



# Environmental and Social Management Framework

---

Municipal Development Program Phase III

DRAFT  
1/3/2017



## Contents

Executive Summary.....	6
1 Preface .....	9
2 MDP Project Description.....	10
2.1 MDP Phase III Objective .....	10
2.2 MDP III Project Components .....	10
2.3 Implementation Arrangements.....	12
2.4 Institutional Structure .....	16
3 Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) .....	17
3.1 Introduction .....	17
3.2 The Environmental and Social Legal Framework .....	17
3.2.1 Palestinian Environmental-Related Laws and Institutions .....	17
3.2.2 The World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards .....	19
3.3 Subproject Screening and Approval.....	23
3.4 Environmental and Social Issues and Baseline Information.....	24
3.5 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) .....	24
3.5.1 Objectives and Features .....	24
3.5.2 Environmental and Social Consultation, Review and Assessment .....	26
3.5.3 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts .....	26
3.5.4 Activities associated with construction and Operation phases of projects.....	30
3.5.5 Safeguard Risks Associated With Subprojects .....	33
3.5.6 Environmental and Social Mitigation and Auditing .....	34
3.6 Environmental and Social Capacity Building and Training Program.....	34
3.7 ESMP Cost Implication and Schedule .....	35
4 Environmental and Social Liabilities of MDLF Contractors .....	39
5 Environmental and Social Monitoring and Complaints Mechanism .....	44
5.1 Environmental and Social Monitoring .....	44
5.2 Complaints Mechanism.....	44
5.3 Environmental and Social Management Reporting .....	45
6 Public Consultation .....	46
7 Annexes.....	47
Annex 1: Environmental Screening of Subprojects .....	48
Annex 2: Social and Cultural Resource Screening of Subprojects .....	50
Annex 2-a: Social and Cultural Resource Screening of Subprojects in Gaza Strip .....	51
Annex 3: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan Matrices .....	52

<b>Annex 4: Environmental Management Guidelines for Contractors (provisional to Construction in Roads)</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Annex 5: Health and Safety issues in PV system installation and operation of Solar Photovoltaic Project</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Annex 6: Provisional Instructions for Pest Control Management in Gaza Strip</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Annex 7: Environmental and Social Management Checklist</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Annex 8: Environmental Legislation and Regulations</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Annex 9: Summary of Public Consultations</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Annex 10: MDPII Project Summary</b>	<b>78</b>

## Abbreviations

AF	Additional Financing
AFD	Agence Francaise de Developpement
BOQ	Bill of Quantities
EA	Environmental Assessment
EAU	Environmental Auditing
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EQA	Environment Quality Authority
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ES	Environmental Screening
ESEM	Environmental and Social Evaluation Matrices
ESMM	Environmental and Social Monitoring Matrices
EQA	Environmental Quality Authority
EU	European Union
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
IC	Individual Consultant
ICUD	Integrated Cities and Urban Development Project
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
JSC	Joint Service Councils
KFW	German Development Bank
LALPF	Land Acquisition and Livelihood Policy Framework
LGRDP	Local Government Reform and Development Program
LGSIP	Local Governance and Service Improvement Project
LGU	Local Government Unit
LTC	Local Technical Consultant
MDLF	Municipal Development and Lending Fund
MDP	Municipal Development Program
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOTA	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
OM	Operational Manual
OP	Operational Policy
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PCR	Physical Cultural Resources

PEAP	Palestinian Environmental Assessment Policy
PEL	Palestinian Environmental Law
PNA	Palestinian National Authority
PRDP	Palestinian Reform and Development Plan
PV	Photovoltaic
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
RoW	Right of Way
SA	Social Assessment
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDIP	Strategic Development Investment Plans
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
UNMAS	United Nation Mine Action Service
VCs	Village Councils
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation
VNG	International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities
WB	World Bank
WB&G	West Bank & Gaza
WHO	World Health Organization
WHOPES	World Health Organization Pest Evaluation Scheme
WSSSIIP	Water Supply and Sewage Systems Improvement Project

## Executive Summary

Municipal Development Project (MDP) Phase III, or MDPIII, aims to enhance the institutional capacity of municipalities in West Bank and Gaza for more accountable and sustainable service delivery. The project is built and continuation of MDPII, the project components are: Component 1: Municipal Performance and Service Delivery; Component 2: Capacity Development; and Component 3: Joint Municipal Projects. MDP Phase III Component 1 and Component 3 will finance investments or activities that are within the legal mandate of municipalities as per the Local Authorities Law of 1997 or revision thereof.

The MDPIII is assessed of Category B according to Operational Policy (OP) 4.01 Environmental Assessment (EA), though in order to proceed with the preparation of any sub-project under B or C environmental category, it is necessary to follow the ESMF. The project is complying the EA Policy OP 4.01, Pest Control Management Policy OP 4.09, and the Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12. On the other hand the project is not triggering the Physical Cultural Resources (PCR) Policy OP 4.11 or International Waterways Policy OP 7.50.

Municipalities, when submitting a project proposal/appraisal to MDLF, would have accomplished all legal requirements acquired by and respecting the revised Palestinian Basic Law of 2003, the Jordanian Law No. 79 of 1966 The Cities, the Villages and Buildings Regulating Law, and the Buildings and Regulation Bylaw for Local Authorities No. 5 for 2011, further to complying to the Palestinian Environmental Law.

The ESMF for MDPIII is an integral part of the OM of the MDLF prepared for the purposes of implementing the World Bank-supported (MDPIII), in compliance with the national and local policies and regulations as well as with the World Bank safeguard policies and procedures. The ESMF is integrated with the MDPIII resettlement policy framework document, “Land Acquisition and Livelihood Policy Framework (LALPF)”.

**Institutional Structure:** The Municipal Development and Lending Fund (MDLF) is the entity with the legal mandate to provide direct development assistance to municipalities will be responsible for managing the MDP. MDLF has qualified teams in both West Bank and Gaza to ensure sound environmental and social management incorporation in project management. Environmental management will be given to municipalities that pass the environmental capacity assessment. This assessment will be conducted prior the cycle for municipalities that pass financial capacity assessment. Capacity assessment methodology will be depicted as part of the Operational Manual (OM). The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the OM will be the reference documents for those municipalities.

The implementation responsibility of MDP and the other programs will be with MDLF with close cooperation and coordination with Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and the participating/eligible municipalities, and other Local Government Units (LGUs).

MDLF runs its services from headquarters in Ramallah, in addition to MDLF office in Gaza. As environmental and social management is considered a major component for MDP project management, the MDLF Technical Department has a qualified core team who follows implementation of the environmental and social considerations stated in ESMF, provide the continuity of the understanding of the Palestinian laws and policies, the World Bank and other donors.

The MDPIII should identify and assess the environmental and social impacts, both adverse and beneficial, in the project's area of influence in order to avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts on workers, affected communities, and the environment.

ESMF is a technical day-to-day guide for implementing MDP Phase III in the environmentally and socially responsible manner and with full preservation of cultural heritage of the region. It provides guidance for screening sub-project proposals for the risks of deteriorating natural environment, damaging cultural heritage, and resulting in negative social impacts. Based on the outcome of risk identification, ESMF carry uniform templates to facilitate conducting subproject screening, review, and environmental and social management for infrastructure sectors.

Sub-projects Environmental Screening and Social Screening would take place at an early stage of the MDP subproject cycle. While risks associated with various subproject may vary from high or low risk, all of them are expected to fall under environmental Category B. The screening will exclude subprojects that falls under category "A" of the Palestinian environmental policy and the World Bank EA policy OP 4.01 or any sub-project that might trigger, the World Bank OP 4.11 PCR. In cases a sub-project triggers World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, procedures depicted in the LALPF are to be followed.

The objective of the subproject Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is to cater to the environmental and social needs of the MDP in a simple, responsive and cost effective manner that will not unnecessarily overload or impede the project cycle. The ESMF provides sectoral ESMPs that must be included in the tender documentation, so that potential bidders are aware of environmental and social performance standards, further to complying to safety requirements expected from them and are able to reflect that in their bids. Further to environmental compliance section where breakdown for the cost of each mitigation measure noncompliance is detailed in this section, and will be enclosed in bidding documents.

Environmental and social management capacity building for MDLF and municipalities is detailed. Training to Municipality Engineers on proper implementation of environmental and social requirements process, roles and responsibilities will be fulfilled under the Local Technical Consultant (LTC) support during project stages. Additionally, specific training needs resulted from municipal environmental capacity assessment will be identified after conducting the assessment.



Regarding labor influx: following Palestine geography and size, in addition to the political context, there is minimal presence of labor influx between governorates, and the only case of labor influx record is of Palestinian labor moving toward the Israeli market. There are no labor camps.

**ESMF Implementation Costs:** this section provides tentative actions of ESMF and ESMPs, the estimated costs associated with implementing the ESMP and monitoring of environmental and social safeguards, as well as capacity building for municipalities to reach for self-management minimum capacities. This total is estimated at 222,000 Euro.

**Environmental and Social Monitoring and Reporting:** will be an integral part of MDLF's managing work in the course of the project implementation. The MDLF (Environmental and Social Officers and or LTCs) and Municipality Supervision Engineers will be responsible to ensure that contractors works are familiar with ESMF and instruct workers/personnel on the compliance with the ESMF and the project sector ESMP.

Environmental and social reporting is detailed in the OM includes screening summary report, integration of environmental and social management, complaints, health and safety, and records of accidents integration into municipality daily, weekly and final construction reports, MDLF supervision and monitoring weekly, monthly and quarterly reports.

**Complaints Mechanism:** this section depicts the complaints procedures that municipalities should comply to referring to the Palestinian Council Resolution No. 60 in 2009 and the amendment of 2015 mandating the development of a complaints mechanism for LGUs/MoLG. The LGUs are to ensure availability of documentation of complaints and responses, timely responses, a log of all complaints received-date received, date responded to, type of response, etc.

**Public Consultation:** MDLF has conducted public consultation workshop aimed to present the ESMF draft for West Bank municipalities, and getting their input and feedback on the environmental and social sound management of the MDPIII.

# 1 Preface

The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for Municipal Development Program Phase III (MDPIII) is an integral part of the Operations Manual (OM) of the Municipal Development Fund (MDLF) prepared for the purposes of implementing the World Bank-supported MDP Phase III, in compliance with the national and local policies and regulations as well as with the World Bank safeguard policies and procedures.

The ESMF at certain incidents are to be integrated with the MDPIII Resettlement Policy Framework named for MDPIII “Land Acquisition and Livelihood Policy Framework (LALPF)”.

The MDPIII is assessed of Category B according to Operational Policy (OP) 4.01 Environmental Assessment. In order to proceed with the preparation of any sub-project under B or C environmental category, it is necessary to follow the ESMF.

**The document is an update of ESMF that was prepared by MDLF for the MDPII project; though continuation of MDPII, MDP Phase III should provide the following key outputs:**

Identify and assess the environmental and social impacts, both adverse and beneficial, in the project’s area of influence in order to avoid, or where avoidance is not possible; minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts on workers, affected communities, and the environment.

- Identify the types, nature and scale of interventions under MDP project;
- Determine based on knowledge of these interventions, whether the proposed investments may result in environmental or social impacts;
- Propose mitigation and monitoring measures in the form of a sub-project ESMP and applicable safeguard documentation to address potential impacts;
- Provide recommendations to build capacity and strengthen environmental and social management;
- Develop procedures to identify and address potential environmental and social safeguard issues of the projects;
- Provide a detailed budget for mainstreaming environmental and social issues into the MDP Phase III project budget.

Sectorial ESMPs are output documents based on the ESMF. The ESMF presents the environmental and social criteria for selecting the sub-projects to be covered by MDP and gives details for administering and monitoring the potential environmental and social impacts and their mitigation measures. The environmental and social matrices annexed to the ESMF provide means to be considered during the main phases of the projects; design, implementation, operation, control and monitoring.

## 2 MDP Project Description

MDPIII is continuation and built on MDPII challenges, success and lessons learned, where under MDPII during cycle I and cycle II the MDLF has supported the municipalities to implement several sectoral sub-projects. Environmental and social management was integrated into construction management of the sub-projects. Annex 10 summarizes the MDPII project.

### 2.1 MDP Phase III Objective

MDPIII aims to enhance the institutional capacity of municipalities in West Bank and Gaza for more accountable and sustainable service delivery

### 2.2 MDP III Project Components

**Component 1: Municipal Performance and Service Delivery.** MDPIII is the third municipal development project to support and incentivize improvements in the development of municipal management capacity. Previous MDPs financed municipal infrastructure and service delivery through the provision of basic block and performance-based grants, and provided demand-driven capacity development support for municipalities. This approach was very innovative at design and has shown to be highly effective. The proposed MDPIII would continue this overall approach while focusing more on improving financial sustainability and accountability in municipal service provision. Like MDPI and MDPII, municipal performance will be measured through Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), yet these have been substantially revised to reflect a greater focus on the sustainability of municipal services. Performance measurements will encompass three main areas for reform: i) Financial Performance and Sustainability, ii) Institutional Performance, and iii) Transparency, Accountability and Participation.

**Component 2: Capacity development.** This component of the project would continue to strengthen municipal capacity in the project's three performance areas: (i) financial sustainability, ii) institutional performance and iii) transparency, accountability and participation. In addition, specific attention will be paid to higher order needs of municipalities that will enable them to improve their financial sustainability and credit worthiness, strengthening other core municipal functions as well as strengthen their social accountability to their citizens and stakeholders.

Municipal capacity development activities will continue to be identified by municipalities and MDLF to enable municipalities to achieve results and improve their performance. The performance measuring system will be applied to identify relevant capacity building activities to the municipality, which will be delivered to improve capacity and sustain results achieved

**Component 3. Joint Municipal Projects:** With the fragmented LGU structure in the West Bank & Gaza (WB&G), more intra-LGU cooperation is necessary including joint

implementation of relative large investments. This component, therefore, will provide grants to incentivize eligible municipalities under component 1 to jointly implement sub-projects with neighboring municipalities and other LGUs (Village Councils (VCs), Joint Service Councils (JSCs)). The grant will be allocated as a top up to the individual municipal grant allocated under the component 1 not to distort the performance-based incentive mechanism.

**Component 4: Project Implementation Support and Management** This component will finance goods and consultants services for monitoring and evaluation, outreach and communication and local technical consultants for the engineering supervision of Component 1 and the MDLF management fee.

**MDP Phase III component 1 and component 3 will finance** investments or activities that are within the legal mandate of municipalities as per the Local Authorities Law of 1997 or revision thereof.

Environmental and social impact of sub-projects under MDPIII will be aimed to enhance the municipal services when properly mitigated during design, construction and operational stages. Considering that sub-projects falls within but not limited to the following sectors:

1. Water and wastewater services:

Installation, maintenance, extension and rehabilitation of municipal water and sewerage networks (if only served by wastewater treatment plant), rehabilitation of wells and reservoirs; provision of chemicals for water purification (Gaza only); repair and maintenance of equipment, such as pumps, generators, vacuum tanks, and vehicles; purchase of spare parts (based on an existing maintenance plan), and fuel (Gaza only); the extensions of networks and purchase of new equipment and vehicles only for projects being part of the priorities of a municipal development plan.

2. Solid Waste Management:

Solid waste containers, tools, trucks and compactors (only if landfill operated by the municipality), spare parts for solid waste trucks, equipment and materials based on a solid waste management concept; in addition for Gaza: service contracts for solid waste collection, as well as labor, dumping fees, fuel, vehicle lubricants, insurance, and other related direct running costs for municipal service provision.

3. Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance Services:

Goods and works for construction, maintenance, rehabilitation and reconstruction of new/existing internal roads, including traffic signs, road line demarcations, safety rails, traffic signals, street lighting, sidewalks, road maintenance tools and equipment; fuel and vehicle insurance (the latter only in Gaza).

