State of Palestine دولة فلسطين
وزارة الحكـم المحلـي
Ministry of Local Government

مشروع المدن المتكاملة والتنمية الحضرية
Integrated Cities and Urban Development (ICUD) Project

WORLD BANK GROUP

صندوق تطوير وإقراض الهيئات المحلية
Municipal Development & Lending Fund

Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment for five Targeted Urban Areas in West Bank & Gaza

ANNEXES

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EMCC المركز الإستشاري في الإدارة والهندسة Engineering & Management Consulting Center

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Climate change

Table I - 1: 'Highly vulnerable' issues and adaptation actions

Theme/ sector	Region	Highly vulnerable issue	Adaptation action
Agriculture	West Bank	Irrigated vegetables	**Enhance sustainable community-level irrigation schemes and infrastructure**
		Production of olives, grapes, stone fruits, rain-fed vegetables and field crops	**Climate-smart agriculture**
		Irrigation water	**Improve water-use efficiency and using alternatives water resources**
		Grazing area and soil erosion	**Land-use planning and management - greening, afforestation, and rangeland development**
		Production of olives, grapes, stone fruits, rain-fed vegetables, field crops and livestock	Agricultural disaster risk reduction and management (DRR/M)
		Livestock production	Increase the availability of animal feed (including plant and organic residues) at an affordable price
			Improve livestock-production pens
	Gaza Strip	Citrus, Olive production, Vegetable production, Employment	**Climate-smart agriculture: Management of crop production systems including soil and water resources for better environmental sustainability along with improved economic profitability for farmers**
		Irrigation water	**Improve water-use efficiency and using alternatives water resources**
		Cost of agricultural production	**Establishment of farmers' support (subsidies, awareness training programs)**
			Agricultural disaster risk reduction and management (DRR/M)
		Livestock production	Improve livestock-production pens
Coastal and Marine	Gaza Strip	Coastal agriculture	Rain-water harvesting
		Condition of beaches	Construction of detached breakwaters
		Coastal agriculture	Introduction of new saline-tolerant crops
		Fishing/fisheries	Enlargement of the fishing area and improve fishing equipment
		Condition of beaches	Provision of beach nourishment, reclamation and beach drift rehabilitation
			Provision of laboratories and equipment for data collection and analysis
		Fish catch	Fish packaging/preservation industry
Energy	West Bank	Domestic/local energy production	Generation of solar electricity for medium-large scale commercial and industrial application
		Energy imports	Use of renewable energy such as solar to reduce imported energy.
		Domestic/local energy production	Implement energy efficiency measures to reduce consumption, mainly for commercial and industrial application
		Energy imports	Implement energy efficiency measures to reduce consumption and hence imported energy
		Condition of infrastructure	Electricity grid upgrading
			Building fossil-fuel storage facilities
	Gaza Strip	Total energy imports	Additional supply of energy from neighbouring countries
			Use of renewable energy, such as solar, to reduce imported energy.
		Total domestic energy production	Enhancing the equipment and efficiency of the Gaza Power Plant (GPP)
			Implement energy efficiency measures to reduce consumption and hence imported energy
		Condition of infrastructure	Electricity grid upgrading
Food	West	Domestic food prices	**Enhancing agricultural value chain and improving**

Theme/ sector	Region	Highly vulnerable issue	Adaptation action
	Bank		**infrastructure for livestock-production**
			Greenhouse management
			Construction of large-scale cold storage
		Imported food prices	Construct large-scale steel silos for grain to enable import and storage during periods when prices on the international markets are low
	Gaza Strip	Domestic food prices	**Enhancing agricultural value chain and improving infrastructure for livestock-production**
			Greenhouse management
			Construction large-scale cold storage
		Imported food prices	Construct large-scale steel silos for grain to enable import and storage during periods when prices on the international markets are low
Gender	West Bank	Major diseases related to water, sanitation, and food	Increasing the awareness of people, particularly women, in water-poor areas of measures they can take to help prevent major diseases related to water, sanitation, and food
	Gaza Strip	Major diseases related to water and sanitation	Increasing the awareness of people, particularly women, in water-poor areas of measures they can take to help prevent major diseases related to water, sanitation, and food
		Employment and gender	Supporting improvements in efficient use of water in women's private small-scale agricultural projects
		Food security and gender	Encouraging women to use their house gardens to produce food
Health	West Bank	Major diseases related to water, sanitation, and food	Development of water, food and sanitation monitoring and safety systems using high technology
			Training health professionals and increasing the awareness of people, particularly women, in water-poor areas about measures they can take to help prevent major diseases related to water, sanitation, and food
	Gaza Strip	Major diseases related to water, sanitation, and food	Training health professionals and increasing the awareness of people, particularly women, in water-poor areas about measures they can take to help prevent major diseases related to water, sanitation, and food
			Development of water, food and sanitation monitoring and safety systems using high technology
Industry	West Bank	Energy supply	Providing reliable electricity supply
		Value of raw materials imported	Replace imported raw materials with local materials whenever possible
		Infrastructure	Improve water supply through wastewater collection and treatment systems
		Energy demand	Reducing energy consumption through introduction of modern production technologies
		Energy supply	Building fossil-fuel storage facilities
	Gaza Strip	Value of raw materials exported	Improve handling, fumigation, packaging, and storage techniques for raw materials intended for export
		Employment	Capacity building to enable industries to adapt to climate change
		Value of industrial products exported	Rehabilitation of industrial facilities
			Provision of suitable storage facilities for industrial products intended for export
		Energy demand	Conducting energy audits in order to increase industries' use of energy efficiency measures
			Rehabilitation and maintenance of industrial equipment
		Energy supply	Providing reliable electricity supply
Terrestrial ecosystems	West Bank	Habitat connectivity	National network of protected areas, including 50 protected areas and 51 biodiversity hotspots
	Gaza Strip	Habitat connectivity in Wadi Gaza	National network of protected areas, including Wadi Gaza and 3 biodiversity hotspots

Theme/ sector	Region	Highly vulnerable issue	Adaptation action
Tourism	West Bank	Condition of cultural heritage	Identify, design and implement flood management schemes for cultural heritage sites, where appropriate
			Identify, design and implement flood management schemes for eco-tourist attractions, where appropriate
Urban and infrastructure	West Bank	Urbanization	Promoting green buildings
			Rehabilitation of resilient road infrastructure
			Support for dangerous cliffs through retaining walls and trenches.
	Gaza Strip	Building conditions	Promoting green buildings
		Urbanization	Rehabilitation of resilient road infrastructure
Waste and wastewater	West Bank	Waste management	Improving waste collection system
			Improve management of leachate from landfill sites
			Reduce, re-use, recycle
	Gaza Strip	Waste management	Improving waste collection system
			Improve management of leachate from landfill sites
			Reduce, re-use, recycle
Water	West Bank	Condition of infrastructure	**Rehabilitate water sources: wells, canals and springs**
			Control of leakage from distribution systems
		Groundwater supply	**Allocate transboundary water resources equitably and reasonably between Israel and the Palestine**
			Enhance the use of additional and alternative water resources for non-domestic purposes
		Flood management	Develop and improve storm-water systems and drainage infrastructure
	Gaza Strip	Groundwater supply	**Increase share of imported water**
			Enhance the use of alternative water resources for non-domestic purposes
		Groundwater quality and supply	**Build a large desalination plant for Gaza**
		Flood management	Develop and improve storm-water systems and drainage infrastructure

Source: Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC),United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 2016

Water and wastewater streams

Figures below show the surface catchment areas and streams (water and wastewater) within the five targeted urban areas.

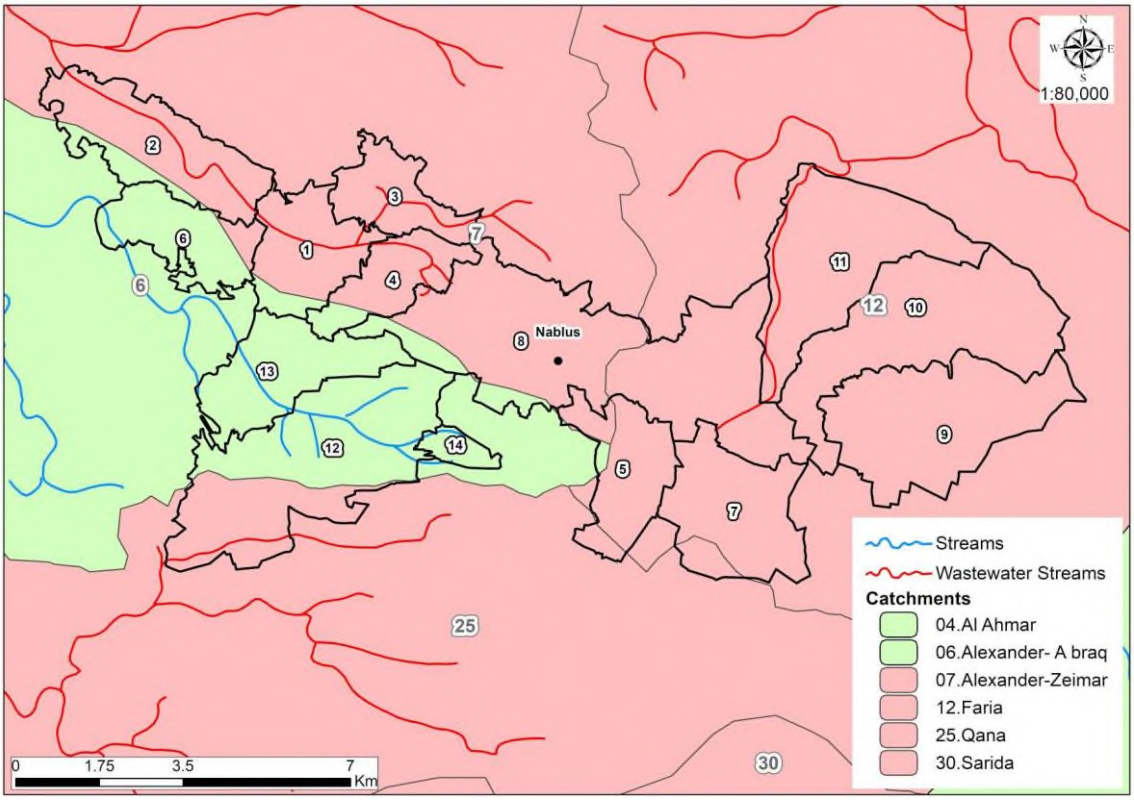


Figure I - 1: Surface catchment areas and streams in Nablus Urban Area

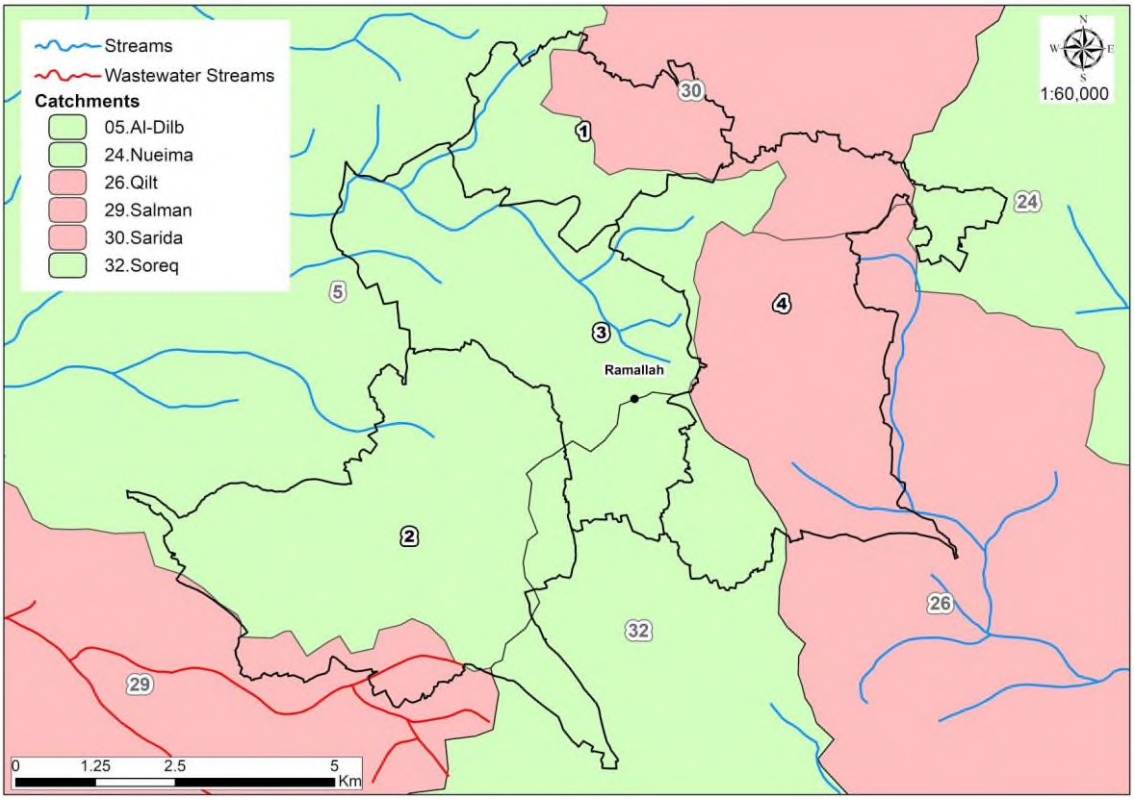


Figure I - 2: Surface catchment areas and streams in Ramallah and Ali-Bireh Urban Area

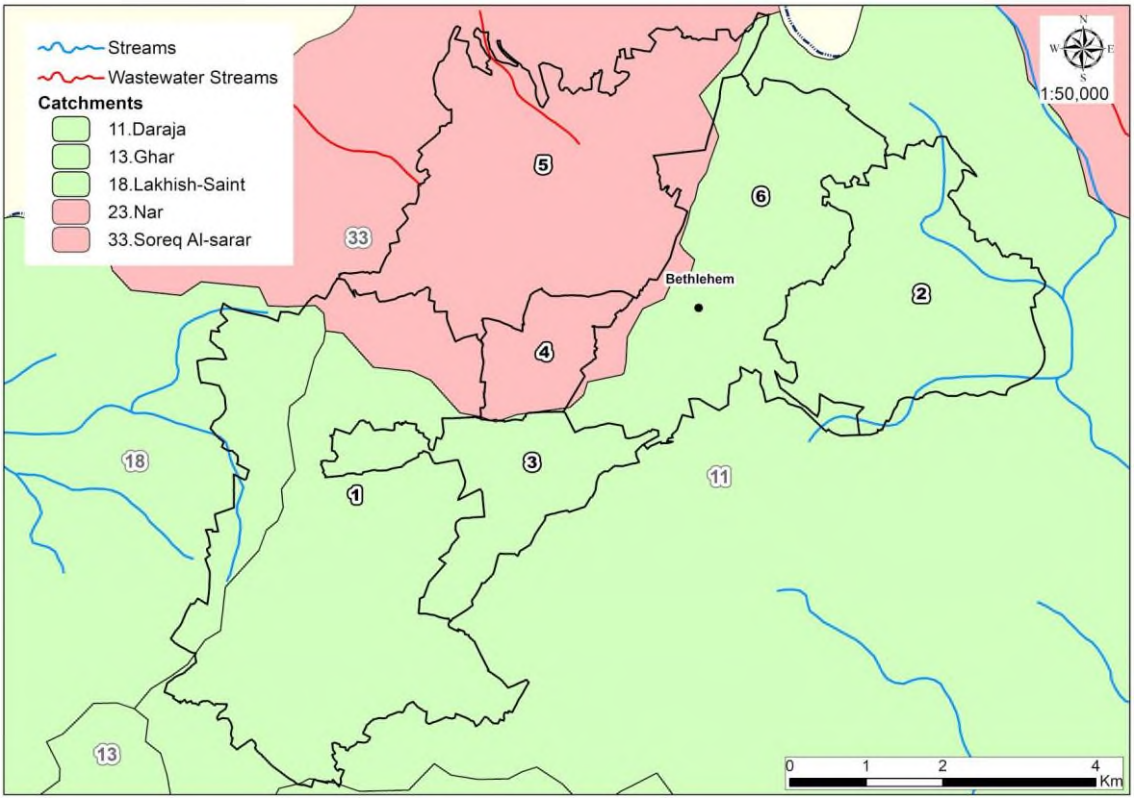


Figure I - 3: Surface catchment areas and streams in Bethlehem Urban Area

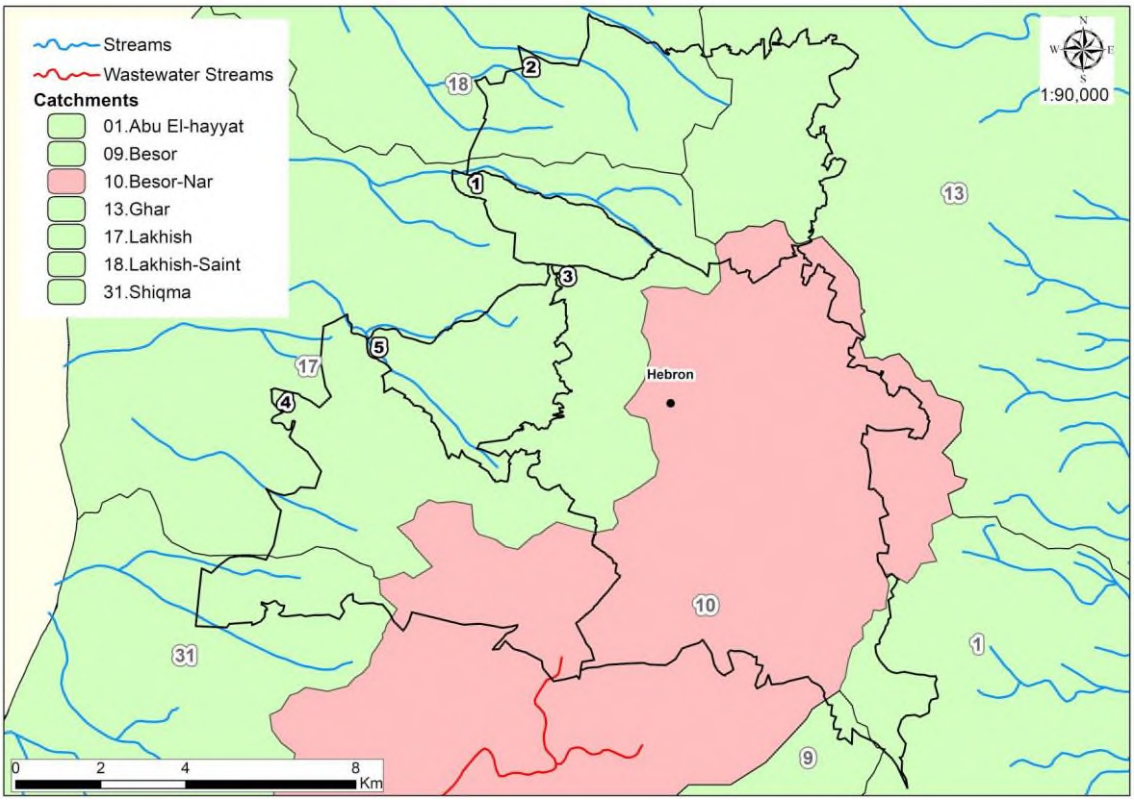


Figure I - 4: Surface catchment areas and streams in Hebron Urban Area



Figure I - 5: Surface catchment areas and streams in Gaza Urban Area

Sources:
MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/
Palestinian Water Authority, 2013, STATUS REPORT OF WATER RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED STATE OF PALESTINE-2012
House of Water & Environment, 2012 Understanding and Analyzing the Current Israeli, Wastewater Practices for Transboundary, Wastewater Management from Palestinian, https://ecopeaceme.org/uploads/Transboundary_Final_Report_HWE_April_2012.pdf

Water/Wastewater data

Table I - 2: Localities within five targeted urbad areas that purchased water from Mekorot, 2015

Locality	Urban Area	Purposed water from Israeli National Network Co. (Mekorot)
Deir Sharaf	Nablus	No
Zawata	Nablus	No
Qusin	Nablus	YES
Beit Iba	Nablus	YES
Beit Wazan	Nablus	No
A'zmut	Nablus	YES
Nablus	Nablus	YES
Deir al Hatab	Nablus	YES
Sarra	Nablus	No
Salim	Nablus	YES
'Iraq Burin	Nablus	No
Tell	Nablus	No
Rujeib	Nablus	YES
Kafr Qallil	Nablus	No
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	Nablus	No
A'skar Camp (al Qadeem) & A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)	Nablus	YES
Balata Camp	Nablus	No
Surda - Abu Qash	Ramallah & Al Bireh	YES
Al Bireh	Ramallah & Al Bireh	No
Ramallah	Ramallah & Al Bireh	No
Beituniya	Ramallah & Al Bireh	YES
Al Ama'ri Camp	Ramallah & Al Bireh	YES
Qaddura Camp	Ramallah & Al Bireh	No
Beit Jala	Bethlehem	YES
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	Bethlehem	YES
Beit Sahur	Bethlehem	No
Ad Doha	Bethlehem	No
Al Khadr	Bethlehem	No
Artas	Bethlehem	No
A'yda Camp	Bethlehem	YES
Al A'za Camp	Bethlehem	No
Ad Duheisha Camp	Bethlehem	No
Halhul	Hebron	YES
Beit Kahil	Hebron	No
Taffuh	Hebron	No
Hebron (Al Khalil)	Hebron	No
Dura	Hebron	YES
Gaza	Gaza	No
Ash Shati' Camp	Gaza	No

Source: OCHA, https://www.ochaopt.org/page/2015-interactive-community-level-infographics-humanitarian-vulnerability-wash

Table I - 3: Availability of water network and wastewater network, 2015

Locality Name	Availability of water network	Availability of Wastewater network
Nablus Urban Area		
Deir Sharaf	Available	Available
Zawata	Available	Available
Qusin	Available	Not Available
Beit Iba	Available	Available
Beit Wazan	Available	Not Available
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	Available	Available
'Azmut	Available	Available
Nablus	Available	Available

Locality Name	Availability of water network	Availability of Wastewater network
'Askar Camp	Available	Available
Deir al Hatab	Available	Not Available
Sarra	Available	Available
Salim	Available	Available
Balata Camp	Available	Available
Iraq Burin	Not Available *	Not Available
Tell	Available	Not Available
Rujeib	Available	Available
Kafr Qallil	Available	Available
Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area		
Surda - Abu Qash	Available	Not Available
Al Bireh	Available	Available
Ramallah	Available	Available
Beituniya	Available	Not Available
Al Am'ari Camp	Available	Available
Qaddura Camp	Available	Available
Bethlehem Urban Area		
'Ayda Camp	Available	Available
Al 'Aza Camp	Available	Available
Beit Jala	Available	Available
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	Available	Available
Beit Sahur	Available	Available
Ad Doha	Available	Available
Al Khadr	Available	Available
Ad Duheisha Camp	Available	Available
Artas	Available	Not Available
Hebron Urban Area		
Halhul	Available	Not Available
Beit Kahil	Available	Not Available
Taffuh	Available	Not Available
Hebron (Al Khalil)	Available	Partially available **
Dura	Available	Not Available
Gaza Urban Area		
Ash Shati' Camp	Available	Available
Gaza	Available ***	Available

(*) In 2020 Iraq Burin locality is served by a water network.

(**) The wastewater network is covering only 60% of the Hebron city

(***) In Gaza city the water network covers 65% of the total area

Sources:

PCBS, 2015, Distribution of Localities in Nablus Governorate by Availability of Infrastructure Services, 2015, http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/LOC%20E16A%202015.htm

PCBS, 2015, Distribution of Localities in Ramallah and Al Bireh Governorate by Availability of Infrastructure Services, 2015, http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/LOC%20E8A%202015.htm

PCBS, 2015, Distribution of Localities in Bethlehem Governorate by Availability of Infrastructure Services, 2015, http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/LOC%20E4A%202015.htm

PCBS, 2015, Distribution of Localities in Hebron Governorate by Availability of Infrastructure Services, 2015, http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/LOC%20E2A%202015.htm

PCBS, 2015, Distribution of Localities in Gaza Governorate by Availability of Infrastructure Services, 2015, http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/LOC%20E14A%202015.htm

Table I - 4: Percentage Distribution of Households in Palestine by Governorate relevant to the projerct and Water Public Networks Disrupted, 2018

Region / Governorate	Water Public Networks Disrupted						
	The service is continuously provided	Disrupted once a month	Disrupted once a week	Service disrupted more than once a week	Service disrupted on daily basis	Network not operating	Other
Palestine	**35.0**	**4.6**	**5.5**	**33.1**	**19.0**	**0.4**	**2.4**
West Bank	**51.4**	**6.3**	**7.0**	**29.2**	**1.9**	**0.5**	**3.7**

Region / Governorate	Water Public Networks Disrupted						
	The service is continuously provided	Disrupted once a month	Disrupted once a week	Service disrupted more than once a week	Service disrupted on daily basis	Network not operating	Other
Nablus	61.0	8.7	10.8	18.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ramallah & Al Bireh	51.1	7.6	7.6	32.7	0.8	0.0	0.2
Bethlehem	39.5	12.3	7.1	21.5	0.0	0.0	19.6
Hebron	13.3	4.7	9.2	57.4	3.7	2.2	9.5
Gaza Strip	**5.5**	**1.2**	**3.1**	**40.1**	**50.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Gaza	3.1	1.1	3.0	44.3	48.5	0.0	0.0

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019. Socio-Economic Conditions Survey, 2018 - Main Findings. Ramallah - Palestine.

Table I - 5: Percentage Distribution of Households in Palestine by Governorate relevant to the projerct and Coping Method with Water Public Networks Disrupted, 2018

Region/ Governorate	Coping Method with Water Public Networks Disrupted							Total
	Purchased water in tanks	Purchased Bottled water	transport from public tab water	Water transport from a spring/Irrigation well	Collected rain water	Stored water from public network	Other*	
Palestine	**29.1**	**3.3**	**1.2**	**2.7**	**6.8**	**54.2**	**2.7**	**100**
West Bank	**48.4**	**5.5**	**0.1**	**3.6**	**14.0**	**25.0**	**3.4**	**100**
Nablus	32.9	4.0	0.0	2.1	14.1	36.6	10.3	100
Ramallah & Al Bireh	13.5	11.4	0.0	3.1	17.4	53.3	1.3	100
Bethlehem	57.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	9.3	28.8	1.9	100
Hebron	66.3	0.5	0.0	6.5	10.8	13.7	2.2	100
Gaza Strip	**11.1**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**81.5**	**2.0**	**100**
Gaza	13.9	1.2	2.1	3.0	0.1	78.5	1.2	100

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019, Socio-Economic Conditions Survey, 2018 - Main Findings. Ramallah - Palestine.

Table I - 6: Percentage Distribution of Households in Palestine by Household Evaluation of Water Quality from Public Water Network and Region, 2015

Region	Household Evaluation of Water Quality			
	Good	Fairly Good	Bad	Total
Palestine	**61.1**	**25.8**	**1,.1**	**100**
West Bank	**78.2**	**18.3**	**3.5**	**100**
North of West Bank	74.0	20.9	5.1	100
Middle of West Bank	78.9	18.1	3.0	100
South of West Bank	83.0	15.2	1.8	100
Gaza Strip	**28.2**	**40.2**	**31.6**	**100**

Note:

(1) North of West Bank refers to: Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, Qalqilya, and Nablus Governorate.

(2) Middle of West Bank refers to: Ramallah, Salfit, Jerusalem, and Jericho Governorate.

(3) South of West Bank refers to: Hebron and Bethlehem Governorates.

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2015. Household Environmental Survey - 2015: Main Findings . Ramallah - Palestine.

Table I - 7: Problems related to water supply within the Localities in five (5) targeted urban areas (2015)

Urban Area / Locaoties	Problems related to water supply				The average number of days are subscribers provided with water weekly in summer	The average number of days are subscribers provided with water weekly in winter
	Water cut	Not serviced areas	Old Network	Polluted water		
Nablus Urban area						
Deir Sharaf			X		7	7
Zawata	X	X	X	X	1	2
Qusin		X			7	7
Beit Iba	X	X			3	5
Beit Wazan	X	X	X	X	7	7
A'zmut	X	X	X		4	7
Nablus	X	X	X		5	5
Deir al Hatab	X		X	X	2	7
Sarra		X			7	7
Salim	X		X	X	1	3
'Iraq Burin	X				0	0
Tell	X				2	7
Rujeib					7	7
Kafr Qallil		X			3	3
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	X		X		5	5
A'skar Camp (al Qadeem)	X	X	X		1	3
A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)						
Balata Camp	X		X	X	1	3
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban area						
Surda -Abu Qash	X		X	X	0	0
Al Bireh	X	X			3	7
Ramallah	X	X	X		2	2
Beituniya		X	X		6	7
Al Ama'ri Camp	X	X	X		5	5
Qaddura Camp	X	X			3	3
Bethlehem Urban area						
Beit Jala		X	X		7	7
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)		X	X		7	7
Beit Sahur	X	X	X		6	6
Ad Doha	X	X			3	7
Al Khadr	X	X	X		0,2	2
Artas			X		5	7
A'yda Camp	X	X	X		2	7
Al A'za Camp	X	X	X		4	7
Ad Duheisha Camp	X		X		1	3
Hebron Urban area						
Halhul	X		X	X	1	4
Beit Kahil	X				3	7
Taffuh*						
Hebron (Al Khalil)	X			X	0	0
Dura	X		X	X	0	2
Gaza Urban area						
Gaza	X	X	X	X	4	4
Ash Shati' Camp	X			X	7	7

**No data*

Source: OCHA, https://www.ochaopt.org/page/2015-interactive-community-level-infographics-humanitarian-vulnerability-wash

Table I - 8: Needed, Supply and Consumed Quantities, Population and Deficit in Domestic Supply within Governorates relevant to the project, 2018

Governorate	Needed Quantities of Water(2) (million m³)	Water Supply for Domestic Sector (million m³)	Water Consumed for Domestic Sector (million m³)	Total Losses (million m³)	Deficit Domestic Supply (million m³)	Actual Deficit for Domestic Need (million m³)
West Bank(1)	145.9	118.9	88.1	30.8	27.0	57.8
Nablus	21.7	15.7	12.0	3.7	6.0	9.7
Ramallah and Al Bireh, and Jerusalem(1)	27.1	21.4	17.6	3.8	5.7	9.5
Bethlehem and Hebron(3)	52.4	39.3	27.4	11.9	13.1	25.0
Gaza Strip (4) (5)	107.4	95.1	59.5	35.6	12.3	47.9
Gaza	36.7	32.4	21.0	11.4	4.3	15.7

(1) Data exclude those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed by Israeli Occupation in 1967. Where this part inhabited by 281,913 palestinian citizens whom holding Jerusalem identity card and no information is available about the water supplied to them.
(2) Needed quantity of water is calculated based on a water supply of 150 l/c.d, according to WHO standard.
(3) Due to water supply system in Bethlehem and Hebron governorates, separation of data for each governorate is not applicable.
(4) More than 97% of the water pumped from the coastal aquifer does not satisfy the water quality standards of the World Health Organization.
(5) Data include water purchased from Israeli Water Company (Mekorot) for Gaza Strip 6.4 million m³.
Source: PCBS, 2018, http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/water/water-E-selected-indicator.html.

Table I - 9: Private Households in five targeted urban areas by locality and Main Source of Drinking Water, 2017

Locality	Main Source of Drinking water				Total
	Piped Into Dwelling	Protected Dug Well/Protected Spring, Rainwater, Bottled Water, Public Tap	Unprotected Dug Well/Unprotected Spring, Tanker Truck/Cart With Small Tank, Others	Not Stated	
Nablus Urban Area	**48,858**	**698**	**83**	**38**	**49,677**
Deir Sharaf	635	1	9	0	645
Zawata	559	7	0	0	566
Qusin	457	0	0	1	458
Beit Iba	890	11	4	1	906
Beit Wazan	302	0	0	0	302
A'zmut	654	19	11	0	684
Nablus	34,163	231	23	30	34,447
Deir al Hatab	576	0	1	0	577
Sarra	720	4	0	2	726
Salim	1,144	79	26	0	1,249
'Iraq Burin	92	111	3	0	206
Tell	824	232	6	1	1,063
Rujeib	1,187	0	0	0	1,187
Kafr Qallil	598	2	0	0	600
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	783	0	0	0	783
A'skar Camp (al Qadeem)	1,334	0	0	0	1,334
A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)	974	0	0	0	974
Balata Camp	2,966	1	0	3	2,970
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban Area	**22,055**	**3,084**	**71**	**1,269**	**26,479**

Locality	Main Source of Drinking water				Total
	Piped Into Dwelling	Protected Dug Well/Protected Spring, Rainwater, Bottled Water, Public Tap	Unprotected Dug Well/Unprotected Spring, Tanker Truck/Cart With Small Tank, Others	Not Stated	
Surda - Abu Qash	634	119	11	5	769
Al Bireh	8,593	952	34	523	10,102
Ramallah	6,912	1,358	22	626	8,918
Beituniya	4,727	641	4	97	5,469
Al Ama'ri Camp	1,009	2	0	2	1,013
Qaddura Camp	180	12	0	16	208
Bethlehem Urban Area	**20,730**	**1,025**	**290**	**27**	**22,072**
A'yda Camp	609	0	0	0	609
Al A'za Camp	329	0	0	0	329
Beit Jala	3,029	279	2	2	3,312
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	6,064	229	7	24	6,324
Beit Sahur	3,012	384	12	0	3,408
Ad Doha	2,654	20	1	0	2,675
Al Khadr	2,059	105	258	0	2,422
Ad Duheisha Camp	1,866	5	0	1	1,872
Artas	1,108	3	10	0	1,121
Hebron Urban Area	**51,865**	**2,751**	**3,033**	**3**	**57,652**
Halhul	5,442	47	4	0	5,493
Beit Kahil	1,327	220	47	0	1,594
Taffuh	2,844	124	115	1	3,084
Hebron (Al Khalil)	35,758	1,775	2,079	2	39,614
Dura	6,494	585	788	0	7,867
Gaza Urban Area	**9,810**	**1,742**	**97,945**	**19**	**109,516**
Gaza	9,040	1,625	91,592	19	102,276
Ash Shati' Camp	770	117	6,353	0	7,240

Sources:

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Nablus Governorate.

