implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).	06/2020
MANAGEMENT OF CONTRACTORS: Ensure that contractors develop C-ESMP including the detailed Waste Management Plan, Landscape Reinstatement Plan, Community Health and Safety Plan.	12/2020
Ensure that contractors develop contractor’s LMP including occupational health and safety measures, worker’s rights and worker’s awareness on prevention of HIV/AIDS, GBV, and SEA, and other health issues to satisfaction of Association.	12/2020
PERMIT, CONSENTS AND AUTHORIZATIONS: Obtain or assist in obtaining, the permits, consents and authorizations that are applicable to the Project from relevant national authorities and the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) for subprojects in area C.	09/2020
ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	
Adopt, implement and update the Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) as mentioned above which was prepared for the Project in accordance with the terms of the ESF and ESS 10.	09/2020
PROJECT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM: Prepare, adopt, maintain and operate a grievance mechanism, as described in the SEP.	09/2020
ESS 2 Labor and Working Conditions	
LABOR MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES: Update, adopt, and implement the Labor Management Procedures (LMP) that have been developed for the Project.	09/2020
Submit to the Association’s approval contractor(s)’ Labor Management Procedure (C-LMP) and require contractor(s) to adhere to C-LMP	12/2020
GRIEVANCE MECHANISM FOR PROJECT WORKERS Establish, maintain, and operate a grievance mechanism for Project workers, as described in the LMP	06/2020

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and consistent with ESS2. PENRA to ensure contractor(s) develop their GRM for their employees as per C-LMP.	
OHS MEASURES Prepare, adopt, and implement OHS measures specified in LMP as per the Palestinian labor law and internal regulations of PENRA, ESS2, and World Bank Group’s Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSGs).	06/2020
Ensure Contractor(s) implement OHS measures as detailed in C-LMP	12/2020
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE: Prepare as part of OHS measures, measures on emergency preparedness and response and ensure coordination with measures under emergency response measures under Community Health.	12/2020
PROJECT WORKERS TRAINING: Require contractors in coordination with PETL, the DISCOs & Other Parties to deliver training for contracted workers to raise awareness about their contractual rights and obligations.	12/2020
ESS 3 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	
Require contractor(s) submitting a Waste Management Plan with detailed arrangements for on-site storage and final disposal of wastes including equipment, wasted electricity meters and waste from battery recycling plants to satisfaction of Association	12/2020
Environmental audits of battery recycling plants to be conducted during feasibility study and included in the future plans.	09/2020
Adhere to commitment not to use pesticides for vegetation control neither during construction nor during operation of the OHL, or use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans.	06/2020
Document GHG emissions reduction caused by the project intervention	06/2020
ESS 4 Community Health and Safety	
Include into bidding doc requirement for bidders to submit their management plans for addressing Environmental , Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) risks and require contractor(s) to act by these documents.	10/2020
Require contractor(s) to adhere to the method of statement for traffic management to the satisfaction of Association per ESMPs	12/2020
Ensure that Contractor(s) develops and implements Community Health and Safety Plan to manage specific risks and impacts to the communities arising from Project activities, including those related to behavior of Project workers.	12/2020

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GBV AND SEA RISKS: Prepare, adopt, and implement a stand-alone GBV Action Plan, to assess and manage the risks of GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in each project-affected community.	06/2020
Ensure the Contractor(s) raises awareness of employees on risks related to and measures for mitigation of impacts on local communities.	12/2020
Hold awareness raising sessions in each project-affected community on the risks related to community health and safety, and inform them of the rights and obligations of the Contractor as well as the avenue for grievance and redress.	09/2020
EMERGENCY RESPONSE MEASURES: Assess risks to the communities as it relates to emergency incidents and implement emergency response measures to satisfaction of the Association.	12/2020
Develop Procedures compliance with laws and international requirements relating to emergency response approach, hazardous materials, vehicle and containers specification, training of drivers, and risk related to transport route.	09/2020
Develop emergency plan to address: response approach to hazardous materials, communication strategy, trained emergency response teams, emergency contact and communication for local and regional emergency and health authorities per ESMPs.	10/2020
ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	
Prepare and implement site specific RAP in accordance to the Resettlement Framework (RF) once the designs are final and consult with the PAPs during the preparation of the documentation and during project implementation.	10/2020
Ensure that no civil works affecting private land or no-land assets proceed unless relevant compensation for the affected assets has been delivered to project-affected persons.	09/2020
MONITORING AND REPORTING: Appoint before RAP implementation, and retain throughout implementation, an on-site resettlement monitoring consultant who will submit quarterly reports on progress of RAP implementation.	09/2020
Develop and maintain a RAP data management information system to be used by all resettlement staff and generate quarterly or just-in-time reports on RAP implementation progress.	09/2020
Contract qualified independent consultant for preparation of RAP Completion Report for each RAP and commit to undertaking any remedial actions recommended in such report.	09/2020



GRIEVANCE MECHANISM: Develop and implement the arrangements for the grievance mechanism for resettlement as described in the RPF and SEP in line with ESS10 requirement	06/2020
ESS 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	
Implement ESMF/ESIA/ESMP measures to manage risks and impacts on biodiversity including identification of bird migratory routes, critical habitats, and species.	09/2020
ESS 7 Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	
ESS 8 Cultural Heritage	
Develop and include in all contracts 'Chance Finds procedure' laid out in the ESMF/ESIA documents and ensure relevant workers are trained in the requirements of the procedure prior to ground disturbance.	09/2020
ESS 9 Financial Intermediaries	
There are no actions under the Project related to Financial Intermediaries, therefore there are no mitigation measures to be undertaken under ESS9.	

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B.3. Reliance on Borrower’s policy, legal and institutional framework, relevant to the Project risks and impacts

Is this project being prepared for use of Borrower Framework? No

Areas where “Use of Borrower Framework” is being considered:

Use of the Borrower Framework is not considered. The program will rely on the Bank framework for environmental and social aspects implemented via the project implementation unit in cooperation with the distribution companies. The MPA will be a chance to enhance the cooperation between PENRA and the environmental quality authority, both lack adequate capacities for environmental monitoring and enforcement. Despite the presence of an Environmental Law and Environmental Impact Assessment Policy for the Palestinian Environment Quality Authority, yet it lacks specific industrial standards and mechanisms for monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulations.

IV. CONTACT POINTS

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Borrower/Client/Recipient



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Advancing Sustainability in Performance, Infrastructure, and Reliability of the Energy Sector in the West Bank and Gaza (P170928)

Borrower: Ministry of Finance

Implementing Agency(ies)

Implementing Agency: Palestinian Energy and Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)

V. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

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VI. APPROVAL

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Practice Manager (ENR/Social)	Pia Peeters Cleared on 04-Mar-2020 at 15:19:25 EST
Safeguards Advisor ESSA	Nina Chee (SAESSA) Concurred on 05-Mar-2020 at 12:43:4 EST