4. Public Facilities:

Establishment/construction, rehabilitation and equipment of parks, kindergartens, youth centers, cultural centers, public market infrastructure, municipal buildings and facilities, and bus stations.

## 5. Electricity and energy project:

Electricity and energy projects, including goods and works for rehabilitation of distribution networks, street lighting, energy efficiency and renewable energy related projects for the benefit of municipalities.

### 2.3 Implementation Arrangements

The Municipal Development and Lending Fund (MDLF) is the entity with the legal mandate to provide direct development assistance to municipalities will be responsible for managing the MDP.

To date most of the funds have been spent on developing municipalities capacities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in addition to providing emergency and operational projects in the Gaza Strip.

Since its establishment, the MDLF portfolio of programs and projects includes several development partners, including the Palestinian National Authority along with the Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD), the Danish Government, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the World Bank (WB), the German Development Bank (KFW), the German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), the Belgium Government, The European Union (EU), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the International Cooperation Agency of the Association of Netherlands Municipalities (VNG).

MDLF programs and projects could be categorized around the following support schemes: (i) Development support which intend to enhance the institutional capacity of municipalities in West Bank and Gaza for more accountable and sustainable service delivery; (ii) Emergency support especially that related to infrastructure rehabilitation, and job creation in Gaza Strip; (iii) Institutional Development and Technical Assistance support that goes in parallel with the infrastructure investments.

MDP sets the ground work for municipal development and this is the overarching program, furthermore the MDLF implement other projects and programs the Local Governance and Service Improvement Project (LGSIP), Local Government Reform and Development Program (LGRDP), Area C, etc,. Projects implemented through the MDP will be supervised by Municipalities or by JSCs for Planning and Development and managed by MDLF.

Presence of environmental and social management frameworks/manuals for other projects will not cause any contradiction or conflict with the MDP ESMF implementation, where specific conditions applies for those projects; these projects are: the joint projects component and Area C component under the LGSIP, in addition to the environmental and social , financial and procurement management of the Integrated Cities and Urban Development Project (ICUD).

### Implementation Arrangement for Environmental and Social Capacity Assessment

Although MDLF is the legal entity to manage Municipal Development Project (MDP), self-environmental and social management will be given to municipalities that pass the minimum requirements of environmental and social capacity assessment. Although the capacity assessment methodology, templates, and process will be included in the OM, the following summarize the major issues, the baseline, the minimum required in criteria, risk assessment, and capacity building requirements

**Capacity Assessment** baseline: the assessment will be conducted for municipalities of Rank B+ and above that had passed the minimum financial self-management requirements.

The minimum requirements is to pass up to (75%) of assessment requirements, with condition of presence of full-time daily supervision engineer. The assessment questions are expected to include the following:

- Presence of full-time engineer to daily supervise the sub-project, with the experience to fully manage environmental and social considerations;
- Presence of a supervision engineer for each sub-project sector, with the experience in managing projects environmentally and socially;
- Presence of a dedicated safety engineer who monitors environmental impacts;
- The municipality has a functioning and documented system to screen sub-projects for environmental impact assessment, according to Environmental Quality Authority (EQA) criteria;
- Presence of a written Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) policy for its staff;
- Presence of a (documented) functioning system to protect pedestrians, citizens, from construction-related noise, dust, potholes, equipment, etc.;
- Presence of functioning (documented) system to keep track of municipality-funded sub-projects;
- Presence of a functioning and documented system to keep track of site visits during construction;
- Presence of a clause, or clauses, which provide legally binding environmental management guidelines in municipality-funded projects;
- Provide evidence of a demonstrated track record for good compliance in environmental impact management;
- Presence of a complaints mechanism, which is well-known to all citizens; and
- Provide evidence that the municipality have a written tracking system for complaints which follows a complaint from being registered, to being addressed (how, when, and by whom), to being recorded as closed as a complaint.

## **Risk Assessment**

The following table depicts the risk of transferring responsibilities to municipalities:

Stage	Risk	Risk Level	Mitigation
Environmental and Social Screening	<p>None of the municipalities has previous experience in conducting environmental and social screening</p> <p>None of the municipalities engineers has the experience in environmental screening</p>	High	<p>Train municipal engineers on environmental and social safeguards, environmental and social screening, and assessment for B + and above municipalities</p> <p>Responsibility will be forwarded to municipalities that answer that they have the capacity and experience and system to conducting screening</p>
ESMP verification	Municipality are to introduce site specific impacts, mitigation into the sectorial ESMP, in addition to ensure inserting ESMP, compliance annexes into bidding document	Low	Municipalities already have been doing this under MDLF supervision.
Environmental and social management	Potential noncompliance to ESMP guidance during construction, municipality engineer are not daily supervising the works, municipality engineer are not considering environmental management during construction. Presence of unsolved complaints, potential presence of social safeguards triggering	Medium	<p>Daily supervision is one condition to receive self-management</p> <p>In cases where complaints raised to MDLF regarding municipal noncompliance, auditing revealed noncompliance, incidents of triggering social safeguard will be added as clauses to return MDLF higher supervision.</p>

Following to assessment results and risk assessment, the municipalities would be given full or partial environmental management responsibility:

Those municipalities fulfilling more than 90% of the minimum requirements will be eligible to fully manage the sub-project environmentally and socially in condition of

presence of environmental and social screening system and presence of experienced engineer to conduct the environmental and social screening.

Upon that, the municipality will conduct environmental and social screening following MDPIII ESMF and LALPF. Municipality will submit environmental and social screening copies to MDLF for verification before proceeding with bidding documents.

However, in cases where potential triggering of social safeguards (Involuntary Resettlement Policy) the sub-project environmental management will be given back to MDLF in order to minimize risk.

Furthermore, if during screening verification or environmental management of construction noncompliance to safeguard revealed, the sub-project environmental and social management will be given back to MDLF, capacity assessment and training needs are to be verified.

Those municipalities are also eligible to fully supervise the sub-project environmentally and socially without environmental and social management support provided MDLF. Further to fully responsible of reporting to MDLF the environmental and social management status, action taken, notes, penalties, complaints, etc on monthly basis.

MDLF will conduct quarter monitoring and auditing for these municipalities to ensure compliance to minimum requirement, compliance to environmental and social safeguards. In cases of compliance with minor deviation, MDLF will assess support needed and assist municipality to correct deviation. In cases of noncompliance to safety measures, mitigation measures or safeguards; municipality will be responsible on correcting the deviation and higher supervision will be returned to MDLF. Furthermore, MDLF will assist those municipalities in raising specific capacities correlated to their assessment output.

Those municipalities fulfilling the minimum requirements (75%) are eligible to fully supervise the sub-project environmentally and socially without environmental and social management support provided MDLF. Further to fully responsible of reporting to MDLF the environmental and social management status, action taken, notes, penalties, complaints, etc on monthly basis.

MDLF will conduct quarter monitoring and auditing for these municipalities to ensure compliance to minimum requirement, compliance to environmental and social safeguards. In cases of compliance with minor deviation, MDLF will assess support needed and assist municipality to correct deviation. In cases of noncompliance to safety measures, mitigation measures or safeguards; municipality will be responsible on correcting the deviation and higher supervision will be returned to MDLF. Furthermore, MDLF will assist those municipalities in raising specific capacities correlated to their assessment output.

Municipalities that fail to fulfil the minimum requirements will be supported during the cycle in order to assist them to raise specific capacity needs based on their assessment results. Training assessment need will be verified after assessing the capacity assessment results.



On the other hand, capacity building for municipalities of lower ranks will be conducted based on what is being stated in the ESMF.

## **2.4 Institutional Structure**

The implementation responsibility of MDP and the other programs will be with MDLF, with close cooperation and coordination with MoLG and the participating/eligible municipalities, and other LGUs.

MDLF runs its services from headquarters in Ramallah, in addition to the MDLF office in Gaza.

As environmental and social management is considered a major component for MDP project management, the MDLF Technical Department has a qualified core team who follows implementation of the environmental and social considerations stated in ESMF, provide the continuity of the understanding of the Palestinian laws and policies, the World Bank and other donors, following municipalities adherence to environmental and social considerations to follow up the environment indicators and social safeguards monitoring and report on the compliance (or lack of it) with the ESMF, conducting auditing and monitoring of construction works, and provide on-job training of environmental management for municipalities. The team as well has the experience on the ground in monitoring and mitigating the anticipated environmental and social implications created by the implemented sub-projects.

The West Bank team consists of environmental and social specialists, who report to the technical department manager and MDLF management. In Gaza Strip; social related tasks are followed by a social specialist, however environmental management is followed by the technical department in Gaza Strip supported by MDLF main office in addition to LTC support, who are to assist MDLF team in environmental screening.

Furthermore, MDLF might conduct the above mentioned or hire consultancy firms to assist MDLF in following some of the tasks. These tasks are detailed in the LTC terms of reference.

Municipalities as the project beneficiaries have proven to have the basic knowledge and willingness to implement and follow environmental and social considerations according to national and World Bank policies. The responsibility of managing environmental considerations will be assessed at the end of each cycle and transferred to eligible municipalities, with capacity development conducted for others, as detailed in the Institutional Arrangements section.

### **3 Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

ESMF is a technical day-to-day guide for implementing MDP Phase III in the environmentally and socially responsible manner and with full preservation of cultural heritage of the region. It provides guidance for screening sub-project proposals for the risks of deteriorating natural environment, damaging cultural heritage, and resulting in negative social impacts. Based on the outcome of risk identification, ESMF carry uniform templates to facilitate conducting subproject screening, review, and environmental and social management for infrastructure sectors.

#### **3.2 The Environmental and Social Legal Framework**

Municipalities, when submitting a project proposal/appraisal to MDLF, would have accomplished all legal requirements acquired by and respecting the revised Palestinian Basic Law of 2003, the Jordanian Law No. 79 of 1966 The Cities, the Villages and Buildings Regulating Law, and the Buildings and Regulation Bylaw for Local Authorities No. 5 for 2011, further to complying to the Palestinian Environmental Law, and the World Bank Safeguard Policies.

##### **3.2.1 Palestinian Environmental-Related Laws and Institutions**

###### **Palestinian Environmental Law**

EQA, the regulator of the environmental sector in Palestine, was established in 1996 with one vision to protect the Palestinian environment. The authority has two headquarters, one in Ramallah and another in Gaza, in addition to directorate offices in major cities.

The MDLF will liaise with the EQA for Projects where required according to the Palestinian Environmental Strategy.

The following summarize their role and more details regarding the Palestinian Environmental strategy is depicted in Annex 8:

The Palestinian environmental legal and administrative framework has taken strides towards protecting environmental resources and institutionalizing their sustainable management. The Palestinian Environment Law (PEL) is comprehensive, covering the main issues relevant to environmental protection and law enforcement. Among the objectives of the PEL are:

- Protecting the environment from all sorts and types of pollution;
- Protecting public health and social welfare;  
Incorporating environmental resources protection in all social and economic development plans and promote sustainable development to protect the rights of future generations;
- Conserving ecologically sensitive areas, protecting biodiversity, and rehabilitating environmentally damaged areas;

- Setting inter-ministerial cooperation regulations and standards various environmental protection areas and jurisdictions; and
- Promoting environmental information collection and publication, public awareness, education and training.

The PEL addresses various environmental issues including:

- Management and protection of various resources. Issues covered are related to land environment, air environment, water resources and aquatic environment, natural, archeological, and historical heritage protection;
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and auditing, permitting of development projects, monitoring of environmental resources and their parameters; as well as
- Penalties to be applied in case of violation of any article presented under the law.

Other issues addressed by the legislation include emergency preparedness, public participation, research training and public education.

The PEL of 1999 has stated in article 45, “The Ministry, in coordination with the competent agencies, shall set standards to determine which projects and fields shall be subject to the environmental impact assessment studies. It shall also prepare lists of these projects and set the rules and procedures of the environmental impact assessment”.

Article 47 of the PEL states that: “The Ministry, in coordination with the competent agencies, shall determine the activities and projects that have to obtain an environmental approval before being licensed. This includes the projects that are allowed to be established in the restricted areas”.

The Environmental policy states the major following projects where an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study shall be conducted, and will be part of MDPIII exclusion list:

- Power plants (including gas turbines, substations and super tension lines)
- Quarries and mines
- Wastewater treatment plants including main sewers
- Cement plants
- Solid waste disposal sites
- Hazardous waste disposal sites
- Plants producing, storing or using hazardous substances
- Airports and landing strips
- Seaports, jetties and harbors
- Refineries
- Industrial estates
- Major dams and reservoirs
- Steel mills

### **Other related laws**

For public health and identified as reference for pest control, first is Palestinian Public Health Law No 20, second the Palestinian Environmental Law considers pesticides (pest control products) as a hazardous waste that shall be disposed safely. Where Article (14)

Pesticides and Fertilizer states that “The Ministry, in coordination with the specialized agencies shall designate the environmental conditions for the import, distribution, manufacturing, use, and store of pesticides, substances, and agri-chemical fertilizers, which may pose hazards to the environment.” The MDLF at stage of receiving the project application are to ensure including material accredited by Ministry of Health and World Health Organization.

Jordanian Heritage law No. 51 for the year 1966, that manage case of accidental findings of any antiquities or PCR.

Noting that all mentioned laws, orders and regulations have enforcement power. Enforcement actions are to be taken by the municipality directly in some cases and through the Soluh court, the police and sometimes the district governor for much complicated cases.

### 3.2.2 The World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards

MDP Phase III must be implemented in full compliance with the national and local legislation, including laws, regulations, and standards governing environmental management, social protection, and preservation of cultural heritage applied by the Palestinian National Authority.

As far as the World Bank provides core financing for the program implementation, the safeguard policies of the World Bank applies. The Program is classified as environmental Category B with subproject rating as higher or lower risk category B.

The Program is classified as environmental Category B with subprojects rated as higher or lower risk category B. The project therefore triggers **OP/BP 4.01 Environmental Assessment**<sup>1</sup>. The project excludes any sub-project classified as Category A:

- Dams and reservoirs;
  - Forestry production projects;
  - Industrial plants (large-scale) and industrial estates;
  - Irrigation, drainage, and flood control (large-scale);
  - Land clearance and leveling;
  - Mineral development (including oil and gas);
  - Port and harbor development;
  - Reclamation and new land development;
  - Resettlement and all projects with potentially major impacts on people;
  - River basin development;
  - Thermal and hydropower development;
  - Manufacture, transportation, and use of pesticides or other hazardous and/or toxic materials, and
  - Digging new water wells
- 
- **OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement**

---

<sup>1</sup> O.P 4.01 environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing aims to ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision-making. For the O.P 4.01 document refer to: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTOPMANUAL/0,,contentMDK:20064724~menuPK:64701637~pagePK:64709096~piPK:64709108~theSitePK:502184,00.html>

Under component one MDPIII finances different projects in all municipalities, ranging from rehabilitation of the roads to public facilities, etc. Even though the civil works would be confined within the master plan that is public land and there is an exclusion list that is attached to this ESMF, to ensure compliance with the OP 4.12 in case land or livelihoods will be involved the OP 4.12 was triggered and a LALPF was prepared. The RPF sets the principles and procedures to be followed if a given project would involve land or livelihoods. In addition MDP III, World Bank financed projects will trigger OP/BP 4.09 Pest management for operational projects in Gaza Strip solely.

However, MDP Phase III will exclude any subproject that triggers:

- **OP/BP 4.11 Physical Cultural Resources**
- **OP/BP 7.50 International Waterways**

Therefore, some negative environmental impacts which are easily mitigated may occur due to the implementation of the rehabilitation and maintenance sub-projects. As a result, this document was prepared and updated for the program with the aim to provide a review, analysis and recommendations of the best mitigation measures that the project management team shall consider during implementation. Furthermore, an ESMP for each sector is to be integrated to facilitate ESMF implementation.