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Ramallah & Al Bireh Governorate.

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Bethlehem Governorate

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, April 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Hebron Governorate.

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Gaza Governorate

Table I - 10: Percentage Distribution of Households in Palestine by Wastewater Disposal Method, Region, and Locality Type, 2015

Region and Locality Type	Wastewater Disposal Method				
	Wastewater Network	Porous Cesspit	Tight Cesspit	Others	Total
Palestine	**53.9 %**	**31.8 %**	**13.5 %**	**0.8 %**	**100 %**
Urban	60.0 %	28.1 %	11.1 %	0.8 %	100 %
Rural	8.0 %	61.5 %	29.3 %	1.2 %	100 %
Camps	93.2 %	4.2 %	2.6 %	0.0 %	100 %
West Bank	**38.4 %**	**43.3 %**	**17.1 %**	**1.2 %**	**100 %**
Urban	45.8 %	39.4 %	13.5 %	1.3 %	100 %
Rural	7.6 %	61.9 %	29.3 %	1.2 %	100 %
Camps	86.2 %	8.7 %	5.1 %	0.0 %	100 %
Gaza Strip	**83.5 %**	**9.8 %**	**6.7 %**	**0.0 %**	**100 %**
Urban	82.9 %	10.0 %	7.1 %	0.0 %	100 %
Rural	14.6 %	55.9 %	29.5 %	0.0 %	100 %
Camps	98.2 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	100 %

Source: PCBS, 2015, http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/HHE%202015%20e%203.htm

Table I - 11: Percentage Distribution of Households in Palestine by Wastewater Disposal Method and Region, 2015

Region	Wastewater Disposal Method				
	Wastewater Network	Porous Cesspit	Tight Cesspit	Others	Total
Palestine	**53.9 %**	**31.8 %**	**13.5 %**	**0.8 %**	**100 %**
West Bank	**38.4 %**	**43.3 %**	**17.1 %**	**1.2 %**	**100 %**
North of West Bank (1)	33.5 %	44.3 %	22.2 %	0.0 %	100 %
Middle of West Bank (2)	47.9 %	31.2 %	20.1 %	0.8 %	100 %
South of West Bank (3)	36.0 %	52.9 %	8.1 %	3.0 %	100 %
Gaza Strip	**83.5 %**	**9.8 %**	**6.7 %**	**0.0 %**	**100 %**

Note:
(1) North of West Bank refers to: Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, Qalqilya, and Nablus Governorate.
(2) Middle of West Bank refers to: Ramallah, Salfit, Jerusalem, and Jericho Governorate.
(3) South of West Bank refers to: Hebron and Bethlehem Governorates.
Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2015, Household Environmental Survey - 2015: Main Findings . Ramallah - Palestine.

Table I - 12: Problems related to sewage treatment within the localities in five (5) targeted urban areas (2015)

Urban Area / Locality	Problems related to sewage treatment				
	Doesn't cover 100%	Old network	Inefficient treatment plant	Uncovered sewage without network	Uncovered sewage network system
Nablus Urban Area					
Deir Sharaf				X	
Zawata					
Qusin					
Beit Iba				X	
Beit Wazan					X
A'zmut			X		
Nablus					
Deir al Hatab					
Sarra	X				
Salim		X	X		
'Iraq Burin	X	X	X		
Tell		X			
Rujeib		X			
Kafr Qallil	X				
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp					
A'skar Camp (al Qadeem)					
A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)					
Balata Camp		X	X		
Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban area					
Surda - Abu Qash		X			
Al Bireh	X				
Ramallah	X				
Beituniya	X			X	
Al Ama'ri Camp	X				
Qaddura Camp					
Bethlehem Urban Area					
Beit Jala		X			
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)					
Beit Sahur					
Ad Doha	X	X			
Al Khadr					
Artas					
A'yda Camp	X			X	X

Urban Area / Locality	Problems related to sewage treatment				
	Doesn't cover 100%	**Old network**	**Inefficient treatment plant**	**Uncovered sewage without network**	**Uncovered sewage network system**
Al A'za Camp					
Ad Duheisha Camp	X				
Hebron Urban Area					
Halhul					
Beit Kahil	X				
Taffuh					
Hebron (Al Khalil)			X	X	X
Dura					
Gaza Urban Area					
Gaza			X		
Ash Shati' Camp		X			

**No data*

Source: OCHA, https://www.ochaopt.org/page/2015-interactive-community-level-infographics-humanitarian-vulnerability-wash

Land Cover

Nablus Urban Area

Table I - 13: Land Cover in Nablus Urban Area

Land Cover	Area (m²)	%	Within Area C (m²)	% within Area C
Agricultural Land with Natural Vegetation	3,815,059	3.5%	2,191,997	57.5%
Bare Rock	241,210	0.2%	0	0.0%
Citrus Plantations	2,524	0.0%	0	0.0%
Colonies	1,443,801	1.3%	1,443,801	100.0%
Continuous Urban Fabric	2,069,392	1.9%	0	0.0%
Discontinuous Urban Fabric	17,214,144	15.9%	720,900	4.2%
Forest	2,319,880	2.1%	1,312,702	56.6%
Mineral Extraction Sites	262,489	0.2%	64,945	24.7%
Natural Grass Land	35,433,206	32.7%	23,646,480	66.7%
Non Irrigated Arable Land	9,092,825	8.4%	4,415,071	48.6%
Non Irrigated Complex Cultivation	11,857,910	11.0%	3,983,186	33.6%
Olive Groves	23,590,999	21.8%	7,955,390	33.7%
Refugee Camps	851,332	0.8%	16,960	2.0%
Total Area	**108,194,771**	**100.0%**	**45,751,432**	**42.3%**

Note: Dominant land cover categories are highlighted with green color.
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

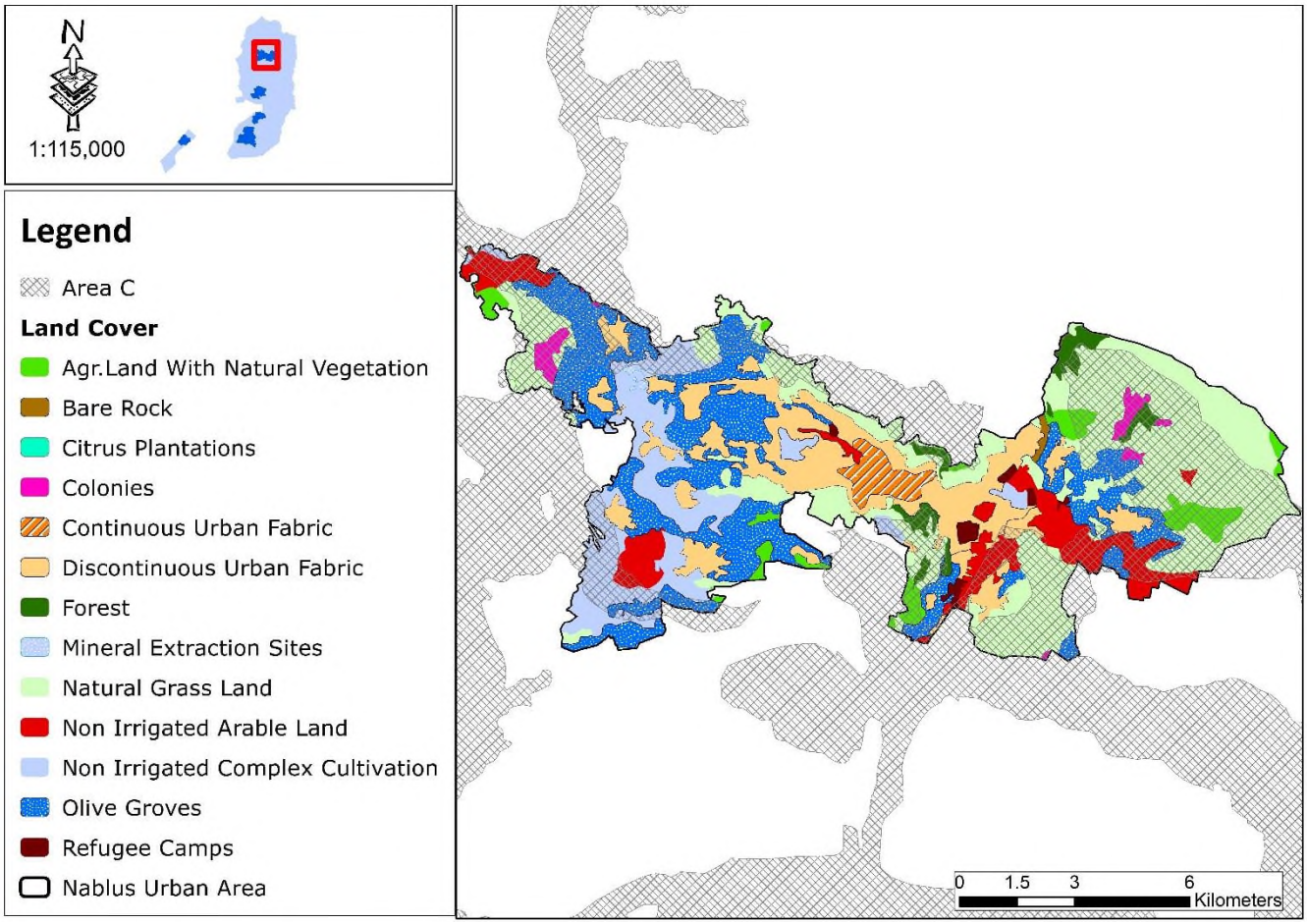


Figure I - 6: Land Cover in Nablus Urban Area
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Table I - 14: Land Cover in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Land Cover	Area (m²)	%	Within Area C (m²)	% within Area C
Agricultural Land with Natural Vegetation	17,530,817	24.3%	9,600,746	54.8%
Colonies	1,444,127	2.0%	1,444,128	100.0%
Continuous Urban Fabric	1,082,943	1.5%	2,739	0.3%
Discontinuous Urban Fabric	17,615,232	24.5%	2,327,337	13.2%
Industrial or Commercial Unit	834,550	1.2%	88,444	10.6%
Military Camps	1,786,813	2.5%	1,786,812	100.0%
Natural Grass Land	26,751,901	37.1%	18,259,063	68.3%
Non Irrigated Arable Land	618,706	0.9%	137,025	22.1%
Non Irrigated Complex Cultivation	939,517	1.3%	613,343	65.3%
Olive Groves	2,654,823	3.7%	735,199	27.7%
Refugee Camps	119,237	0.2%	0	0.0%
Others	658,989	0.9%	2,968	0.5%
Total	**72,037,741**	**100.0%**	**34,997,804**	**48.6%**

Note: Dominant land cover categories are highlighted with green color.
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

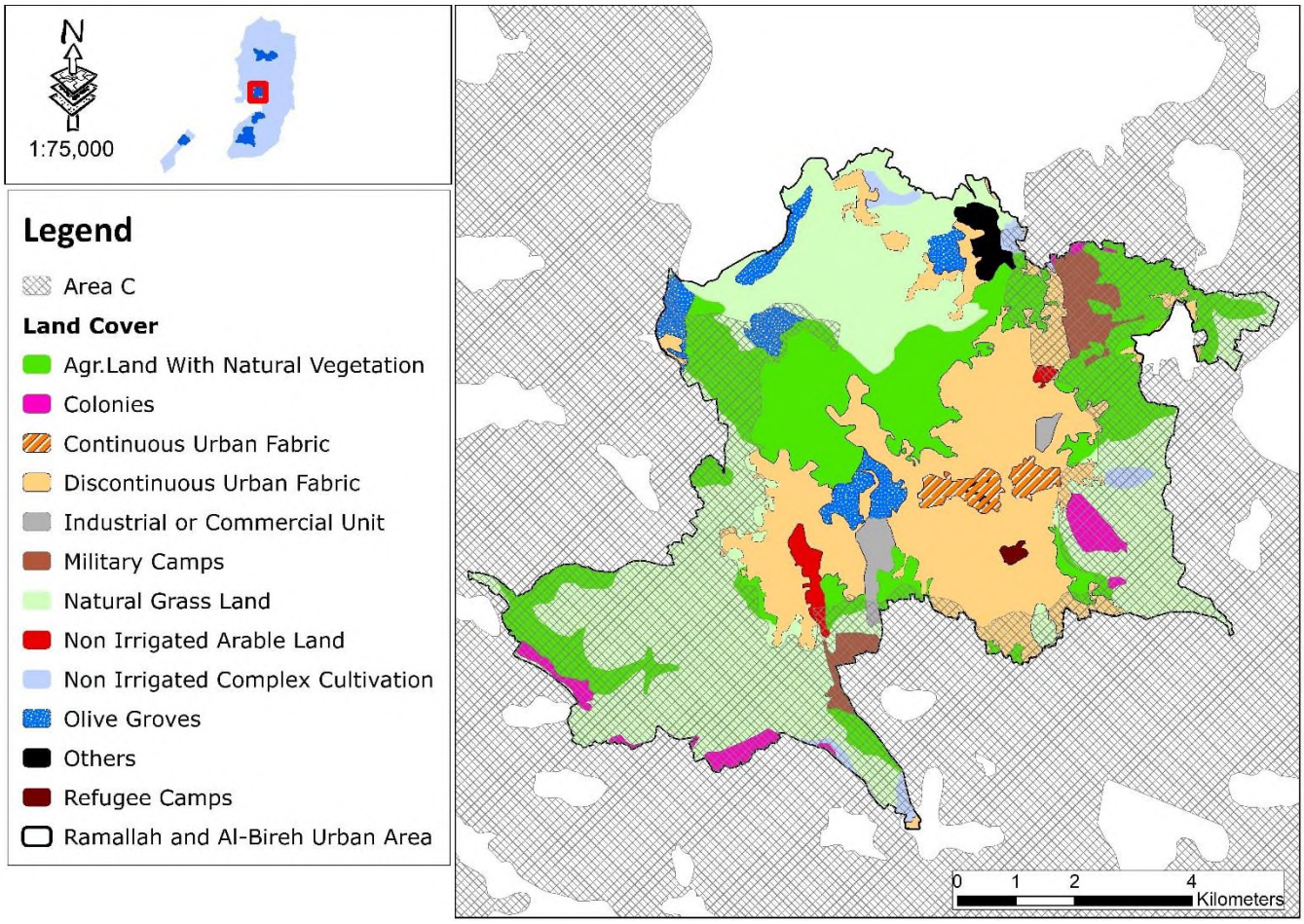


Figure I - 7: Land Cover in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Bethlehem Urban Area

Table I - 15: Land Cover in Bethlehem Urban Area

Land Cover	Area (m²)	%	Within Area C (m²)	% within Area C
Agricultural Land with Natural Vegetation	10,951,733	19.9%	9,378,244	85.6%
Colonies	4,736,195	8.6%	4,736,195	100.0%
Construction Sites	147,661	0.3%	0	0.0%
Continuous Urban Fabric	491,255	0.9%	0	0.0%
Discontinuous Urban Fabric	15,798,516	28.7%	3,222,814	20.4%
Forest	1,236,392	2.2%	818,138	66.2%
Fruit Trees	90,591	0.2%	90,591	100.0%
Military Camps	117,830	0.2%	117,830	100.0%
Mineral Extraction Sites	82,616	0.2%	0	0.0%
Natural Grass Land	4,676,828	8.5%	4,185,151	89.5%
Non Irrigated Arable Land	750,326	1.4%	480,778	64.1%
Irrigated Complex Cultivation Practices	360,985	0.7%	89,065	24.7%
Non Irrigated Complex Cultivation	385,679	0.7%	343,257	89.0%
Olive Groves	5,309,901	9.6%	3,008,646	56.7%
Refugee Camps	671,512	1.2%	140,360	20.9%
Transitional Wood Land	192,059	0.3%	183,825	95.7%
Vineyards	9,071,952	16.5%	8,827,587	97.3%
Total	**55,072,031**	**100.0%**	**35,622,481**	**64.7%**

Note: Dominant land cover categories are highlighted with green color.
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

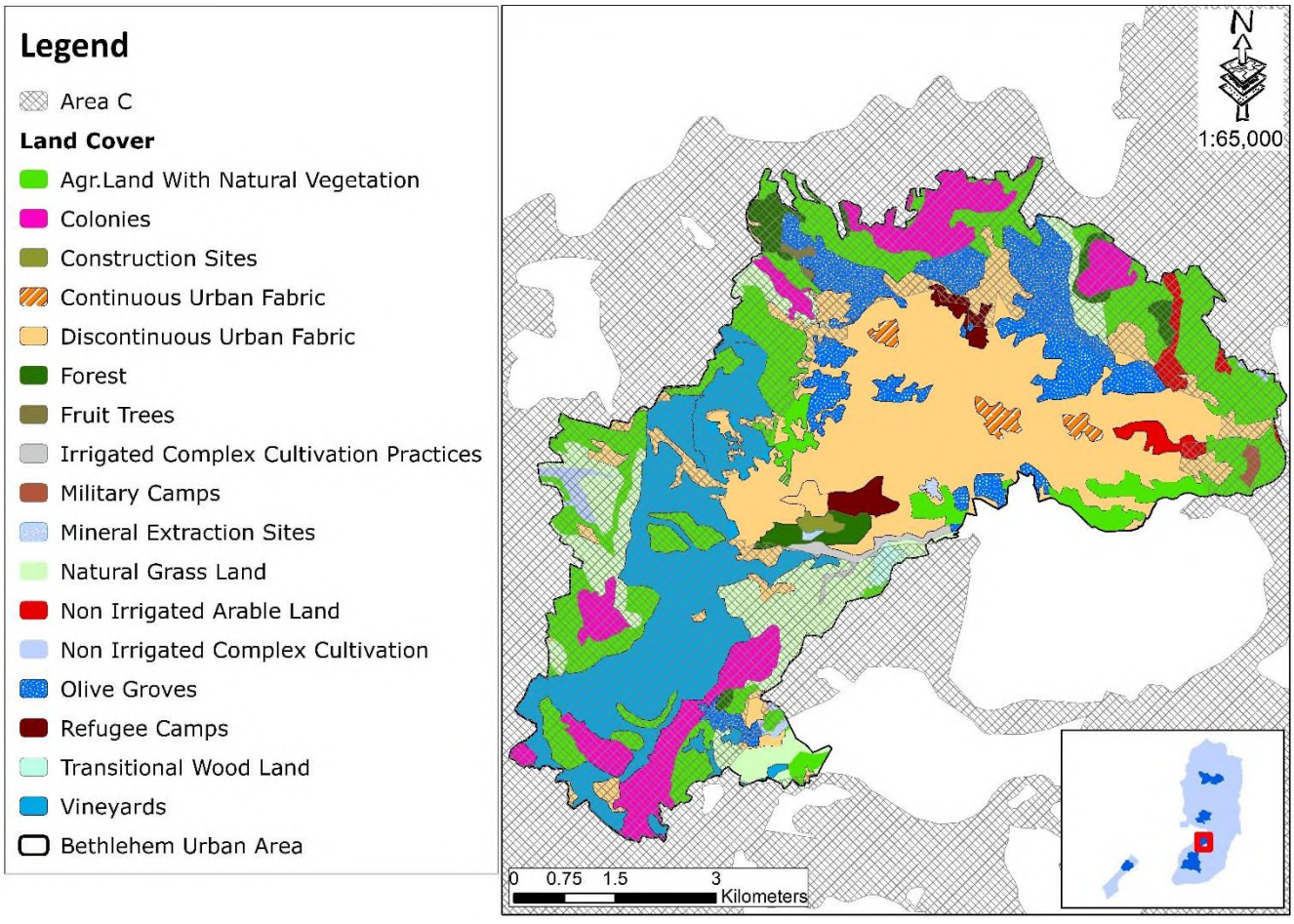


Figure I - 8: Land Cover in Bethlehem Urban Area
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Hebron Urban Area

Table I - 16: Land Cover in Hebron Urban Area

Land Cover	Area (m²)	%	Within Area C (m²)	% within Area C
Agricultural Land with Natural Vegetation	32,619,215	20.0%	13,578,708	41.6%
Colonies	1,522,029	0.9%	1,522,029	100.0%
Continuous Urban Fabric	1,313,755	0.8%	68,816	5.2%
Discontinuous Urban Fabric	49,688,167	30.5%	9,529,066	19.2%
Forest	3,130,837	1.9%	721,138	23.0%
Fruit Trees	1,044,074	0.6%	91,059	8.7%
Industrial or commercial Unit	811,050	0.5%	696,915	85.9%
Military Camps	45,564	0.0%	38,436	84.4%
Mineral Extraction Sites	127,530	0.1%	0	0.0%
Natural Grass Land	23,158,315	14.2%	8,818,038	38.1%
Drip irrigated Arable Land	737,394	0.5%	223,140	30.3%
Non Irrigated Arable Land	1,025,787	0.6%	742,866	72.4%
Non Irrigated Complex Cultivation	5,206,895	3.2%	1,364,870	26.2%
Olive Groves	2,054,889	1.3%	1,499,145	73.0%
Transitional Wood Land	1,951,485	1.2%	8,032	0.4%
Vineyards	38,342,179	23.6%	16,799,789	43.8%
Total	**162,779,165**	**100.0%**	**55,702,047**	**34.2%**

Note: Dominant land cover categories are highlighted with green color.
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

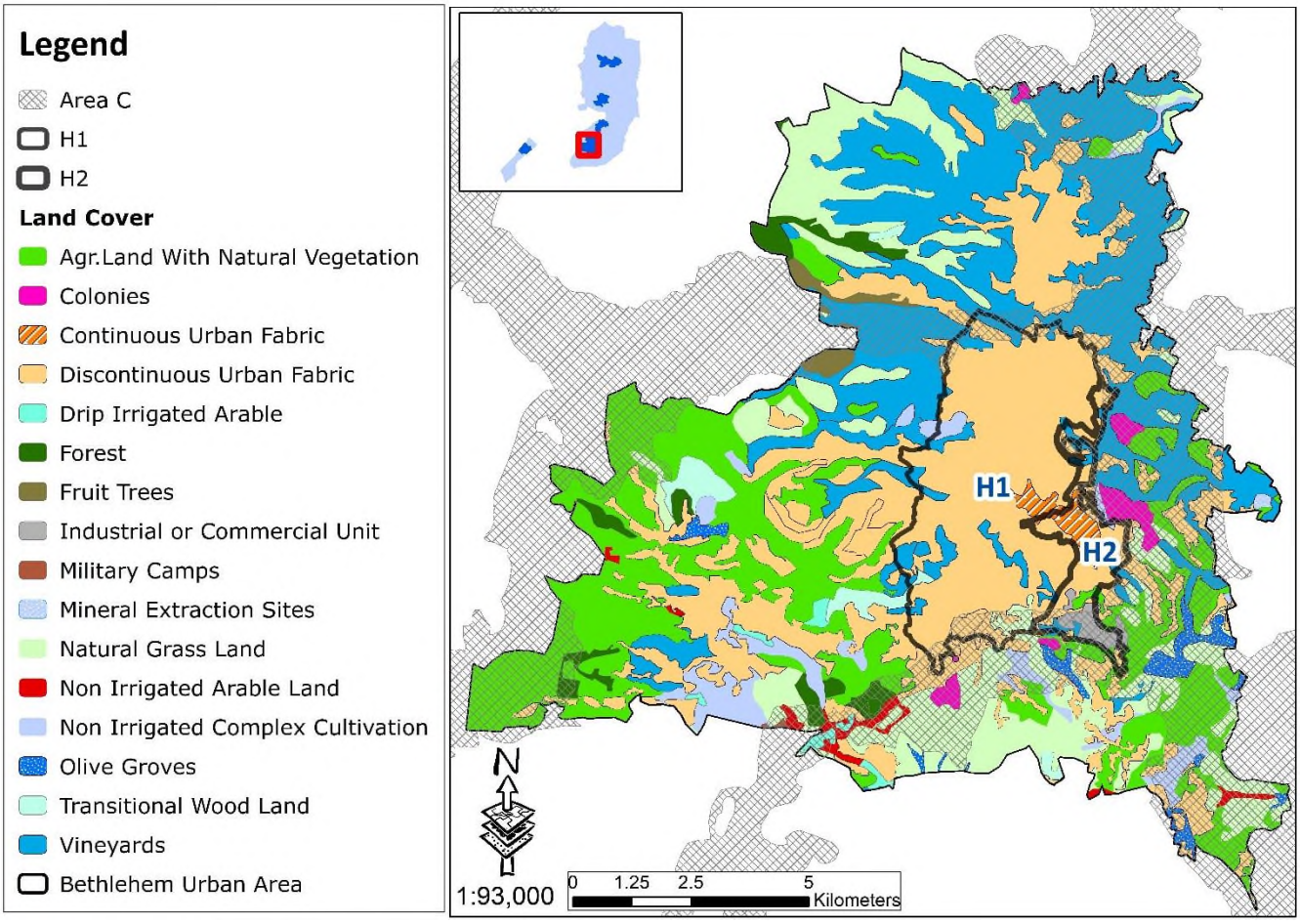


Figure I - 9: Land Cover in Hebron Urban Area
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Gaza Urban Area

Table I - 17: Land Cover in Gaza Urban Area

Land Cover	Area (m²)	%	Within Restricted area 300m (m²)	% within Restricted area 300m
Agricultural Land	10,085,602	18.14%	2,338,758	4.21%
Urban Fabric	41,802,290	75.20%	96,361	0.17%
Industrial area	3,702,108	6.66%	35,797	0.06%
Total	**55,590,000**	100.00%	**2,470,916**	4.44%

Note: Dominant land cover categories are highlighted with green color.
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/
Spatial and Sectoral Assessment Report, 2020, World Bank, Integrated Cities and Urban Development Project Gaza City - Improving Resilience of Urban Service Systems

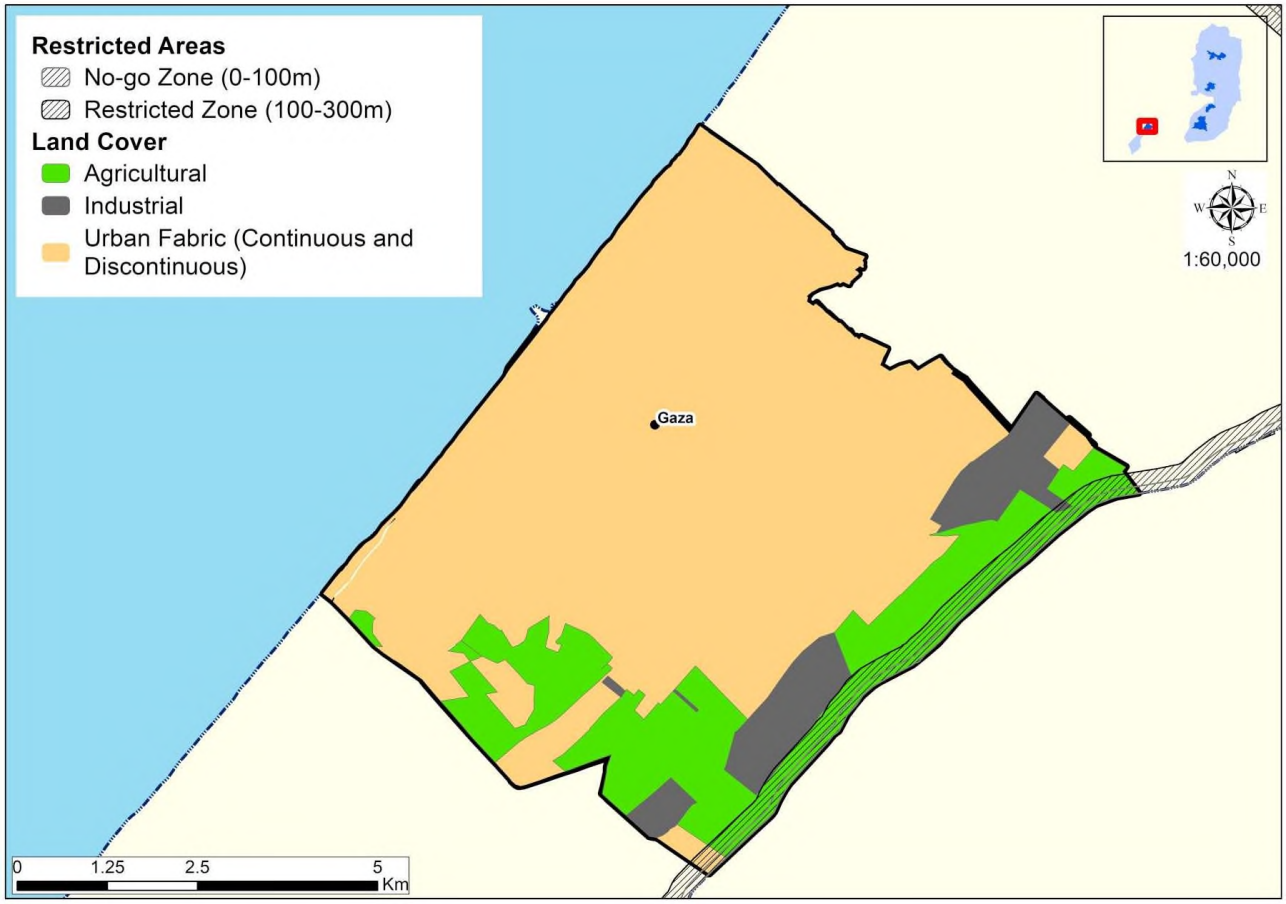


Figure I - 10: Land Cover in Gaza Urban Area

Source:
Spatial and Sectoral Assessment Report, 2020, World Bank, Integrated Cities and Urban Development Project Gaza City - Improving Resilience of Urban Service Systems

Land uses according to Master Plans

Nablus Urban Area

Table I - 18: Master Plans (Approved and Objections) coverage in Nablus Urban Area

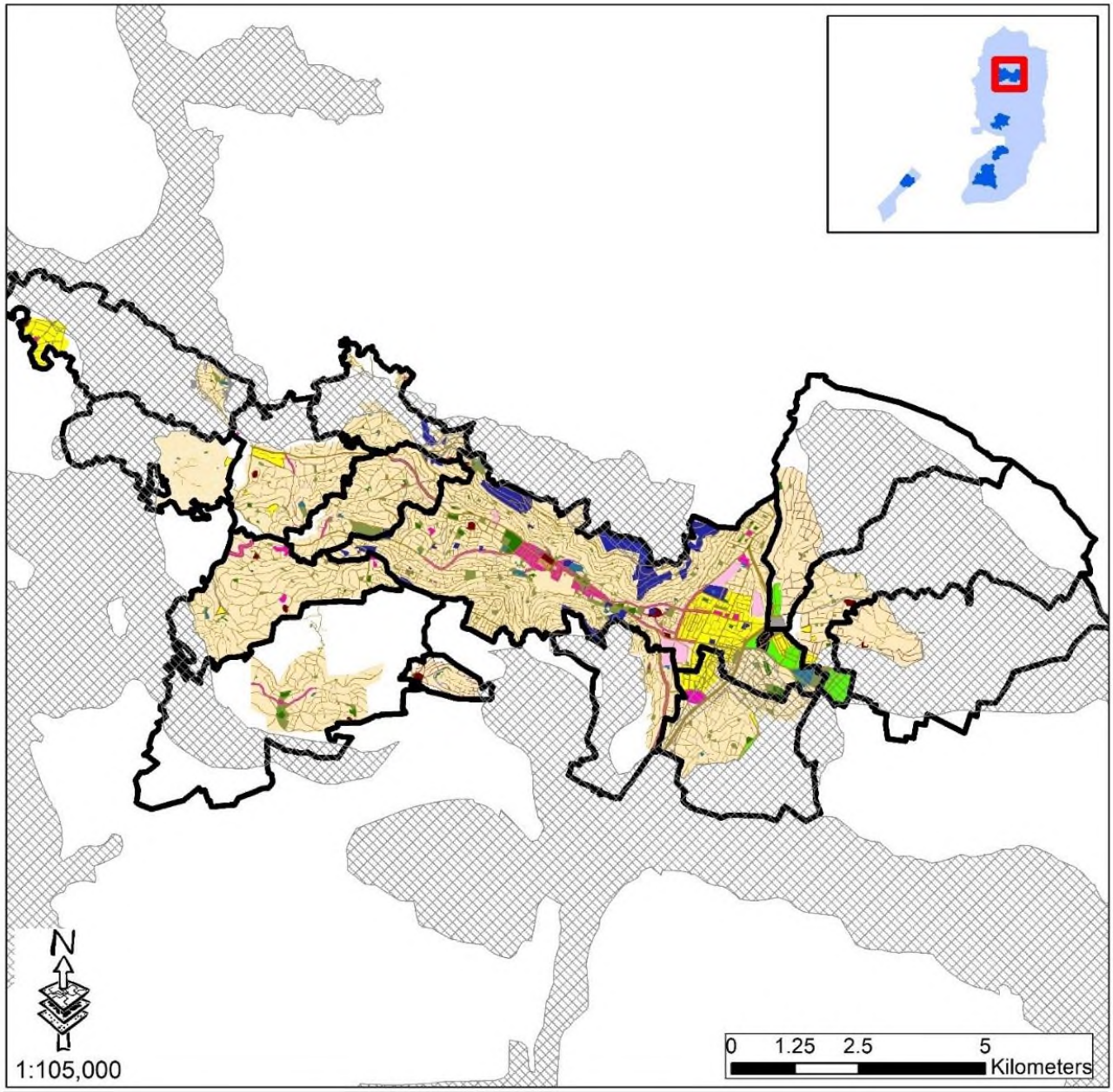
Urban Area	Total Area (m²)	Master Plans Coverage (m²)	% of the total area	Within Area C (m²)	% of Master Plan coverage Within Area C
Nablus Urban area	**108,194,773.47**	**51,232,816**	**47.4%**	**4,538,581**	**8.9%**
Deir Sharaf	7,265,074.62	1,187,051.22	16.3%	214,778.57	18.1%
Zawata	3,607,127.19	1,538,243.55	42.6%	532,161.93	34.6%
Qusin	4,558,771.75	1,733,743.35	38.0%	0.00	0.0%
Beit Iba	5,037,921.19	3,246,149.61	64.4%	42.32	0.0%
Beit Wazan	3,715,096.19	3,590,614.74	96.6%	25,207.40	0.7%
A'zmut	9,881,765.71	2,342,477.75	23.7%	4,103.30	0.2%
Nablus	19,581,833.36	19,536,004.62	99.8%	1,852,890.10	9.5%
Deir al Hatab	11,565,198.29	2,342,857.46	20.3%	396,629.19	16.9%
Sarra	5,913,941.00	5,886,427.27	99.5%	425.59	0.0%
Salim	10,274,465.45	1,482,472.54	14.4%	60,363.15	4.1%
'Iraq Burin	933,857.93	701,511.26	75.1%	2,968.94	0.4%
Tell	13,874,571.97	2,955,087.24	21.3%	0.00	0.0%
Rujeib	6,998,226.31	3,541,055.27	50.6%	1,400,459.43	39.5%
Kafr Qallil	4,986,922.83	1,149,119.89	23.0%	48,550.60	4.2%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 19: Land Use Classification in Nablus Urban Area according to Master Plans

Land Use	Area (m²)	% of the Land use according to the total area
Agricultural Area	649,535	0.60%
Antiquities Zone	286,223	0.26%
Refugee Camps	457,159	0.42%
Cemetery	250,307	0.23%
Commercial	867,040	0.80%
Green areas	80,852	0.07%
Industrial Areas	2,131,184	1.97%
Open Green Areas	36,868	0.03%
Pedestrian Road Network	31,979	0.03%
Proposed Road Network	1,391,334	1.29%
Public Buildings	1,363,663	1.26%
Public Gardens	438,510	0.41%
Public Parkings	25,177	0.02%
Quarries	73,531	0.07%
Residential Areas	32,758,225	30.28%
Road Network	8,290,981	7.66%
Sports and leisure facilities	16,421	0.02%
State Land	1,617,184	1.49%
Tourism Zone	18,826	0.02%
Zone not for buildings	53,029	0.05%
Other (Wadis etc.)	394,812	0.36%
Total	**51,232,816**	**47.35%**

Note: Dominant land use categories are highlighted with green colour
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/



Legend

- Area C
- Nablus Urban Area

Land Use

- Agricultural Area
- Antiquities Zone
- Camps
- Cemetery
- Commercial
- Green areas
- Industrial Areas
- Open Green Areas
- Other
- Pedestrian Road Network
- Proposed Road Network
- Public Buildings
- Public Gardens
- Public Parkings
- Querries
- Residential Areas
- Road Network
- Sports and leusire facilities
- State Land
- Tourism Zone
- Zone not for buildings

Figure I - 11: Land use according to Master Plans in Nablus Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Table I - 20: Master Plans (approved and objections) coverage in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

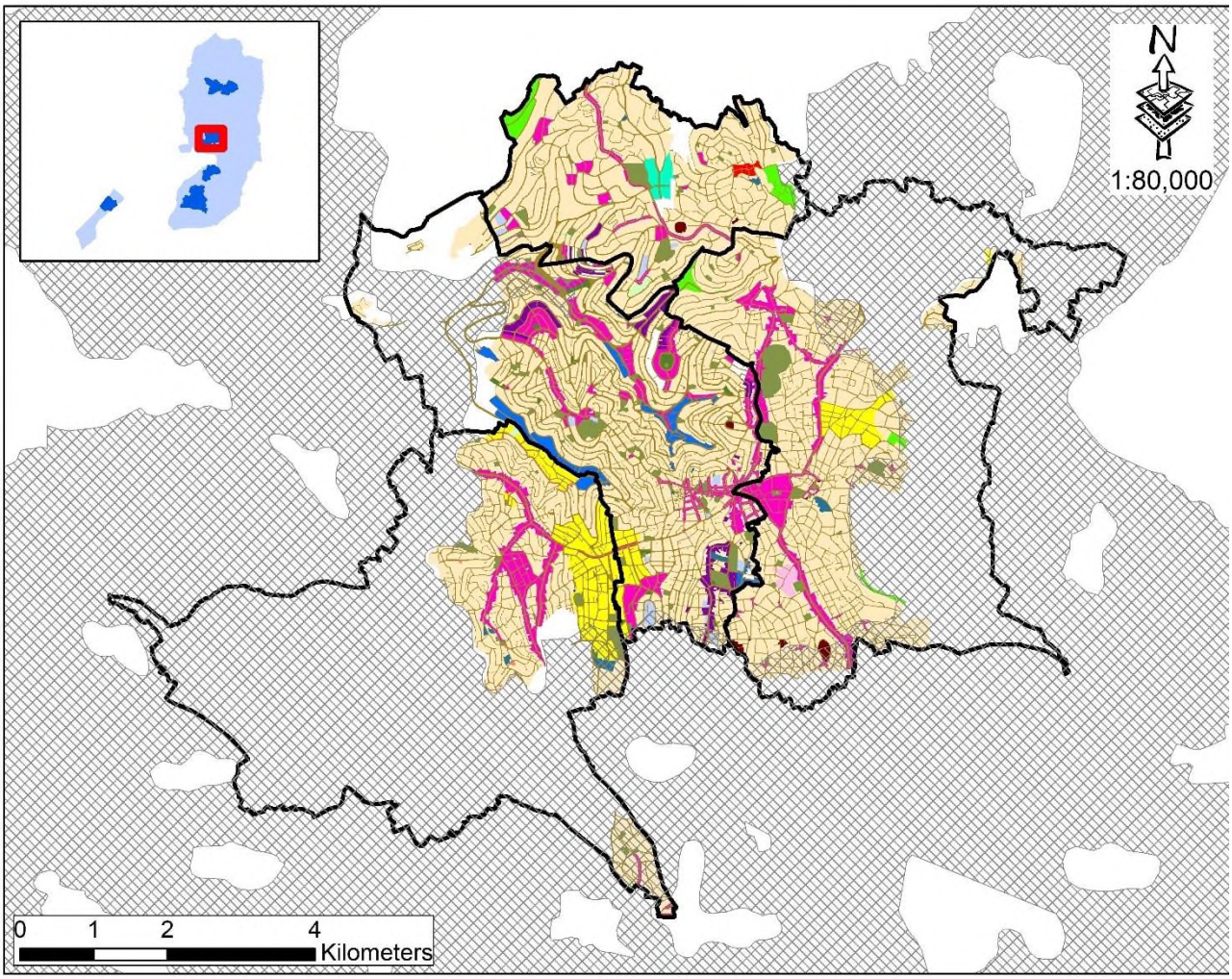
Urban Area	Total Area (m²)	Master Plans Coverage (m²)	% of the total area	Within Area C (m²)	% of Master Plan coverage Within Area C
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban area	**72,037,741**	**38,664,902**	**53.7%**	**3,794,707**	**9.8%**
Surda-Abu Qash	8,767,854	8,343,596	95.2%	22,619	0.3%
Al Bireh	22,716,946	10,944,690	48.2%	1,945,454	17.8%
Ramallah	16,930,087	12,853,234	75.9%	797,984	6.2%
Beituniya	23,622,854	6,523,382	27.6%	1,028,650	15.8%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 21: Land Use Classification in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% of the Land use according to the total area
Agricultural Area	396,110	0.5%
Antiquities Zone	97,335	0.1%
Road Network	7,387,526	10.3%
Camps	87,452	0.1%
Cemetery	105,640	0.1%
Commercial	2,781,322	3.9%
Green Areas	13,159	0.0%
Historical Center	40,131	0.1%
Housing Projects	141,823	0.2%
Industrial Areas	1,539,128	2.1%
Offices Zone	425,878	0.6%
Open Green Areas	34,765	0.0%
Parking	762	0.0%
Public Buildings	1,245,522	1.7%
Public Garden	89,168	0.1%
Public Parkings	1,373	0.0%
Public squares	121,420	0.2%
Residential Agricultural	507,959	0.71%
Residential Areas	23,429,616	32.50%
Dismissed Road Network	1,902	0.0%
Pedestrian Road Network	10,369	0.0%
Proposed Road Network	3,669	0.0%
Stairs	1,623	0.0%
Tourism Zone	201,250	0.3%
Total	**38,664,902**	**53.7%**

Note: Dominant land use categories are highlighted with green colour
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/



Legend

- Area C
- Ramallah and Al-Bireh Urban Area

Land Use

- Agricultural Area
- Antiquities Zone
- Camps
- Cemetery
- Commercial
- Dismissed Road Network
- Green Areas
- Historical Center
- Housing Projects
- Industrial Areas
- Offices Zone
- Open Green Areas
- Parking
- Pedestrian Road Network
- Proposed Road Network
- Public Buildings
- Public Garden
- Public Parkings
- Public squares
- Residential Agricultural
- Residential Areas
- Road Network
- Stairs
- Tourism Zone

Figure I - 12: Land use according to Master Plans in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Bethlehem Urban Area

Table I - 22: Master Plans (approved and objections) coverage in Bethlehem Urban Area

Urban Area	Total Area (m^2)	Master Plans Coverage (m^2)	% of the total area	Within Area C (m^2)	% of Master Plan coverage Within Area C
Bethlehem Urban area	**55,072,104**	**16,219,404**	**29.5%**	**1,942,211**	**12.0%**
Beit Jala	11,807,134	3,584,277	30.4%	31,751	0.9%
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	10,063,711	7,369,712	73.2%	975,928	13.2%
Beit Sahur	8,237,838	76,726	0.9%	12,336	16.1%
Ad Doha	2,102,411	1,940,852	92.3%	0	0.0%
Al Khadr	18,534,396	2,386,821	12.9%	904,677	37.9%
Artas	4,326,614	861,017	19.9%	17,519	2.0%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 23: Land Use Classification in Bethlehem Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m^2)	% of the Land use according to the total area
Agircultural Area	20,344	0.0%
Antiquities Zone	219,611	0.4%
Camp	93,242	0.2%
Cemetery	58,064	0.1%
City Center	14,928	0.0%
Commercial	795,155	1.4%
Construction prohibited zone	3,349	0.0%
Dismissed Road Network	132,329	0.2%
Green Area	54,729	0.1%
Industrial Areas	342,040	0.6%
Open Green Area	59,574	0.1%
Pedestrian Road Network	72,814	0.1%
Proposed Road Network	1,678,364	3.0%
Public Buildings	811,199	1.5%
Public Garden	122,349	0.2%
Residential Agricultural	35,731	0.05%
Residential Areas	10,549,759	19.16%
Road Network	515,803	0.9%
Stairs	220	0.0%
Tourism Zone	326,727	0.6%
Other	313,073	0.6%
Total	16,219,404	29.5%

Note: Dominant land use categories are highlighted with green colour
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

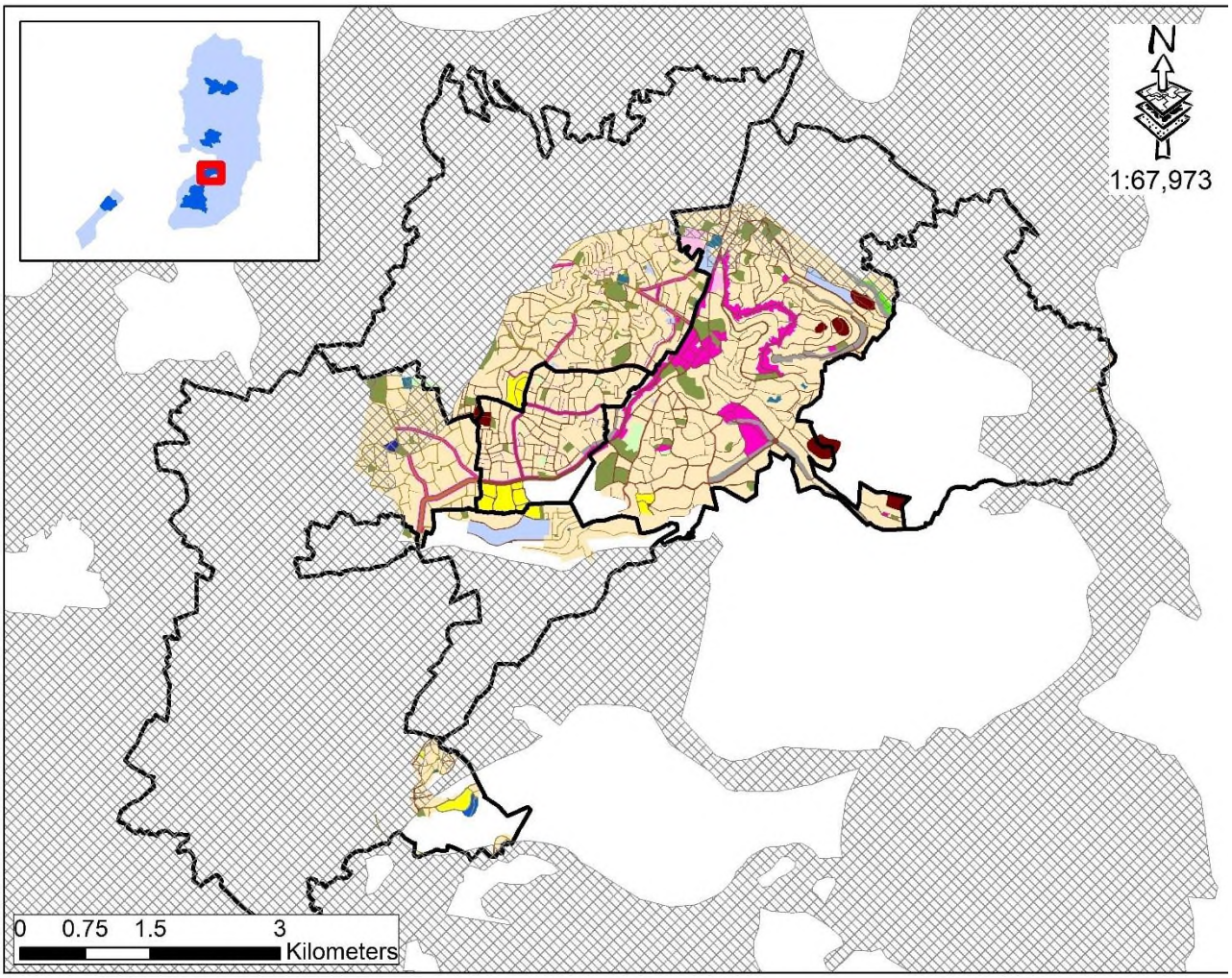




Figure I - 13: Land use according to Master Plans in Bethlehem Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Hebron Urban Area

Table I - 24: Master Plans (approved and objections) coverage in Hebron Urban Area

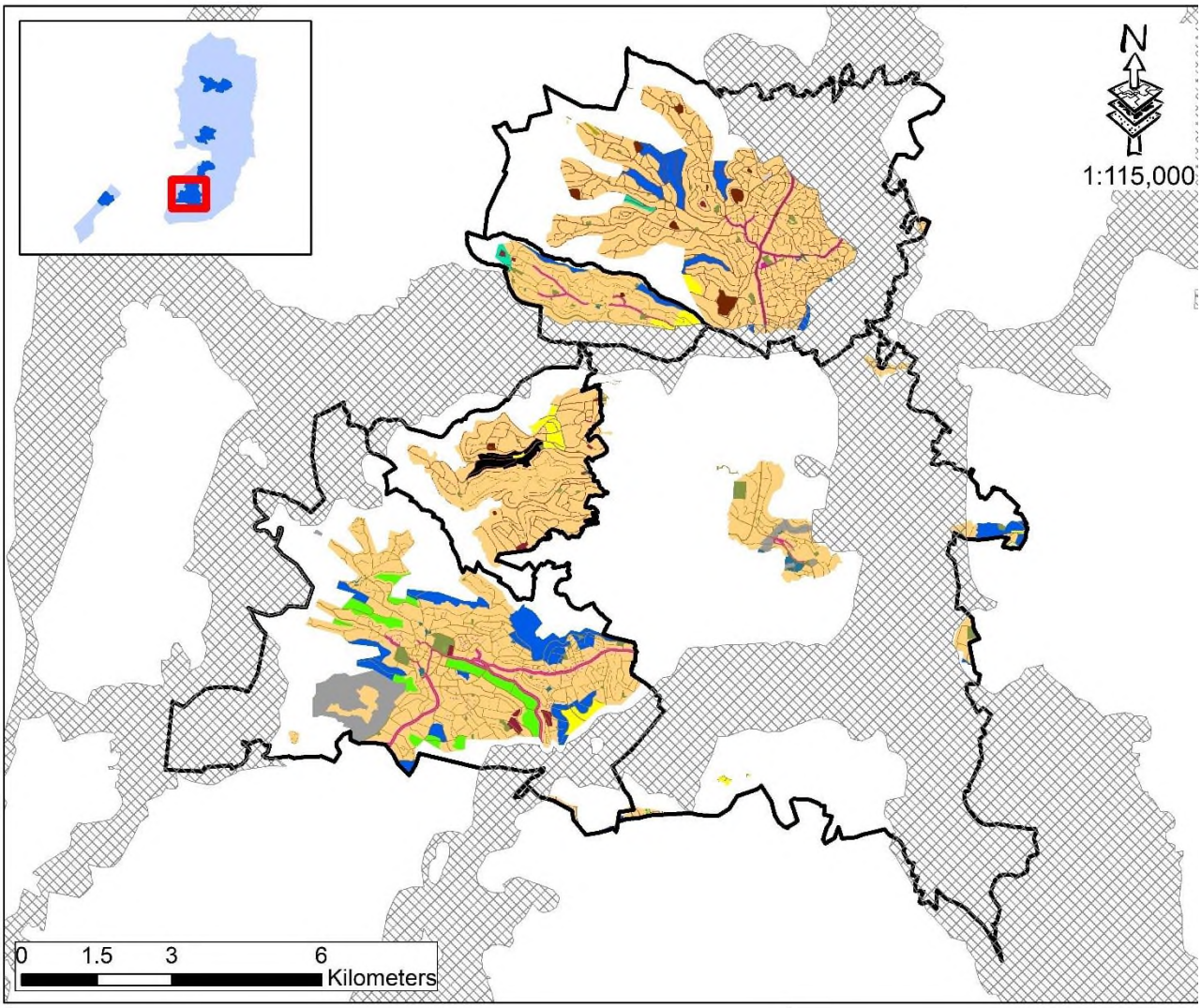
Urban Area	Total Area (m²)	Master Plans Coverage (m²)	% of the total area	Within Area C (m²)	% of Master Plan coverage Within Area C	Within H1 area (m²)	% Of Master Plan coverage within H1	Within H2 (m²)	% Of Master Plan coverage within H2
Hebron Urban area	**162,779,283**	**51,535,563**	**31.7%**	**466,896**	**0.9%**	**1,768,905**	**3.4%**	**733,963**	**1.4%**
Halhul	35,458,505	14,942,641	42.1%	281,410	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Beit Kahil	5,715,953	6,886,146	120.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Taffuh	12,012,259	8,347,730	69.5%	547	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hebron (Al Khalil)	71,637,124	3,887,648	5.4%	184,939	4.8%	1,768,905	45.5%	733,963	18.9%
Dura	37,955,442	17,471,397	46.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 25: Land Use Classification in Hebron Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% of the Land use according to the total area
Agricultural Area	1,116,835	0.7%
Antiquities Zone	356,750	0.2%
Cemetery	137,289	0.1%
Commercial	714,116	0.4%
Endowment Land	21,198	0.0%
Green Area	104,900	0.1%
Industrial Zone	855,009	0.5%
Nature Reserves	136,576	0.1%
Pedestrian Road Network	83,173	0.1%
Proposed Road Network	3,164,382	1.9%
Public Buildings	781,511	0.5%
Public Garden	206,199	0.1%
Quarries	363,632	0.2%
Residential Agricultural Areas	3,266,129	2.01%
Residential Area	36,000,142	22.12%
Road Network	2,504,171	1.5%
Stadium	14,907	0.0%
Tourism Zone	15,317	0.0%
Other	1,693,327	1.0%
Total	**51,535,563**	**31.7%**

Note: Dominant land use categories are highlighted with green colour
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/



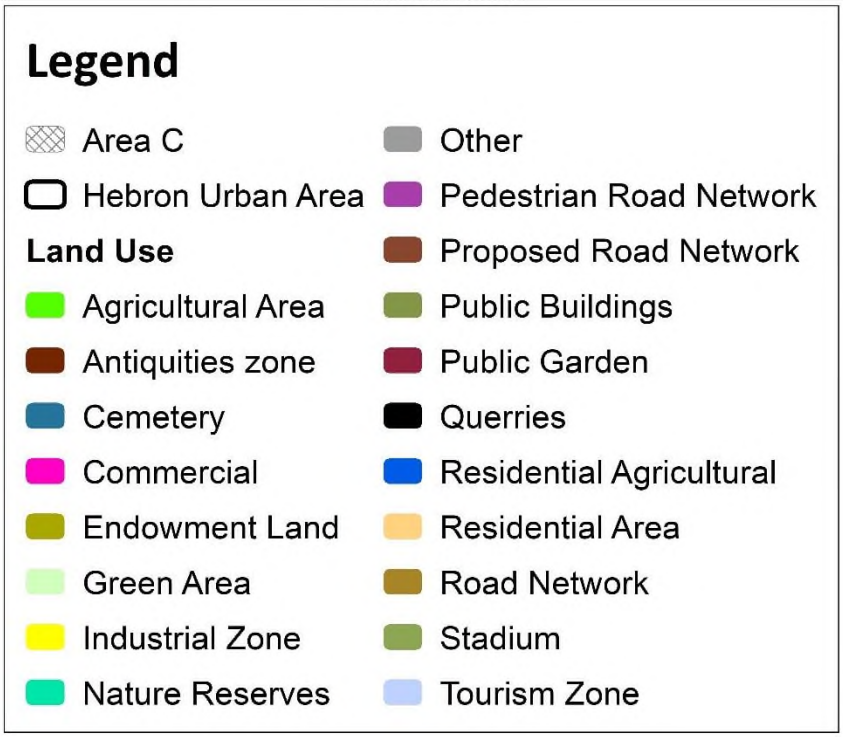


Figure I - 14: Land use according to Master Plans in Hebron Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Gaza Urban Area

Table I - 26: Master Plans (approved and objections) coverage in Gaza Urban Area

Master Plans			
Urban area	**Total Area (m²)**	**Master Plans Coverage (m²)**	**% of the total area**
Gaza	**55,590,000**	**55,590,000**	100%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 27: Land Use Classification in Gaza Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% of the Land use according to the total area
Agricultural area	10,122,628	18.21%
Beach Camp	731,397	1.32%
Commercial	1,453,228	2.61%
Industrial area	3,738,364	6.72%
Public Services	3,757,623	6.76%
Residential Agricultural area	1,974,371	3.55%
Residential area	32,999,422	59.36%
Touristic	812,967	1.46%
Total	**55,590,000**	**100%**

Note: Dominant land use categories are highlighted with green colour
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

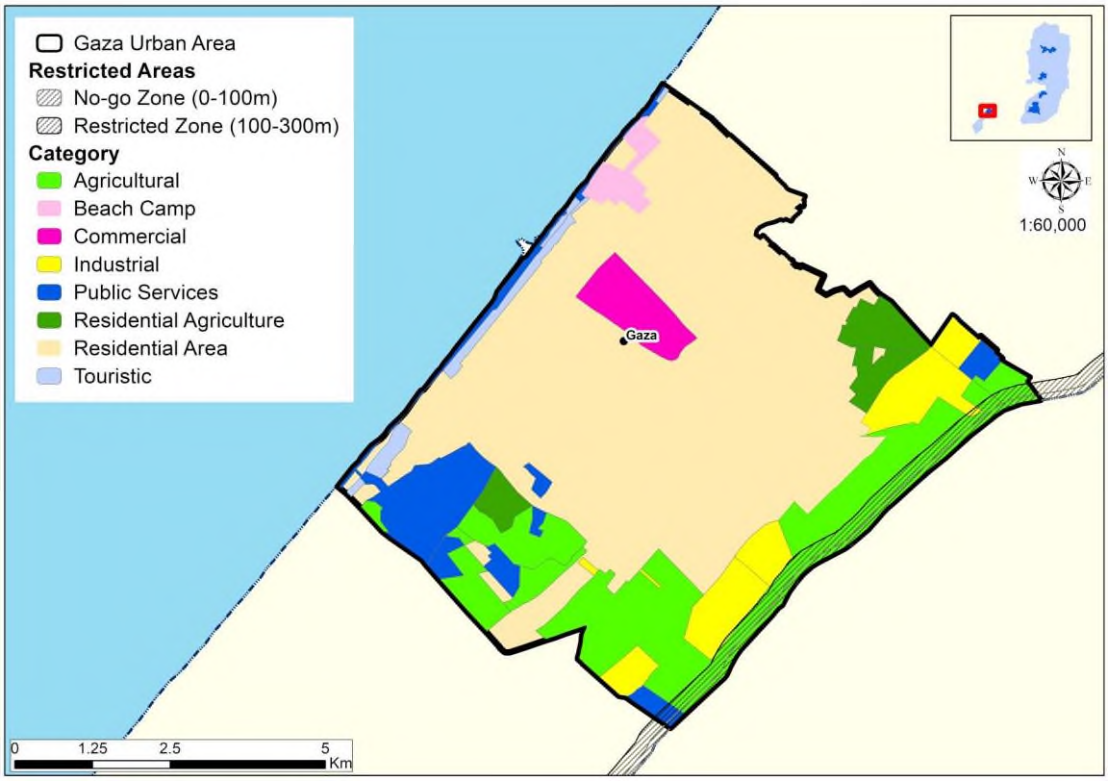


Figure I - 15: Land use according to Master Plans in Gaza Urban Area

Sources:
MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/
Spatial and Sectoral Assessment Report, 2020, World Bank, Integrated Cities and Urban Development Project Gaza City - Improving Resilience of Urban Service Systems

Built-up areas

Nablus Urban Area

Table I - 28: Built-up areas (2016) in Nablus Urban Area

Urban area	Total Area (m²)	Built-up area (2016) (m²)	% of the total area	Within Area C (m²)	% of Built-up area Within Area C
Nablus Urban area	**108,194,773.47**	**32,194,323**	**29.8%**	**2,542,909**	**7.9%**
Deir Sharaf	7,265,074.62	920,012	12.7%	591,039	64.2%
Zawata	3,607,127.19	757,144	21.0%	168,434	22.2%
Qusin	4,558,771.75	630,841	13.8%	0	0.0%
Beit Iba	5,037,921.19	1,798,739	35.7%	21,716	1.2%
Beit Wazan	3,715,096.19	2,363,260	63.6%	8,314	0.4%
A'zmut	9,881,765.71	720,912	7.3%	0	0.0%
Nablus	19,581,833.36	14,823,957	75.7%	311,268	2.1%
Deir al Hatab	11,565,198.29	732,609	6.3%	287	0.0%
Sarra	5,913,941.00	1,517,975	25.7%	72,633	4.8%
Salim	10,274,465.45	1,064,796	10.4%	136,691	12.8%
'Iraq Burin	933,857.93	362,324	38.8%	13,861	3.8%
Tell	13,874,571.97	1,857,949	13.4%	0	0.0%
Rujeib	6,998,226.31	2,488,999	35.6%	768,653	30.9%
Kafr Qallil	4,986,922.83	2,154,805	43.2%	450,012	20.9%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

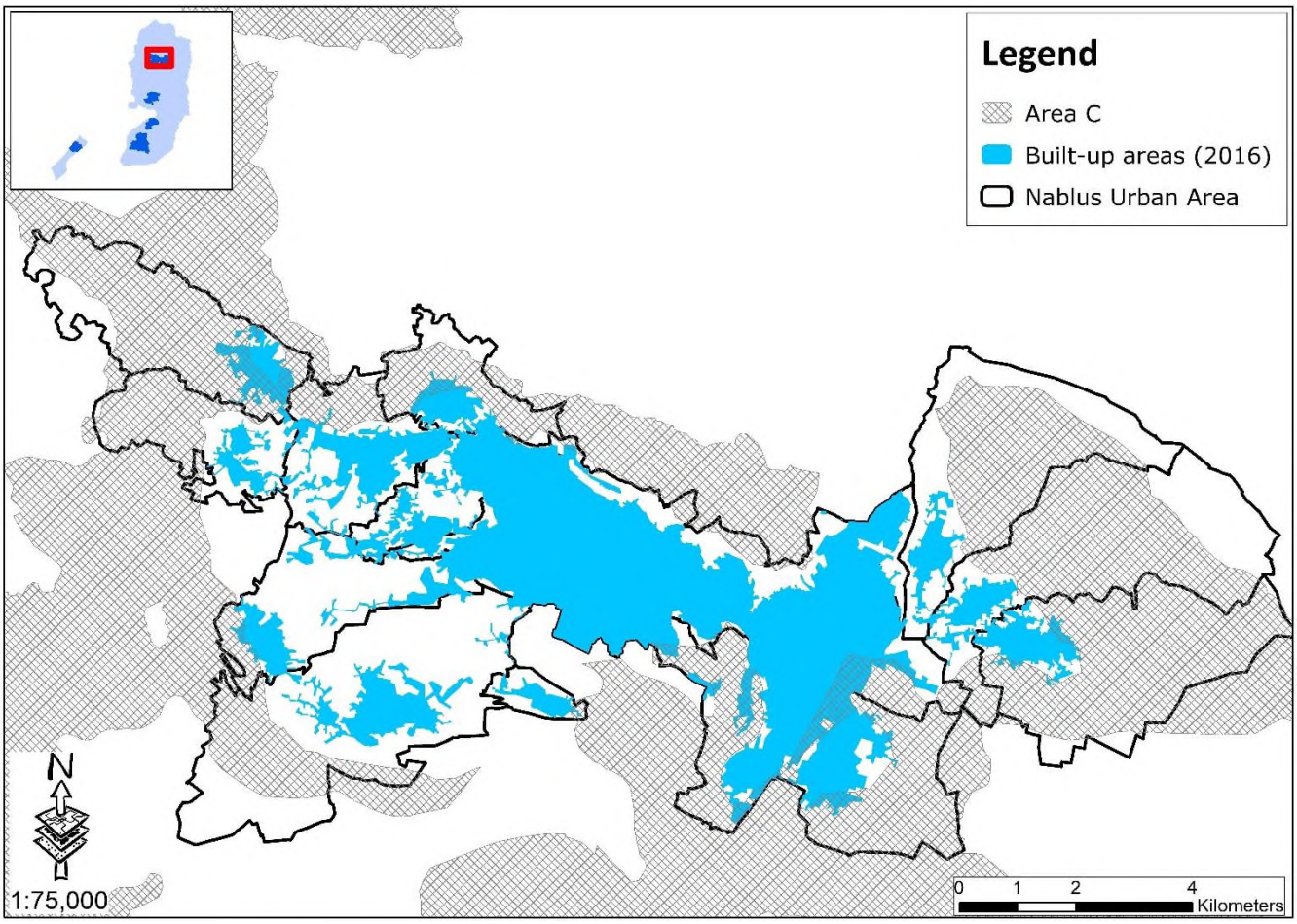


Figure I - 16: Built up areas (2016) in Nablus Urban Area

Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Table I - 29: Built-up areas (2016) in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Urban area	Total Area (m²)	Built-up area (2016) (m²)	% of the total area	Within Area C (m²)	% of Built-up area Within Area C
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban area	**72,037,741**	**26,001,845**	**36.1%**	**3,204,874**	**12.3%**
Surda-Abu Qash	8,767,854	2,528,532	28.8%	84,240	3.3%
Al Bireh	22,716,946	10,564,233	46.5%	2,422,443	22.9%
Ramallah	16,930,087	7,739,545	45.7%	222,208	2.9%
Beituniya	23,622,854	5,169,536	21.9%	475,983	9.2%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