#### **3.2.2.1 Cultural Heritage and Physical Cultural Resources**

The definition of PCRs include any movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. PCRs may be located in urban or rural settings, and may be above or below ground, or under water. Their cultural significance may be at the local, provincial or national level, or within the international community. MDLF will not finance any sub-project that might trigger OP 4.11.

In case of accidental findings of any antiquities or PCRs that might occur during the implementation of the sub-projects, the contractor must notify MDLF and the municipality immediately. According to the applicable Jordanian Heritage law No. 51 for the year 1966, Article 15 MDLF must stop the contractor and notify the related Authority (Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, or MoTA) within 3 days to take the necessary actions.

In other words, the contractor is responsible for familiarizing themselves with the following “Chance Finds Procedures” in case culturally valuable materials are uncovered during excavation:

- Stop work immediately following the discovery of any materials with possible archeological, historical, paleontological, or other cultural value; announce findings to project manager; and notify relevant authorities;
- Protect artifacts as well as possible using plastic covers; implement measures to stabilize the area, if necessary, to properly protect artifacts;
- Prevent and penalize any unauthorized access to the artifacts; and
- Restart construction works only upon the authorization of the relevant authorities.

- Control access to site where finding occurred

### **3.2.2.2 Involuntary Resettlement**

In principle any project that is outside the master plan that is considered public domain, is not eligible for financing. However, given that all municipalities are involved with different capacity and given the number and types of projects the OP 4.12 is triggered. Any subprojects that could trigger the involuntary resettlement policy (OP 4.12) will follow procedures depicted in the LALPF. At the same time, the respective negative list stated in OM defines the criteria for the exclusion of the sub-project maybe impact land or livelihoods.

Considering that Municipality when submitting a project proposal/appraisal to MDLF would have accomplished all legal requirements acquired by and respecting the revised Palestinian Basic Law of 2003, the Jordanian Law No. 79 of 1966 The Cities, the Villages and Buildings Regulating Law, and the Buildings and Regulation Bylaw for Local Authorities No. 5 for 20.

### **Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) <sup>2</sup>**

In cases where there is voluntary land donation, defined as when people or communities agree to voluntarily provide land in exchange for benefits or services related to the project, the below requirements must be met:

1. The act of donation is undertaken without coercion, manipulation, or any form of pressure on the part of public or traditional authorities;
2. The potential donor is aware that refusal or to say no is an option without any consequences, and that right of refusal is specified in the donation document the donor will sign.
3. Land to be donated must be identified by the municipality in coordination with the community for the project that have been selected; the impacts of proposed activities on donated land must be fully explained to the donor;
4. The donor may negotiate compensation (in full or in part) or alternative forms of benefits as a condition for donation
5. Donation of land cannot occur if it requires any household relocation;
6. For community or collective land, donation can only occur with the consent of the individuals owners of the land.
7. Verification must be obtained from each person donating land (either through proper documentation or through confirmation by at least two witnesses);
8. The implementing agency establishes that the land to be donated is free of encumbrances or encroachment and registers the donated land in an official land registry;
9. Voluntary land donation will not be permitted in cases of site-specific infrastructure as community pressure could be too onerous for a person to refuse, thus removing the power of choice.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> VLD procedures are accepted by Ministry of Local Government

<sup>3</sup>In cases of site-specific infrastructure it is recommended to use land under ownership of municipalities in exceptional cases willing-buyer willing-seller if adequate measures are put in place to avoid coercion.

10. In case that the donated land were not used for it is agreed purpose then the municipality needs to have a written agreement from the land donor that they agree to use the land for the new purpose , otherwise the municipality will return the land to the owner.
11. There should be no coercion, manipulation or pressure from the community or public or traditional authorities for individuals to voluntary donate land.
12. The proportion of land that may be donated cannot exceed the area required to maintain the donor's livelihood or that of his/her household. Documentation for VLD provided below should be sufficient to verify this.
13. The infrastructure must not be site-specific.
14. The person who donates the land should have access to project level grievance mechanism.
15. The donor should be provided with the information for such grievance mechanism.

### **Willing-Seller, Willing-Buyer**

For land purchase through willing-seller willing-buyer approach, land acquisition must occurs by mutual agreement in exchange for a notarized purchase contract based on the market price at the date of acquisition. In addition, these questions should be answered and documented:

- If the owner of the land refuses to sell, will the municipality search for another plot of land? Yes/No
- Is the owner free of municipality or social pressure to refuse to sell? Yes/No
- Is the owner made aware of his/her refusal to sell? Yes/No
- Will the owner continue to live in current place of residence (will not relocate)? Yes/No
- Is the land free of any renters, users, squatters or encroachers? Yes/No
- Is the land free of any competing claims of ownership? Yes/No
- Can the owner negotiate for price? Yes/No
- Is the owner made aware that he/she can negotiate for price? Yes/No
- Does the owner have access to a project level grievance mechanism? Yes/No
- Is the owner made aware of such grievance mechanism? Yes/No
- Is there documentation reflecting the understandings above, signed by the owner? Yes/No

Finally, prior to land purchase process, the municipality council shall take an official decision in the municipality intention to purchase certain land, then municipality should obtain MoLG district office approval after checking: (1) allocation in the budget abundance , (2) The MoLG to create committee to evaluate the land market value, the committee shall represent MoLG, Ministry of Finance (MOF), LGU, and the Land Authority. (3) After that, the municipality will take decision, through the council official meeting, regarding the estimate and proceed with the purchase.

### 3.3 Subproject Screening and Approval

Previous projects MDPI and MDPII was screened under Category B of the EA policy, where the majority of the sub projects were of small-scale and of rehabilitative nature, The projects' impact relate mainly to enhance the sustainability of municipal services. These impacts have minor environmental and social impact during construction stages with low to high risk potential, and are mostly mitigated utilizing basic environmental measures and health and safety procedures. MDPIII projects are also expected to fall under the same category.

Environmental Screening (**Annex 1**) and Social Screening (**Annex 2, Annex 2-a**) would take place at an early stage of the MDP subproject cycle. The screening and review process will be conducted by the Environmental and Social Officers.

While risks associated with various subproject may vary from medium to low risk, all of them are expected to fall under environmental Category B. The screening will exclude subprojects that falls under category "A" of the Palestinian environmental policy and the WB EA policy OP 4.01 or any sub-project that might trigger the WB OP 4.11 specific to PCR.

In cases of sub-projects trigger World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 related to Involuntary Resettlement, procedures depicted in LALPF to be followed.

#### **Environmental and social Screening and Review for Gaza Strip include:**

- Internally Displaced People:

Any sub-projects involving rehabilitation/ reconstruction that are on sites with Internally Displaced People will be excluded through the social sub-project screening form. (Annex 2-a)

This condition would apply until receiving further notice of exclusion.

- Unexploded Ordnances:

Municipalities is required to ensure applying for United Nations Mine Action Services (UNMAS) survey of unexploded ordnances in the selected subproject sites, noting that assessment from UNMAS is to be obtained execution of works

- Pest Control:

To screen the pest control material, Gaza Strip Municipalities applying for such sub-project is shall follow Provisional Instructions for Pest Control Management in **Annex 6** where municipality to include the list of requested material that comply to the eligible list annexed in the Pest Control Management (Annex 6) quantities required, in addition to provide availability of trained staff, and announcement procedure. Provisional screening checklist is added to the Environmental Screening (annex 1)

The screening process including documentations, checklists, and site-specific environment and social review in order to verify sector ESMPs, which is detailed in the MDLF OM.



Outputs of environmental and social screening and review will be reflected into the standard mitigation matrix will be part of the specifications for the contractor, and will form the basis of regular monitoring. The ESMP matrix based on the sectors and consisting of phases, and potential environmental and social impacts, if any, due to the project, mitigation measures, operation and supervision (see **Annex 3**).

### **3.4 Environmental and Social Issues and Baseline Information**

Different ESIA's and assessment studies were prepared, where the baseline information for Gaza Strip and West Bank considered the environmental and social issues is detailing the climate, available water resources and water quality, air quality, transportation, noise, vegetation cover, natural habits and sanctuaries, marine life resources, agricultural resources, resettlements, employment and income, culture and heritage, recreation and tourism, safety and occupational health, and public health issues.

Examples of documents to refer to :

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Gaza Solid Waste Management Project;
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) & Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Gaza Water Supply and Sewage Systems Improvement Project (WSSSIP), including Additional Financing 1 (AF1);
- Environmental Impact Assessment for Alreehan Neighborhood;
- ESIA for Hebron Solar Photovoltaic (PV) project.

### **3.5 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)**

#### **3.5.1 Objectives and Features**

Sectorial ESMP is a section in bidding documents that is legally binding the contractor to comply to environmental and social considerations.

The objective of the ESMP is to cater to the environmental and social needs of the MDP in a simple, responsive and cost effective manner that will not unnecessarily overload or impede the project cycle.

The ESMP is prepared in compliance with the Palestinian environmental laws, Municipal bylaws and WB safeguard OPs 4.01, 4.11, 4.09, 4.12 and Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

The ESMP outlines the measures needed to address the issues identified in the ESIA. Moreover, the ESMP demonstrates proposed monitoring activities that encompass all major impacts and identify how they will be integrated into project supervision. The following activities to be carried out are outlined in the ESMP in terms of project monitoring, reporting and supervision, the following actions are recommended:

- Any potential environmental or/ and social impacts of the project;

- Main environmental and social mitigation measures;
- Environmental and social monitoring;
- Review of the existing Palestinian environmental laws and regulations. For this purpose the two main articles 45 and 47 of the Environmental law of Palestine of 1999 and the Palestinian Environmental Assessment Policy are presented in (**Annex 7**); and
- Mitigation measures.

The ESMP is also considered the base of the environmental and social audit of selected projects and an assessment of the potential impacts and mitigation measures. This ESMP has been prepared based on the existing environmental and social situations and the auditing requirements. Based on the audit and assessment of the projects, the ESMP highlights the following elements:

- Site-specific environmental and social screening review and assessment of key environmental issues;
- Identify linkages to other safeguard policies relating to the project;
- Ensure adequate consultation during the assessment process;
- Develop an ESMP; and
- Develop methodologies and procedures to be applied in context of the ESMP.

The ESMP provides tools for the evaluation and management of the impacted environmental and social parameters and they are:

- Dust and gas emissions;
- Noise;
- Water (wastewater, surface water discharge, storm water);
- Natural resource, forests and biodiversity areas;
- PCRs, such as archeological places;
- Construction waste;
- Accidental risks;
- Vulnerable aesthetic;
- Loss of vegetation; and
- Land use

The risks and negative impacts of the proposed MDP projects can be minimized by addressing mitigation measures during construction and post-construction operation phases. **Annex 3** presents matrices detailing representation of the environmental and social impacts typically associated with the type of projects. These environmental matrices show the expected impacts covered by the projects, sector-wise, and list the mitigation measures proposed to be implemented during and after the construction of the projects.

### 3.5.2 Environmental and Social Consultation, Review and Assessment

The MDLF will have the responsibility of reviewing and assessing the environmental and social feasibility of the proposed sub-projects. This will be carried out by the MDLF team who has prior experience from previous projects including MDP Phase I and Phase II.

Environmental and social assessment (EA and SA) takes place during the second stage of the project life cycle (preparation of project document). Projects classified under category "B" would be subjected to a simple EA, where to identify and include the relevant mitigation measures. Mitigation measures indicated should be reflected in the project design, the ESMP, and in the project document.

For social assessment in terms of social perspective, it includes documentation, checklists, Strategic Development Investment Plans (SDIPs), Community Participation workshops and social safeguards) in addition to social impacts and mitigation measures.

The MDLF team will also liaise with key stakeholders, including the recipient municipalities, and if required, with the EQA, for projects where required according to the Palestinian Environmental Strategy referring to mandates and requirements stated in the Palestinian Environmental Laws and Institutions section. Moreover, Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) will be consulted regarding providing clearance/no objection of water projects where required. The team will also liaise with the appropriate officials from the Department of Antiquities at the MoTA where needed.

### 3.5.3 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

MDP include activities that will, as per project sector, mainly have positive environmental and social impacts for most sectors. Positive impacts identified include the following:

**Sewage and Water Projects:** Sewage and water projects improve the public health of the local communities and will provide ground water protection. After construction, the implemented projects will have no impacts on most of the physical environmental factors such as noise, dust, and air pollution. Water projects will improve the quality and quantity of water and ensure more system efficiency. The rehabilitation and maintenance of water networks will also reduce the losses due to water leakage and illegal house connections. Sewage projects will improve the health conditions, reduce leakage and have positive impact on water resources.

**Supply Tools and Equipment:** Such projects improve the capacities of the local community staff and enable them to carry out their tasks with less time and in safe environment. The provisions of street sweepers, as an example, will adequately maintain the cleanness of roads and will prevent damage during the cleaning operation and minimize clogging of storm channels.

Supplying pest control products to Gaza Strip Municipalities is also applicable considering the Palestinian regulations, a proven ability to safely storage, handle and dispose the products (See **Annex 6**).

**Road Projects:** Reduce or prevent dust, improve drainage, minimize disturbances and obstacles and ensure road safety, especially in roads close to schools and markets. Pavement and sidewalks add positively to the people's attitude towards preserving these assets and therefore keeping their localities clean and safe.

**Rehabilitation of Buildings:** Generally, the rehabilitation of schools, clinics, public centers or other buildings will increase the capacity of employees and improve the work environment. Building maintenance projects improve the physical conditions of the structures and improve safety conditions.

**Solid Waste Projects:** Solid waste management practices ensure natural resources protection, fewer and safer disposal sites, clean environment and minimization of environmental, cultural, social, and economic effects. Provision of tools and equipment will enhance cleaning of streets and thus improve the health conditions; accumulation of wastes in roads and residential areas will be minimized or eliminated.

**Electricity:** Improvement of electricity services will improve the living and safety conditions of the people. Provision of street lighting will improve the traffic condition in heavy populated areas and will have positive impacts on accessibility and minimization of accidents risks, provision of solar Photovoltaic and other applications of renewable energy would minimize municipal operational costs, but mainly would reduce environmental impact and risk related to conventional energy sources, and definitely would add to the global attempt to cut the greenhouse emissions

As shown above environmental and social impacts are different from project to another, according to the project sector. The following tables (matrices) are listing of the overall main environmental and social impacts of the projects based on the different sectors of public facilities, electricity and power generation projects, road maintenance projects, solid waste projects and agricultural services projects. The tables list the expected environmental and social impacts and indicate whether the impact is positive, negative or neutral (no impact). These impacts are estimated based on the general information available at this stage of the project. Later and after detailed information of the projects are provided, these Environmental and Social Evaluation Matrices (ESEMs) can be modified. Two points should be made with regard to the ESEMs: (i) that the positive and 'no-impact' categories could degenerate to negative if caution is not exercised; and (ii) these impacts are often 'site-specific' and this should be taken into consideration.

Table 1 is the ESEM of the public facilities projects. These projects have mostly positive impacts, but will increase the construction wastes and produce noise and dust during construction. Therefore, management of the construction wastes and reduction measures of noise and dust are required to mitigate these impacts.

Table 1: Main Environmental and Social Impacts due to Public Facilities Projects

No.	Environmental and Social Component	Impact		
		Positive	No Impact	Negative
1.	Air Quality			X
2.	Groundwater Quality		X	
3.	Community Water Supply		X	
4.	Public Health and Services	X		
5.	Workers Health and Safety		X	
6.	Dust and Noise Reduction			X
7.	Cultural and Heritage	X		
8.	Socio-economic (Employment and Poverty Alleviation)	X		
9.	Water Courses and Wadis		X	
10.	Forests and Biodiversity Areas		X	
11.	Aesthetic	X		
12.	Waste Reduction			X
13.	Land Use	X		

Table 2 and Table 2-a is an ESEM for the electricity and power conservation projects and renewable energy projects. The table indicates that the electricity and power conservation projects have equal number of crosses for negative and positive impacts, but this does not mean that the overall assessment of the project is neutral. Mitigation measures should be considered for the negative impacts. In addition, the impacts have different weighting factors in regard of their importance and this should be taken into consideration. On the other hand the renewable energy projects are of more positive impact, with sole impact on health and safety that should be fully mitigated during supply, installation and operations, procedures to be considered for health and safety of such projects are depicted in **Annex 5**.