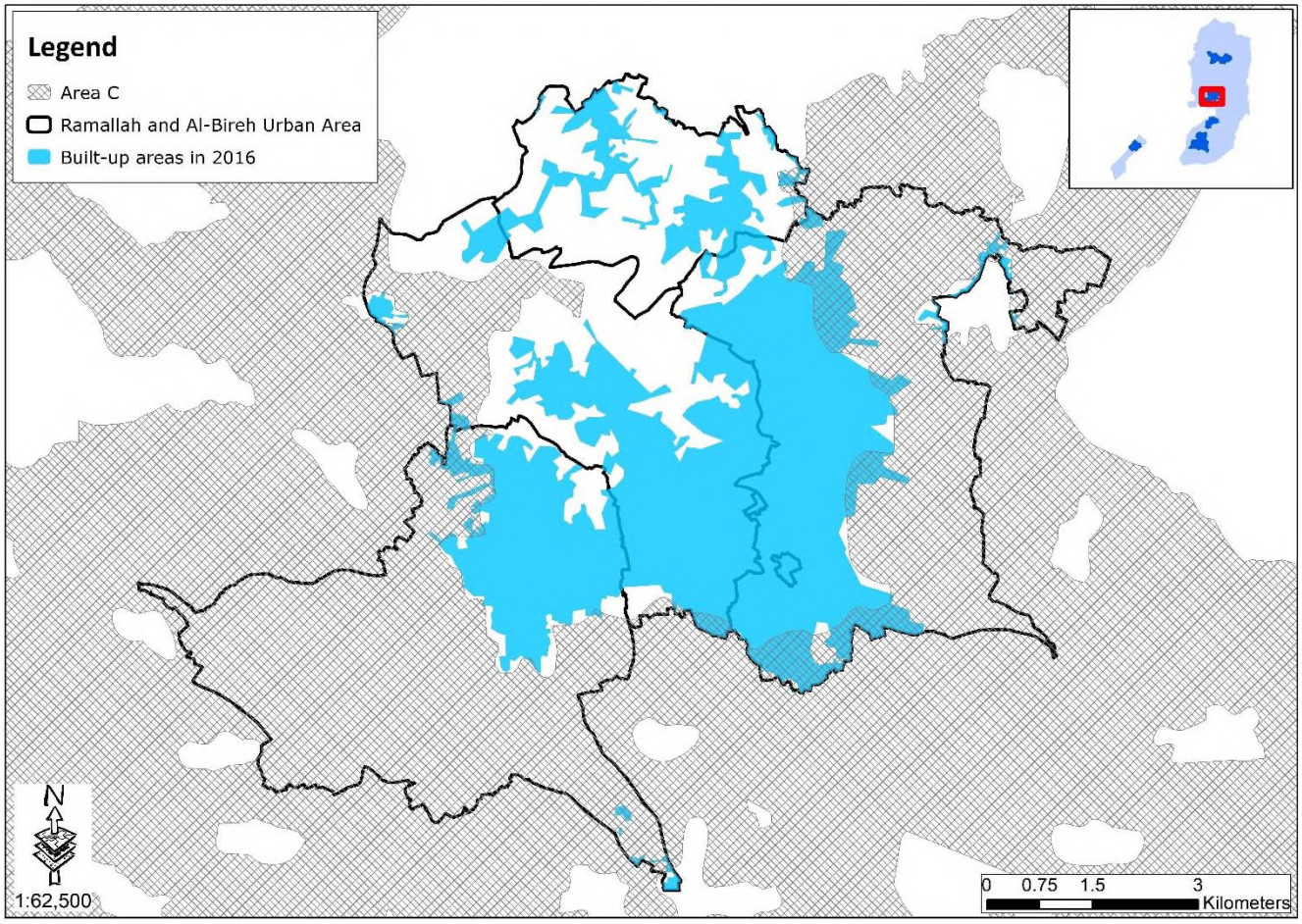


Figure I - 17: Built up areas in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Bethlehem Urban Area

Table I - 30: Built-up areas (2016) in Bethlehem Urban Area

Urban area	Total Area (m²)	Built-up area (2016) (m²)	% of the total area	Within Area C (m²)	% of Built-up area Within Area C
Bethlehem Urban area	**55,072,104**	**19,191,318**	**34.8%**	**3,039,531**	**15.8%**
Beit Jala	11,807,134	4,552,879	38.6%	1,225,492	26.9%
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	10,063,711	6,131,332	60.9%	581,959	9.5%
Beit Sahur	8,237,838	3,437,908	41.7%	360,204	10.5%
Ad Doha	2,102,411	2,084,640	99.2%	0	0.0%
Al Khadr	18,534,396	2,020,488	10.9%	751,720	37.2%
Artas	4,326,614	964,072	22.3%	120,156	12.5%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

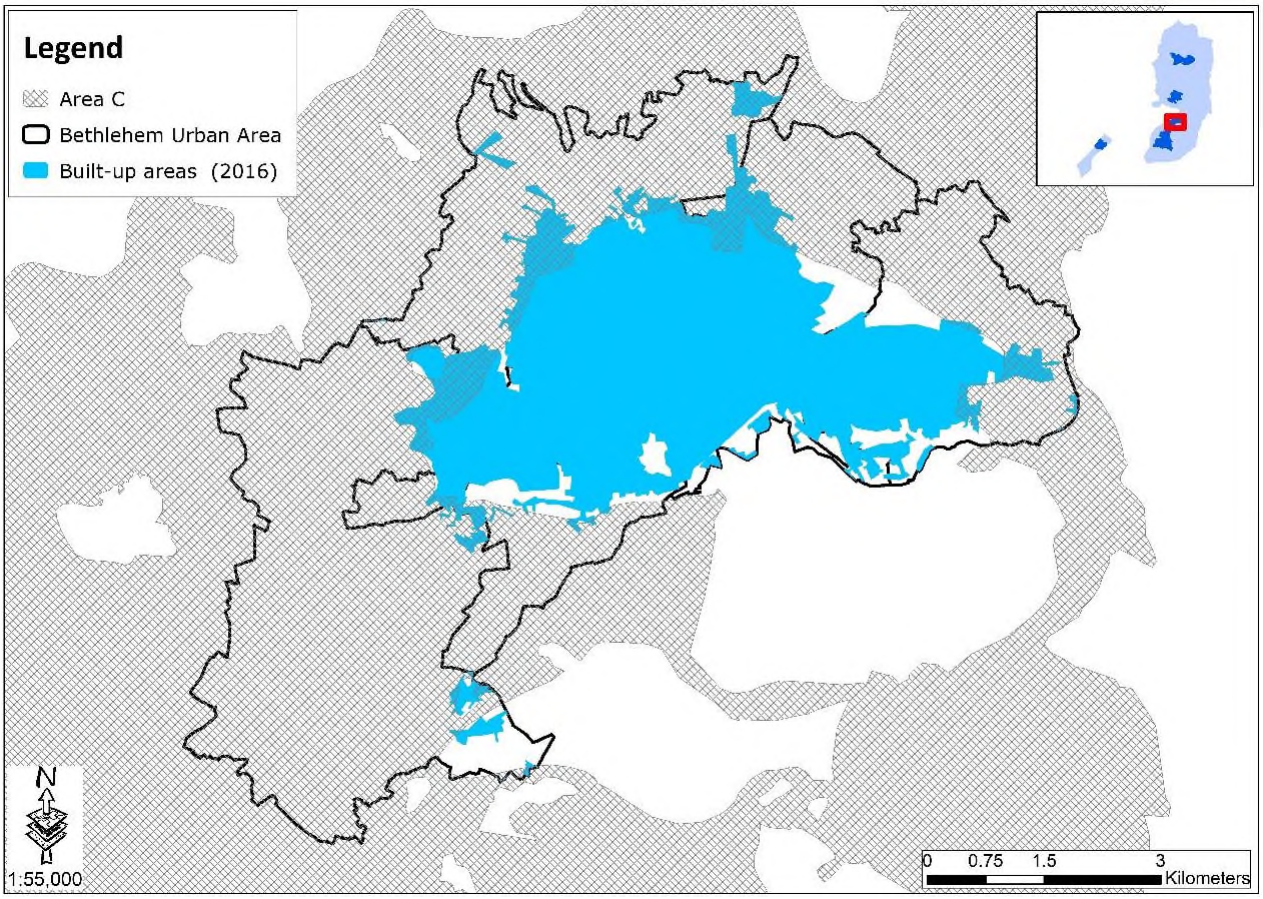


Figure I - 18: Built up areas in Bethlehem Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Hebron Urban Area

Table I - 31: Built-up areas (2016) in Hebron Urban Area

Urban area	Total Area (m²)	Built-up area (2016) (m²)	% of the total area	Within Area C (m²)	% of Built-up area Within Area C	Within H1 (m²)	% of Built-up area within H1	Within H2 (m²)	% of the Built-up area within H2
Hebron Urban area	**162,779,283**	**76,153,758**	**46.8%**	**15,060,918**	**19.8%**	**20,491,683**	**26.9%**	**4,436,732**	**5.8%**
Halhul	35,458,505	8,188,266	23.1%	1,259,569	15.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Beit Kahil	5,715,953	2,306,947	40.4%	365,232	15.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Taffuh	12,012,259	5,387,873	44.9%	104,134	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hebron (Al Khalil)	71,637,124	43,080,177	60.1%	12,259,884	28.5%	20,491,683	47.6%	4,436,732	10.3%
Dura	37,955,442	12,829,982	33.8%	1,072,099	8.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

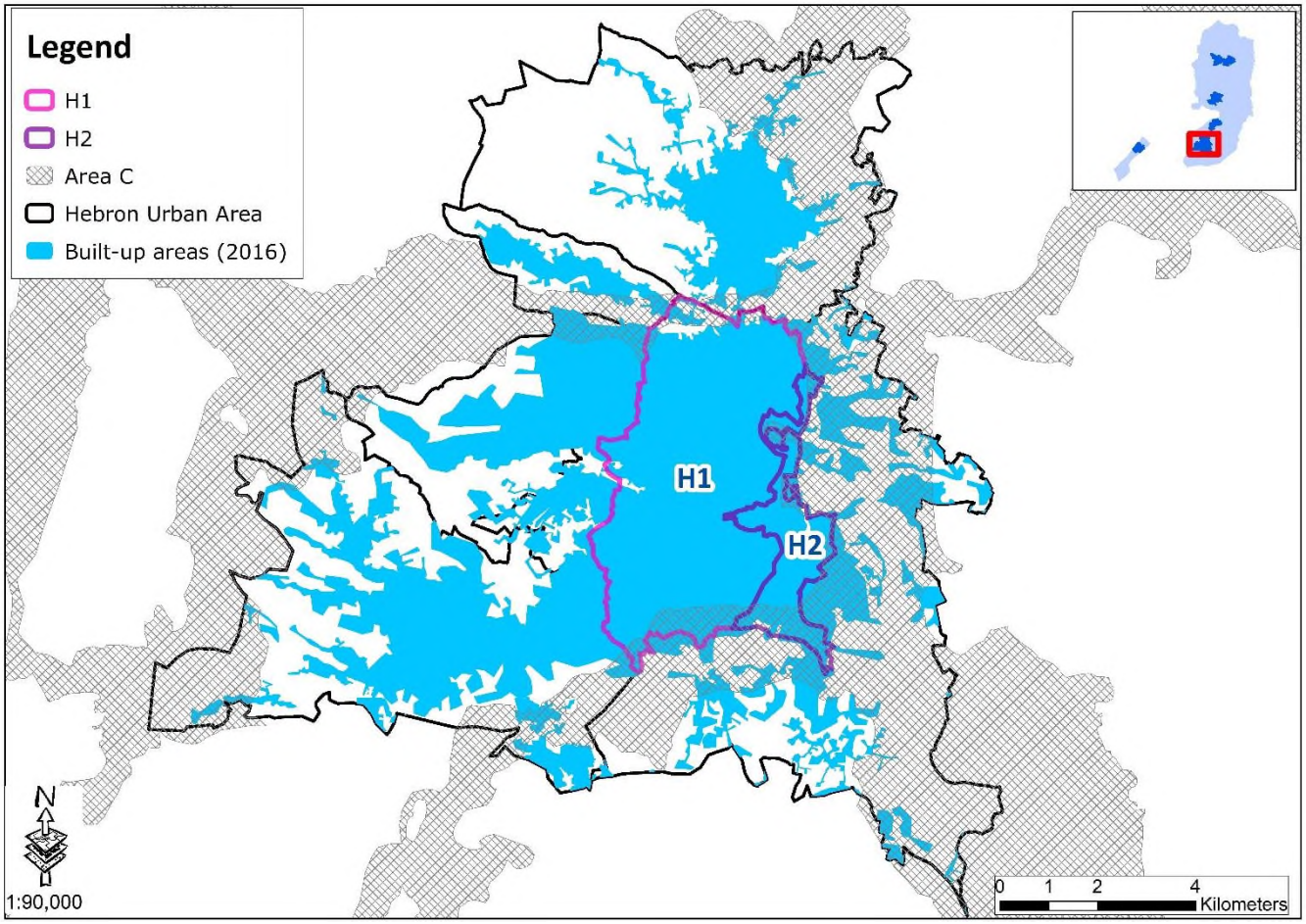


Figure I - 19: Built up areas in Hebron Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Gaza Urban Area

Table I - 32: Built-up areas (2020) in Gaza Urban Area

Urban area	Total Area (m²)	Built up area (2018) (m²)	% of the total area
Gaza Urban area	55,590,000	30,560,626.57	54.98%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

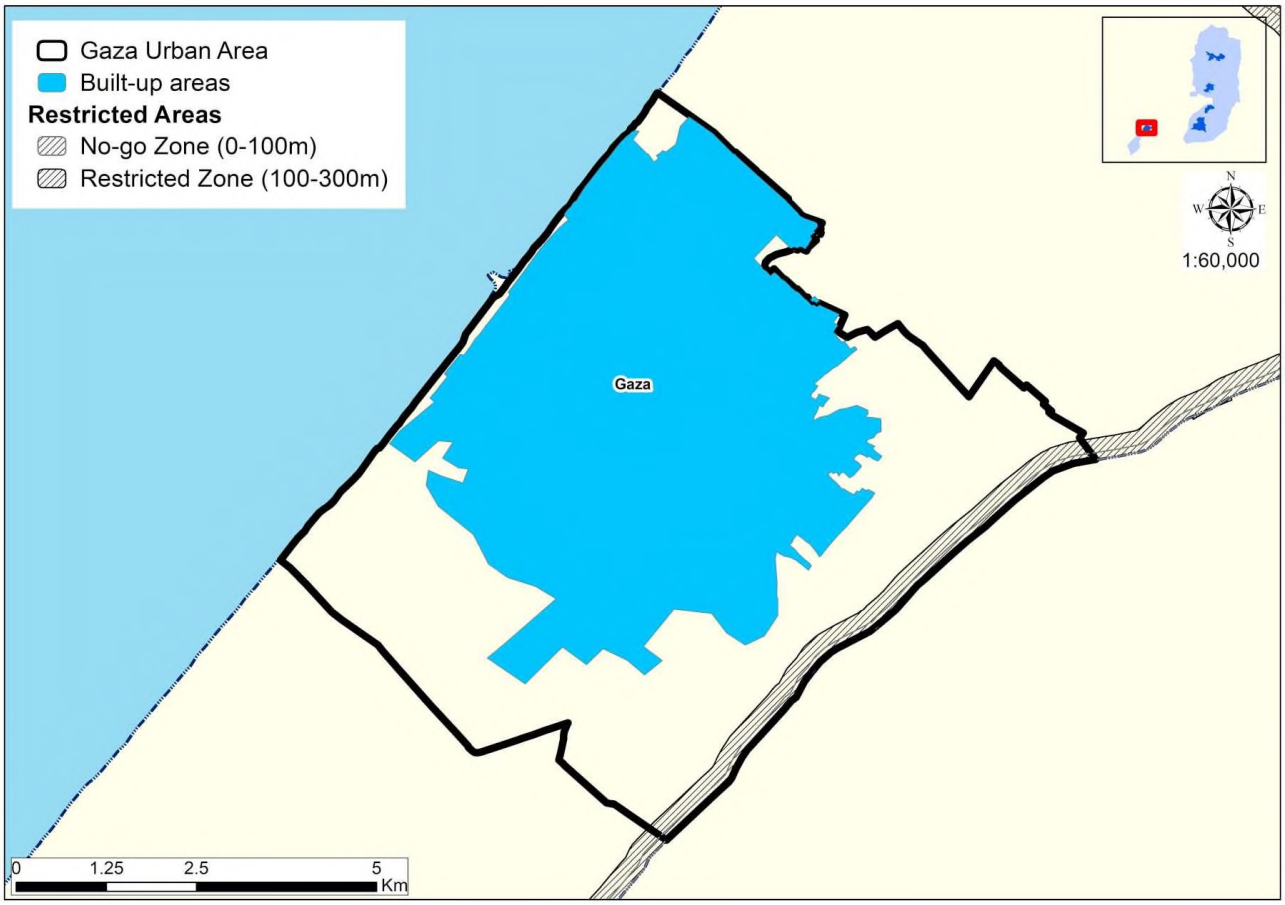


Figure I - 20: Built up areas in Gaza Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Land Use Analysis

Nablus Urban Area

A. Built-up areas with approved Master Plan (LU1)

The total area of the LU1 covers a 58.9% of the coverage of the Master Plans and the 27.9% of the total Urban area of Nablus.

Table I - 33: Land use classification of the LU1 category in Nablus Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU1/ total area covered by Master Plans	LU1 Within Area C (m²)	% LU1 within area C/LU1 area
Agricultural Area	95,274	0.19%	6,627	6.96%
Antiquities Zone	153,834	0.30%	0	0.00%
Camps	457,159	0.89%	0	0.00%
Cemetery	140,500	0.27%	0	0.00%
Commercial	735,275	1.44%	50,667	6.89%
Green areas	50,621	0.10%	0	0.00%
Industrial Areas	1,548,550	3.02%	189,076	12.21%
Open Green Areas	23,623	0.05%	6,891	29.17%
Pedestrian Road Network	20,079	0.04%	1,198	5.96%
Proposed Road Network	566,935	1.11%	15,774	2.78%
Public Buildings	886,215	1.73%	33,598	3.79%
Public Gardens	246,641	0.48%	133	0.05%
Public Parkings	14,671	0.03%	0	0.00%
Quarries	26,582	0.05%	838	3.15%
Residential Areas	19,092,801	37.27%	551,049	2.89%
Road Network	5,517,316	10.77%	275,646	5.00%
Sports and leisure facilities	16,421	0.03%	246	1.50%
State Land	370,934	0.72%	7,358	1.98%
Tourism Zone	13,159	0.03%	0	0.00%
Zone not for buildings	53,029	0.10%	0	0.00%
Other	146,398	0.29%	32,944	22.50%
Total	**30,176,017**	**58.90%**	**1,172,044**	**3.88%**

Note: Dominant categories are highlighted with green color
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

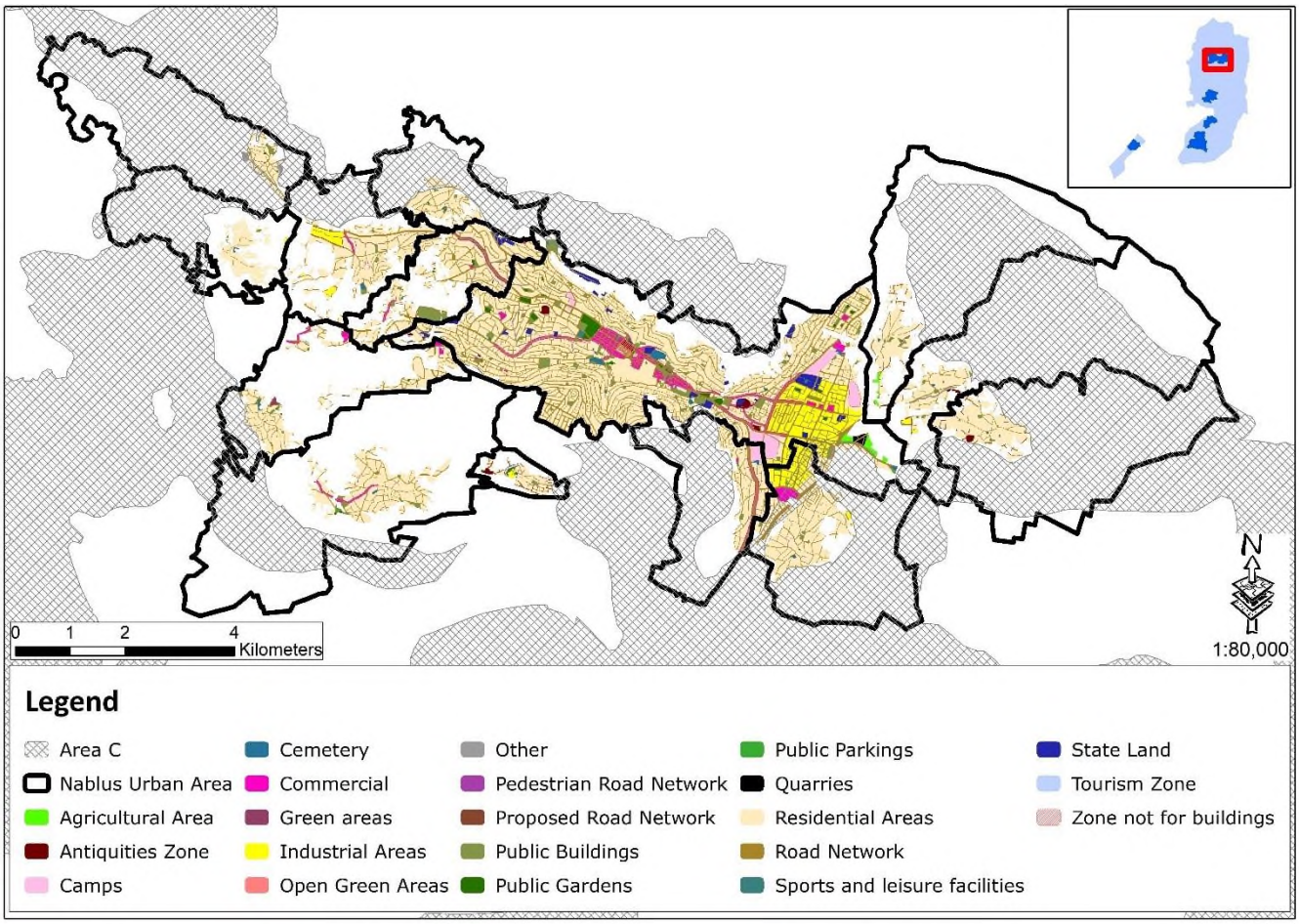


Figure I - 21: Land use classification of the LU1 category in Nablus Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

B. Built-up areas without approved Master Plan (LU2)

The total LU2 category covers 2,738,768.92 sq. m and 2.5% of the total Nablus Urban.

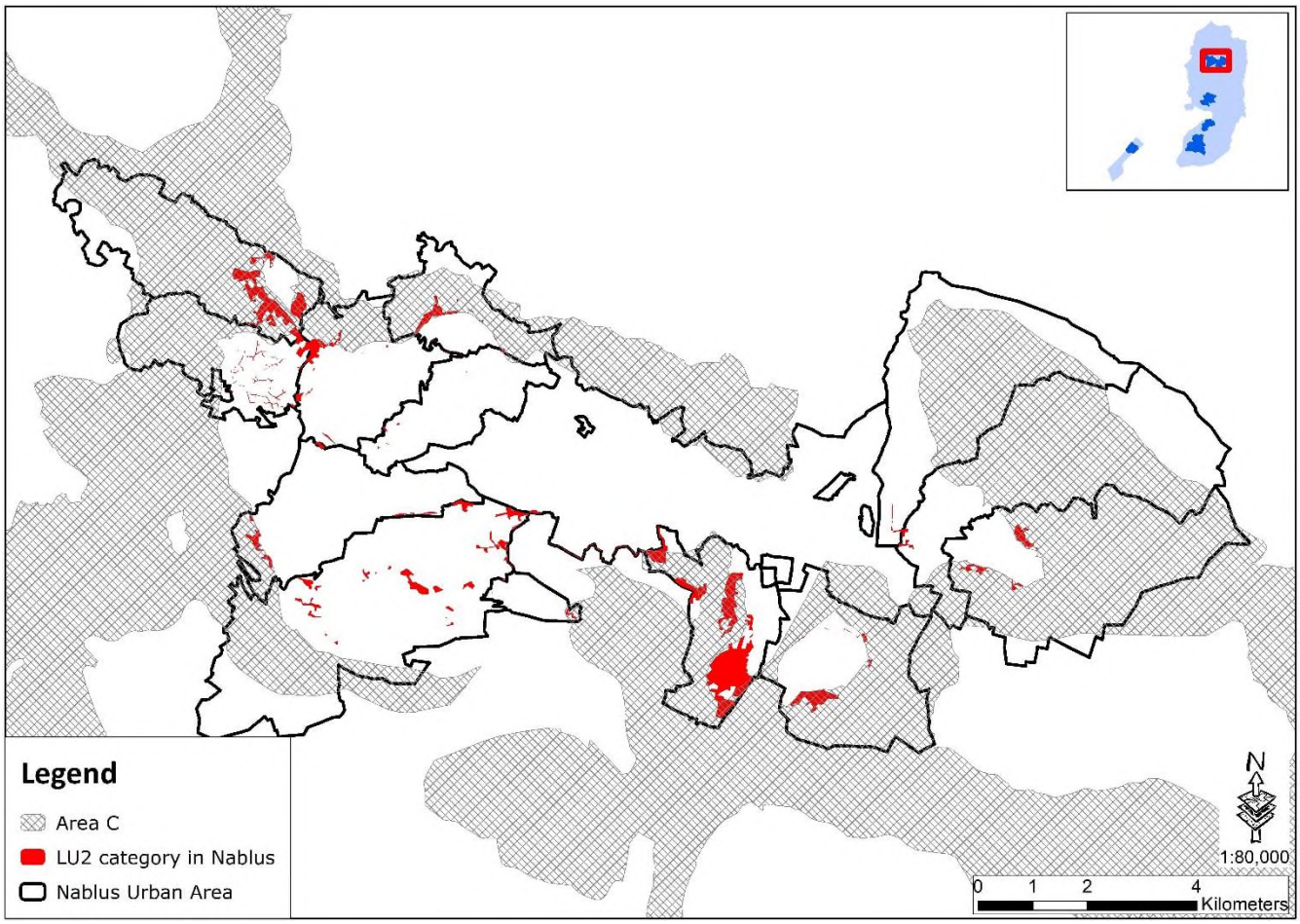


Figure I - 22: LU2 category in Nablus Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

C. Approved Master Plans without Built-up area (LU3)

The land use classification of the LU3 category for Nablus Urban Area, according to the Master Plans, is presented in Table and Figure below.

Table I - 34: Land use classification of the LU3 category in Nablus Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU3 / total area covered by Master Plans	LU3 Within Area C (m²)	% LU3 within Area C/LU3
Agricultural Area	554,261	1.08%	304,248	54.89%
Antiquities Zone	132,389	0.26%	8,872	6.70%
Camps	109,807	0.21%	0	0.00%
Cemetery	131,765	0.26%	77,684	58.96%
Commercial	0	0.00%	7,481	0.00%
Green areas	30,230	0.06%	0	0.00%
Industrial Areas	582,634	1.14%	42,149	7.23%
Open Green Areas	13,245	0.03%	408	3.08%
Pedestrian Road Network	11,900	0.02%	0	0.00%
Proposed Road Network	824,399	1.61%	7,665	0.93%
Public Buildings	477,448	0.93%	162,915	34.12%
Public Gardens	191,869	0.37%	74,902	39.04%
Public Parkings	10,506	0.02%	5,730	54.54%
Quarries	46,949	0.09%	0	0.00%
Residential Areas	13,665,423	26.67%	1,735,444	12.70%
Road Network	2,773,665	5.41%	520,170	18.75%
Sports and leusire facilities	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
State Land	1,246,251	2.43%	376,912	30.24%

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU3 / total area covered by Master Plans	LU3 Within Area C (m²)	% LU3 within Area C/LU3
Tourism Zone	5,666	0.01%	0	0.00%
Zone not for buildings	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Other	248,414	0.48%	41,962	16.89%
Total	**21,056,821**	**41.10%**	**3,366,541**	**15.99%**

Note: Dominant categories are highlighted with green color
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

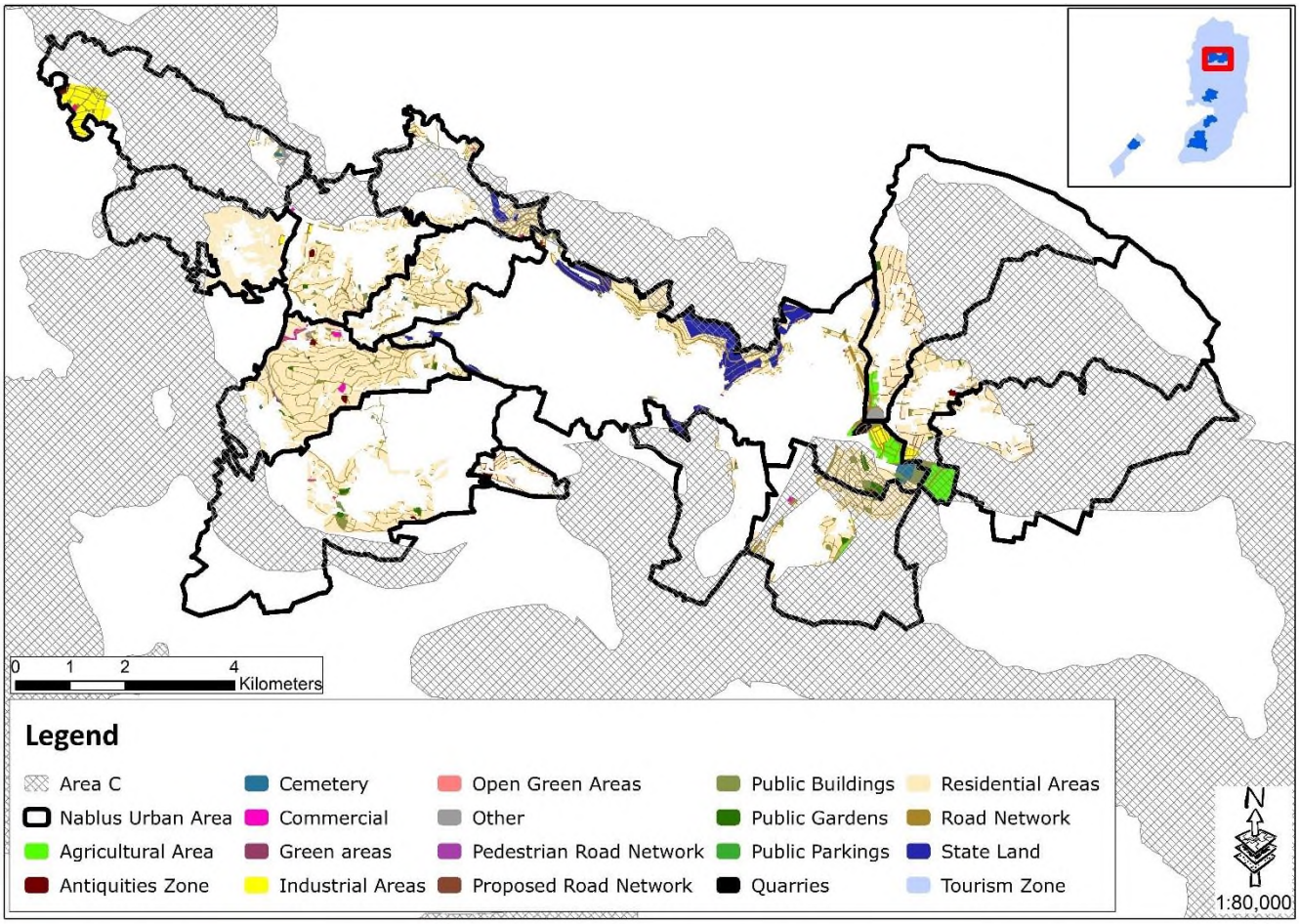


Figure I - 23: Land use classification of the LU3 category in Nablus Urban Area
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

D. Rest of the Nablus Urban Area (LU4)

LU4 classification covers 54,223,735 sq. m and the 50.12% of the total Nablus Urban Area while 73.5% of the **LU4** is located within Area C.

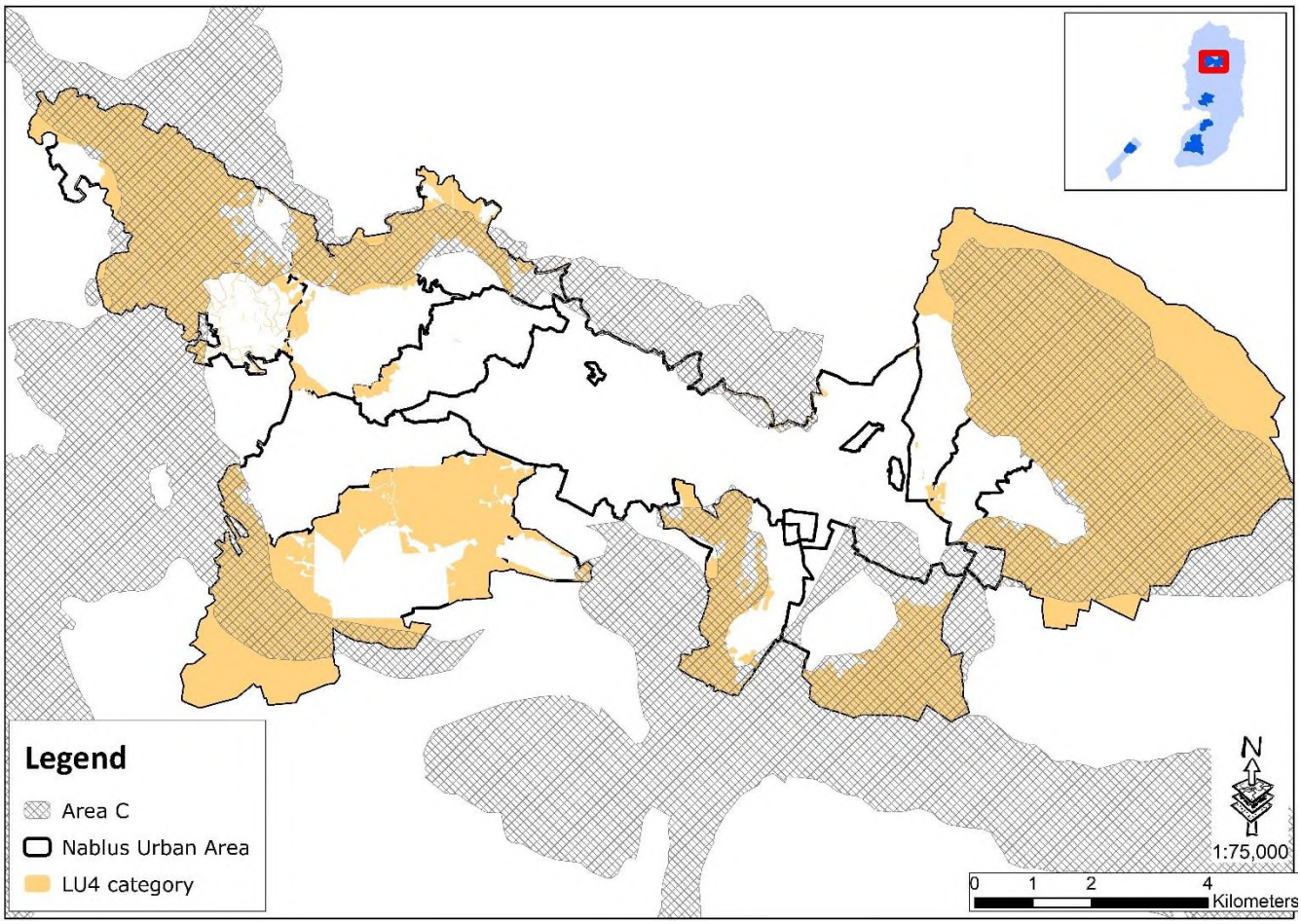


Figure I - 24: LU4 category in Nablus Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

The above mentioned categories **LU1, LU2, LU3** and **LU4** in Nablus Urban Area are presented in the Figure and Table below.

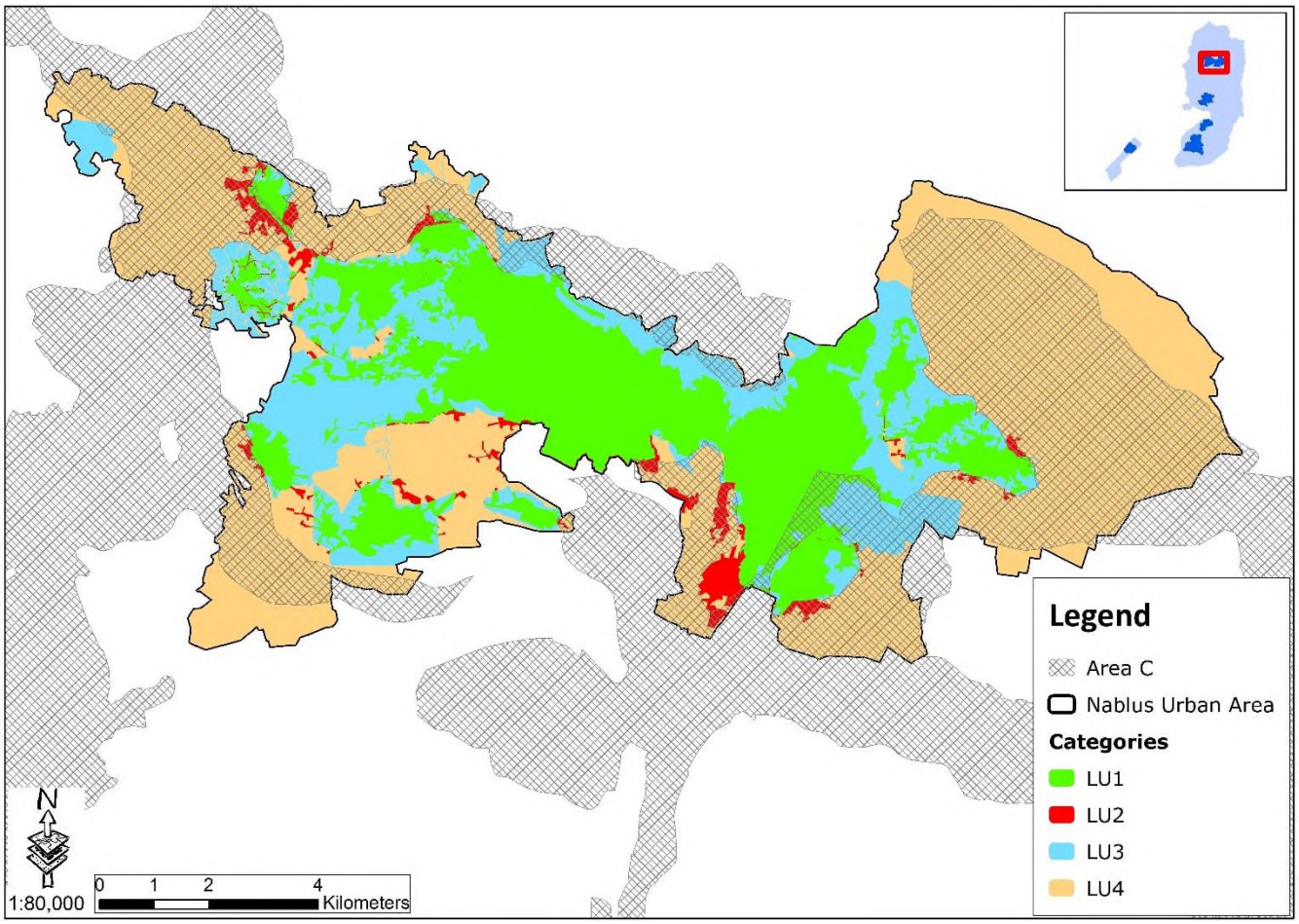


Figure I - 25: Categories LU1, LU2, LU3 and LU4 in Nablus Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 35: LU1, LU2, LU3 and LU4 categories in Nablus Urban Area

Urban Area	Total Area (m²)	LU1 (m²)	% of the total area	LU2 (m²)	% of the total area	LU3 (m²)	% of the total area	LU4 (m²)	% of the total area
Nablus Urban area	**108,194,773.47**	**30,176,016.55**	**27.89%**	**2,738,768.86**	**2.53%**	**21,056,821.00**	**19.46%**	**54,223,735**	**50.12%**
Deir Sharaf	7,265,074.62	473,649	6.52%	497,826	6.85%	742,264	10.22%	5,400,456	74.33%
Zawata	3,607,127.19	697,580	19.34%	111,027	3.08%	945,020	26.20%	1,600,615	44.37%
Qusin	4,558,771.75	577,825	12.68%	104,479	2.29%	1,244,008	27.29%	2,737,569	60.05%
Beit Iba	5,037,921.19	1,726,679	34.27%	123,522	2.45%	1,620,423	32.16%	1,400,403	27.80%
Beit Wazan	3,715,096.19	2,405,696	64.75%	9,027	0.24%	1,230,992	33.13%	174,485	4.70%
A'zmut	9,881,765.71	762,958	7.72%	9,417	0.10%	1,598,646	16.18%	7,300,859	73.88%
Nablus	19,581,833.36	14,843,738	75.80%	31,680	0.16%	4,717,495	24.09%	94,042	0.48%
Deir al Hatab	11,565,198.29	760,801	6.58%	23,270	0.20%	1,395,961	12.07%	9,290,280	80.33%
Sarra	5,913,941.00	1,470,722	24.87%	98,716	1.67%	3,838,632	64.91%	610,977	10.33%
Salim	10,274,465.45	991,730	9.65%	124,529	1.21%	490,794	4.78%	8,702,527	84.70%
'Iraq Burin	933,857.93	400,185	42.85%	13,601	1.46%	346,630	37.12%	278,549	29.83%
Tell	13,874,571.97	1,579,278	11.38%	330,132	2.38%	1,472,924	10.62%	10,597,355	76.38%
Rujeib	6,998,226.31	2,363,347	33.77%	177,106	2.53%	1,280,643	18.30%	3,282,244	46.90%
Kafr Qallil	4,986,922.83	1,121,828	22.50%	1,084,438	21.75%	132,389	2.65%	2,753,374	55.21%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

As a result of the Land use analysis based on the Master Plans and the Built-up areas of the Nablus Urban area, the categories **LU3** and **LU4** have some potential for further exploitation.

As presented in the table below, the areas described by category **LU3** cover 19.46 % of the total Nablus area with 3.11% within Area C. As a result, the remaining area for further development outside of the Area C, which is covered by Master Plans but no built-up areas have been recorded covers 17,690,280 sq. m and 16.35% of the total Nablus urban area.

The **LU4** category covers the 50.12 % of the total Nablus Urban area with 36.83 % within Area C. As a result, the remaining area for further development outside the Area C covers 14,372,117.96 sq. m and the 13.28 % of the total Nablus Urban area.

To sum up, *taking into consideration land use restrictions only*, 32,062,397.96 sq. m. of the total 108,194,773.47 sq.m (29.63 % of the Nablus Urban area) have potential for further development.

Table I - 36: Potential area for further development, taking into consideration land use restrictions only – Nablus Urban Area

LU surface (m²)		% of the total Urban area	within area C (m²)	% of LU within Area C/total Urban Area	Remaining area (m²)	% of the remaining area/ total Urban area
LU3	21,056,821.00	19.46%	3,366,541.00	3.11%	17,690,280.00	16.35%
LU4	54,223,735.00	50.12%	39,851,617.04	36.83%	14,372,117.96	13.28%
Overall remaining area in Nablus Urban Area					32,062,397.96	29.63%

Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

A. Built-up areas with approved Master Plan (LU1)

The total area of the LU1 category covers a 58.9% of the Master Plans and the 27.9% of the total Urban area of Ramallah and Al Bireh.

Table I - 37: Land use classification of the LU1 category in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU1/ total area covered by Master Plans	LU1 Within Area C (m²)	% LU1 within area C/LU1 area
Agricultural Area	35,829	0.09%	5,649	15.8%
Antiquities Zone	63,308	0.16%	4,481	7.1%
Road Network	4,526,561	11.71%	274,326	6.1%
Camps	87,452	0.23%	0	0.0%
Cemetery	70,664	0.18%	0	0.0%
Commercial	1,926,739	4.98%	59,250	3.1%
Green Areas	4,156	0.01%	0	0.0%
Historical Center	31,639	0.08%	0	0.0%
Housing Projects	27,385	0.07%	0	0.0%
Industrial Areas	1,170,294	3.03%	23,793	2.0%
Offices Zone	181,744	0.47%	7,023	3.9%
Open Green Areas	21,930	0.06%	0	0.0%
Parking	762	0.00%	0	0.0%
Public Buildings	972,677	2.52%	51,127	5.3%
Public Garden	16,113	0.04%	3,744	23.2%
Public Parkings	1,373	0.00%	0	0.0%
Public squares	22,377	0.06%	0	0.0%
Residential Agricultural	73,560	0.19%	0	0.0 %
Residential Areas	14,694,443	38.00%	1,135,086	7.7%
Dismissed Road Network	511	0.00%	0	0.0%
Pedestrian Road Network	2,967	0.01%	0	0.0%
Proposed Road Network	1,830	0.00%	0	0.0%

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU1/ total area covered by Master Plans	LU1 Within Area C (m²)	% LU1 within area C/LU1 area
Stairs	0	0.00%	0	0.0%
Tourism Zone	104,561	0.27%	14,819	14.2%
Total	**24,038,875**	**62.17%**	**1,579,298**	**6.6%**

Note: Dominant categories are highlighted with green color
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

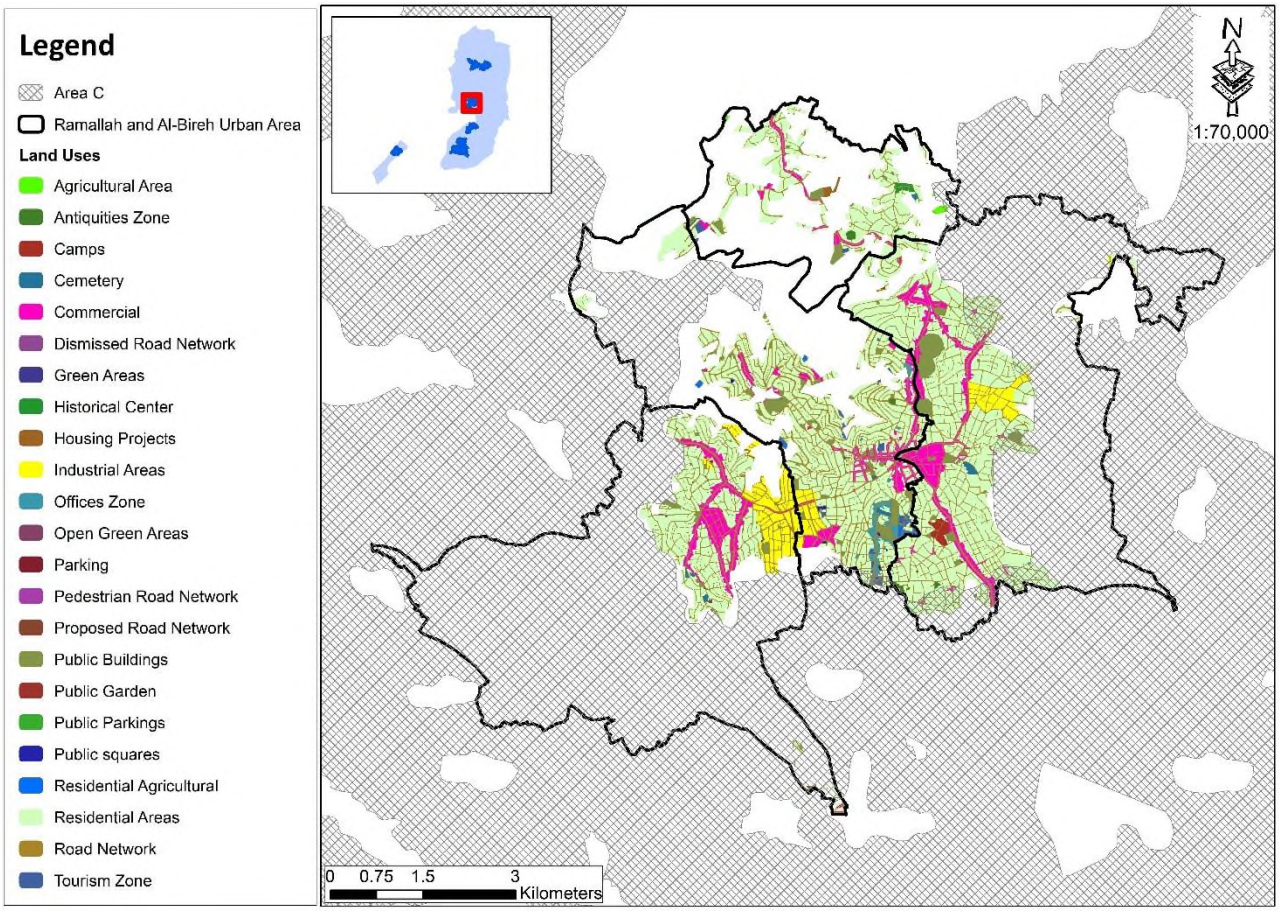


Figure I - 26: Land use classification of the LU1 category in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

B. Built-up areas without approved Master Plan (LU2)

The total LU2 category covers 2,019,707 sq. m and 2.8% of the Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban area.

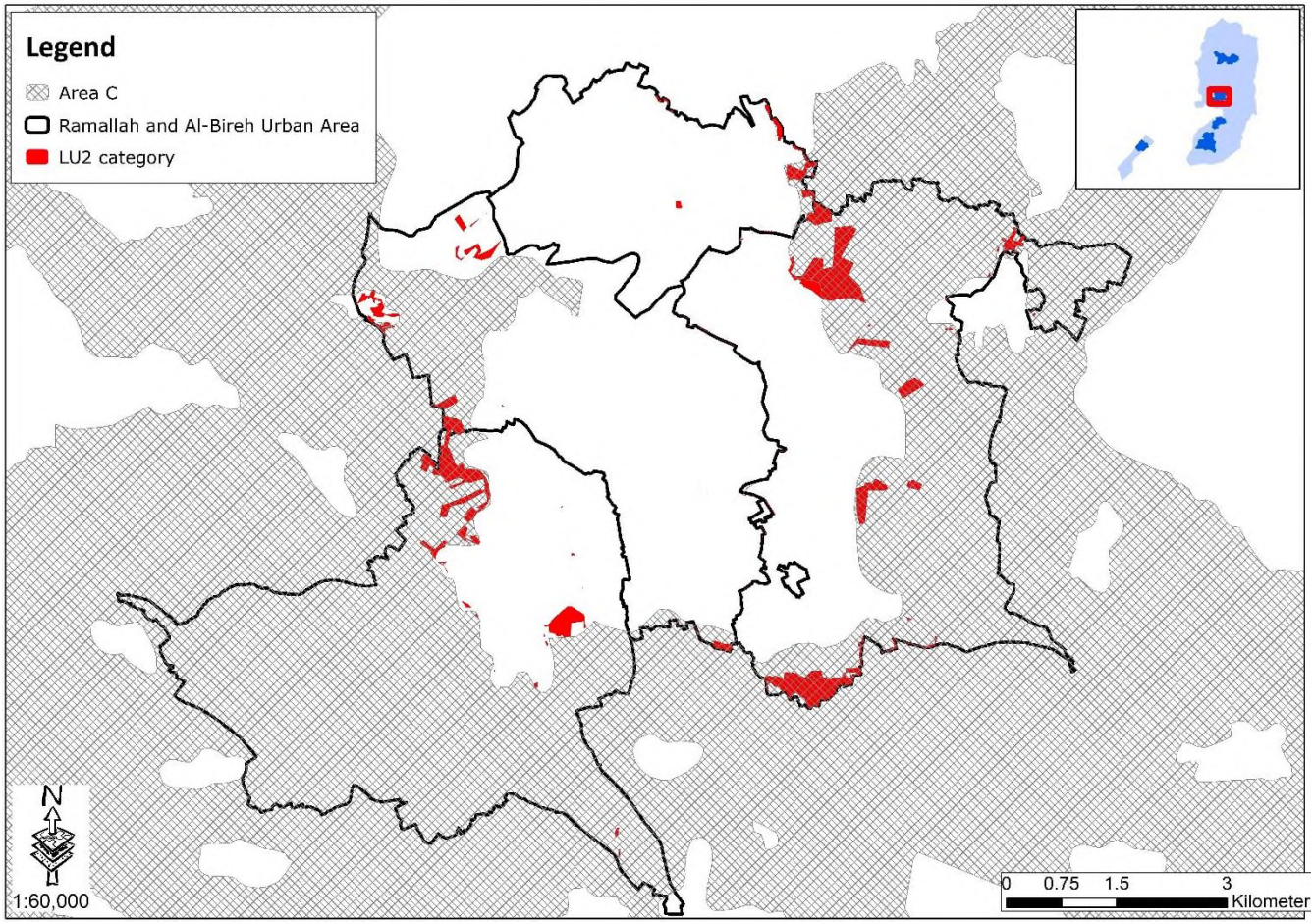


Figure I - 27: LU2 category in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

C. Approved Master Plans without Built-up area (LU3)

The land use classification of the LU3 category for Ramallah and All-Bireh Urban Area, according to the Master Plans, is presented in Table and Figure below.

Table I - 38: Land use classification of the LU3 category in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU3/ total area covered by Master Plans	LU3 Within Area C (m²)	% LU3 within Area C/LU3
Agricultural Area	360,281	0.93%	52,063	14.5%
Antiquities Zone	34,027	0.09%	18,754	55.1%
Road Network	2,860,964	7.40%	471,397	16.5%
Camps	0	0.00%	0	0.0%
Cemetery	34,976	0.09%	31,065	88.8%
Commercial	854,583	2.21%	153,650	18.0%
Green Areas	9,003	0.02%	964	10.7%
Historical Center	8,492	0.02%	0	0.0%
Housing Projects	114,438	0.30%	0	0.0%
Industrial Areas	368,834	0.95%	119,084	32.3%
Offices Zone	244,135	0.63%	0	0.0%
Open Green Areas	12,835	0.03%	0	0.0%
Parking	0	0.00%	0	0.0%
Public Buildings	272,845	0.71%	58,246	21.3%
Public Garden	73,056	0.19%	4,171	5.7%
Public Parkings	0	0.00%	0	0.0%

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU3/ total area covered by Master Plans	LU3 Within Area C (m²)	% LU3 within Area C/LU3
Public squares	99,043	0.26%	18,975	19.2%
Residential Agricultural	434,399	1.12%	0	0.0%
Residential Areas	8,735,173	22.59%	1,265,294	13.8%
Dismissed Road Network	1,391	0.00%	0	0.0%
Pedestrian Road Network	7,402	0.02%	0	0.0%
Proposed Road Network	1,839	0.00%	0	0.0%
Stairs	1,623	0.00%	0	0.0%
Tourism Zone	96,689	0.25%	21,746	22.5%
Total	**14,626,027**	**37.83%**	**2,215,410**	**15.1%**

Note: Dominant categories are highlighted with green color
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

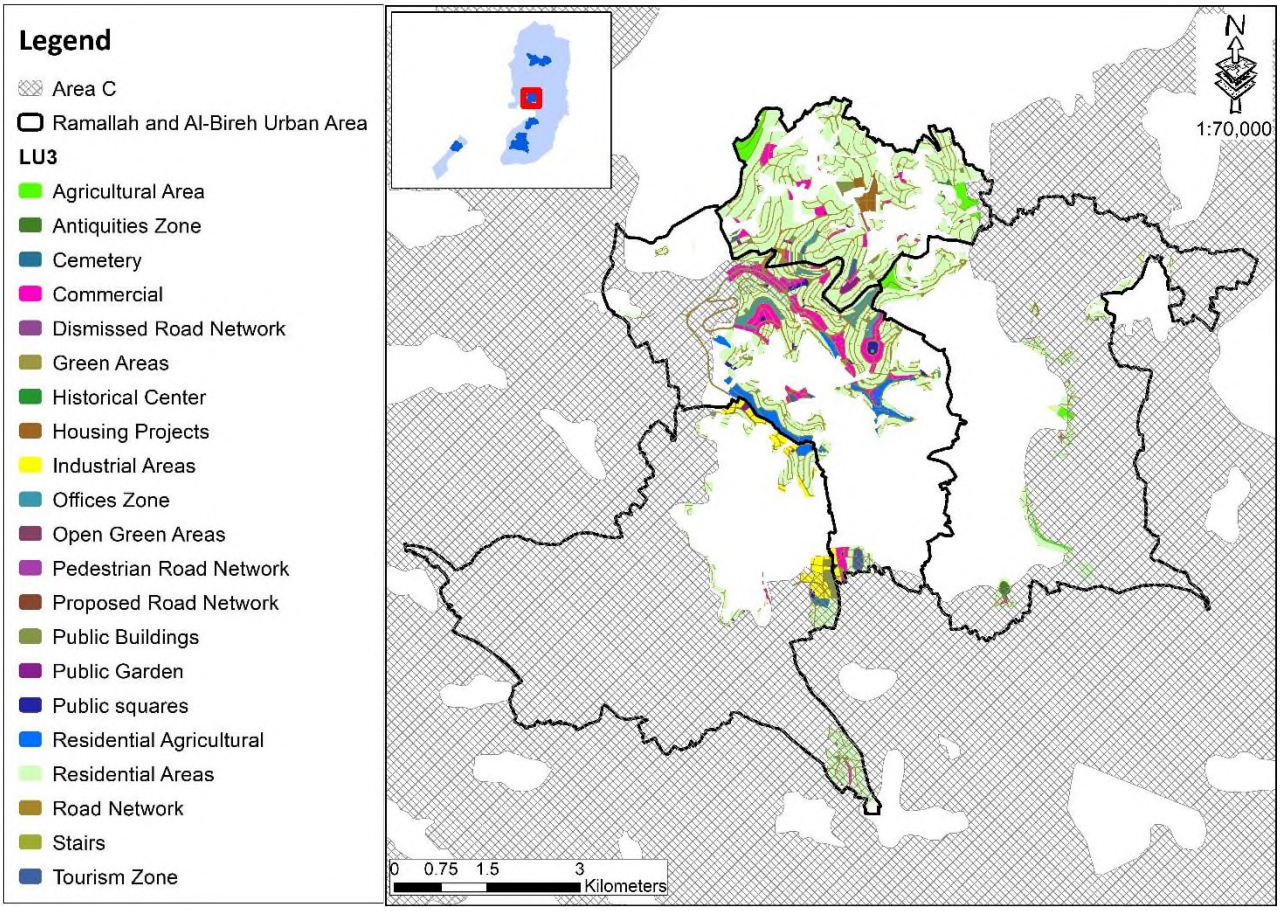


Figure I - 28: Land use classification of the LU3 category in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

D. Rest of the Nablus Urban Area (LU4)

LU4 classification covers 31,350,156 sq. m and the 43.5% of the total Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area; while the 93.9% of the **LU4** is located within Area C.

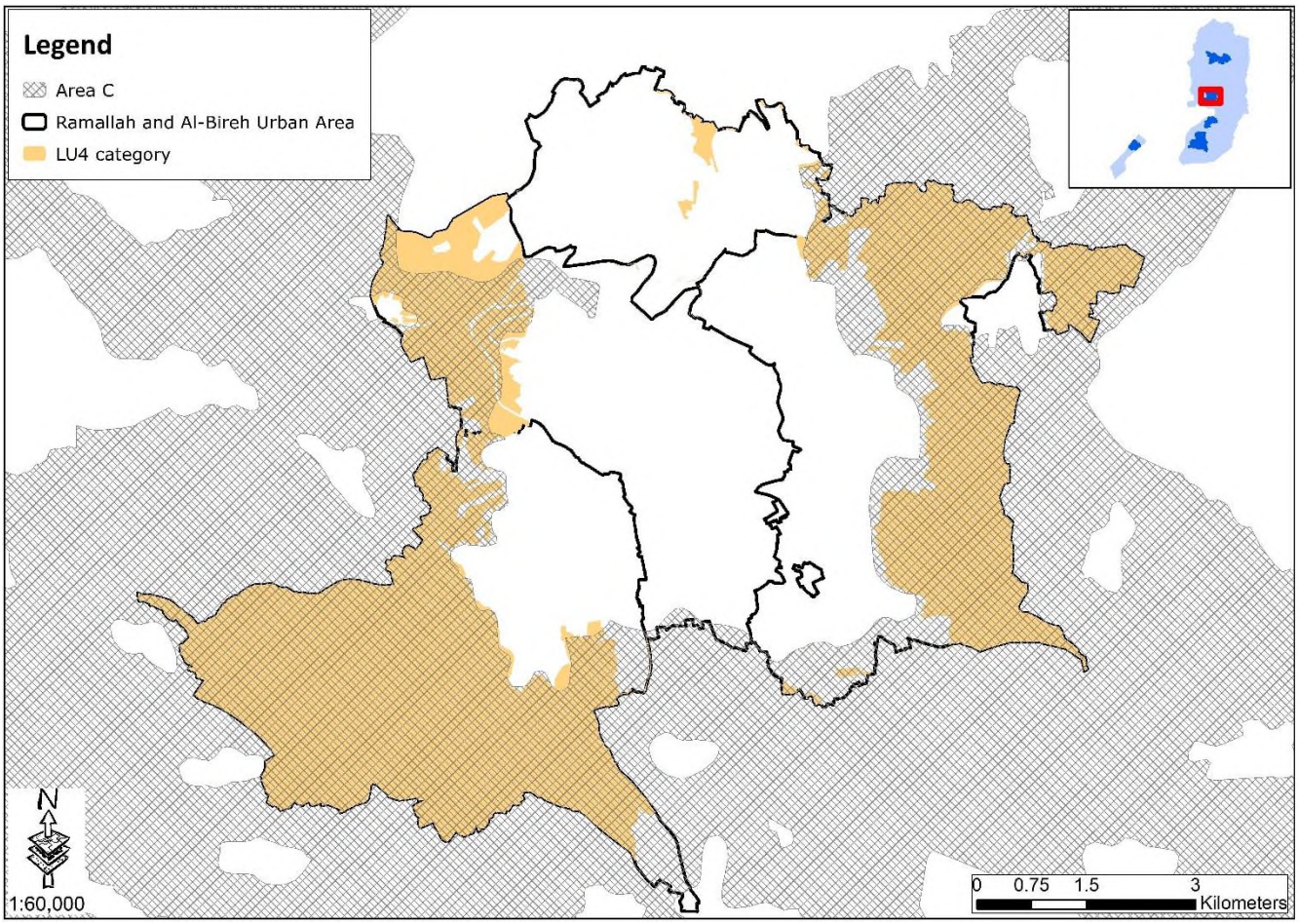


Figure I - 29: LU4 category in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

The above mentioned categories **LU1, LU2, LU3** and **LU4** in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area are presented in Figure and Table below.

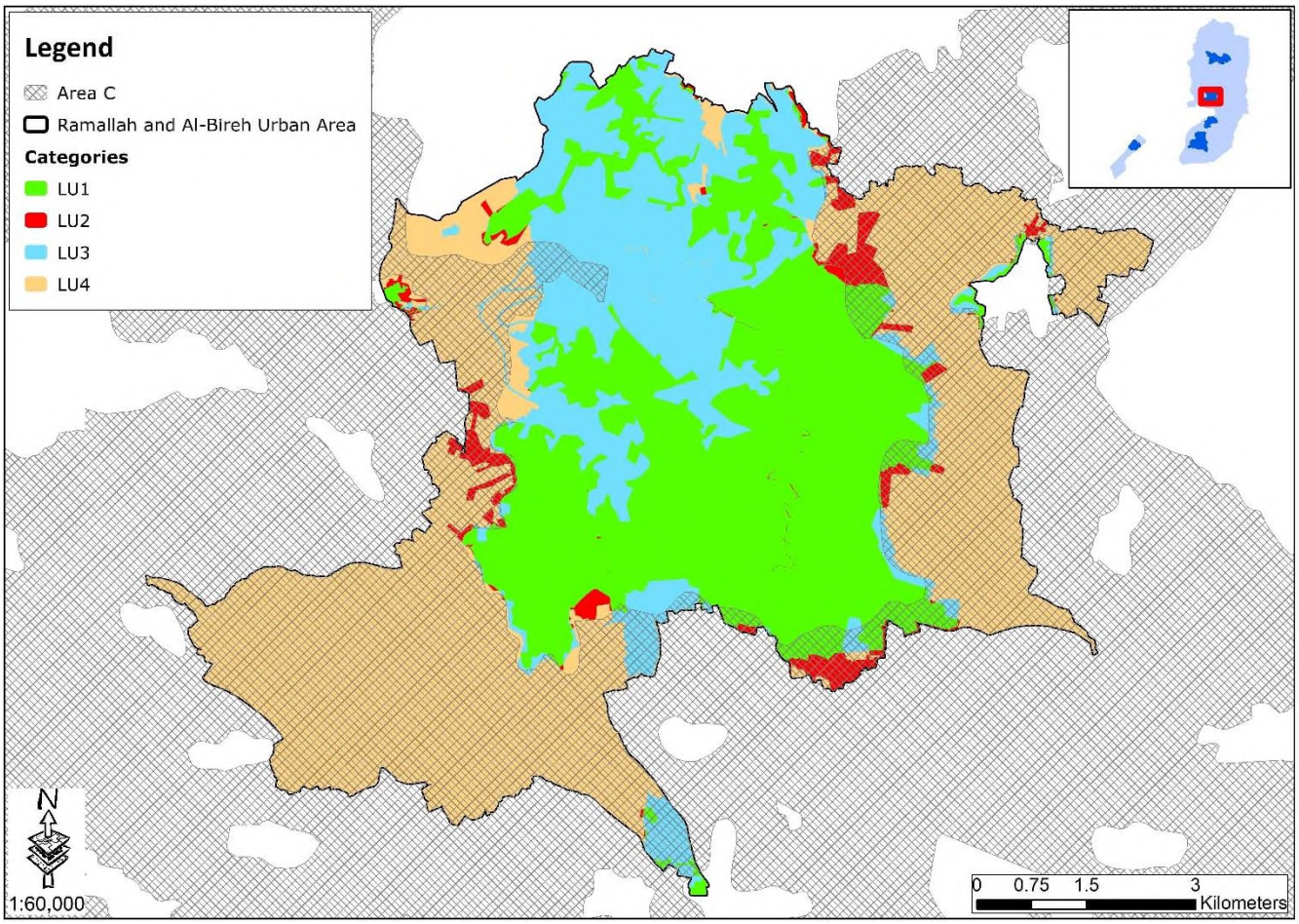


Figure I - 30: Categories LU1, LU2, LU3 in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 39: Categories LU1, LU2, LU3 per LGU in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Urban area	Total Area (m²)	LU1 (m²)	% of the total area	LU2 (m²)	% of the total area	LU3 (m²)	% of the total area	LU4 (m²)	% of the total area
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban area	**72,037,741**	**24,038,875**	**33.4%**	**2,019,707**	**2.8%**	**14,626,027**	**20.3%**	**31,350,156**	**43.5%**
Surda-Abu Qash	8,767,854	2,416,980	27.6%	125,939	0.2%	5,923,235	8.2%	343,456	3.92%
Al Bireh	22,716,946	9,445,011	41.6%	1,132,800	1.6%	1,531,186	2.1%	10,479,705	46.13%
Ramallah	16,930,087	7,509,219	44.4%	244,711	0.3%	5,294,827	7.4%	3,923,086	23.17%
Beituniya	23,622,854	4,667,665	19.8%	516,257	0.7%	1,876,778	2.6%	16,603,910	70.29%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

As a result of the Land use analysis based on the Master Plans and the Built-up areas of the Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban area, the categories **LU3** and **LU4** have some potential for further exploitation.