Table 2: Overall Main Environmental and Social Impacts due to Electricity and Power Conservation Projects

No.	Environmental and Social Component	Impact		
		Positive	No Impact	Negative
1.	Air Quality		X	
2.	Groundwater Quality		X	
3.	Community Water Supply		X	
4.	Public Health and Services	X		
5.	Workers Health and Safety			X
6.	Noise Reduction			X
7.	Gas emissions			X
8.	Cultural and Heritage	X		
9.	Socio-economic (Employment and Poverty Alleviation)	X		

No.	Environmental and Social Component	Impact		
		Positive	No Impact	Negative
10.	Accidental risks			X
11.	Water Courses and Wadis		X	
12.	Forests and Biodiversity Areas		X	
13.	Aesthetic	X		
14.	Land Use	X		

**Table 2-a: Overall Main Environmental and Social Impacts due to renewable energy projects**

No.	Environmental and Social Component	Impact		
		Positive	No Impact	Negative
1.	Air Quality		X	
2.	Groundwater Quality		X	
3.	Community Water Supply		X	
4.	Public Health and Services	X		
5.	Workers Health and Safety			X
6.	Noise Reduction		X	
7.	Gas emissions	X		
8.	Cultural and Heritage	X		
9.	Socio-economic (Employment and Poverty Alleviation)	X		
10.	Accidental risks			X
11.	Water Courses and Wadis		X	
12.	Forests and Biodiversity Areas		X	
13.	Aesthetic	X		
14.	Land Use	X		

The road projects include construction and/or rehabilitation of roads. It may also include improvement of roads by adding signs, lighting, etc. Table 3 presents the ESEM for road maintenance projects. Rehabilitation of the roads will increase the traffic volume and result noise and dust emission. The gases that will be emitted from the cars will affect the air quality. Accidental risks and workers health and safety will be impacted. The water courses and wadis will be also impacted if the drainage systems of the roads are changed.

**Table 3: Overall Main Environmental and Social Impacts due to Road Maintenance Projects**

No.	Environmental and Social Component	Impact		
		Positive	No Impact	Negative
1.	Air Quality and Gas emissions			X
2.	Groundwater Quality		X	
3.	Community Water Supply		X	
4.	Public Health and Services	X		
5.	Workers Health and Safety			X
6.	Noise Reduction			X
7.	Cultural and Heritage	X		
8.	Socio-economic (Employment and Poverty Alleviation)	X		
9.	Accidental risks			X
10.	Water Courses and Wadis			X
11.	Forests and Biodiversity Areas			X
12.	Aesthetic	X		
13.	Waste Reduction			X
14.	Land Use	X		

### 3.5.4 Activities associated with construction and Operation phases of projects

Both construction and operation phases involve activities that can be associated with impacts on the surrounding environment and society, which need to be closely monitored by MDLF team and the assigned Technical Consultant. The project activities during construction and operation are detailed and related in Table 4 and Table 5 identifying the potential impacts on the significant environmental and social issues.

#### 3.5.4.1 Construction Phase

Concerns generally exist in many of the project categories (education, health, transportation, water supply, energy, etc.) during the construction phase. These concerns are usually minor and can be easily addressed using appropriate mitigation measures in the civil works contracts. The most important issues include:

- Construction and demolition waste
- Risk of damage to archaeological or historical sites
- Risk of destruction of wildlife habitats

**Table 4: Construction Activities and Potential Impacts**

<b>Project Construction Activities</b>	<b>Significant Environmental and Social Issues</b>				
	<b>Agricultural Resources</b>	<b>Water Resources</b>	<b>Air Quality</b>	<b>Cultural and Historical Resources</b>	<b>Socio-economic Conditions</b>
Demolition			X	X	X
Removal of Existing Infrastructure				X	X
Heavy Machinery Operation			X	X	X
Construction of Infrastructure		X	X	X	X
Excavations and Earthwork	X	X	X	X	X
Construction of Buildings and Facilities			X	X	X
Material Procurement	/ (for some pesticides)	X	X		X
Waste Disposal (solid, liquid, hazardous, etc.)	X	X	X		X
Wastewater Disposal	X	X	X		X
Transportation			X	X	X
Accidents and Unplanned Events	X	X	X	X	X

The Contractor shall be responsible for the safety of all activities on the site .The Contractor shall comply with the ESMF appended to Contract Documents and should follow up on its implementation in addition to the preservation of the archeological assets during implementation and the coordination with archeological department when required.

In case of the contractor non-compliance to the ESMF the Environmental Liabilities to Contractor (Section 5) and bidding documents conditions govern.

### **3.5.4.2 Operational Phase**

Based on experience in previous projects there are concerns most typical in the operation of subprojects, primarily in the education and health sectors. General issues during operation include:



- Availability of functioning and maintained sanitation facilities (sometimes not functioning due to a water shortage);
- Improper disposal of municipal wastewater; (e.g. establishments such as schools or healthcare units may dispose their wastewater in percolation pits without conducting an assessment of the surrounding environment, so it is important to identify its sensitivity and accordingly whether there are potential environmental and/or public health risks); and
- Improper management of municipal solid waste generated by the subproject (and other potential sources). This usually results in the accumulation of municipal waste on or around the subproject premises/area.

**Table 5: Operational Activities and Potential Impacts**

<b>Project Construction Activities</b>	<b>Significant Environmental and Social Issues</b>				
	<b>Agricultural Resources</b>	<b>Water Resources</b>	<b>Air Quality</b>	<b>Cultural and Historical Resources</b>	<b>Socio-economic Conditions</b>
Transportation			X		X
Power Generation		X	X		X
Water Supply		X			
Solid Waste Collection and Disposal	X	X	X		X
Wastewater Collection and Disposal	X	X	X		X
Educational Training	X			X	
Production and Investments	X				X
Landscape Irrigation	X	X			X
Accident and Unplanned Events	X	X	X	X	X
Overall Project Development	X	X	X	X	

### 3.5.5 Safeguard Risks Associated With Subprojects

Certain types of small-scale projects can be considered of high risk (e.g. new rural roads) while others can be considered low risk (rehabilitation of wells and boreholes, construction of classrooms). High-risk subprojects are those that require a site specific EA and SA or detailed ESMP because they present potential adverse environmental and social risks. Low-risk subprojects are those that have minimal to no impacts and can be managed through the insertion of environmental check list and clauses within the construction and supervision contracts. Some types of projects such as training and capacity building or dissemination of toolkits and school accessories do not present any risk and can be appraised without any safeguard measures.

**Table 6: Safeguard Risks Expected By the MDP Investment**

MDP investments	No risk	Low risk	High risk
<b>Education</b>			
• Construction of classrooms		X	
• Teacher housing		X	
• Fencing		X	
• Provision of classroom furnishings	X		
• School supplies and medical kits	X		
• Laboratories			X
• Sports fields/recreation facilities		X	
• Functional adult literacy activities	X		
<b>Water Supply</b>			
• Water point rehabilitation			X
• Tertiary distribution piping		X	
• Rehabilitation of wells and springs		X	
• Spring protection	X		
• Community reservoirs			X
• Drainage canals		X	
• Water harvesting facility			X
• Water treatment plant (house and community units)			X
• Hand pumps and mechanized boreholes		X	
• Gravity water schemes		X	
<b>Sanitation and Waste Management</b>			
• Washing facilities		X	
• Public toilets/ pit latrines		X	
• Sewerage facilities and collection			X
• Sewage treatment units			X
• Soak pits and septic tanks		X	
• Waste disposal facility			X
• Solid waste landfill			X
• Wastewater systems			X
<b>Health</b>			
• Construction of health centers			X

MDP investments	No risk	Low risk	High risk
• Healthcare waste management			X
• Dispensaries	X		
• Emergency rooms			X
• Maternity clinics			X
• Health control centers			X
• Pest Control management			X
<b>Transportation, Communication and Energy</b>			
• Tertiary and secondary level roads		X	
• Primary level culverts and bridges			X
• Footpaths		X	
• Rural telephone		X	
• Rural electrical distribution		X	
• Renewable energy		X	
• Retaining walls		X	
<b>Public Parks &amp; Recreation Centers</b>			
• Plantation	X		
• Swimming pools		X	
• Land use		X	

### 3.5.6 Environmental and Social Mitigation and Auditing

The primary objective of environmental and social management plan is to define the necessary mitigation measures that would be considered / implemented at the various stages of project implementation (design, construction and post construction). The type and magnitude of the impacts vary from one sub-project to another depending on the scale, local hosting environment and tools adopted for physical implementation.

The environmental and social audit as part of the technical audit is to adopt a methodology of consultation and requesting feedback from potential beneficiaries through a well-designed and structured questionnaire. The questionnaire covered public and environmental health, water and sanitation, solid waste, noise and psychological comfort, land use, air pollution and public safety.

A Technical Audit including the environmental and social audit of a sample of implemented sub-projects will be carried by the end of the phase by specialized consultant recruited by the MDLF considering the all project stages.

Further details regarding social safeguards auditing will be depicted in the LALPF.

## 3.6 Environmental and Social Capacity Building and Training Program

MDLF environment and social officers' related training would be tailored within MDLF capacity building plans.

While training to Municipality Engineers on proper implementation of environmental and social requirements process, roles and responsibilities will be fulfilled under the Local Technical Consultant support during project stages.

Specific training needs resulted from municipal environmental capacity assessment will be identified after conducting the assessment. Moreover, municipalities will liaise with the Contractors to ensure identification of the ESMF within the pre-bid meeting.

The table below shows a provision of the proposed seminars/ workshop that seen to be held for the different levels during the project implementation stages.

**Table7 : Proposed Workshops and Seminars**

Target Group	Workshop/ Seminars	By Whom	Notes
Beneficiaries and Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An orientation session on the preparation and use of the appraisal mitigation forms.</li> <li>▪ An orientation session on the monitoring of the implementation environmental and social guidelines, mitigation measures and contractor liability, Safety measures for construction workers.</li> <li>▪ A training on the environmental and social safeguards, screening, and environmental management</li> <li>▪ A training on complaints mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ MDLF</li> <li>▪ MDLF</li> <li>▪ MDLF/consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Part of the orientation and Training workshops and on job-training</li> <li>▪ Training to self-managing municipalities is to be identified</li> </ul>
Contractors	A seminar concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The use of the mitigation form and environmental and social guidelines.</li> <li>▪ The implementation of mitigation measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Municipalities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ As part of implementation stage preparation in project pre-bid meeting</li> <li>▪ MDLF conduct orientation workshop for contractors</li> </ul>

### 3.7 ESMP Cost Implication and Schedule

**Table 8** presents a tentative implementation schedule for the actions of ESMP. The actions are listed as per the major project activities. The cost implication of the ESMP and the fees are listed in the last column.

ESMP and Monitoring Cost Estimate: The cost associated with implementing the ESMP and monitoring of environmental and social safeguards, further to introducing capacity building for municipalities to reach for self-management minimum capacities is accommodated by the project and estimated at Euro 222,000.

The project will finance as part of the MDLF's management fee the remuneration of environmental and social officers as members of its core team. While, the cost of related designs, clean up and disposal of construction debris and waste will be included in the sub-project contract financed by the Grant. This is estimated to cost on average around 3-5% of the municipal grants.

The cost of supervision and monitoring the ESMP as well as the proposed training programs addressed to municipal staff and eligible contractors will be part of MDLF management fees to MDP.

The costs associated with implementing post construction measures will be financed through the annual municipal budgets for operations and maintenance of assets and infrastructure.

During the supervision missions, the donors team will review at random a sample municipal budgets and confirm that such budget include specific line items for post project mitigation measures.

**Table 8: ESMF Cost Estimate**

Activity <sup>4</sup>	Quantity	Unit Rate (Euro)	By Whom	Total (Euro)	NOTES
1) Environment and Social Officers at MDLF (Will be part of the MDLF management fee)	48 <sup>5</sup>	2,000/month	MDLF	96,000	
2) Capacity Building for the MDLF staff (Environment and Social Officers)	2	4,000	MDLF	8,000	Accordingly to proposed workshop and seminars in all stages of MDP
3) Capacity Building and Training for beneficiaries (Municipalities)		30,000 Euro on Cycle 1 30,000 Euro on cycle 2	MDLF LTC	60,000	In addition to regular training for low capacity municipalities, training based on training need assessment will be conducted
4) environmental Orientation for contractors	1	5,000	MDLF LTC	5,000	
5) Random Environmental and Social Audits <sup>6</sup>	1	3,000	LTC	3,000	Part of technical audit conducted at the end of MDP II
6) Assessment of Municipalities' Capacity to manage the MDP environmental and social management	2	10,000	IC <sup>7</sup> /MDLF	20,000	Will be part of municipal capacity assessment/ranking by the end of each cycle.

<sup>4</sup>**NOTE:** The above budget is exclusively devoted to environmental and social monitoring. All Items will be part of the MDLF's budget; part of Item 2 might be part of the TORs for the Local Technical Consulting firms (LTC) who will be contracted by the MDLF for the implementation stage of the project. The cost of design and implementation of mitigation measures will be financed from the grants issued to the municipalities and not from the above budget. It is estimated that such costs would be on average around 3-5% of the municipal grants.

<sup>5</sup> Considering that MDP Phase III will have two cycles (24 month each)

<sup>6</sup> Environmental and Social Audit cost is part of Technical Audit conducted at end of MDP Phase covering 2 cycles.

<sup>7</sup> Individual Consultant

Activity <sup>4</sup>	Quantity	Unit Rate (Euro)	By Whom	Total (Euro)	NOTES
7) Environmental and social management cost under Local Technical Consultant contract	Cycle I (four clusters) Cycle II (four clusters)	2,500	LTC	20,000	Part of LTC contract that is financed under component 4
8) Operation Expense for following Environmental and social measures for all cycle stages		5,000	MDLF	5,000	
9) Miscellaneous		5,000	MDLF	5,000	
<b>Total</b>				<b>222,000</b>	

## 4 Environmental and Social Liabilities of MDLF Contractors

The ESMFs provide sectoral ESMPs that must be included in the tender documentation, so that potential bidders are aware of environmental and social performance standards expected from them and are able to reflect that in their bids. Further to environmental compliance section where breakdown for the cost of each mitigation measure noncompliance is detailed in this section, and will be enclosed in bidding documents.

The ESMP include provisional environmental management guidelines for construction of roads; to be implemented also as per stated in **Annex 4**.

Further to enforcing the compliance of environmental management, contractors are responsible on complying to health and safety requirements where they are to provide insurance for construction labors, staff attending to the construction site, citizens for each sub-project, the insurance requirements and clauses are stated in the procurement manual and reflected in the bidding documents complying to the Palestinian labor law. Monitoring of these components is integrated in bidding evaluation, and site visits reports.

Regarding labor influx: Following Palestine geography and size in addition to the political context, there is minimal presence of labor influx between governorates, and the only case of labor influx record is of Palestinian labor moving toward the Israeli market where no labor camps are known to exist.

In municipal funded projects, and in MDP sub-projects, local contractors are hired to conduct the works and there is no presence of labor camps. Where no such cases been recorded neither in MDPI or MDPII. In addition, the context will be expected to remain the same under MDPIII.

Implementation of MDP program provide some short-term and fewer long-term job opportunities for local community, this information is cited from MDPI ESIA baseline section.

The environmental and social management of the construction works become essential parts of a works contract upon its conclusion and their implementation is mandatory for a contractor. The Municipality, as an owner of construction works, will be responsible for enforcing compliance of contractor with the terms of the contract, including adherence to the ESMF and the sub-project sectorial ESMP.

The following procedures prevail, in addition to the supervisor engineer judgment:

- Deduction of environmental noncompliance will be added as a clause in the Bill of Quantities (BOQ) section, referring to annex in the bidding document detailing the deduction procedures;
- Environmental penalties shall be calculated and deduction are to be included in each submitted invoice;
- Mitigation measures in Environmental and Social Monitoring Matrices (ESMM) annexed to sectoral ESMP is the reference for environmental notes and penalties;



- Each impact depicted in the ESMM if not properly mitigated to be counted an environmental/social note;
- For minor infringements and social complaints, an incident which causes temporary but reversible damage, the contractor will be given environmental and social note/ stop and alert to remedy the problem and to restore the environment. If reviewing the action by the Municipality Engineer showed that restoration is done satisfactorily no further actions will be taken;
- For social notes: the municipality engineer will stop and alert the contractor to remedy the social impact, the municipality engineer will follow the issue until solved. If contractor didn't comply to remediation request, stop will be considered under no excused delay;
- If the contractor hasn't remedied the environmental impact during this given time, the Municipality Engineer/supervisor engineer in cooperation with Local Technical Consultant will:
  - stop the work and give the contractor an environmental and social note correlated to financial penalty according to the non-complied mitigation measure depicted in the bidding document and the following procedures for National Competitive Bids and Shopping Bidding Documents;
  - The Municipality engineer after the given time frame are to review the action, if engineer sees that restoration is done satisfactorily no further actions will be taken, otherwise and if Contractor hasn't remedied the situation within 1 day any additional days of stopping work will be considered no excused delay;
- When municipality engineer issue an environmental/social note, it might depict one or more environmental penalty; and
- If repeating the noncompliance to ESMF penalties approached (3-5) % of the contract value, the Municipality Engineer will raise the formal recorded environmental and social notes and the deduction history to MDLF in order to tack a legal action. Considering that bidding document include environmental penalty in the BOQ, the ESMP and deduction procedures in annexes and referred to in particular conditions.

The form of the environmental/ social note:

<b>Environmental and Social Note No ( )</b>	
Municipality	Date
Project Name	
Site Location	
Contractor	
The Environmental Note	
Municipality Supervisor /Engineer	

Local Technical Consultant
Contractor Representative on time of note
Submitted to Contractor Representative
Copy Submitted to MDLF on
Hour
Date

### **Procedures for National Competitive Bids and Shopping Bidding Documents:**

As mentioned above, environmental and social notes might contain one or more environmental penalty applicable for deduction.

- For social notes: stop and alert the contractor to remedy the action;
- For environmental notes: refer to the ESMP for the note to verify how many notes illustrated in the note;
- Deduction rate starts with 0.1% of contract value; and
- Deduction rate increase by 0.05% of the contract amount after each fifth note.

### **For National Competitive Bids:**

ESMP Compliance Penalty for National Competitive Bids

<b>ESMF Compliance Penalty</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Environmental and Social Note</b>	<b>Penalty</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	Stop and alert
<b>2</b>	<b>2+3+4+5+6</b>	Stop and deduct 0.1% of the contract amount for each mitigation measure in the environmental note. Minimum amount of deduction is 150 Euro
<b>3</b>	<b>7+8+10+11+12</b>	Stop and deduct 0.15% of the contract amount for each mitigation measure in the environmental note Minimum amount of deduction is 225 Euro
<b>3+1</b>	<b>Next five notes</b>	Each 5 notes + deduction would be: N= percentage of deduction of (N-1) + (0.5* percentage of deduction of (N-1)) For example: Stop /Deduct 0.1%+0.05(0.1%) of the contract amount for each mitigation measure in the environmental note. Minimum amount of deduction is 300 Euro
<b>5</b>	<b>Note +1</b>	If penalty rate approach 5% of contract cost it is recommended to stop work and send official request to MDLF of the proposed action according to bidding documents and procurement manual

Deduction is to be calculated by the Municipality Engineer and to be reviewed by the LTC Engineer where he is to consider the environmental Note (N), and the deduction for N.

Deduction for N= [percentage of deduction of (N-1) + (0.5\* percentage of deduction of (N-1))\* contract Amount.

If Penalties Rate approach 5% of Contract cost its recommended to stop work, and send official request to MDLF of the proposed action according to bidding documents and procurement manual.

Municipality can decide if a mitigation measure has a significant impact and might municipality require setting its noncompliance penalty rate based on its significance.

#### **For Shopping Bidding Documents:**

- For social notes: stop and alert the contractor to remedy the action;
- For environmental notes: refer to the ESMP for the note to verify how many notes illustrated in the note;
- Deduction rate starts with 0.1% of contract value; and
- Deduction rate increase by 0.05% of the contract amount after each fifth note.

#### **ESMP Compliance Penalty for Shopping Bidding Documents**

<b>ESMF Compliance Penalty</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Environmental and Social Note</b>	<b>Penalty</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	Stop and alert
<b>2</b>	<b>2+3+4+5+6</b>	Stop and deduct 0.1% of the contract amount for each mitigation measure in the environmental note. Minimum amount of deduction is 40 Euro
<b>3</b>	<b>7+8+10+11+12</b>	Stop and deduct 0.15% of the contract amount for each mitigation measure in the environmental note Minimum amount of deduction is 60 Euro
<b>3+1</b>	<b>Next five notes</b>	Each 5 notes + deduction would be: N= percentage of deduction of (N-1) + (0.5* percentage of deduction of (N-1)) For example: Stop /Deduct 0.1%+0.05(0.1%) of the contract amount for each mitigation measure in the environmental note. Minimum amount of deduction is 80 Euro
<b>5</b>	<b>Note +1</b>	If penalty rate approach 3% of contract cost it is recommended to stop work and send official request to MDLF of the proposed action according to bidding documents and procurement manual

Deduction is to be calculated by the Municipality Engineer and to be reviewed by the LTC Engineer where he is to consider the environmental Note (N), and the deduction for N.

Deduction for N= [percentage of deduction of (N-1) + (0.5\* percentage of deduction of (N-1))\* contract Amount.

If Penalties Rate approach 3% of Contract cost its recommended to stop work, and send official request to MDLF of the proposed action according to bidding documents and procurement manual.

Municipality can decide if a mitigation measure has a significant impact and might municipality require setting its noncompliance penalty rate based on its significance.

## **5 Environmental and Social Monitoring and Complaints Mechanism**

### **5.1 Environmental and Social Monitoring**

Environmental and social monitoring will be an integral part of MDLF's managing work in the course of the project implementation. The MDLF (Environmental and Social Officers and or LTCs) and Municipality Supervision Engineers will be responsible to ensure that contractors works are familiar with ESMF and instruct workers/personnel on the compliance with the ESMF and the project sector ESMP.

The concerned municipality will conduct regular on-site supervision of civil works to verify contractors' adherence to the requirements set out in ESMPs following Environmental and Social Liabilities of MDLF Contractors. MDLF consultants or teams conduct supervisory and environmental and social monitoring visits. For environmental self-managing municipalities, municipalities will be responsible on supervising and monitoring the environmental and social management and reporting it. Where MDLF will post review the supervision and monitoring.

Further details regarding social safeguards monitoring will be depicted in the LALPF.

### **5.2 Complaints Mechanism**

The Palestinian Council Resolution No. 60 in 2009 and the amendment of 2015 mandating the development of a complaints mechanism is forcing for LGUs/ MoLG.

The LGUs are to ensure availability of documentation of complaints and responses, timely responses, a log of all complaints received-date received, date responded to, type of response, etc.

The proposed procedure that LGUs will follow through the implementation of MDPIII project:

Complaints procedures depend on the nature of complaint submitted by citizens. Some complaints are submitted to the LGU, then submitted to the concerned department or person in charge to resolve the matter. In cases where the LGU are unable to resolve the complaint, it will then be transferred to the regional directorate or to the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) either through the project coordinator, or the citizens themselves. The process reads as follows:

- 1- Citizen submits their complaint to the LGU.
- 2- The entity which receive the complaint shall reply to it either solving the problem of the complaint or informing the person making the complaint that they are studying the complaint and they will reply to the complaint on a specific date (the reply shall be in time less than 28 days). In the event the concerned Directorate provided a negative response or was unable to provide feedback, the citizen may then make a complaint to the Complaints Department at the MoLG, as follows:

- a. Submit a written complaint annexed to it all required documents concerning the complaint if found. Citizen must receive a copy of the receipt.
- b. The Complaints unit pursues with the complaint following the procedures.
- c. Citizen must receive a written response regarding their complaint within one (1) week at minimum.

#### Accepting or Rejecting the Complaint

1. Employee in charge of handling the complaint must inform the complainant about the accepting or rejecting of the complaint within three (3) days at most, since the submission of the complaint.
2. In the event the employee in charge of handling the complaint submitted the complaint to a specialized complaint unit, the unit must also submit an accepting or rejecting of the complaint within three (3) days at most.
3. In the event the complaint was accepted, the complainant will receive an officially-stamped Review Card with the following data:
  - a. Complainant's Name or Their Legal Representative
  - b. Complainant Address
  - c. Complaint Title
  - d. Review Date
  - e. List Annexes Submitted with the Complaint

#### Means of Communicating to the Complaints Department:

1. Directly contacting the MoLG
2. Contacting Hotline
3. Contacting the website of the MoLG
4. Provide a written complaint as stated in the system

In terms of monitoring the complaints, the LGU will be required to submit the log of complaints periodically the MOLG. MOLG are to share the logs with MDLF in reporting data collection.

The municipality should report to the MDLF of all the complaints through continuous recording in the weekly reports and/ or through site visits, so that the MDLF and/ or the LTC will intervene to solve the issue if the municipality was not able to solve or mitigate it.

### **5.3 Environmental and Social Management Reporting**

Environmental and social reporting is detailed in the OM, however here is a summary:

Environmental and Social screening summary includes: sub-project environmental screening category of EA, risk potential, social screening, Involuntary Resettlement triggering, PCR triggering, and general notes.

During construction stage of sub-project, the MDP operational manual provides forms for daily supervision, site visit reports, monthly reports, project final report. These forms are used by technical persons at municipality and area engineers of MDLF and LTCs. These forms include detailed reporting of the status of environmental and social performance

under the MDP cycle, including overview of deviations/violations of ESMPs encountered over the report period, instructions given to the contractors for addressing noncompliance and identified issues, and follow-up actions on the revealed outstanding matters.

Furthermore for environmental and social monitoring, MDLF and local technical consultants environmental and social persons use the Checklist attached in **Annex 7**, this checklist is utilized to facilitate comparing environmental and social mitigation measures recorded in the appraisal stage and what is implemented on ground.

Local technical consultant environmental and social personnel role are depicted in terms of reference, are to include their environmental and social monitoring outputs in quarterly reports.

Reports will include their view and action during all project stages, mainly in construction stage where they have provided site visit plans, summary of the visits, summary of the raised environmental and social issue, notes, complaints, etc and how had they followed the environmental and social issues. Furthermore, they will depict their environmental and social training and on-job training.

Moreover, the consultants under environmental section will verify the presence and application of health and safety measures. Regarding insurance and accidents insurance, it's reviewed during bidding evaluation process and can be checked and reported by civil engineers, where in cases of accident municipality are to report what the accident was, when it occurred, how the citizen or worker was treated following the insurance procedures.

For municipalities self-managing environmental management will be asked to follow the reporting methodology stated above noting they'll prepare reports rather than MDLF area engineers or LTC specialists using forms provided in the Operational manual.

For urgent issues, municipality are to raise the environmental or social noncompliance to LTC and MDLF in order to ensure correct measures are being taken to mitigate the environmental and social issues.

## **6 Public Consultation**

MDLF has conducted public consultation workshop aimed to present the ESMF draft for West Bank municipalities, and getting their input and feedback on the environmental and social sound management of the MDPIII.

West Bank consultations were conducted on January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2017, with the presence of 25 attendees representing municipal engineers and mayors, local community representatives, universities, ministries (attendees list is attached in annex 9).

Summary of Consultation sessions is enclosed in Annex 9.

## **7 Annexes**

Annex 1: Environmental Screening of Subprojects

Annex 2: Social and Cultural Resource Screening of Subprojects

Annex 2–a : Social and Cultural Resource Screening of Subprojects for Gaza Strip

Annex 3: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan Matrices

Annex 4: Environmental Management Guidelines for Contractors (provisional to Construction in Roads)

Annex 5: Health and Safety procedures of Solar Photovoltaic system Project installation and operation

Annex 6: Provisional Instructions for Pest Control Management

Annex 7: Environmental and Social Management Checklist for Small Construction and Rehabilitation Activities

Annex 8: Environmental Legislation and Regulations

Annex 9: Summary of Public Consultations

Annex 10: MDPII Project Summary



**Annex 1: Environmental Screening of Subprojects**  
**(A) IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

<b>Section A – Basic Information</b>
<b>Project Title:</b>
<b>Project Sector:</b>
<b>Duration:</b>
<b>MDLF officer:</b>
<b>Environmental Specialist:</b>

Has the subproject a tangible impact on the environment?	
What are the significant beneficial and adverse environmental effects of the subproject?	
Does the subproject have any significant potential impact on the local or affected communities?	
What impact has the subproject on the human health?	

**(B) MITIGATION MEASURES**

What alternatives to the subproject design have been considered and what mitigation measures are proposed?	
What lessons from the previous similar subprojects have been incorporated into the project design?	
Have concerned communities been involved and have their interests and knowledge been adequately taken into consideration in subproject preparation?	

**(C) CATEGORIZATION AND CONCLUSION**

Conclusion of the environmental screening:

1. Subproject is declined ☐
2. Subproject is accepted ☐

If accepted, and based on risk assessment, subproject preparation requires:

1. Completion of the Environmental Management Checklist  
For subprojects of sector ☐
2. Environmental Review, including following the approved  
Environmental Management Plan for sector. ☐

**(D) Pest Control Management Initial Screening (Provisional for Gaza Strip)**

Pest control material initial screening	
Does the submitted Pest control material falls in the Ministry of Health (MOH)/World Health Organization (WHO) list?	
If No, project is rejected	
If yes, please answer the following:	
Does the dosage comply to the MOH regulations?	
Does the municipality has well identified storage space with limited access to those other than municipal staff and inspection teams.	
Does the municipality has qualified health department team	
Does municipality inform citizens with time of pest control material usage?	

Conclusion of the environmental screening:

Subproject is declined in case material doesn't comply to the MOH regulations ☐

Subproject is accepted ☐

If accepted, and based on risk assessment, subproject preparation requires:

Environmental Review, including following the approved  
Environmental Management Plan for Pest control management. ☐

## Annex 2: Social and Cultural Resource Screening of Subprojects

Social safeguards screening information		Yes	No
1	Will the project reduce people's access to their economic resources, such as land, pasture, water, public services or other resources that they depend on?		
If the answer to any above question is "Yes", then the sub-project will be considered ineligible			
2	Will the project result in resettlement of individuals or families or require the acquisition of land (public or private, temporarily or permanently) for its development?		
3	Will the project result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees and or livelihood		
4	Will the sub-project impact ancillary infra-structure		
If the answer to any above question is "Yes", then OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is applicable refer to LALPF for procedures			
If the Answer for all the above is "No", please fill in the followings;			
Required Documentation		Yes	No
5	Is the information related to the affiliation and ownership status of the subproject site available and verifiable?		
6	If there is voluntary land donation, is documentation provided and have the WB procedures been followed as outlined in voluntary land donation section of the ESIA/ESMF?		
Cultural resources safeguard screening information		Yes	No
7	Will the project require excavation near any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?		
If answer to question 7 is "Yes", then OP/BP 4.11 PCR is applicable and possible chance finds must be handled in accordance with OP/BP and relevant procedures provided in the Environmental and Social Management Framework.			