As presented in the table below, the areas described by category **LU3** cover 20.3 % of the total Ramallah and Al Bireh urban area with 3.1% within Area C. As a result, the remaining area for further development outside of the Area C, which is covered by Master Plans but no built-up areas have been recorded covers 12,410,617 sq. m and 17.2% of the total Ramallah and Al Bireh urban area.

The **LU4** category covers the 43.5 % of the total Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban area with 40.9 % within Area C. As a result, the remaining area for further development outside the Area C covers 1,912,360 sq. m and the 2.7 % of the total Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban area.

To sum up, *taking into consideration land use restrictions only*, 14,322,977 sq. m. of the total 72,037,741 sq.m (19.85 % of the Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban area) have potential for further development.

Table I - 40: Potential area for further development, taking into consideration land use restrictions only – Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

LU surface (m²)		% of the total Urban area	within area C (m²)	% of LU within Area C/total Urban Area	Remaining area (m²)	% of the remaining area/ total Urban area
LU3	14,626,027	20.3%	2,215,410	3.1%	12,410,617	17.2%
LU4	31,350,156	43.5%	29,437,797	40.9%	1,912,360	2.7%
Overall remaining area in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area					14,322,977	19.85%

Bethlehem Urban Area

A. Built-up areas with approved Master Plan (LU1)

The total area of the LU1 category covers an 86.2% of the Master Plans and the 25% of the total Urban area of Bethlehem.

Table I - 41: Land use classification of the LU1 category in Bethlehem Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU1/ total area covered by Master Plans	LU1 Within Area C (m²)	% LU1 within area C/LU1 area
Antiquities Zone	118,509	0.7%	0	0.0%
Camp	93,165	0.6%	22,675	24.3%
Cemetery	50,208	0.3%	18,835	37.5%
City Center	14,928	0.1%	14,928	100.0%
Commercial	782,862	4.8%	26,389	3.4%
Construction prohibited zone	3,349	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dismissed Road Network	132,329	0.8%	155	0.1%
Green Area	42,120	0.3%	21,387	50.8%
Industrial Areas	294,725	1.8%	2,464	0.8%
Open Green Area	29,806	0.2%	176	0.6%
Pedestrian Road Network	72,814	0.4%	1,405	1.9%
Proposed Road Network	1,435,731	8.9%	77,943	5.4%
Public Buildings	756,512	4.7%	89,918	11.9%
Public Garden	108,932	0.7%	17	0.0%
Residential Agricultural	3,561	0.02%	0	0.00%
Residential Areas	9,281,841	57.20%	759,101	8.20%
Road Network	454,926	2.8%	69,616	15.3%
Stairs	220	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tourism Zone	155,346	1.0%	14,405	9.3%
Other	142,441	0.9%	0	0.0%
Total	**13,974,325**	**86.2%**	**1,119,414**	**8.0%**

Note: Dominant categories are highlighted with green color
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

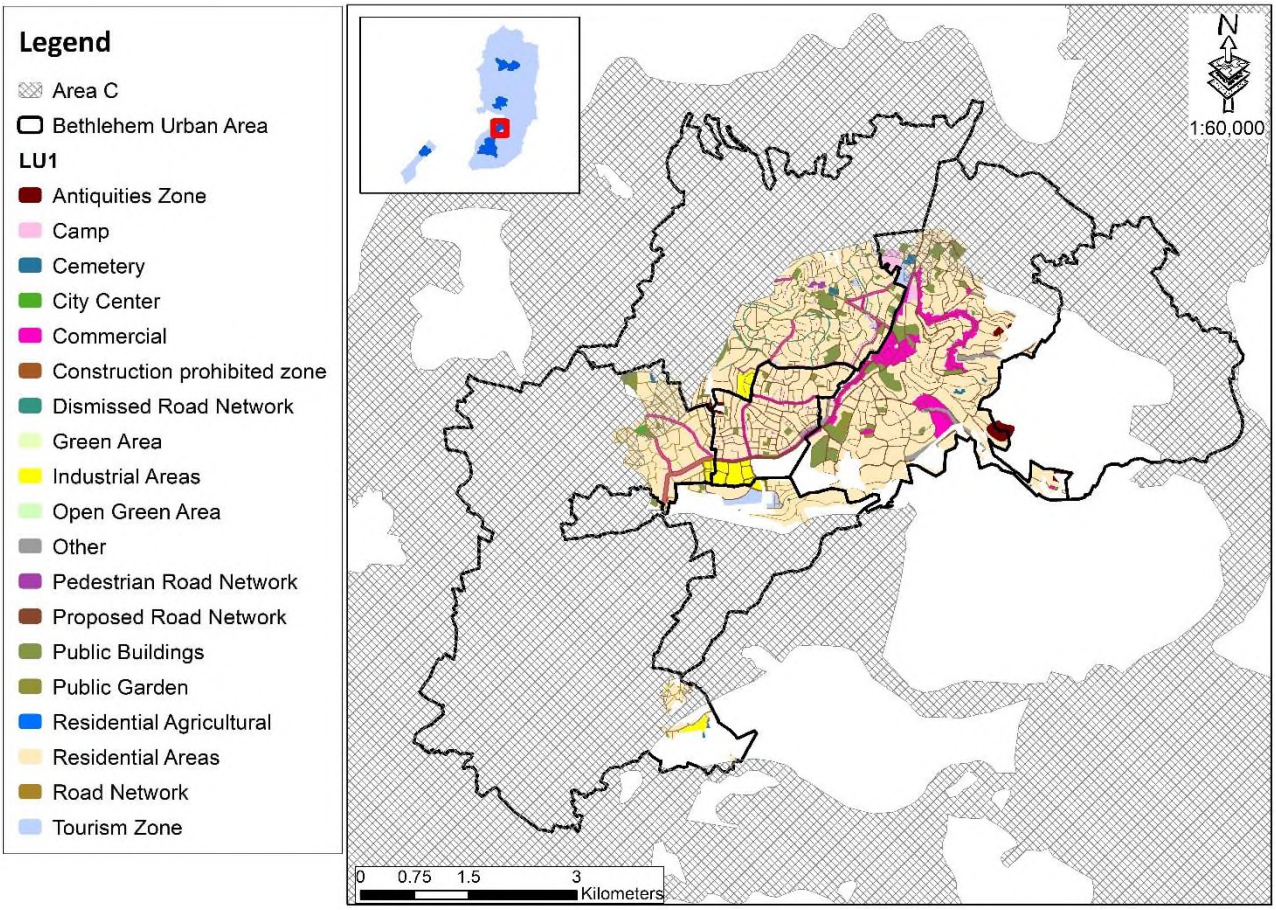


Figure I - 31: Land use classification of the LU1 category in Bethlehem Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

B. Built-up areas without approved Master Plan (LU2)

The total LU2 category covers 5,591,312 sq. m and 11% of the Bethlehem Urban area.

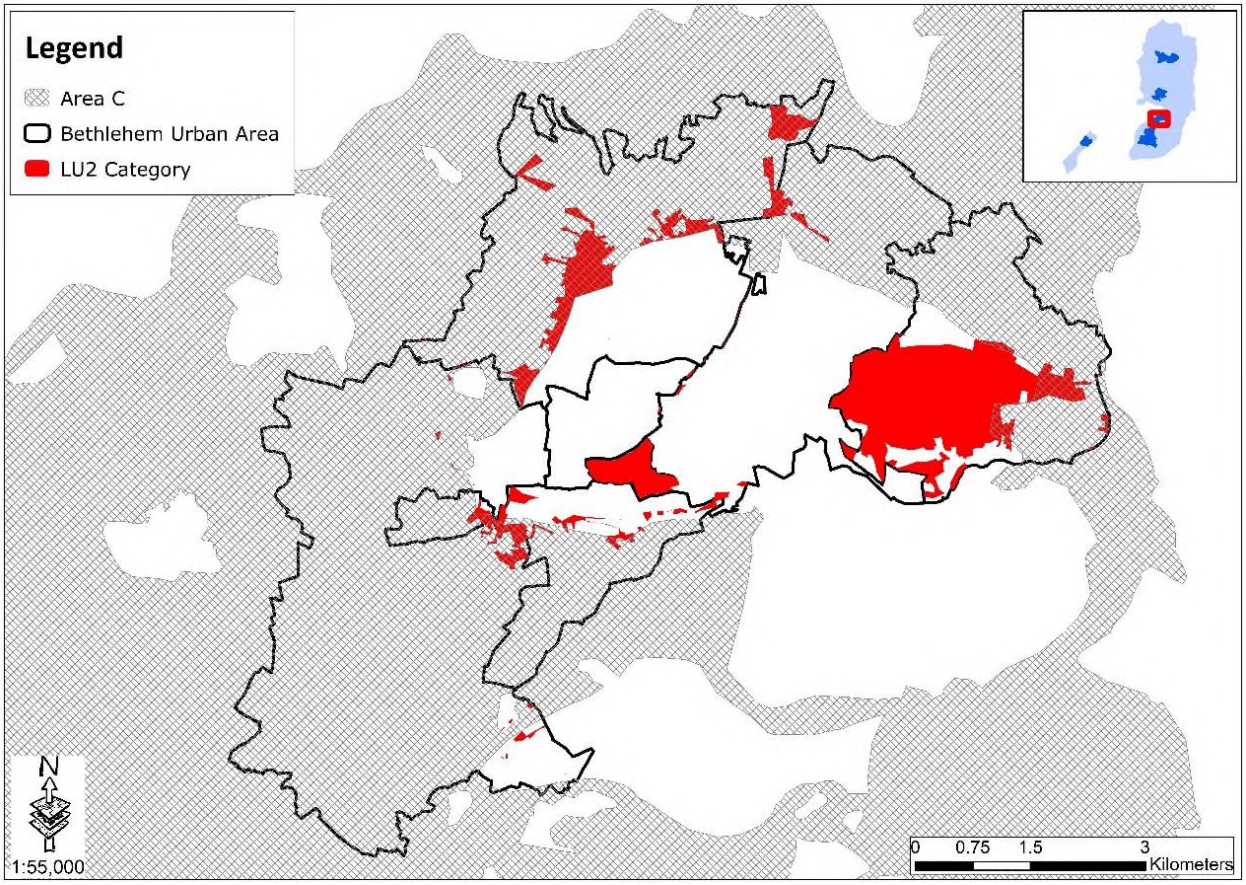


Figure I - 32: LU2 category in Bethlehem Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

C. Approved Master Plans without Built-up area (LU3)

The land use classification of the LU3 category for Bethlehem Urban Area, according to the Master Plans, is presented in Table and Figure below.

Table I - 42: Land use classification of the LU3 category in Bethlehem Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU3/ total area covered by Master Plans	LU3 Within Area C (m²)	% LU3 within Area C/LU3
Agircultural Area	20,344	0.1%	15,568	76.5%
Antiquities Zone	101,101	0.6%	3,383	3.3%
Camp	77	0.0%	77	100.0%
Cemetery	7,856	0.0%	6,124	78.0%
City Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Commercial	12,293	0.1%	249	2.0%
Construction prohibited zone	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Dismissed Road Network	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Green Area	12,609	0.1%	9,095	72.1%
Industrial Areas	47,315	0.3%	2,138	4.5%
Open Green Area	29,768	0.2%	991	3.3%
Pedestrian Road Network	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Proposed Road Network	242,633	1.5%	51,480	21.2%
Public Buildings	54,687	0.3%	10,959	20.0%
Public Garden	13,417	0.1%	10,605	79.0%
Residential Agricultural	32,170	0.20%	0	0.00%
Residential Areas	1,267,919	7.82%	642,951	49.50%
Road Network	60,877	0.4%	22,251	36.6%

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU3/ total area covered by Master Plans	LU3 Within Area C (m²)	% LU3 within Area C/LU3
Stairs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tourism Zone	171,381	1.1%	12,576	7.3%
Other	170,632	1.1%	34,349	20.1%
Total	**2,245,079**	**13.8%**	**822,796**	**36.6%**

Note: Dominant categories are highlighted with green color
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

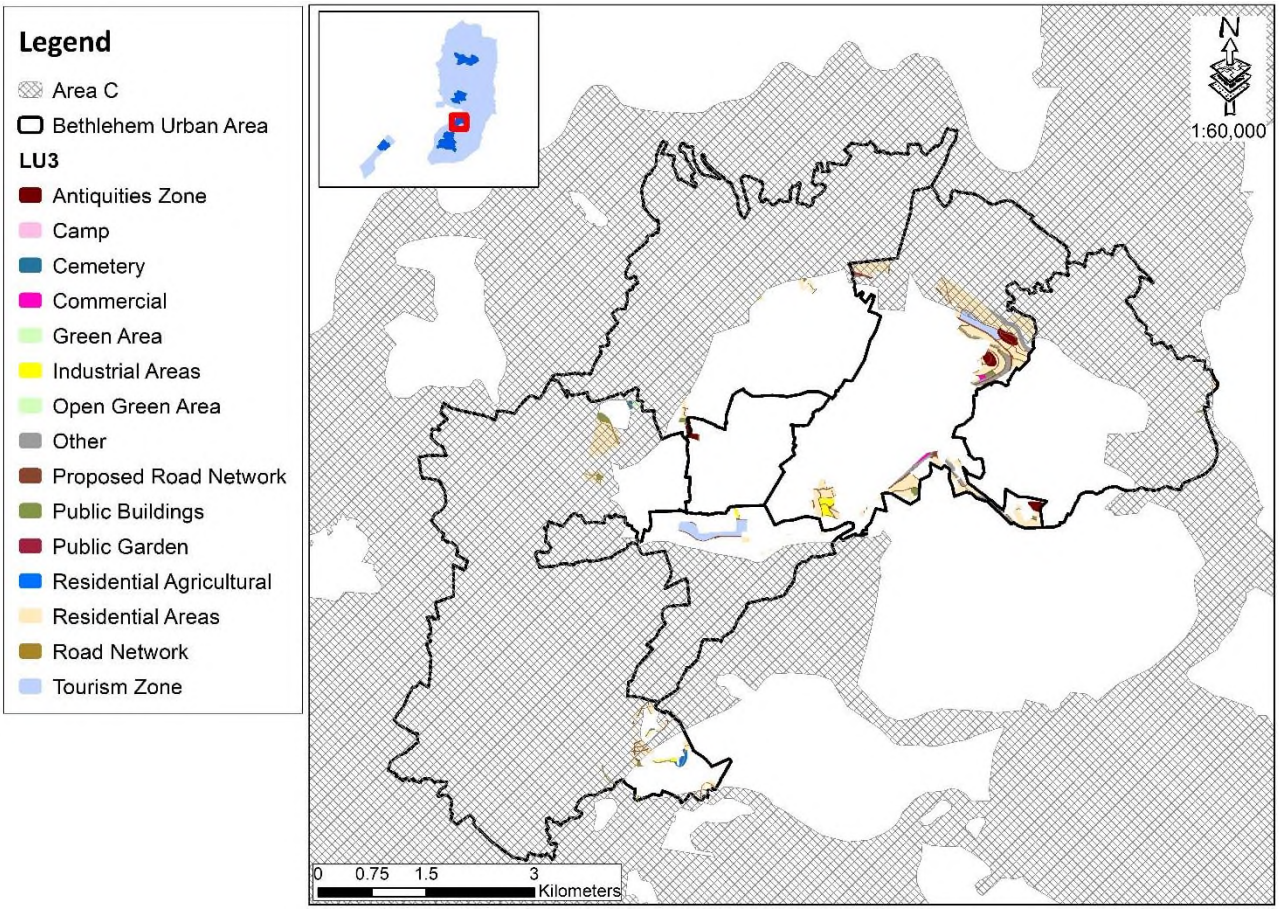


Figure I - 33: Land use classification of the LU3 category in Bethlehem Urban Area
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

D. Rest of the Nablus Urban Area (LU4)

LU4 classification covers 33,240,797 sq. m and the 60.4 % of the total Bethlehem Urban Area; The 94.3% of the **LU4** is located within Area C.

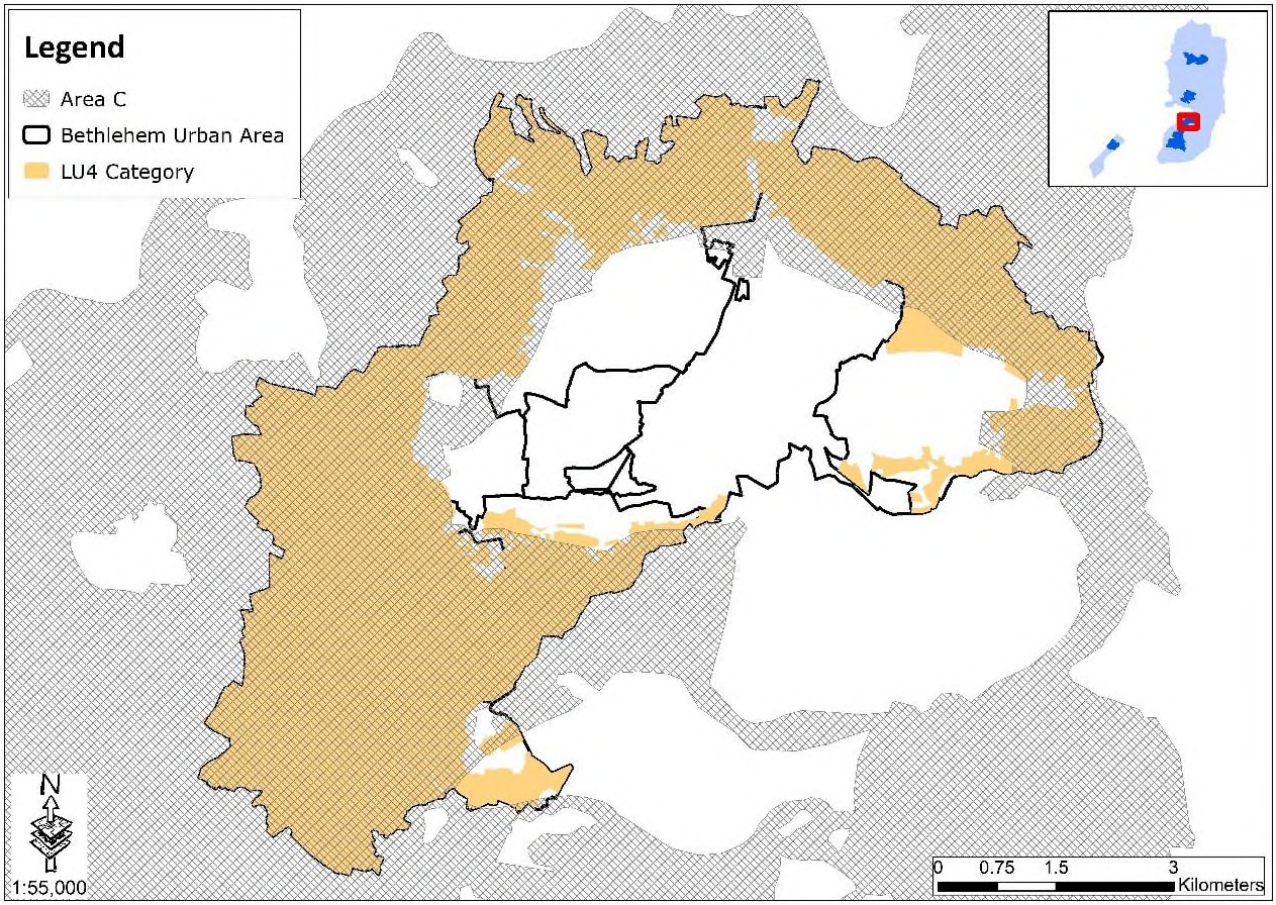


Figure I - 34: LU4 category in Bethlehem Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

The above mentioned categories **LU1, LU2, LU3** and **LU4** in Bethlehem Urban Area are presented in the Figure and Table below.

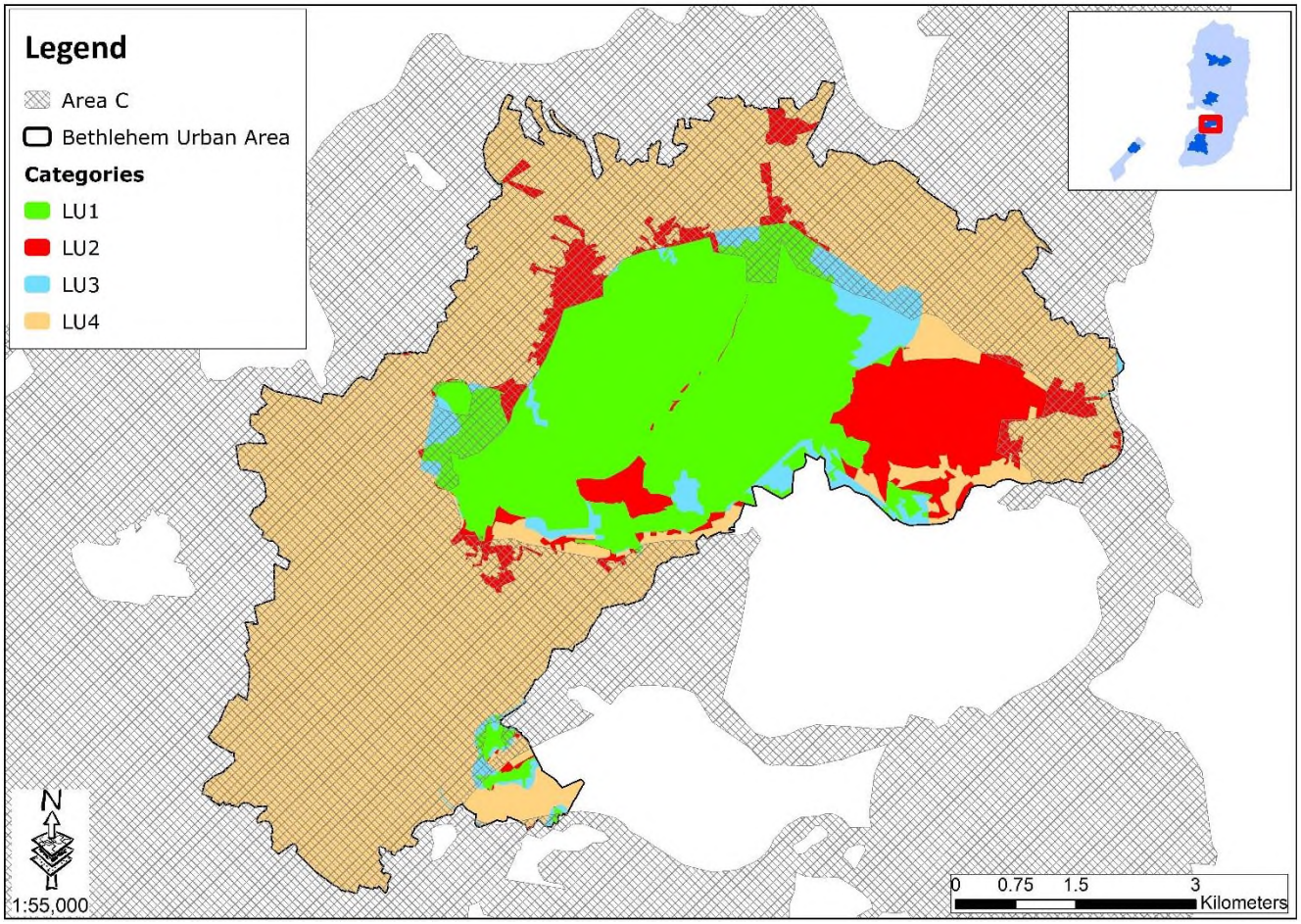


Figure I - 35: Categories LU1, LU2, LU3 and LU4 in Bethlehem Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 43: Categories LU1, LU2, LU3 and LU4 per LGU in Bethlehem Urban Area

Urban area	Total Area (m²)	LU1 (m²)	% of the total area	LU2 (m²)	% of the total area	LU3 (m²)	% of the total area	LU4 (m²)	% of the total area
Bethlehem Urban area	**55,072,104**	**13,974,325**	**25.4%**	**5,591,312**	**10.2%**	**2,245,079**	**4.1%**	**33,240,797**	**60.4%**
Beit Jala	11,807,134	3,418,266	29.0%	1,197,004	10.1%	77,937	0.7%	7,087,161	60.0%
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	10,063,711	5,867,402	58.3%	326,292	3.2%	1,499,105	14.9%	2,384,146	23.7%
Beit Sahur	8,237,838	107,923	1.3%	3,392,376	41.2%	41,962	0.5%	4,568,811	55.5%
Ad Doha	2,102,411	1,945,175	92.5%	201,856	9.6%	28,615	1.4%	0	0.0%
Al Khadr	18,534,396	1,908,579	10.3%	174,300	0.9%	428,522	2.3%	16,096,230	86.8%
Artas	4,326,614	726,979	16.8%	299,484	6.9%	168,938	3.9%	3,104,448	71.8%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

As a result of the Land use analysis based on the Master Plans and the Built-up areas of the Bethlehem Urban area, the categories **LU3** and **LU4** have some potential for further exploitation.

As presented in the table below, the areas described by category **LU3** cover 4.1 % of the total Bethlehem urban area with 1.5 % within Area C. As a result, the remaining area for further development outside of the Area C, which is covered by Master Plans but no built-up areas have been recorded covers 1,422,283 sq. m and 2.6% of the total Bethlehem Urban area.

The **LU4** category covers the 60.4 % of the total Bethlehem Urban area with 56.9 % within Area C. As a result, the remaining area for further development outside the Area C covers 1,894,725 sq. m and the 3.4 % of the total Bethlehem Urban area.

To sum up, *taking into consideration land use restrictions only*, 3,317,008 sq. m. of the total 55,072,104 sq.m (6% of the Bethlehem Urban area) have potential for further development.

Table I - 44: Potential area for further development, taking into consideration land use restrictions only – Bethlehem Urban Area

LU surface (m²)		% of the total Urban area	within area C (m²)	% of LU within Area C/total Urban Area	Remaining area (m²)	% of the remaining area/ total Urban area
LU3	2,245,079	4.1%	822,796	1.5%	1,422,283	2.6%
LU4	33,240,797	60.4%	31,346,071	56.9%	1,894,725	3.4%
Overall remaining area in Bethlehem Urban Area					3,317,008	6.0%

Hebron Urban Area

A. Built-up areas with approved Master Plan (LU1)

The total area of the LU1 category covers an 59.6% of the Master Plans and the 19% of the total Urban area of Hebron.

Table I - 45: Land use classification of the LU1 category in Hebron Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU1/ total area covered by Master Plans	LU1 Within Area C (m²)	% LU1 within area C/LU1 area	Within H1 (m²)	% LU1 within H1	Within H2 (m²)	% LU1 within H2
Agricultural Area	668,909	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Antiquities Zone	193,593	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cemetery	128,108	0.2%	0	0.0%	12,593	9.8%	59,268	46.3%
Commercial	672,816	1.3%	1,474	0.2%	11,155	1.7%	11,946	1.8%
Endowment Land	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Green Area	33,732	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Industrial Zone	284,065	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nature Reserves	26,963	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pedestrian Road Network	80,356	0.2%	81	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Proposed Road Network	1,755,529	3.4%	11,699	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Public Buildings	635,284	1.2%	71	0.0%	87,770	13.8%	11,118	1.8%
Public Garden	127,676	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Quarries	234,010	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Residential Agricultural	1,047,939	2.03%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Residential Area	22,132,170	42.95%	276,196	1.20%	1,311,897	5.70%	503,219	2.20%
Road Network	2,061,797	4.0%	16,024	0.8%	185,696	9.0%	84,986	4.1%
Stadium	8,228	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tourism Zone	11,108	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	627,805	1.2%	361	0.1%	159,797	25.5%	52,248	8.3%
Total	**30,730,088**	**59.6%**	**305,906**	**1.0%**	**1,768,908**	**5.8%**	**722,783**	**2.4%**

Note: Dominant categories are highlighted with green color
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

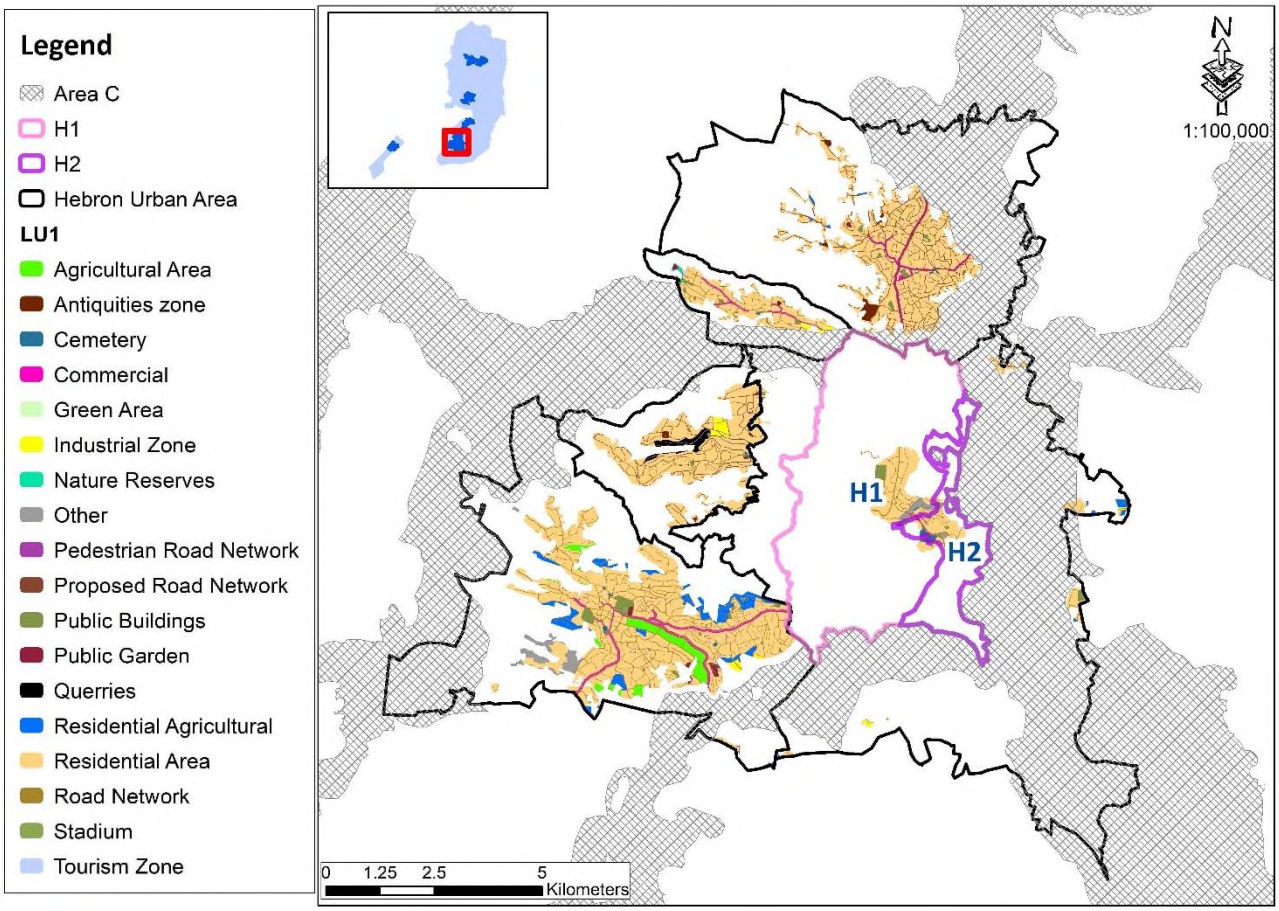


Figure I - 36: Land use classification of the LU1 category in Hebron Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

B. Built-up areas without approved Master Plan (LU2)

The total LU2 category covers 46,004,508sq. m and 28.26%% of the Hebron Urban area. The 40.8% (18,722,779 sq. m) of the LU2 category is located within H1 area while 8.1% (3,713,950 sq. m) within H2 area.

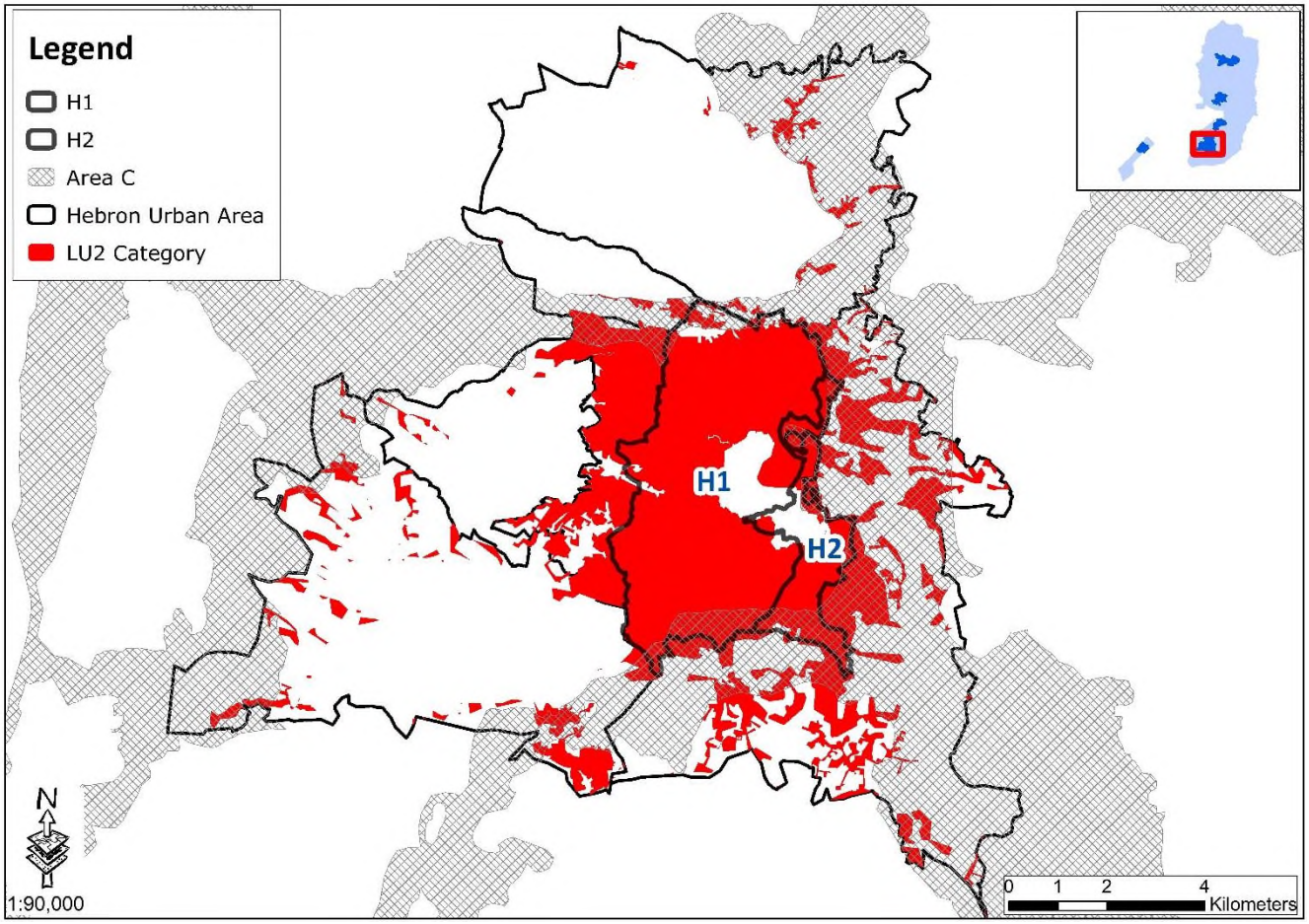


Figure I - 37: LU2 category in Hebron Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

C. Approved Master Plans without Built-up area (LU3)

The land use classification of the LU3 category for Hebron Urban Area, according to the Master Plans, is presented in Table and Figure below.

Table I - 46: Land use classification of the LU3 category in Hebron Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU3/ total area covered by Master Plans	LU3 Within Area C (m²)	% LU3 within Area C/LU3	Within H1 (m²)	% LU3 within H1	Within H2 (m²)	% LU3 within H2
Agricultural Area	447,926	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Antiquities Zone	155,606	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cemetery	4,244	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Commercial	17,531	0.0%	79	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Endowment Land	21,198	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Green Area	50,307	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Industrial Zone	434,076	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Nature Reserves	109,613	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pedestrian Road Network	2,817	0.0%	168	6.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Proposed Road Network	1,408,852	2.7%	9,339	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Public Buildings	85,950	0.2%	1,095	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Public Garden	65,176	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Quarries	129,622	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU3/ total area covered by Master Plans	LU3 Within Area C (m²)	% LU3 within Area C/LU3	Within H1 (m²)	% LU3 within H1	Within H2 (m²)	% LU3 within H2
Residential Agricultural	2,218,190	4.30%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Residential Area	10,141,996	19.68%	146,824	1.45%	0	0.00%	10,750	0.10%
Road Network	442,375	0.9%	2,703	0.6%	0	0.0%	432	0.1%
Stadium	6,679	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tourism Zone	4,209	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	1,050,383	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	**16,796,750**	**32.6%**	**160,209**	**1.0%**	**0**	**0.0%**	**11,181**	**0.1%**

Note: Dominant categories are highlighted with green color
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

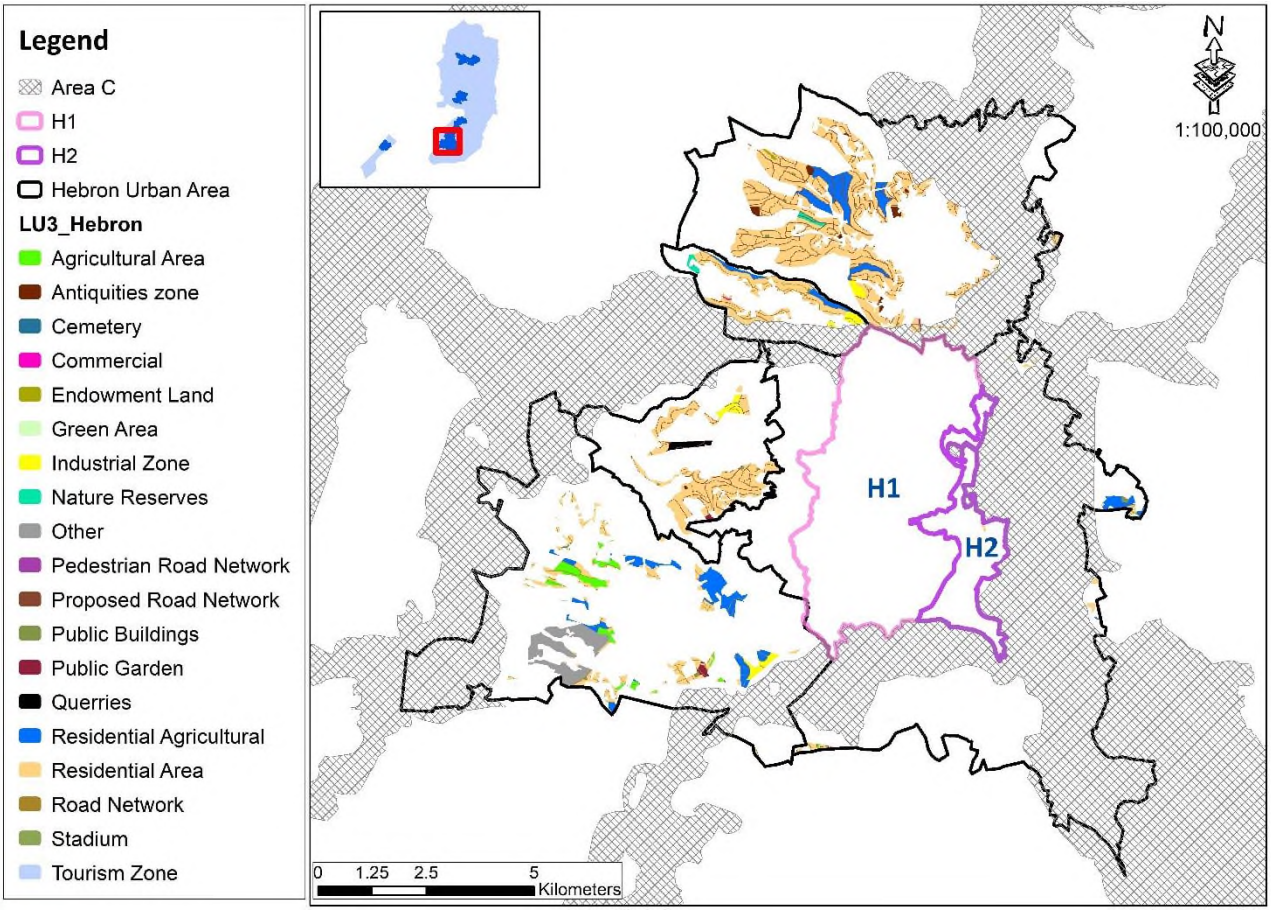


Figure I - 38: Land use classification of the LU3 category in Hebron Urban Area
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

D. Rest of the Nablus Urban Area (LU4)

LU4 classification covers 69,247,937 sq. m and the 42.5% of the total Hebron Urban Area while 58.45% (40,480,999 sq. m) is located within Area C. Furthermore, 1% (679,259 sq. m) of the LU4 category is located within H1 area and 0.2 % (122,432 sq .m) is located within H2 area.

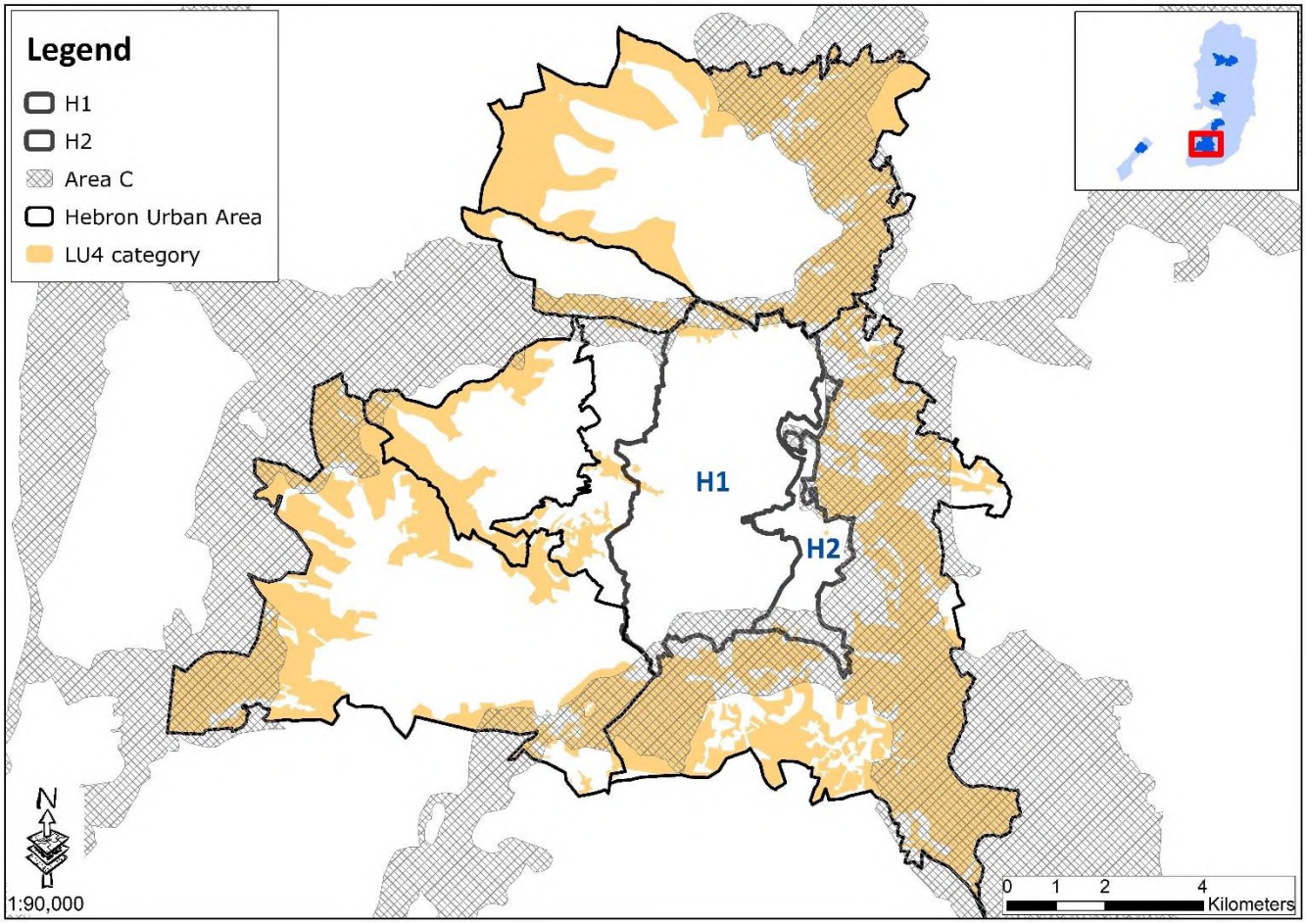


Figure I - 39: LU4 category in Hebron Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

The above mentioned categories **LU1, LU2, LU3** and **LU4** in Hebron Urban Area are presented in Figure and Table below.

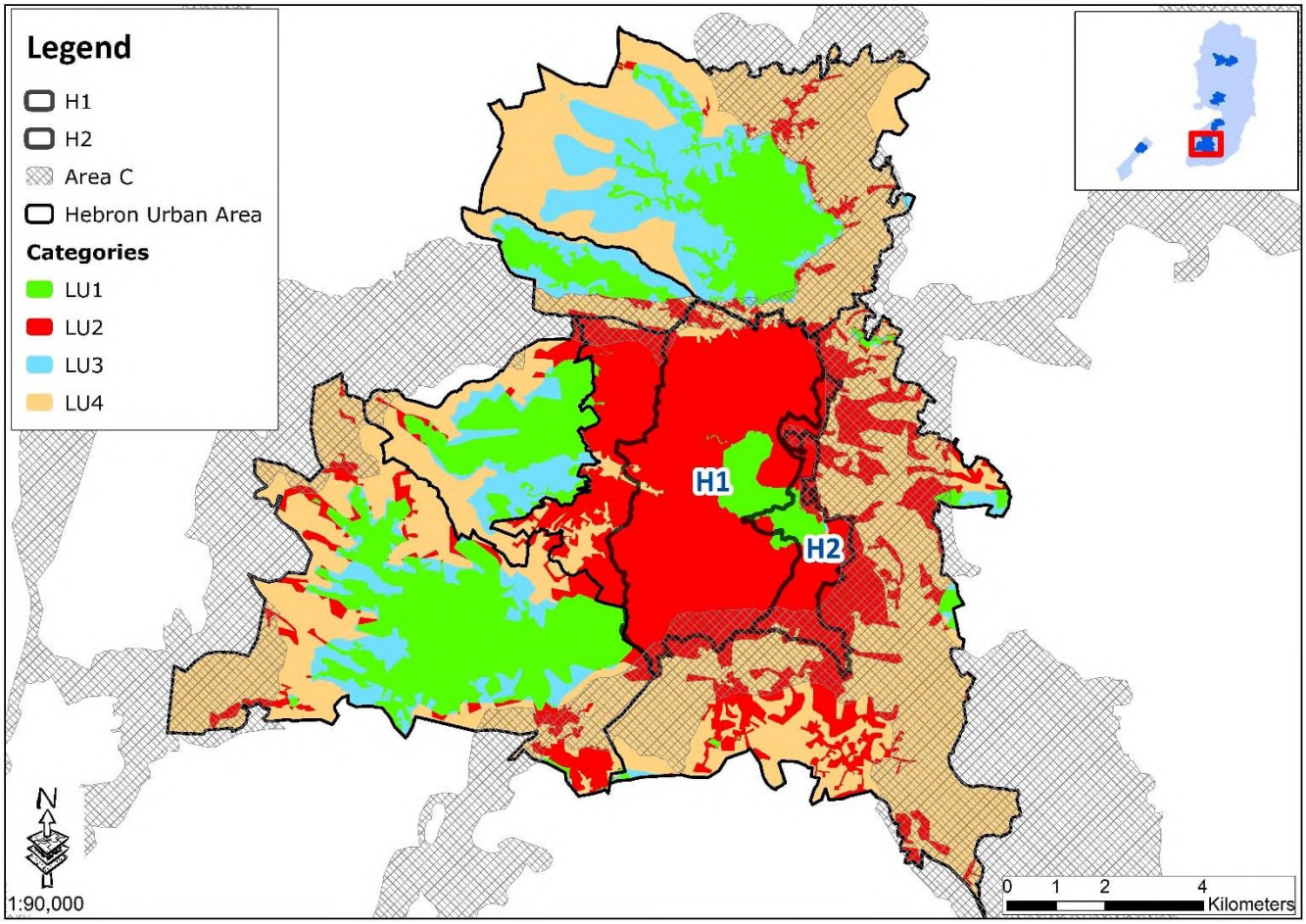


Figure I - 40: Categories LU1, LU2, LU3 and LU4 in Hebron Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 47: Categories LU1, LU2, LU3 and LU4 per LGU in Hebron Urban Area

Urban area	Total Area (m²)	LU1 (m²)	% of the total area	LU2 (m²)	% of the total area	LU3 (m²)	% of the total area	LU4 (m²)	% of the total area
Hebron Urban area	**162,779,283**	**30,730,088**	**18.9%**	**46,004,508**	**28.26%**	**16,796,750**	**10.3%**	**69,247,937**	**42.5%**
Halhul	35,458,505	7,090,556	20.0%	1,213,877	3.42%	7,994,602	22.5%	19,019,469	53.6%
Beit Kahil	5,715,953	2,038,328	35.7%	384,786	6.73%	1,711,114	29.9%	1,741,725	30.5%
Taffuh	12,012,259	4,845,624	40.3%	658,416	5.48%	2,594,877	21.6%	4,073,342	33.9%
Hebron (Al Khalil)	71,637,124	3,470,103	4.8%	39,726,198	55.45%	513,448	0.7%	28,087,376	39.2%
Dura	37,955,442	13,285,477	35.0%	4,021,230	10.59%	3,982,709	10.5%	16,326,026	43.0%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

As a result of the Land use analysis based on the Master Plans and the Built-up areas of the Hebron Urban area, the categories **LU3** and **LU4** have some potential for further exploitation.

As presented in the table below, the areas described by category **LU3** cover 10.3 % of the total Hebron urban area with 0.1% within Area C and practically 0% within area H2. As a result, the remaining area for further development outside of the Area C and area H2, which is covered by Master Plans but no built-up areas have been recorded covers 16,625,359 sq. m and 10.2% of the total Hebron Urban area.

The **LU4** category covers the 42.5 % of the total Hebron Urban area with 24.9 % within Area C and 0.1% within area H2. As a result, the remaining area for further development outside the Area C and area H2 covers 28,670,479 sq. m and 17.6 % of the total Hebron Urban area.

To sum up, *taking into consideration land use restrictions only*, 45,295,838 sq. m. out of a total 162,779,283 sq.m or 27.8% of Hebron Urban area have potential for further development.

Table I - 48: Potential area for further development, taking into consideration land use restrictions only – Hebron Urban Area

LU surface (m²)		% of the total Urban area	within area C (m²)	% of LU within Area C/total Urban Area	Within H2 area (m²)	% of LU within H2 area/ total Urban Area	Remaining area (m²)	% of the remaining area/ total Urban area
LU3	16,796,750	10.3%	160,209	0.1%	11,181.5	0.0%	16,625,359.5	10.2%
LU4	69,247,937	42.5%	40,475,419	24.9%	102,039	0.1%	28,670,479	17.6%
Overall remaining area in Hebron Urban Area							45,295,838.5	27.8%

Gaza Urban Area

A. Built-up areas with approved Master Plan (LU1)

The total area of the LU1 category covers an 54.9% of the Master Plans coverage and the 60.3% of the total Gaza Urban area.

Table I - 49: Land use classification of the LU1 category in Gaza Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU1/ total area covered by Master Plans
Agricultural	657,836.61	1.18%
Beach Camp	731,397	1.32%
Commercial	1,453,228	2.61%
Industrial area	148,653	0.27%
Public Services	135,378	0.24%
Residential Agricultural	4,770	0.01%
Residential area	26,962,552	48.50%
Touristic	425,393	0.77%
Total	**30,519,209**	**54.90%**

Note: Dominant categories are highlighted with green color
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/



Figure I - 41: Land use classification of the LU1 category in Gaza Urban Area

Sources: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

B. Built-up areas without approved Master Plan (LU2)

The total LU2 category covers 0 sq. m and 0% of the Gaza Urban area.

C. Approved Master Plans without Built-up area (LU3)

The land use classification of the LU3 category for Gaza Urban Area, according to the Master Plans, is presented in Table and Figure below.

Table I - 50: Land use classification of the LU3 category in Gaza Urban Area

Land Use	Area (m²)	% Land use LU3/ total area covered by Master Plans
Agricultural	9,464,791.71	17.03%
Industrial Area	3,589,710	6.46%
Public Services	3,622,245	6.52%
Residential Agricultural	1,969,601	3.54%
Residential area	6,036,869	10.86%
Touristic	387,574	0.70%
Total	**25,070,791**	**45.10%**

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

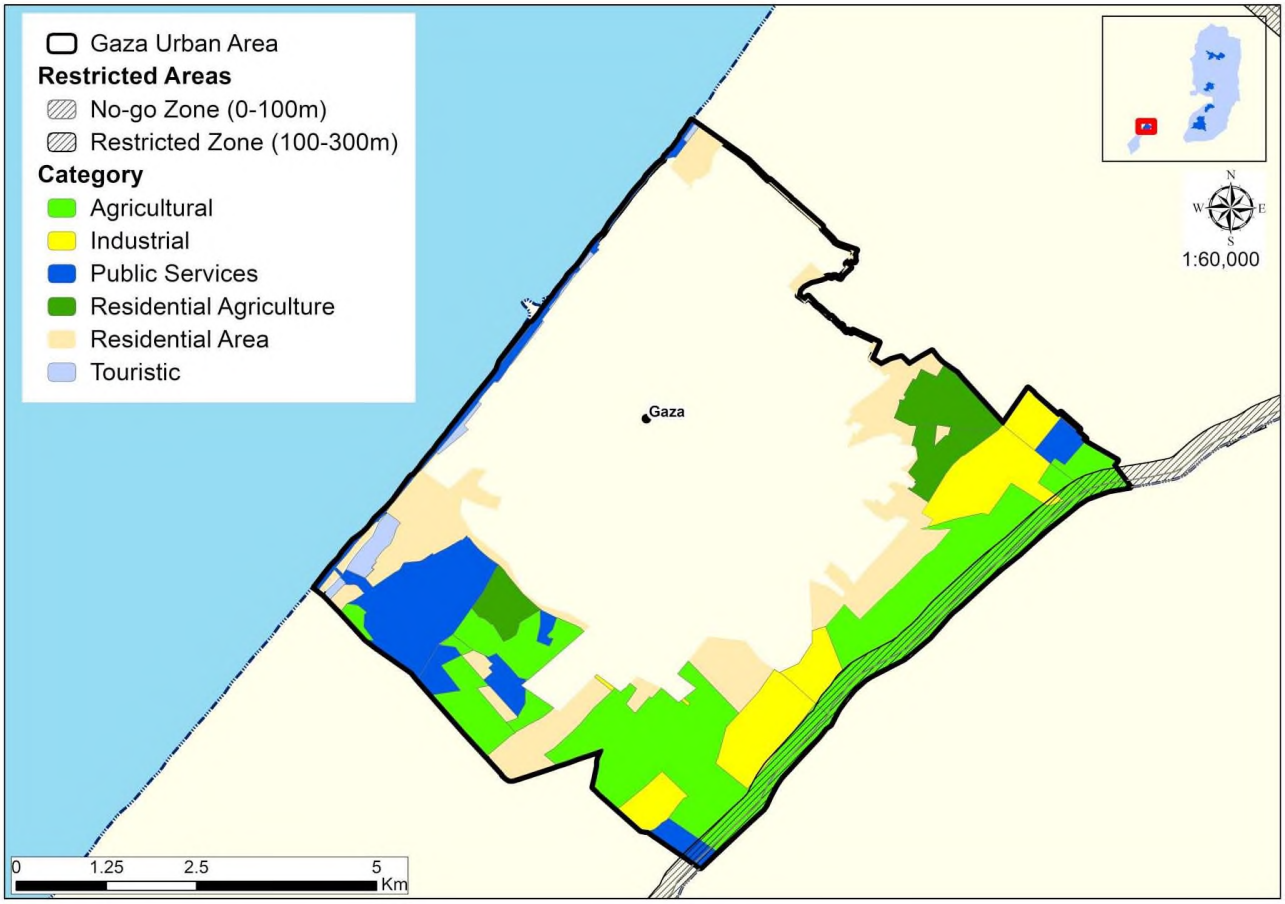


Figure I - 42: Land use classification of the LU3 category in Gaza Urban Area

Sources: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

D. Rest of the Nablus Urban Area (LU4)

Taking into consideration a minimum restricted area of 300 m in the borders of the Gaza Urban with Israel the LU4 classification covers 0sq. m and the 00% of the total Gaza Urban Area.

The above mentioned categories **LU1, LU2, LU3** and **LU4** in Gaza Urban Area are presented in Figure and Table below.

Land use analysis for Gaza Urban Area has taken into consideration a minimum Restricted Zone of 300m.

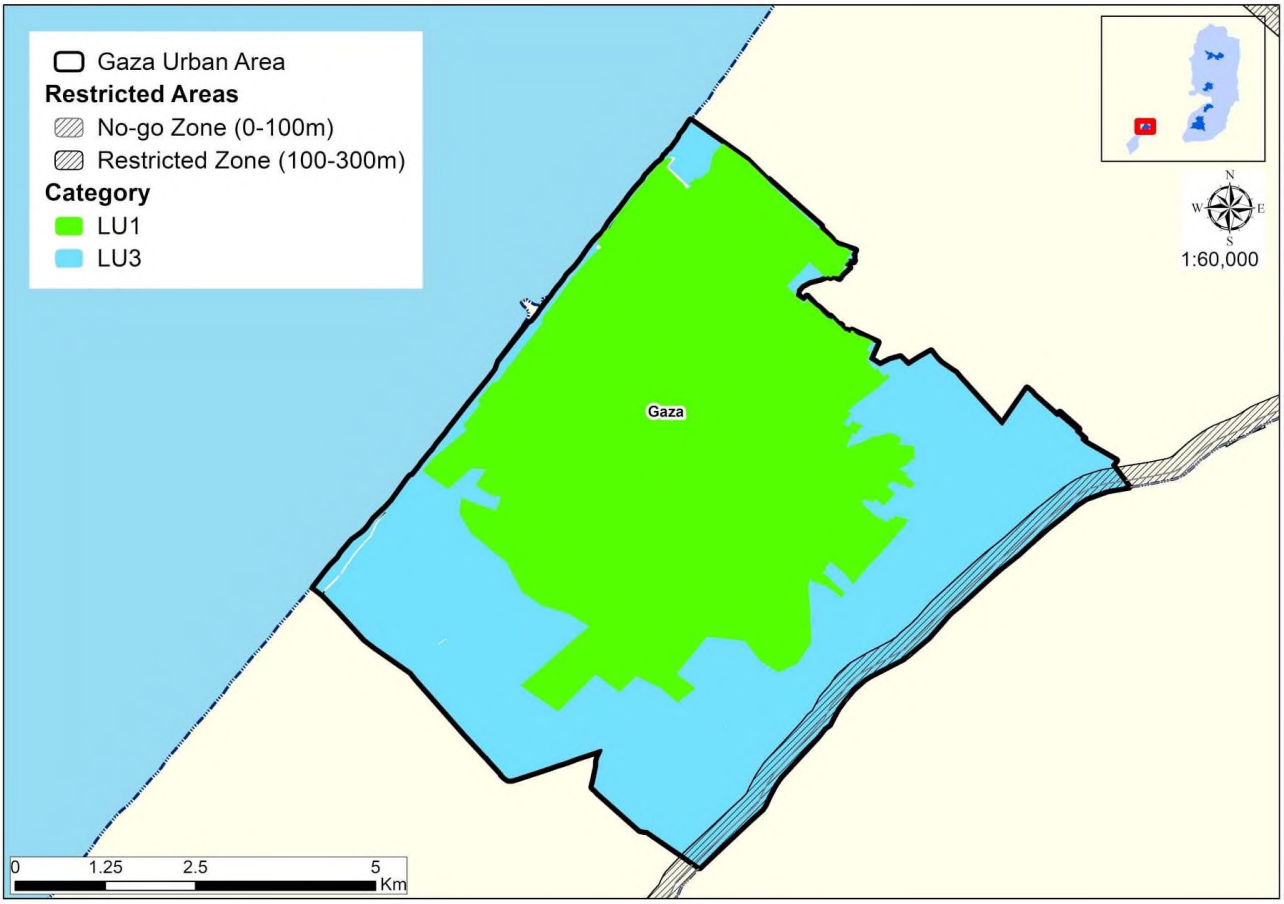


Figure I - 43: Categories LU1 and LU3 in Gaza Urban Area

Sources: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/
UNCTAD, 2015, The Besieged Palestinian Agricultural Sector, https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/gdsapp2015d1_en.pdf

Table I - 51: Categories LU1, LU2, LU3 and LU4 per LGU in Gaza Urban Area

Urban area	Total Area (m²)	LU1 (m²)	% of the total area	LU2 (m²)	% of the total area	LU3 (m²)	% of the total area	LU4 (m²)	% of the total area
Gaza	**55,590,000**	**30,519,209**	**54.90%**	**-**	**-**	**25,070,791**	**45.10%**	**-**	**-**

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

As a result of the Land use analysis based on the Master Plans and the Built-up areas of the Gaza Urban area, the category **LU3** has some potential for further exploitation.

As presented in the table below, the areas described by category **LU3** cover 45.10 % of the total Gaza urban area. As a result, taking into consideration a minimum Restricted Zone of 300m, the remaining area for further development, which is covered by Master Plans but no built-up areas have been recorded covers 22,656,085.4sq. m and 40.76% of the total Gaza Urban area.

Taking into consideration land use restrictions and restrictions on access to land, 22,656,085.4sq. m. of the total 53,590,000.0 sq.m (40.76% of the Gaza Urban area) have potential for further development.

Table I - 52: Potential area for further development, taking into consideration land use restrictions only – Gaza Urban Area

LU surface (m²)		% of the total Urban area	within Restricted Zone (m²)	% of LU within Restricted Zone/total Urban Area	Remaining area	% of the total Urban area
LU3	25,070,791	45.10%	2,414,705.94	4.34%	22,656,085.36	40.76%

Agricultural Land

The analytical results for **Agricultural Land** per category in each LGU are presented in Tables below.