## Annex 2-a: Social and Cultural Resource Screening of Subprojects in Gaza Strip

Social safeguards screening information		Yes	No
1	Will the project reduce other people's access to their economic resources, such as land, pasture, water, public services or other resources that they depend on?		
If the answer to any above question is "Yes", then the sub-project will be considered ineligible			
2	Will the project result in resettlement of individuals or families or require the acquisition of land (public or private, temporarily or permanently) for its development?		
3	Will the project result in the temporary or permanent loss of crops, fruit trees and Household infra-structure (such as granaries, outside toilets and kitchens, etc)?		
4	Will the sub-project impact ancillary infra-structure		
If the answer to any above question is "Yes", then OP/BP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement is applicable refer to LALPF for procedures			
If the Answer for all the above is "No", please fill in the followings;			
Required Documentation		Yes	No
5	Is the information related to the affiliation and ownership status of the subproject site available and verifiable?		
6	If there is voluntary land donation, is documentation provided and have the WB procedures been followed as outlined in voluntary land donation section of the ESIA/ESMF?		
Cultural resources safeguard screening information		Yes	No
7	Will the project require excavation near any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?		
If answer to question 7 is "Yes", then OP/BP 4.11 PCR is applicable and possible chance finds must be handled in accordance with OP/BP and relevant procedures provided in the Environmental and Social Management Framework.			
		Yes	No
8	Are there internally displaced people at these sites of sub-projects involving construction or reconstruction that will be displaced again as a result of the sub-projects?		
If the answer to question 8 is "yes," the sub-project will be considered ineligible.			

### Annex 3: Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan Matrices

No	Sector	Phase	Impact	Mitigation Measure	Operation / Responsibility	Supervision	Monitoring
1	Road Sub-Projects	Construction	Dust generated by construction activities.	Monitor the excavations. Applying (spraying) water where possible. Avoid work during windy days. Covering the transportation trucks;	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Noise	Proper activity scheduling and working hours and days.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Increasing the concentration of pollutants and noise.	Proper scheduling and working hours and of any risky activities.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality	MDLF
			Increase the risk of accidents during construction.	Traffic regulation signs and Traffic calming measures.	Contractor and Consultant	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
				Use signs to control speed limit.	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
				Provision of adequate notification procedures for any road closures	Contractor and Consultant	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Closure of households, facilities entrances	Provide safe access for any facility on road	Contractor and Consultant	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Any other potential of accidental environmental and social impact	Mitigation measure requested by municipality engineer pursuing to ESMP and guidelines to contractors for road projects	Contractor	Municipality	MDLF & Consultant
			Loss of aesthetic features due to illegal dumps.	Monitor the using of safety measures. Cleaning and removal of wastes or deposits to landfills or designated areas.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
				Dump at proper and approved sites.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
1	Road Sub-Projects	Construction	Potential accidental break of other water lines and other utilities.	Survey of existing facilities during the design. The contractor consults relevant utilities, agencies or companies.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Construction waste generated.	Proper plans for disposing off construction waste including waste generated from used machinery (used	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality	MDLF

No	Sector	Phase	Impact	Mitigation Measure	Operation / Responsibility	Supervision	Monitoring
				oil) to be included in the contract documents.			
			Land Use (Property Rights)	Avoid any use of private land if there are no verifiable documents for land donation	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
1	Road Sub-Projects	Post-construction	Due to obstruction, traffic concentration will be transferred to other streets causing traffic congestions.	Monitor the use of traffic signs, safety measures and tools.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Noise generation during construction activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction management of working hours</li> <li>Proper maintained and serviced vehicles.</li> </ul>	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Potential uncover and damage of archaeological remains.	Additional survey for potential sites Monitoring of site excavation.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF/ MoAT
			Side soil and erosion.	Check the slope and compaction of the shoulder, proper curbstone to prevent erosion, construct retaining wall in certain places.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Uprooting of trees.	A void cutting trees if it does not make a real obstacle. Some trees may be trimmed. Planting new trees.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Long-term traffic increase.	Traffic signs to reduce the traffic (one-way sign) and traffic calming signs.	Municipality	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	- Municipality
			Increase the risk of accidents.	Traffic regulation signs and traffic calming measures.	Municipality	Municipality	- Municipality
1	Road Sub-Projects	Post-construction	Cumulative increase in dust and gas emissions because of more traffic movement.	Control the traffic speed. Maintain vegetation cover. Regular checks of vehicle.	Municipality		Municipality -
			Maintenance of new assets (roads and associated wastewater and storm drainage networks)	Prepare an annual maintenance plan as well as setting an allocation for the necessary financial resources in the annual budget.	Municipality	MoLG	- Municipality

No	Sector	Phase	Impact	Mitigation Measure	Operation / Responsibility	Supervision	Monitoring
			Loss of aesthetic due to the increase in the built up area around the new road	Proper design of landscaping for the area and around the road which may include some plantation activities.	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality
2	Construction of Public Facilities Schools + health facilities	Construction	Dust generated by construction activities.	Monitor the excavations. Applying (spraying) water where possible. Avoid work during windy days.	Consultant Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Increase the risk of accidents.	Proper scheduling of any risky activities.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
				Traffic signs to ensure proper routing and distribution of traffic.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
				Closure of work site and limit access to verified personnel only	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Construction waste generated and left in site.	Clear site management plans and dumping at proper and approved sites	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Improper disposal of generated waste.	Ensure that the facilities are connected to either wastewater network and if not available to a septic tank that is regularly maintained.	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Noise generation during construction activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of such activities and appraisal methods to reduce noise.</li> <li>Construction management of working hours.</li> </ul>	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Localized disturbance of surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper construction management and reshape the site conditions to its origin.</li> <li>Check drivers' credentials.</li> </ul>	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Localized disturbance of traffic and accidents risks	Warning signs, protection of excavation sites, providing detours and coordination with traffic department.	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
2	Construction of Public Facilities Schools + health	Construction	Loss of vegetation	Design of landscaping around the facility may include planting of some vegetation Gaza and West Bank.	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Potential uncover and damage of archaeological remains	Additional survey for potential sites Monitoring of site excavation.	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Traffic increasing around the service buildings	Project management and beneficiaries and stakeholders	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF

No	Sector	Phase	Impact	Mitigation Measure	Operation / Responsibility	Supervision	Monitoring
2	Construction of Public Facilities Schools + health facilities		Land Use (Property Rights)	Avoid any use of private land if there are no verifiable documents for land donation	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Loss of aesthetic due to the increase in built-up area	Design of landscaping around the facility may include planting of some vegetation and trees	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Any other potential of accidental environmental and social impact	Mitigation measure requested by municipality engineer pursuing to ESMP and guidelines to contractors for road projects	Contractor	Municipality	MDLF & Consultant
		Post-construction	Loss of aesthetic due to the increase in built-up areas.	Design of landscaping around the facility.	Consultant	Municipality	- - Municipality
			Noise around the facility by traffic movement.	Traffic regulation signs and traffic calming measures.	Consultant	Municipality	- - Municipality
			Improper disposal and pile up of construction wastes	Cleaning and removal of wastes to landfills or designated areas.	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	- - Municipality
3	Maintenance of water, wastewater, storm drainage	Construction	Medical Waste generated from operating the health facilities	Separation and disposal of the Medical Waste per the local regulations and international standards.	Operator of facility	Municipality and Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health+ Municipality
			Inadequate functioning of the wastewater collection system.	Ensure systematic maintenance of the network/septic tanks.	Municipal Maintenance Department	Municipality	- Municipality
			Improper functioning of the solid waste collection activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ensure proper collection of solid waste from schools.</li> <li>provide enough waste disposal cans.</li> <li>enhance solid waste recycling among students.</li> </ul>	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality
			Increasing the concentration of pollutants, noise and odor	Proper scheduling and monitor of any risky activities.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Disturb the features				MDLF
			Dust generated by construction activities.	Monitor the excavations. Applying (spraying) water where possible. Avoid work during windy days. Covering the transportation trucks;			



No	Sector	Phase	Impact	Mitigation Measure	Operation / Responsibility	Supervision	Monitoring
			Increase the risk of disease	Monitor the using of safety measures and tools.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Closure of households, facilities entrances	Provide safe access for any facility on road	Contractor and Consultant	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Loss of aesthetic features due to illegal dumps.	Proper plans for disposing off broken pipes, manholes and other waste to be included in the contract documents.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Construction waste generated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear site management plans and dumping at proper and approved sites</li> <li>Removal of construction waste as soon as possible;</li> <li>Storage of work materials onsite is conditional to the approval of the supervisor engineer.</li> </ul>	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Potential risk of accidents due to excavation for manholes and trenches.	Provide warning signs, safety instruction, closure of open trenches and manholes , excavation and backfilling scheduling.	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Potential accidental break of other utility lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey of existing facilities during the design, monitor the excavation, an immediate repair if happened.</li> </ul>	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
3	Maintenance of water, wastewater, storm drainage networks	Construction	Risk of water contamination through distribution system in case of breaks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Survey of existing facilities during the design, monitor the excavation and immediate repair if happened, check disposal plans.</li> </ul>	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Localized disturbance of surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper construction management and reshape the site conditions to its origin.</li> </ul>	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Dust and vehicular emissions during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well maintained and serviced vehicles</li> <li>Dust suppressants, watering the site, and proper transporting and stockpile of construction material.</li> </ul>	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF

No	Sector	Phase	Impact	Mitigation Measure	Operation / Responsibility	Supervision	Monitoring
			Odor emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid removal of any old pipe unless otherwise is completely empty;</li> <li>Transfer the removed old pipes to the landfill immediately;</li> </ul>	Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Disturbance due to construction debris and disposal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper and safe handling, transporting, and dumping of waste material including fencing and public.</li> </ul>	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Land Use (Property Rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid any use of private land if there are no verifiable documents for land donation</li> </ul>	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	MDLF
			Any other potential of accidental environmental and social impact	Mitigation measure requested by municipality engineer pursuing to ESMP and guidelines to contractors for road projects	Contractor	Municipality	MDLF & Consultant
3	Maintenance of water, wastewater, storm drainage networks	Post-construction	Regular maintenance of networks	Monitor the clogging or breakage in the network and respond immediately to maintain it. Ensure that disposal of wastewater is done properly.	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality
			Possible increase in water consumption.	Implement proper tariff structure, public education awareness programs for water conservation.	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality/ PWA
			Increase sewage inflow in the main sewer line and to treatment plant or collection area.	Upgrade the associated system mains if found under capacity (design stage).	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality
			Potential increase in water pollution	Water Quality Monitoring Program	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality
4	Road Lighting	Construction	Risks during maintenance activities (electric shocks, fallen objects, cutting wires).	Maintenance activities should be carried out in off-peak periods.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	Municipality

No	Sector	Phase	Impact	Mitigation Measure	Operation / Responsibility	Supervision	Monitoring
			Electricity cut off due to maintenance activities.	Follow safety measures and conditions.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	Municipality
			Any other potential of accidental environmental and social impact	Mitigation measure requested by municipality engineer pursuing to ESMP and guidelines to contractors for road projects	Contractor	Municipality	MDLF & Consultant
4	Road Lighting and/or Furnishing Sub-projects	Post-construction	Electricity poles hinder the movement and traffic.	Relocate electricity poles.	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	Municipality
				Routine checks to installed poles	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	Municipality
			Cables are close to houses and facilities and might risk rise	The cables, which are very close to houses, should be replaced and insulated.	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality
5	Solar Photovoltaic Projects	Construction	Risk of accidents (electric shocks, fallen objects, cutting wires)	Ensure personnel are following health and safety procedures during supplying and installation, <b>refer to Annex 5</b> Close work area	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	Municipality
			Electricity cut off	Ensure informing personnel with time of cut off	Consultant and Contractor	Municipality and Supervision Engineer	Municipality
			Any other potential of accidental environmental and social impact	Mitigation measure requested by municipality engineer pursuing to ESMP and guidelines to contractors for road projects	Contractor	Municipality	MDLF & Consultant
		Post-construction	Risk of accidents during operation and maintenance	Follow maintenance safety procedures Ensure safety measure are taken and checked, limit access to the system, refer to ( <b>Annex 5</b> )	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality

No	Sector	Phase	Impact	Mitigation Measure	Operation / Responsibility	Supervision	Monitoring
5	Use of Pesticides	Project Implementation	Negative impacts on human health especially those with Asthma or due to over dose application. Refer to <b>Annex 7</b>	Ensure that only WHO approved pesticides is used.	Municipality	MDLF / Supervision Engineer	MDLF
				Ensure that residents are alerted in advance on the location and timing of spaying the pesticides.	Municipality	Supervision Engineer	MDLF
				Application should be carried out during low activity hours.	Municipality	Supervision Engineer	MDLF
				Ensure that pesticides are packaged, labeled, handled, stored, disposed of, and applied according to standards (refer to Annex 7)	Municipality	Supervision Engineer	MDLF
6	Uncovered Historical and Cultural Heritage Assets	Accidental excavation of cultural heritage and	Potential finding of cultural, heritage, or archeological assets.	Stop construction activities. Immediately notify MOTA	Contractor	MOTA & LTC	MDLF

## **Annex 4: Environmental Management Guidelines for Contractors (provisional to Construction in Roads)**

### **Purpose**

The purpose of these environmental management guidelines for contractors is to define minimum standards of construction practice acceptable to the MDLF.

### **Roads**

In order to carry out the rehabilitation works, it may be necessary to close or divert certain specified roads, either permanently or temporarily during the construction period. The contractor should arrange diversions for providing alternative route for transport and/or pedestrians.

After breaking up, closing or otherwise interfering with any street or footpath to which the public has access, the Contractor shall make such arrangements as may be reasonably necessary so as to cause as little interference with the traffic in that street or footpath during construction of the rehabilitation works as shall be reasonably practicable.

Wherever the rehabilitation works interfere with existing public or private roads or other ways over which there is a public or private right of way for any traffic, the Contractor shall construct diversion ways wherever possible.

### **Movement of Trucks and Construction Machinery**

The Contractor moving solid or liquid construction materials and waste shall take strict measures to minimize littering of roads by ensuring that vehicles are loaded in such a manner as to prevent falling off or spilling of construction materials and by sheeting the sides and tops of all vehicles carrying mud, sand, other materials and debris.

### **Traffic Safety Measures**

The Contractor shall provide, erect and maintain such traffic signs, road markings, barriers and traffic control signals and such other measures as may be necessary for ensuring traffic safety around the rehabilitation site. The Contractor shall not commence any work that affects the public motor roads and highways until all traffic safety measures necessitated by the work are fully operational.

### **Access across the Construction Site and to Frontages**

In carrying out the rehabilitation works, the Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent or reduce any disturbance or inconvenience to the owners, tenants or occupiers of the adjacent properties, and to the public generally. The Contractor shall maintain any existing right of way across the whole or part of the rehabilitation site and public and private access to adjoining frontages in a safe condition and to a standard not less than that pertaining at the commencement of the contract. If required, the Contractor shall provide acceptable alternative means of passage or access to the satisfaction of the persons affected.

### **Protection of the Existing Installations**

The Contractor shall properly safeguard all buildings, structures, works, services or installations from harm, disturbance or deterioration during the concession period. The Contractor shall take all necessary measures required for the support and protection of all buildings, structures, pipes, cables, sewers and other apparatus during the concession period, and to repair any damage occurs in coordination with Municipality and concerned authorities.

### **Noise and Dust Control**

The Contractor shall take all practicable measures to minimize nuisance from dust and noise from the rehabilitation sites. This includes:

- Respecting normal working hours in or close to residential areas;
- Maintaining equipment in a good working order to minimize extraneous noise from mechanical vibration, creaking and squeaking, as well as emissions or fumes from the machinery;
- Shutting down equipment when it is not directly in use.

Regarding Dust control, contractor is asked to provide a water tanker, and apply water spraying when required to minimize the impact of dust.

### **Waste Disposal**

The Contractor must agree with the municipality about arrangements for construction waste disposal. The municipality shall designate a dumping site or landfill for the disposal of solid waste. .

### **Protection of Trees And Other Vegetation**

The Contractor shall avoid loss of trees and damage to other vegetation wherever possible. Adverse effects on green cover within or in the vicinity of the rehabilitation site shall be minimized.

### **Clearance of Rehabilitation Site On Completion**

The Contractor shall clear up all working areas both within and outside the rehabilitation site and accesses as work proceeds and when no longer required for the carrying out of the Rehabilitation works. All surplus soil and materials, sheds, offices and temporary fencing shall be removed, post holes filled and the surface of the ground restored as near as practicable to its original condition.

### **Site Construction Safety and Insurance**

Further to enforcing the compliance of environmental management, contractors are responsible on providing insurance for construction labors, staff attending to the construction site, citizens for each sub-project, the insurance requirements and clauses are stated in the bidding documents complying to the labor law

**Annex 5: Health and Safety issues in PV system installation and operation of Solar Photovoltaic Project**  
*(these measures can be included in the bidding document)*

**Safety issues during installation of PV systems:**

The project of minimal environmental and social direct impact, however, still installation of the system is combined with potential risk of accidents during transportation, installation or testing the system without obeying to Health and safety regulations for the workers and visitors safety; though the following are the requirements for safety measure :

- Contractor/ supplier is responsible on providing all safety measures during transporting, installing, inspecting and testing each part of the PV system.
- Contractor/Supplier is responsible of the safety of all workers and visitors to the project site.
- Contractor /supplier is responsible in applying all Health and Safety measures according to the Palestinian regulations.
- Workers are to wear vests, gloves, HD wearing apparel, etc, or as per required according to the site conditions.
- Contractor is to minimize access to the project site during construction.
- Contractor to provide First aid kit, further to fire protection.

Furthermore for workers dealing with Solar PV on site:

- Completely cover all modules with an opaque material during installation to prevent electricity from being generated
- Solar modules produce electrical energy when exposed to sunlight. DC voltages may exceed 30V on a single exposed module, this voltage may be dangerous for human body.
- Use appropriate safety equipment (insulated tools, insulating gloves, etc) approved for use on electrical installations.
- Observe the instructions and safety precautions for all other components used in the system, including wiring and cables, connectors, DC-breakers, mounting hardware, inverters, etc.
- Use only equipment, connectors, wiring and mounting hardware suitable for use in a photovoltaic system.
- All exposed metal parts shall be grounded (equipment ground).
- The equipment grounding conductor should be bare wire or green wire.
- The equipment grounding conductor must be large enough to handle the highest current that could flow in the circuit.
- Only connect modules with the same rated output current in series. If modules are connected in series, the total voltage is equal to the sum of the individual module voltages, this total voltage is very dangerous for human body.
- Only connect modules or series combinations of modules with the same voltage in parallel. If modules are connected in parallel, the total current is equal to the sum of individual module or series combination currents.
- **If an inverter is used to interconnect the PV system to a utility, it must disconnect automatically if the utility power goes off.** If the inverter is operating in a stand- alone hybrid system, it may continue to supply power to the load.
- Sometimes it is necessary to troubleshoot a PV system that is not working correctly. Safety should be the main concern ,both in planning before you go to the site and during the actual testing.

**Safety issues during testing and operation of PV systems:**

Before testing any PV system, you should become familiar with the electrical configuration. How many modules make up a source circuit? What are the system voltages? Currents? How many circuits are there? Do over current devices exist? Where? How can the system be disconnected? What safety equipment is available .

**When you get to the PV system site:**

- Remove jewelry.
- Walk around the PV system and record any apparent hazards in the system logbook or a notebook. Take photographs of the system and any hazards
- Locate the safety equipment ,fire extinguisher, etc .and check their condition.
- Check the actual system configuration against the electrical schematics.
- Locate and inspect all subsystems such as the inverter, and the load.
- Determine if, how, and where the system is grounded. Check to see if the ac and dc grounds are common.
- Locate and inspect all disconnect switches. Check any fuses. Determine if the switches are designed to interrupt both positive and negative conductors.
- Disconnect the source circuits and measure all open-circuit voltage to verify the proper operation of the disconnect switch.
- Measure the voltage from each conductor to ground, and from line to line.
- Keep the work area clear of obstacles, particularly the area behind you.
- Never disconnect a wire before measuring voltages.
- Keep your hands dry and/or wear gloves.
- Work with only one hand if possible.
- Have your buddy stationed near the disconnect switches.
- Once a wire is disconnected don't leave the end exposed--tape it or use a wire nut for temporary covering.
- Reconnect the wires from one source circuit



## **Annex 6: Provisional Instructions for Pest Control Management in Gaza Strip**

### **Introduction**

MDLF in order to update this annex has consulted ministry of Health as the key agency responsible on conducting the needed inspection arrangements and licensing on regularly basis on materials purchased by the municipalities or purchased directly by the MOH and distributed to municipalities for use under special arrangements and consideration of specific mitigation measures.

MOH follows strict regulation and do update the pest control permissible lists, doses on yearly basis taking into consideration following the Israeli regulations which might be counted more restrict than World Health Organization regulations.

As chemical control will continue to play a vital role in vector-borne disease control, particularly when rapid, effective control is essential, such as during disease epidemics, or seasonal vectors invasion.

Many municipalities in the West Bank and Gaza are responsible for providing the necessary services for protecting and controlling the public health from pests and other kinds of reptiles. The used pesticides must be certified by the Palestinian MOH.

The Municipality is to consider the following environmental and health instructions for procurement of goods, handling and storing of pest control material for those sub-projects aiming at purchasing pesticides, noting that these measures are based on the international practices accepted by the World Bank and Palestinian environmental policies and standard.

### **Instruction for Purchasing of Pest Control**

The procurement of any pesticide in a Bank-financed project is contingent on an assessment of the type, nature and degree of associated risks, taking into account the proposed use and intended users are accommodated to regulations, with respect to the classification of pesticides and their specific formulations, the Bank refers to the World Health Organization's *Pesticides and their Application for the Control of Vectors and Pests of Public Health Importance, sixth edition* (WHO, 2006) and Ministry of Health Pest Control List for the year 2016 where all pesticides must carry a valid license/certificate issued by the relevant authorities (MOH, Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)) stating that the pesticide is licensed for use for public health purposes considering that its shall be well sealed, packed, and stamped. if by an chance the purchased pesticide are not complying to OP 4.09 Pest Management guidelines, then the pesticide purchases will be declared ineligible expenditures and municipalities will need to pay for these out of their own budget.

### **The permissible list**

The MOH approved list of pesticides for the year 2016 (updated annually), considering the active ingredient, the formulation and the use, where Municipalities are to ensure pesticides must carry a valid license / certificate issued by the relevant authorities (MOH, MOA) stating that the pesticide is licensed for use for public health purposes considering that its shall be well sealed, packed, and stamped. Noting that this list complies and more restrict than WHO acceptable pesticide list

**Table 1: Insecticides approved by Ministry of Health 2016 (MOH, 2016)**

<b>Active Ingredient</b>	<b>Formulation</b>	<b>Use</b>
Cypermethrin 20 %	Emulsifiable concentrate (EC)	Control of flies and mosquitoes
Permethrin 20 % (Cis: Trans 25:75)	Emulsifiable concentrate (EC)	- Control of flies and mosquitoes. - It should be suitable to dilute in water for spraying and suitable for fogging application.
Cyfluthrin 50 gr / L	Emulsifiable concentrate	Control of cockroaches, bedbugs and flying insects
Deltamethrin 15-16 gr/L	Emulsifiable concentrate (EC) <i>or</i> Emulsion concentrate (EW)	Control of cockroaches, bedbugs and flying insects
Brodifacoum 0.005	- Ready to use bait - Blocks - Weight: 20-30 gr.	Control of rats and mice
Isopropylamine salt of Glyphosate (equivalent to 360 gr./L glyphosate)	Emulsifiable concentrate	Herbicide
Bacillus thuringiensis var israelensis 1200 ITU/mg	Aqueous suspension	control of mosquito larvae
Temephos 1 (mg/L)	granule, emulsifiable concentration	control of mosquito larvae

The following tables list the allowed WHO material to procure mosquito larvae controls and verified to the market and eligibility in the Palestinian market as per MOH. It worth mentioning that the WHO application procedure considers liquid formulations for indoor usage, granular formulation might be implemented; precautions recommended not to exceed the dosage.

**Table 2: WHOPEs-Recommended Compounds and Formulations for Control of Mosquito Larvae**

Insecticide <sup>1</sup>	Class group <sup>2</sup>	DOSAGE	
		General (G/HA)	Container breeding (mg/L)
Bacillus thuringiensis Israel ensis strain AM65-52, WG (3000 ITU/mg)	BL	125-750 <sup>3</sup>	1-5 <sup>3</sup>
Bacillus thuringiensis Israel ensis strain AM65-52, GR (200 ITU/mg)	BL	5,000-20,000	-
Temephos EC, GR	OP	56-112	1

<sup>1</sup>DT: tablet for direct application, GR: granule, EC: emulsifiable concentration, WG: water-dispersible granule, WP: wettable powder

<sup>2</sup>BL: Bacterial Larvicide, BU: Benzoylureas, JH: Juvenile Hormone Mimics, OP: Organophosphates, SP: Spinosyns

<sup>3</sup>Formulated product

Similarly for baits; Table 3 list the allowed insecticides used in toxic baits for fly control according to WHO, 2006 regulation and verified according availability and eligibility in the Palestinian market as per MOH considering target area is where adult flies congregate to feed, on the other hand the WHO application procedure where dry and liquid implemented. Most important precaution not to place the baits close neither to children nor to domestic animals.

**Table 3: Insecticides used in toxic baits for fly control (WHO, 2006)**

Insecticide	Chemical type	WHO hazard classification of a <sup>ia</sup>
Spinosad	Biopesticide	U

a<sup>i</sup>, active ingredient

a Class II, moderately hazardous; class III, slightly hazardous; NA, not available

In addition the following criteria apply to the selection and use of pesticides in any sub-project-financed under MDPIII for Gaza Strip municipalities:

- They must be in MOH and WHO list of recommended compounds.
- They must have negligible adverse human health effects.
- They must be shown to be effective against the target species.
- They must have minimal effect on non-target species and the natural environment. The methods, timing, and frequency of pesticide application are aimed to minimize damage to natural enemies.

Pesticides used in public health programs must be demonstrated to be safe for inhabitants and domestic animals in the treated areas, as well as for personnel applying them.

- v. Their use must take into account the need to prevent the development of resistance in pests.

For sub-project screening, pest control initial screening section was added to the Environmental Screening (Annex 1).

Furthermore, any pesticide financed under MDPIII must be manufactured, packaged, labeled, handled, stored, disposed of, and applied according to Palestinian standards.

In reference to the Local Council Law no.1 for year 1997/Article (15) municipalities in West Bank and Gaza Strip are responsible for protecting and controlling the public health within their villages and cities and conducting the needed arrangements to clean and kill insects, pests, and other reptiles. Those municipalities responsible for purchasing needed pesticides should follow special arrangements specified by the Palestinian Ministry of Health, these instructions are as following:

1. The contractor and pesticide supplier should include in the bidding documents a certification indicating that the offered material is licensed by the MOA / MOH as material accepted to be used with no effect on public health;
2. Certifications should be original and written in English or Arabic;
3. The material should include a data sheet clarifying the production date and expiry date clearly, which should not be less than two years from the date of purchasing the material by the municipality;
4. The materials should be inspected by a licensed laboratory (usually it is inspected by the laboratory at the MOH) and the cost of inspection should be covered by the provider;
5. Supply only pesticides of adequate quality, packaged and labeled as appropriate.
6. Pay special attention to formulations, presentation, packaging and labeling in order to reduce hazard to users, to the maximum extent possible consistent with the effective functioning of the pesticide in the particular circumstances in which it is to be used; and
7. Provide, with each package of pesticide, information and instructions in a form and language adequate to ensure safe and effective use.

### **Measures for Using and Storing of Pesticides**

Municipalities are used to use the pesticide during the summer semester starting in May until September on a daily basis and at specific time shortly before the sun set. Large municipalities with different residential areas are usually designated into sections for easy access and within the capacity of the municipality and availability of pest-control spraying machines.

The following is a set of mitigation measures that shall be considered before and during spraying process of the pesticides:

1. Specify and inform citizens in advance about the spraying time and nominate in advance the number of workers responsible for the spraying.
2. Supervision of the spraying process should continue during the whole designated spraying period which usually during summer semester.

3. Storage of pesticide should be in a well identified storage space with limited access to those other than municipal staff and inspection teams.
4. Disposal of used canisters or containers should follow the proper international procedures and applicable regulations.

In addition the municipality should comply with the instructions provided in the pesticide package and those instructions promoted by MOH.

## Annex 7: Environmental and Social Management Checklist

Municipality: .....					
Project Name:.....					
Date:.....					
#	Impact to check	Yes	No	Remarks	Safeguards / Mitigation measure/s carried on
1	Noise/alarm generation				
2	Dust spreading out				
3	Odor emission				
4	Traffic problems (hindering, detours, closure ...etc.)				
5	Solid Waste Services problems				
6	Sewerage Services problems				
7	Water Services problems				
8	Green cover negatively affected				
9	Pedestrians' safety endangered				
10	Electricity services problems				
11	Landscape / aesthetic element/s deteriorated				
12	Natural Resources negatively affected				
13	Biodiversity & Wildlife threatened				
14	Recreational sites negatively affected				
15	Heritage and archaeological sites negatively affected				
16	Agricultural activities negatively affected				
17	Industrial utilities negatively affected				
18	Workers safety and health considered				
19	Workers commitment to OHS (vests, gloves, HD wearing apparel ..... etc)				
20	Working machines suitability				
21	Additional Impact (Add it)				
<b>22. Comments:</b> ..... .....					

Municipality: .....
Project Name:.....
Date:.....
<b>23. Recommendations:</b>
.....
.....

**Environmental Specialist Signature**

**Date**

## **Annex 8: Environmental Legislation and Regulations**

### **Palestinian Environmental Law**

The Palestinian environmental legal and administrative framework has taken major strides towards protecting environmental resources and institutionalizing their sustainable management. The Environment Law of Palestine is comprehensive, covering the main issues relevant to environmental protection and law enforcement. Among the objectives of the law are:

- Protecting the environment from all sorts and types of pollution
- Protecting public health and social welfare
- Incorporating environmental resources protection in all social and economic development plans and promote sustainable development to protect the rights of future generations;
- Conserving ecologically sensitive areas, protecting biodiversity, and rehabilitating environmentally damaged areas;
- Setting inter-ministerial cooperation regulations and standards various environmental protection areas and jurisdictions;
- Promoting environmental information collection and publication, public awareness, education and training.

The law addresses various environmental issues including:

- Management and protection of various resources. Issues covered are related to land environment, air environment, water resources and aquatic environment, and natural, archeological, and historical heritage protection.
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and auditing, permitting of development projects, monitoring of environmental resources and their parameters.
- Penalties to be applied in case of violation of any article presented under the law.
- Other issues addressed by the legislation include emergency preparedness, public participation, research training and public education.

The Environment Law of Palestine of 1999 has stated in Chapter 1 (of section III), article 45, "The Ministry, in coordination with the competent agencies, shall set standards to determine which projects and fields shall be subject to the environmental impact assessment studies. It shall also prepare lists of these projects and set the rules and procedures of the environmental impact assessment".

Article 47 of the Environmental Law states that "The Ministry, in coordination with the competent agencies, shall determine the activities and projects that have to obtain an environmental approval before being licensed. This includes the projects that are allowed to be established in the restricted areas".

And for Pest Control, the Palestinian environmental law, pesticides and fertilizers is addressed as a hazardous waste and the Ministry of Environment role in coordination with specialized agencies for supplying these material

**Article (11)** The Ministry, in coordination with the specialized agencies, shall issue one or more lists of hazardous substances and wastes.



**Article (12)** No person shall be authorized to manufacture, store, distribute, use; treat, or dispose any hazardous substance or waste whether it was solid, liquid, or gas, unless such a process is in compliance with the regulations, instructions and norms specified by The Ministry, in coordination with the specialized agencies.

**Article (14)** The Ministry, in coordination with the specialized agencies shall designate the environmental conditions for the import, distribution, manufacturing, use, and store of pesticides, substances, and agri-chemical fertilizers, which may pose hazards to the environment.

**Article (15)** The Ministry, in coordination with specialized agencies, shall set instructions and standards specified for agri-chemicals, that are allowed to be imported, manufactured and distributed in Palestine, and shall ensure observance of it.

### **Palestinian Environmental Assessment Policy**

The Palestinian Ministerial Council approves the Palestinian Environmental Assessment Policy, through resolution No: 27-23/4/2000. This Policy shall be interpreted and implemented to support the sustainable economic and social development of the Palestinian people through assisting in meeting the following goals:

1. Ensuring an adequate standard of life in all its aspects, and not negatively affecting the basic needs, and the social, cultural and historical values of people as a result of development activities.
2. Preserving the capacity of the natural environment to clean and sustain itself.
3. Conserving biodiversity, landscapes and the sustainable use of natural resources.
4. Avoiding irreversible environmental damage, and minimizing reversible environmental damage, from development activities.

There are two types of Environmental Assessment (EA) reports that represent sequential stages in the project life cycle and the EA review process: 1) an Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE), and 2) an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The Ministry shall provide guidance on the content and preparation of these reports. The Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE) is for projects where significant environmental impacts are uncertain, or where compliance with environmental regulations must be ensured; whereas An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for projects, which are likely to have significant environmental impacts. An EIA may be carried out as a result of an IEE.

Based on the Application for Environmental Approval, screening criteria are used to determine whether an Initial Environmental Evaluation or an Environmental Impact Assessment (or none of them) is required for a project. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) shall be conducted for the following types of major development projects:

1. Power plants (including gas turbines, substations and super tension lines)
2. Quarries and mines
3. Wastewater treatment plants including main sewers
4. Cement plants
5. Solid waste disposal sites
6. Hazardous waste disposal sites
7. Plants producing, storing or using hazardous substances

8. Airports and landing strips
9. Seaports, jetties and harbors
10. Refineries
11. Industrial estates
12. Major dams and reservoirs
13. Major roads
14. Steel mills

For project types not listed above, a determination of whether or not an IEE or an EIA must be conducted will be based on screening criteria. Extensions to existing projects of the types listed above shall be subjected for the need for IEE or EIA studies.

The project proponent must first obtain initial approval from the appropriate Ministry or Local Planning Committee. The proponent then submits an Application for Environmental Approval to the Ministry. The Ministry will notify the appropriate permitting authorities that an Application for Environmental Approval has been received and that an EIA is required.

For projects not above, the proponent submits the Application for Environmental Approval to the appropriate permitting authorities as part of his overall application package for initial approval. These authorities then refer the project to the Ministry. The Ministry may ask the proponent for further information to ensure the Application is sufficient for consideration under the EA Policy. In consultation with these authorities and others through the EA Committee as required, the Ministry then applies the screening guidelines and determines whether an IEE Report or an EIA Report is required. If an IEE Report or EIA Report is not required, the Ministry will determine, in coordination with the relevant permitting authorities or the EA Committee as required, whether or not Environmental Approval will be granted and, if so, under what conditions.

Once the Ministry considers that an Application for Environmental Approval is complete, it has a maximum of 14 business days to determine the need for an IEE or an EIA Report, or to determine whether Environmental Approval will be granted based on the Application alone. If this deadline is not met, the proponent has the right to submit a written complaint to the Minister, who must respond in writing within a week from receipt of the complaint.

The Screening process will be based on requirements of relevant land use plans, and on whether the project is likely to:

1. Use a natural resource in a way that pre-empts other uses of that resource,
2. Displace people or communities,
3. Be located in or near environmentally sensitive areas such as natural reserves, wetlands, or registered archeological and cultural sites,
4. Generate unacceptable levels of environmental impact,
5. Create a state of public concern, or
6. Require further, related development activities that may cause significant environmental impacts.

Without limiting its content, an Environmental Approval may specify:

- Required measures to mitigate adverse environmental impacts or capture potential environmental benefits, including a compliance schedule,

- Measures that the proponent must implement in order to comply with relevant standards and requirements; and
- Monitoring and reporting duties of the proponent.

For existing projects and developments, Environmental Auditing (EAU) may be required. Its aim is to mitigate negative environmental impacts through evaluating their environmental management and performance. An environmental audit is prepared by the owner or operator of the development activity, and focuses on mitigation measures for existing environmental impacts to comply with relevant environmental standards and regulations. Decisions resulting from an Environmental Audit Report can include:

- a) Suspension of the permit for the development activity by the permitting authority until specified measures are implemented;
- ii) Agreement on conditions that will be applied to the development activity, including a plan of implementation; or
- iii) Exemption of the development activity from further compliance with the EA Policy.

## **Annex 9: Summary of Public Consultations**

MDLF has conducted public consultation workshop aimed to present the ESMF draft for West Bank municipalities, and getting their input and feedback on the environmental and social sound management of the MDPIII.

West Bank consultation session was conducted on January 18<sup>th</sup>, 2017, with the presence of 25 attendee representing municipal engineers and mayors, local community representatives, universities, ministries (attendees list is attached).

General overview of MDPII was given by the Technical Department manager, and following to that MDLF environmental and social specialists lead the session introducing the ESMF as document, its components, providing overview of each main section, identifying legal framework which MDPIII environment and social considerations is built from (national and world bank), implementation responsibilities, sub-project application process, environmental and social screening, environmental assessment, design, ESMP preparation, bidding documents, sound environmental and social construction supervision, monitoring and auditing, environmental notes, penalties, further to complaints mechanisms. In addition to that reporting, training, environmental and social auditing was also been overviewed.

The discussion was open during the presentation in order to ensure information was correctly sent, and to get feedback for each point.

The major discussion point was raised over triggering OP 4.12 where MDLF presented two options of (not triggering) and (triggering) the policy to attendees and the feedback was municipalities already have their Masterplans approved, in case of land needed, the municipalities rely on municipal owned lands or do buy land following to the ministry of local government procedures which is stated in “willing selling willing buying” procedure, furthermore, regarding voluntary land donation, the citizens whom willing to donate solely offers lands and the municipalities follow procedures.

And notified MDLF that the municipalities do compensate their citizens at certain incidents, and don’t impose any solution on their citizens as they can’t and not willing, furthermore, municipalities stated that manipulate masterplan will cause huge impact on municipalities.

MDLF stated that this is still under negotiation with the donors and municipalities will be notified later with the final procedures.

Regarding willing selling procedures they added that the committee also has member from Land Authority.

Regarding ESMP’s municipalities stated that they don’t have the capacity and time for preparations, though sectorial ESMP’s is preferable.

Municipalities welcomed that the cost implication is clearly stated in the BOQ and the Bidding documents,

Regarding environmental penalties notification they’ve agreed upon time to halt works to less than 24 hours.

Regarding threshold and time of deduction they’ve good impression of changes.

MDPIII ESMF

76



صندوق تطوير وإقراض البلديات  
Municipal Development & Lending Fund



صندوق تطوير وإقراض البلديات  
Municipal Development and Lending Fund

ورشة المشورة العامة لآطار الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية

الأربعاء 2017/1/18

الرقم	الاسم	المؤسسة	رقم الهاتف	البريد الإلكتروني
1	مكي كمال عورت	بلدية حوارة	0598-246288	eng-oda@hcmad.gov.ps
2	سوزنا عفتاي	بلدية جبلة	0598-910254	Habla.mun.c@hcmad.gov.ps
3	ريم حاصبة	بلدية الأنبار - النوى	0592-950985	eng@kafriyat.ps
4	محمد زبيح	بلدية بدعيت شمس	0599-385932	eng.mohammed.kabab@hcmad.gov.ps
5	أحمد شحات	بلدية كوكب	059281177	engshahat@live.com
6	د. جلال بصل	محافظة صيدا	0555087896	fia@brigitte.edu
7	د. محمد م. م. م.	محافظة الخليل	0599261644	Safi.1928@yaho.com
8	د. محمد (أحمد)	بلدية الخليل	0594228032	mah-a-qasbi@hcmad.gov.ps
9	محمد عيسى العيس	بلدية كفر الزيات	0599908270	
10	أحمد عيسى	بلدية كفر الزيات	0595991130	kufriyamin@hcmad.gov.ps
11	أحمد عيسى	بلدية كفر الزيات	0599901310	gad@saiba@hcmad.gov.ps
12	محمد عيسى	بلدية كفر الزيات	0599/437919	mohammad@yaho.com
13	عاطف بريك	بلدية بيتونيا	0595603053	eng.ettahfal@hcmad.gov.ps
14				

main Office: Al-Azhar Bldg, Mecca Street, Al-Ram/ RD Al-Brah, Palestine T. +972 2 242 6618 F. +972 2 2426617  
za Branch Office: Al-Zarqa, Salah Al Din St. Behind MaP/191-Niddle Directorate Gara Strip | Palestine T. +972 8 2550992-2550998 E. +972 8 255 8998  
Email: info@mdlff.com.ps

Figure 2: Attendance Sheet in Consultation Session

## **Annex 10: MDPII Project Summary**

As MDPIII is built on and continuation of MDPII, the following provides summary of MDPII sub-projects, categorization between sectors in addition to summarizing the safeguard lessons learned which already reflected to the ESMF update.

MDPII aimed to improve municipal management practices and services for better accountability.

### **The MDP has four windows:**

Window 1: Provides municipalities with performance based grants for municipal service delivery, using the newly created Grant Allocation Mechanism. Municipalities decide on how to use the funds based on their Strategic Development and Investment Plans (SDIP) and consultation with citizens.

Window 2: Promotes learning and innovation to facilitate municipal development, including implementation of national policy directives. The MDP supports the PNA in its goal to encourage amalgamation of local governments to achieve better efficiencies and economies of scale. It also establishes pilot programs to improve revenue collection, responsiveness, and community involvement.

Window 3: Helps municipalities to improve their performance rankings and is designed to complement the Grants Allocation Mechanism. It provides technical assistance to improve financial management, planning capacities and technical capabilities, particularly in operations and maintenance.

Window 4: Provides funding for program management, client and citizen satisfaction assessments, technical assistance for municipalities, and outreach programs to make sure citizens and municipal leaders have a full understanding of the Grant Allocation Mechanism and the MDP development objectives. It helps citizens to understand where their municipality is ranked, and encourages leaders to meet higher performance levels.

The MDPII financed investments or activities that are within the legal mandate of municipalities as per the Local Authorities Law of 1997 or revision thereof. The major sectors that fall under the municipal mandate are: solid waste management, roads, water, energy, public facilities. And the following provides summary of sort of the distribution of subprojects under each category, in addition to summarizing the environmental and social screening outputs.

### **Lessons Learned**

Sound environmental and social management was recorded during construction stage, noting that screening and ESMP preparation was fully managed by MDLF. However, at certain incidents the Municipality engineers in general showed lack of proper capabilities in preparing the ESMP, though sectorial ESMP's were reintroduced in MDPIII. Furthermore, the environmental penalties showed good impact when applied on ground, however presence of daily supervision from municipality side affected its implementation, MDPIII provide amendment to simplify the process. These lessons are reflected in the ESMF, further to be reflected in the Operational Manual and the LTC terms of reference.

- Under MDPII Cycle II, 159 projects distributed over roads, public facilities, water/wastewater, electricity, solid waste and supplies projects. The following table shows number of projects per each sector in West Bank.

Item no.	Sector	No. of projects	%
1	Roads	123	80.48%
2	Public Facilities	13	9.25%
3	Water	4	2.19%
4	Wastewater	2	1.66%
5	Solid Waste	3	0.68%
6	Electricity	5	2.21%
7	Others	9	3.53%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>100%</b>

“Others” includes supply of equipment, supply of elevator, and supply of core switches

Environmental and social screening of these projects result in 129 sub-project of category B where minor environmental impact with low to high risk is expected and ESMP for each sub-project has been prepared by the municipality under MDLF support. On the other hand, 18 sub-project fall under category C. In the social screening, none of the projects triggered the involuntary resettlement, and the PCR policies.

In Gaza Strip:

The following table shows the categories :

Sector	Sum of Budget - Euro	No, of projects
Others	261,908	13
Public Facilities	3,427,872	21
Roads	11,758,506	69
Roads/Lighting	163,876	7
Solid Waste	2,557,410	55
Waste Water	1,129,346	15
Water	927,771	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,226,689</b>	<b>202</b>

In some cases, some sub-projects under the supplies component don't fall under any sector as: supply of tires (sometimes), supply of stationary and computers, and supply of materials for the municipality workshop.

Environmental screening showed that 95 sub-project falls under Category B of environmental assessment, and 107 falls under category C. In the social screening, none of the projects triggered the involuntary resettlement, or the PCR OPs.

Regarding pest control material supply in Gaza Strip, under MDPII cycle 2, there was four project in Jabalia, Bai Lahia, Khanyounis, and Alqarara, where in all of the four projects procedures stated in “Provisional Instructions for Pest Control Management in Gaza Strip” was applied and aimed to combat rodents and insects in order to maintain public health.



Under MDPII CY I, the following table depicts the number of projects per each sector in West Bank:

Item no.	Sector	No. of projects	%
1	Roads	97	70.08%
2	Public Facilities	21	13.53%
3	Water	8	6.66%
4	Wastewater	3	2.67%
5	Solid Waste	5	1.30%
6	Electricity	4	1.29%
7	Goods	4	4.48%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>142</b>	<b>100%</b>

The environmental screening for MDPII cycle 1 sub-projects resulted in 129 sub-project falls under Category B, and 8 under category C. In the social screening, none of the projects triggered the involuntary resettlement, and the PCR policies.

#### In Gaza Strip

188 sub-projects were screened to 86 sub-project falls under Category B of environmental assessment, and 102 sub-project falls under Category C. In the social screening, none of the projects triggered the involuntary resettlement, and the PCR policies.

Regarding pest control supply sub-projects in Gaza Strip, under MDPII cycle 1, there was four project in beit Lahia, Jabalia, AlZawaida, and Khanyounis where in all of the four projects procedures stated in “Provisional Instructions for Pest Control Management in Gaza Strip” was applied and aimed to combat rodents and insects in order to maintain public health.

#### Window 5

Window 5 of the Second Municipal Development Project (MDP-2) financed the costs associated with the scaling-up of project activities to support the emergency response efforts in Gaza following the damages and service interruptions incurred during the conflict in Gaza in July-August 2014. The scale-up have provided funding for investment grants to Gaza municipalities to assist in restoring critical municipal service provision in Gaza. The type of financed subprojects would be identical to those eligible under the original grant. allocation per sector is depicted in the following table.

Sector	Sum of Allocation Euro
Others	670,672
Public facilities	3,607,250

Roads	6,605,826
Solid Waste	3,283,950
wastewater	541,889
Water	1,028,457
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,738,044</b>

In some cases, some sub-projects under supplies components doesn't fall under any sector as: supply of tires (sometimes), supply of stationary and computers, and supply of materials for municipality workshop

The environmental screening showed that 89 subprojects fall under Category B of environmental assessment, 197 sub-projects fall under category C, In the social screening, none of the projects triggered the involuntary resettlement, and PCR policies. Pest control material was only purchased by Beit Lahia Municipality, where procedures stated in "Provisional Instructions for Pest Control Management in Gaza Strip" was applied and aimed to combat rodents and insects in order to maintain public health.