Table I - 53: Agricultural Land according to Land Cover in five (5) targeted Urban areas and LGU's

Urban area	Total Area (sq m)	Agricultural Land with Natural Vegetation				Citrus Plantations				Drip Irrigated Arable Land			
		Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C	Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C	Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C
Nablus Urban area	**108,194,773.47**	**3,815,059.20**	**4%**	**2,191,997.66**	**57%**	**2,523.97**	**0.002%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**
Deir Sharaf	7,265,074.62	377,567.16	5%	3,344.42	1%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Zawata	3,607,127.19	54,488.93	2%	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Qusin	4,558,771.75	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Beit Iba	5,037,921.19	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Beit Wazan	3,715,096.19	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
A'zmut	9,881,765.71	701,387.83	7%	345,172.78	49%	2,523.97	0.360%	-	0%	-	0%	-	-
Nablus	19,581,833.36	93,186.05	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Deir al Hatab	11,565,198.29	187,848.29	2%	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Sarra	5,913,941.00	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Salim	10,274,465.45	1,275,334.33	12%	1,267,489.17	99%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
'Iraq Burin	933,857.93	197,051.19	21%	23,458.21	12%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Tell	13,874,571.97	392,713.58	3%	84.81	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Rujeib	6,998,226.31	4,999.59	0%	4,999.59	100%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Kafr Qallil	4,986,922.83	530,482.20	11%	483,322.48	91%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban area	**72,037,740.85**	**17,530,816.45**	**24%**	**9,600,745.83**	**55%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**
Surda-Abu Qash	8,767,853.74	170,216.48	2%	67,480.83	40%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Al Bireh	22,716,945.55	6,188,985.75	27%	4,539,754.52	73%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Ramallah	16,930,087.17	7,484,246.63	44%	2,081,699.10	28%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Beituniya	23,622,854.39	3,687,367.54	16%	2,911,811.28	79%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Bethlehem Urban area	**55,072,104.23**	**10,951,732.60**	**20%**	**9,378,244.11**	**86%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**
Beit Jala	11,807,134.25	3,021,281.73	26%	2,853,167.12	94%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	10,063,711.37	893,842.70	9%	409,265.19	46%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Beit Sahur	8,237,837.73	3,186,575.43	39%	2,587,167.16	81%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Ad Doha	2,102,410.90	92,450.05	4%	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Al Khadr	18,534,395.98	3,402,533.08	18%	3,173,595.00	93%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Artas	4,326,614.01	355,049.58	8%	355,049.58	100%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-

Urban area	Total Area (sq m)	Agricultural Land with Natural Vegetation				Citrus Plantations				Drip Irrigated Arable Land			
		Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C	Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C	Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C
Hebron Urban area	**162,779,283.17**	**32,619,214.89**	**20%**	**13,578,709.33**	**42%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**	**737,394.40**	**0.45%**	**223,139.58**	**0.30**
Halhul	35,458,505.46	327,936.98	1%	185,265.33	56%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Beit Kahil	5,715,953.30	558,465.36	10%	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Taffuh	12,012,259.33	4,521,585.11	38%	318,586.43	7%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Hebron (Al Khalil)	71,637,123.89	9,785,762.57	14%	7,608,486.13	78%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Dura	37,955,441.56	17,425,465.39	46%	5,466,371.42	31%	-	0%	-	-	737,394.40	1.94%	223,139.56	0.30
Gaza Urban area	**55,590,000**	**10,085,602**	**18.14%**										
Gaza	55,590,000	10,085,602	18.14%										

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 54: Agricultural Land according to Land Cover in five (5) Urban areas and LGU's

Urban area	Total Area (sq m)	Fruit Trees				Irrigated Complex Cultivation Practices				Non Irrigated Complex Cultivation			
		Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C	Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C	Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C
Nablus Urban area	**108,194,773.47**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**
Deir Sharaf	7,265,074.62	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Zawata	3,607,127.19	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Qusin	4,558,771.75	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Beit Iba	5,037,921.19	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Beit Wazan	3,715,096.19	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
A'zmut	9,881,765.71	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Nablus	19,581,833.36	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Deir al Hatab	11,565,198.29	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Sarra	5,913,941.00	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Salim	10,274,465.45	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
'Iraq Burin	933,857.93	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Tell	13,874,571.97	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Rujeib	6,998,226.31	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Kafr Qallil	4,986,922.83	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban area	**72,037,740.85**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**
Surda-Abu Qash	8,767,853.74	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Al Bireh	22,716,945.55	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-

Urban area	Total Area (sq m)	Fruit Trees				Irrigated Complex Cultivation Practices				Non Irrigated Complex Cultivation			
		Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C	Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C	Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C
Ramallah	16,930,087.17	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Beituniya	23,622,854.39	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Bethlehem Urban area	**55,072,104.23**	**90,590.87**	**0.16%**	**90,590.87**	**100%**	**360,984.84**	**0.66%**	**89,064.60**	**0.25**	**96,096.73**	**0.17%**	**53,675.21**	**0.56**
Beit Jala	11,807,134.25	90,590.87	0.77%	90,590.87	100%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	10,063,711.37	-	0%	-	-	18,151.84	0.18%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Beit Sahur	8,237,837.73	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	28,871.61	0.35%	28,871.61	1.00
Ad Doha	2,102,410.90	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Al Khadr	18,534,395.98	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	67,225.12	0.36%	24,803.58	0.37
Artas	4,326,614.01	-	0%	-	-	342,833.01	7.92%	89,064.60	0.26	-	0%	-	-
Hebron Urban area	**162,779,283.17**	**1,044,074.50**	**0.64%**	**91,058.65**	**9%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**	**3,256,610.01**	**2.00%**	**616,154.11**	**0.19**
Halhul	35,458,505.46	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Beit Kahil	5,715,953.30	601,472.00	10.52%	43,780.01	7%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Taffuh	12,012,259.33	442,602.50	3.68%	47,278.63	11%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Hebron (Al Khalil)	71,637,123.89	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	772,316.91	1.08%	611,897.81	0.79
Dura	37,955,441.56	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	2,484,293.57	6.55%	4,256.30	0.00
Gaza Urban area													
Gaza													

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 55: Agricultural Land according to Land Cover in five (5) Urban areas and LGU's

Urban area	Total Area (sq m)	Olive Groves				Vineyards			
		Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C	Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C
Nablus Urban area	**108,194,773.47**	**23,590,999.14**	**21.80%**	**7,955,389.26**	**33.72%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**
Deir Sharaf	7,265,074.62	2,930,868.42	40.34%	2,776,999.55	94.75%	-	0%	-	-
Zawata	3,607,127.19	1,462,867.47	40.55%	840,278.69	57.44%	-	0%	-	-
Qusin	4,558,771.75	1,876,866.37	41.17%	892,519.25	47.55%	-	0%	-	-
Beit Iba	5,037,921.19	1,810,553.53	35.94%	233,349.72	12.89%	-	0%	-	-
Beit Wazan	3,715,096.19	2,007,538.93	54.04%	-	0.00%	-	0%	-	-
A'zmut	9,881,765.71	765,273.91	7.74%	59,050.07	7.72%	-	0%	-	-
Nablus	19,581,833.36	563,947.49	2.88%	64,126.19	11.37%	-	0%	-	-
Deir al Hatab	11,565,198.29	1,550,025.30	13.40%	665,981.12	42.97%	-	0%	-	-
Sarra	5,913,941.00	2,257,255.53	38.17%	-	0.00%	-	0%	-	-
Salim	10,274,465.45	1,345,981.79	13.10%	1,060,778.45	78.81%	-	0%	-	-

Urban area	Total Area (sq m)	Olive Groves				Vineyards			
		Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C	Cover Area (sq m)	%	Within Area C (sq m)	% Within Area C
'Iraq Burin	933,857.93	557,587.55	59.71%	44,832.54	8.04%	-	0%	-	-
Tell	13,874,571.97	4,713,584.67	33.97%	764,449.93	16.22%	-	0%	-	-
Rujeib	6,998,226.31	459,106.97	6.56%	227,918.87	49.64%	-	0%	-	-
Kafr Qallil	4,986,922.83	961,105.34	19.27%	389,231.00	40.50%	-	0%	-	-
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban area	**72,037,740.85**	**2,654,822.86**	**3.69%**	**735,199.19**	**27.69%**	**-**	**0%**	**-**	**-**
Surda-Abu Qash	8,767,853.74	649,279.80	7.41%	-	0.00%	-	0%	-	-
Al Bireh	22,716,945.55	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Ramallah	16,930,087.17	1,643,256.71	9.71%	735,199.19	44.74%	-	0%	-	-
Beituniya	23,622,854.39	362,286.37	1.53%	-	0.00%	-	0%	-	-
Bethlehem Urban area	**55,072,104.23**	**5,309,900.71**	**9.64%**	**3,008,645.65**	**56.66%**	**9,071,952.19**	**16.47%**	**8,827,587.22**	**97.31%**
Beit Jala	11,807,134.25	2,075,302.00	17.58%	1,322,505.08	63.73%	863,888.99	7.32%	863,434.70	99.95%
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	10,063,711.37	2,588,698.56	25.72%	1,423,871.32	55.00%	-	0%	-	-
Beit Sahur	8,237,837.73	352,145.01	4.27%	34,546.70	9.81%	-	0%	-	-
Ad Doha	2,102,410.90	38,159.74	1.82%	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Al Khadr	18,534,395.98	255,595.43	1.38%	227,722.55	89.09%	7,667,039.01	41.37%	7,462,609.20	97.33%
Artas	4,326,614.01	-	0%	-	-	541,024.20	12.50%	501,543.31	92.70%
Hebron Urban area	**162,779,283.17**	**2,054,888.83**	**1.26%**	**1,499,145.09**	**72.96%**	**38,342,178.48**	**23.55%**	**16,799,789.10**	**43.82%**
Halhul	35,458,505.46	-	0%	-	-	20,166,245.68	56.87%	8,719,993.55	43.24%
Beit Kahil	5,715,953.30	-	0%	-	-	2,442,345.44	42.73%	1,367,874.03	56.01%
Taffuh	12,012,259.33	-	0%	-	-	2,281,879.65	19.00%	136,806.34	6.00%
Hebron (Al Khalil)	71,637,123.89	1,770,810.19	2.47%	1,499,145.09	84.66%	12,232,431.93	17.08%	6,575,115.28	53.75%
Dura	37,955,441.56	284,078.64	0.75%	-	-	1,219,275.99	3.21%	-	-
Gaza Urban area									
Gaza									

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Agricultural Land Classification per LGU in the targeted urban areas is presented in in Tables below.

Table I - 56: Agricultural Land Classification in Nablus Urban Area

Urban area	Agricultural Land classification (sq m)											
	High	High within Area C	% Area C	Medium	Medium within Area C	% Area C	Low	Low within Area C	% Area C	Forests and forest areas	Forests and forest areas Within Area C	% Area C
Nablus Urban area	**3,180,370**	**2,252,458**	**71%**	**34,311,678**	**16,192,421**	**47%**	**69,311,014**	**26,613,230**	**38%**	**1,391,711**	**693,323**	**49.82%**
Deir Sharaf	877,952	872,646	99%	3,697,976	3,466,324	94%	2,689,146	1,587,244	59%	-	-	-
Zawata	-	-	-	1,837,466	1,447,580	79%	1,769,662	750,817	42%	-	-	-
Qusin	-	-	-	2,257,004	1,017,845	45%	2,301,768	1,408,848	61%	-	-	-
Beit Iba	-	-	-	1,519,027	1,090,146	72%	3,518,894	32,145	1%	-	-	-
Beit Wazan	-	-	-	9,278	-	0%	3,705,818	24,021	1%	-	-	-
A'zmut	26,135	-	0%	1,262,908	405,049	32%	7,732,877	4,525,352	59%	859,845	201,577	23.44%
Nablus	545	-	0%	1,318	-	0%	19,566,355	1,893,176	10%	13,615	13,615	100.00%
Deir al Hatab	534,387	150,279	28%	2,695,135	903,451	34%	7,978,997	5,889,491	74%	356,679	356,679	100.00%
Sarra	-	-	-	4,549,485	614,325	14%	1,364,456	3,899	0%	-	-	-
Salim	1,741,350	1,229,533	71%	3,131,918	2,541,450	81%	5,401,198	4,606,779	85%	-	-	-
'Iraq Burin	-	-	-	559,233	54,969	10%	374,625	14,635	4%	-	-	-
Tell	-	-	-	10,055,813	2,877,231	29%	3,818,759	49,014	1%	-	-	-
Rujeib	-	-	-	1,076,211	499,559	46%	5,922,015	4,338,874	73%	-	-	-
Kafr Qallil	-	-	-	1,658,908	1,274,493	77%	3,166,444	1,488,935	47%	161,571	121,451	75.17%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 57: Agricultural Land Classification in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Urban area	Agricultural Land classification (sq m)											
	High	Area C	% Area C	Medium	Area C	% Area C	Low	Area C	% Area C	Forests and forest areas	Area C	% Area C
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban area	**502,206**	**494,591**	**98%**	**11,697,877**	**9,509,283**	**81%**	**59,837,658**	**24,993,998**	**42%**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Surda-Abu Qash	-	-	-	325,233	166,432	51%	8,442,621	28,129	0%	-	-	-
Al Bireh	-	-	-	4,337,739	4,076,110	94%	18,379,206	9,518,880	52%	-	-	-
Ramallah	-	-	-	4,234,137	2,484,931	59%	12,695,950	950,500	7%	-	-	-
Beituniya	502,206	494,591	98%	2,800,768	2,781,809	99%	20,319,881	14,496,489	71%	-	-	-

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 58: Agricultural Land Classification in Bethlehem Urban Area

Urban area	Agricultural Land classification (sq m)											
	High	High within Area C	% Area C	Medium	Medium within Area C	% Area C	Low	Low within Area C	% Area C	Forests and forest areas	Forests and forest areas Within Area C	% Area C
Bethlehem Urban area	**3,559,314**	**3,501,220**	**98%**	**16,079,896**	**14,729,717**	**92%**	**34,798,736**	**16,789,256**	**48%**	**634,159**	**602,348**	**94.98%**
Beit Jala	266,748	266,748	100%	3,593,941	3,593,941	100%	7,555,681	4,163,268	55%	390,764	390,764	100.00%
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	7,903	-	-	1,407,331	926,931	66%	8,648,478	2,516,304	29%	-	-	-
Beit Sahur	-	-	-	596,282	472,965	79%	7,487,595	3,603,287	48%	153,961	153,961	100.00%
Ad Doha	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,102,411	-	0%	-	-	-
Al Khadr	3,216,283	3,216,283	100%	9,155,107	8,583,048	94%	6,105,383	4,697,223	77%	57,624	57,624	100.00%
Artas	68,381	18,189	27%	1,327,235	1,152,832	87%	2,899,188	1,809,174	62%	31,810	-	-

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 59: Agricultural Land Classification in Hebron Urban Area

Urban area	Agricultural Land classification (sq m)											
	High	High within Area C	% Area C	Medium	Medium within Area C	% Area C	Low	Low within Area C	% Area C	Forests and forest areas	Forests and forest areas Within Area C	% Area C
Hebron Urban area	**16,765,647**	**9,296,957**	**55%**	**46,492,971**	**25,525,614**	**55%**	**96,790,773**	**20,161,604**	**21%**	**2,729,892**	**717,950**	**26.30%**
Halhul	10,410,003	3,930,529	38%	8,018,717	3,132,380	39%	16,311,384	4,088,371	25%	718,401	-	0
Beit Kahil	182,042	182,042	100%	4,301,946	1,398,838	33%	818,098	-	0%	413,868	-	0
Taffuh	115,474	74,265	64%	2,213,271	54,543	2%	9,683,514	374,969	4%	-	-	-
Hebron (Al Khalil)	5,067,431	4,612,138	91%	23,969,632	18,739,523	78%	42,600,061	10,469,630	25%	-	-	-
Dura	990,696	497,983	50%	7,989,406	2,200,330	28%	27,377,717	5,228,635	19%	1,597,623	717,950	44.94%

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 60: Agricultural Land Classification in Gaza Urban Area

Urban area	Agricultural Land classification (sq m)											
	High	High within Area C	% Area C	Medium	Medium within Area C	% Area C	Low	Low within Area C	% Area C	Forests and forest areas	Forests and forest areas Within Area C	% Area C
Gaza Urban area	**8,526,954**	**0**	**0%**	**7,818,419**	**0**	**0%**	**5,223,702**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0**	**0.00%**

Source: Spatial and Sectoral Assessment Report, 2020, World Bank, Integrated Cities and Urban Development Project Gaza City - Improving Resilience of Urban Service Systems

Gaza's Fishing Zone (2019)





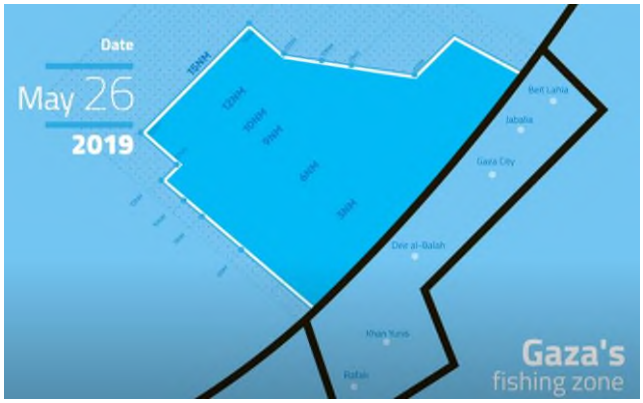






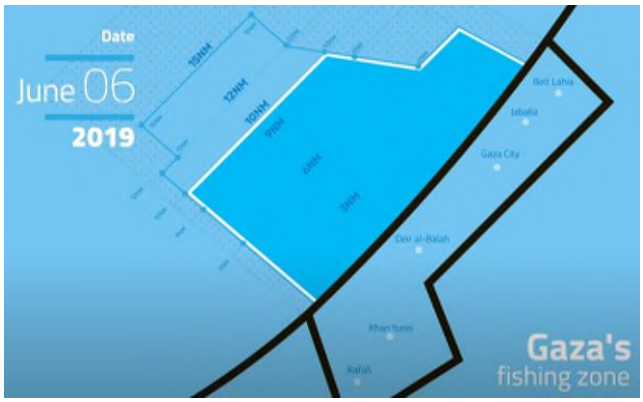






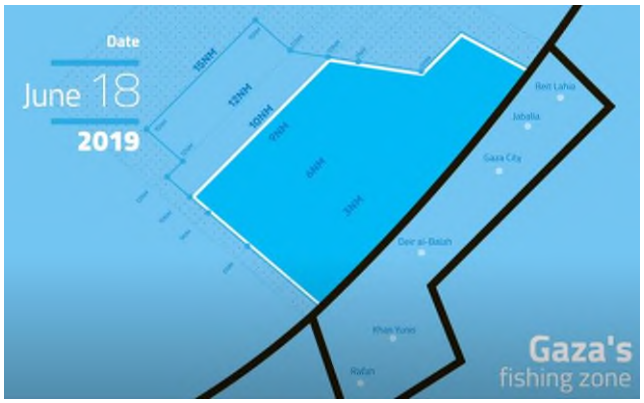

Date
May 29
2019
Gaza's
fishing zone

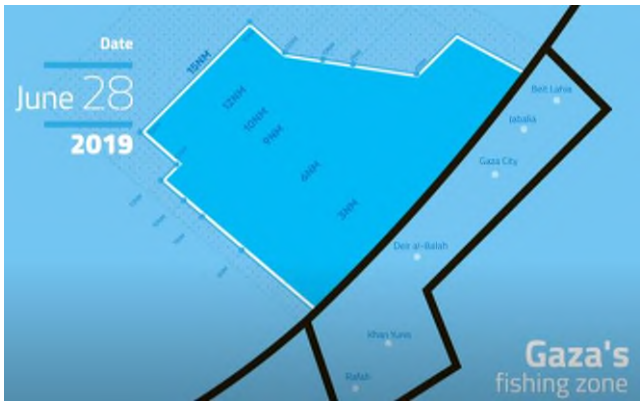

Date
June 04
2019
Gaza's
fishing zone


Date
June 06
2019
Gaza's
fishing zone


Date
June 11
2019
Gaza's
fishing zone


Date
June 13
2019
Gaza's
fishing zone


Date
June 18
2019
Gaza's
fishing zone


Date
June 28
2019
Gaza's
fishing zone


Date
November 12
2019
Gaza's
fishing zone







Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4tsCPzLy4VA&feature=youtu.be

Industry

According to PCBS data (2018)[1], Table below presents main indicators for main Industrial Activities in 2018. The economic activities with highest number of enterprises and/or employed persons are highlighted in grey. These are manufacturing activities (mostly metal and non-metallic mineral products, furniture and food products).

Table I - 61: Number of Enterprises and Employed Persons and Main Economic Indicators in Palestine for Industrial Activities, 2018

Region / Economic Activity	Number of Enterprises	Number of Employed Persons	Compensation of Employees (USD 1000)	Output (USD 1000)	Intermediate Consumption (USD 1000)	Gross Value Added (USD 1000)	Gross Fixed Capital Formation*
Palestine	**20,104**	**112,835**	**594,737.5**	**4,956,010.4**	**2,851,640.1**	**2,104,370.3**	**42,337.8**
West Bank	14,624	87,473	70,169	4,178,526.0	2,410,628.4	1,767,897.6	41,074.8
Gaza Strip	5,480	25,362	17,240	78,117.4	777,484.4	336,472.7	1,263.0
Industrial Activities	**20,104**	**112,835**	**594,737.5**	**4,956,010.4**	**2,851,640.1**	**2,104,370.3**	**42,337.8**
Other mining and quarrying	263	1,846	14,199.5	113,404.2	48,815.7	64,588.5	1,348.2
Manufacture of food products	3,377	18,297	94,391.8	897,608.2	579,481.8	318,126.4	9,831.9
Manufacture of beverages	192	1,852	12,586.6	225,437.4	176,772.5	48,664.9	3,847.9
Manufacture of tobacco products	7	136	1,586.3	65,207.4	18,871.8	46,335.6	0.0
Manufacture of textiles	367	1,563	7,755.1	46,619.5	26,046.7	20,572.8	632.3
Manufacture of wearing apparel	1,625	22,173	45,294.0	138,420.0	47,798.0	90,622.0	913.3
Manufacture of leather and related products	299	1,703	9,385.8	53,903.1	30,236.5	23,666.6	243.8
Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; Manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	979	2,824	10,678.6	81,624.8	47,841.9	33,782.9	1,049.0
Manufacture of paper and paper products	91	1,293	11,246.4	92,855.2	56,629.5	36,225.7	247.2
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	672	2,204	8,443.2	57,197.2	31,927.7	25,269.5	717.6
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	6	38	388.8	3,429.8	2,747.7	682.1	-6.8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	189	1,504	8,110.6	68,031.8	35,512.1	32,519.7	624.3
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	16	1,673	15,291.9	112,658.4	39,772.9	72,885.5	1,239.9
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	242	3,104	22,699.3	204,518.0	111,162.8	93,355.2	1,731.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2,342	17,888	133,598.9	1,104,800.0	666,880.4	437,919.6	5,664.1
Manufacture of basic metals	57	342	2,319.7	27,390.5	15,293.5	12,097.0	318.4
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4,254	11,299	47,217.1	429,270.3	235,972.4	193,297.9	594.5
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers	17	129	990.3	7,820.6	3,609.7	4,210.9	0.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	48	414	2,252.3	10,690.0	5,773.8	4,916.2	5.6
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	163	768	5,320.2	28,558.0	16,702.0	11,856.0	-8.9
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	6	38	146.8	795.2	560.4	234.8	0.0

[1] *PCBS, 2018, http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/lang__en/798/default.aspx*

Region / Economic Activity	Number of Enterprises	Number of Employed Persons	Compensation of Employees (USD 1000)	Output (USD 1000)	Intermediate Consumption (USD 1000)	Gross Value Added (USD 1000)	Gross Fixed Capital Formation*
Manufacture of other transport equipment	11	21	No data	176.0	79.4	96.6	0.0
Manufacture of furniture	3,642	15,555	88,809.9	623,428.3	347,963.3	275,465.0	2,309.9
Other manufacturing	194	862	4,712.4	75,960.2	45,402.2	30,558.0	189.0
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	724	1,476	1,393.1	16,395.0	7,363.9	9,031.1	129.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	41	2,680	38,967.8	408,338.8	230,254.3	178,084.5	10,596.0
Water collection, treatment and supply	229	931	5,285.3	44,466.3	14,718.7	29,747.6	87.0
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery & Remediation activities and other waste management services	51	222	1,665.8	17,006.2	7,448.5	9,557.7	32.1

*Note: * Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is a component of the expenditure on gross domestic product (GDP), and thus shows something about how much of the new value added in the economy is invested rather than consumed.*[2]
Source: PCBS, 2018, http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/Num_Enter_Emp_Main_2018(E).html

[2] *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gross_fixed_capital_formation*

Road network

Internal Road Network (in terms of availability and conditions)

In terms of roadway length, the vast majority of the available roads are local, and the least is arterial. Within each of the study areas, the roadway networks are fairly widespread and provide a reasonable coverage and accessibility. The networks cover the inhibited areas and provide connections to the surrounding areas.

Table I - 62: Road network length by main road type and Urban area – West Bank

Urban Area	Road Type	Length (km) within Urban Area
Nablus	Main Road	38.81
	Regional Road	2.48
	Local Road	36.73
Ramallah and Al Bireh	Main Road	8.38
	Regional Road	35.39
	Local Road	23.68
Bethlehem	Main Road	8.56
	Regional Road	21.49
	Local Road	32.84
Hebron	Main Road	17.88
	Regional Road	68.84
	Local Road	88.30
Gaza	Main Road	62.18
	Regional Road	22.75
	Local Road	273.8

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

The Palestinian road network within five (5) targeted urban areas is shown in the following figures.

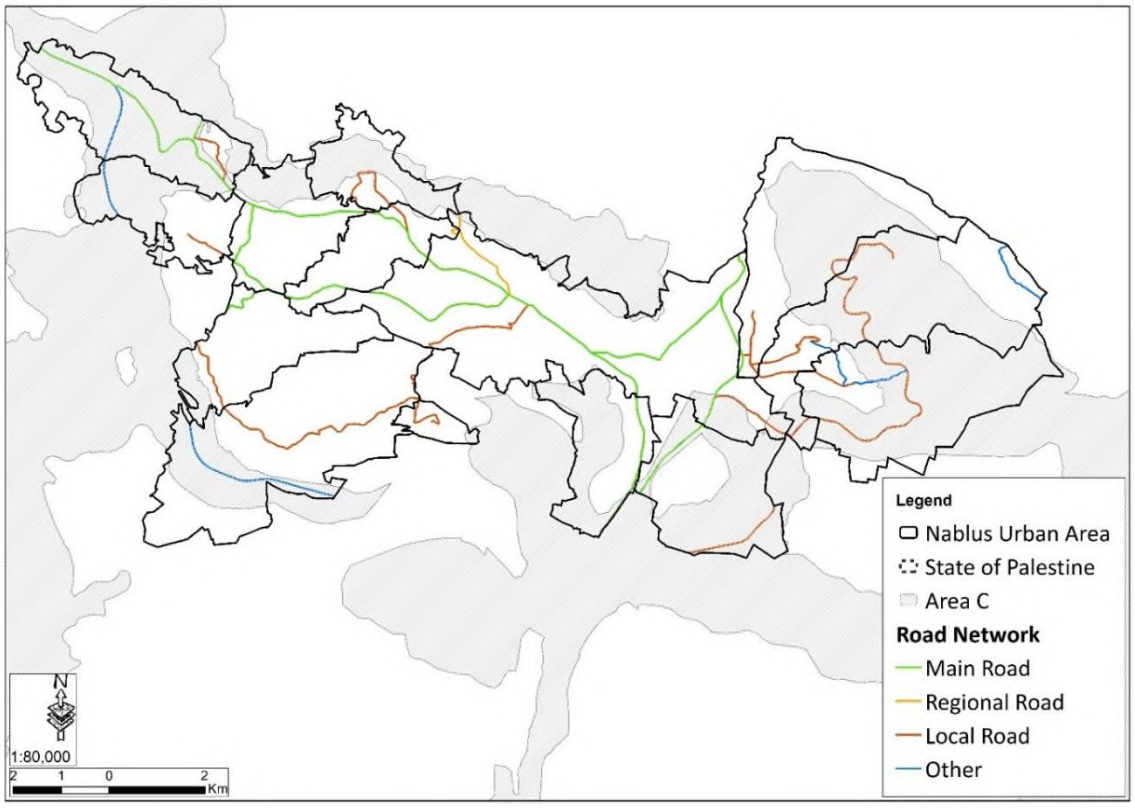


Figure I - 44: Road Network in Nablus Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

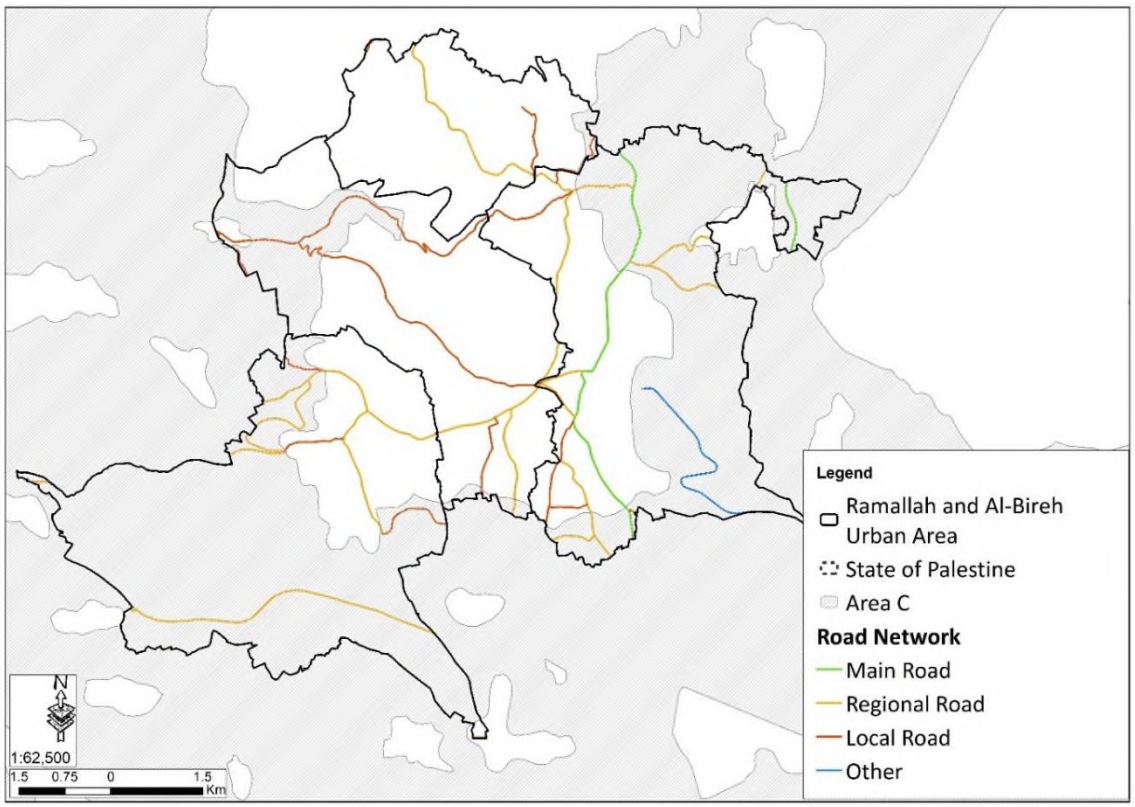


Figure I - 45: Road Network in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

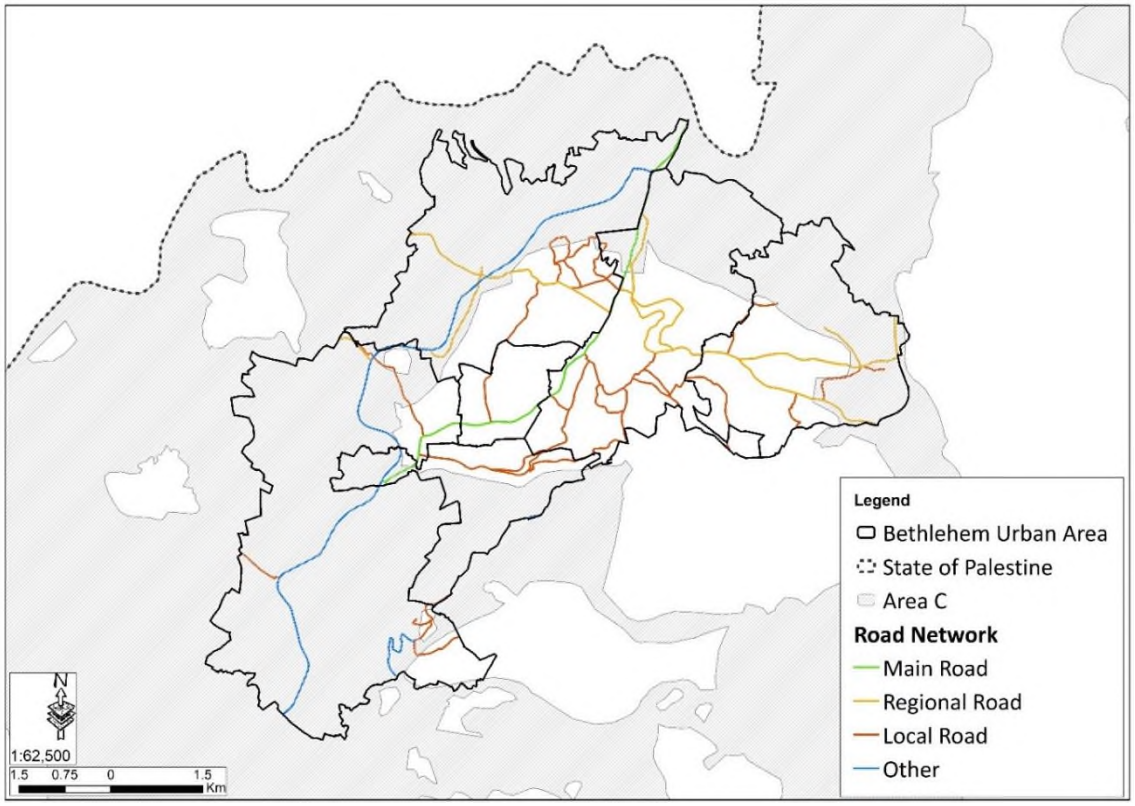


Figure I - 46: Road Network in Bethlehem Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

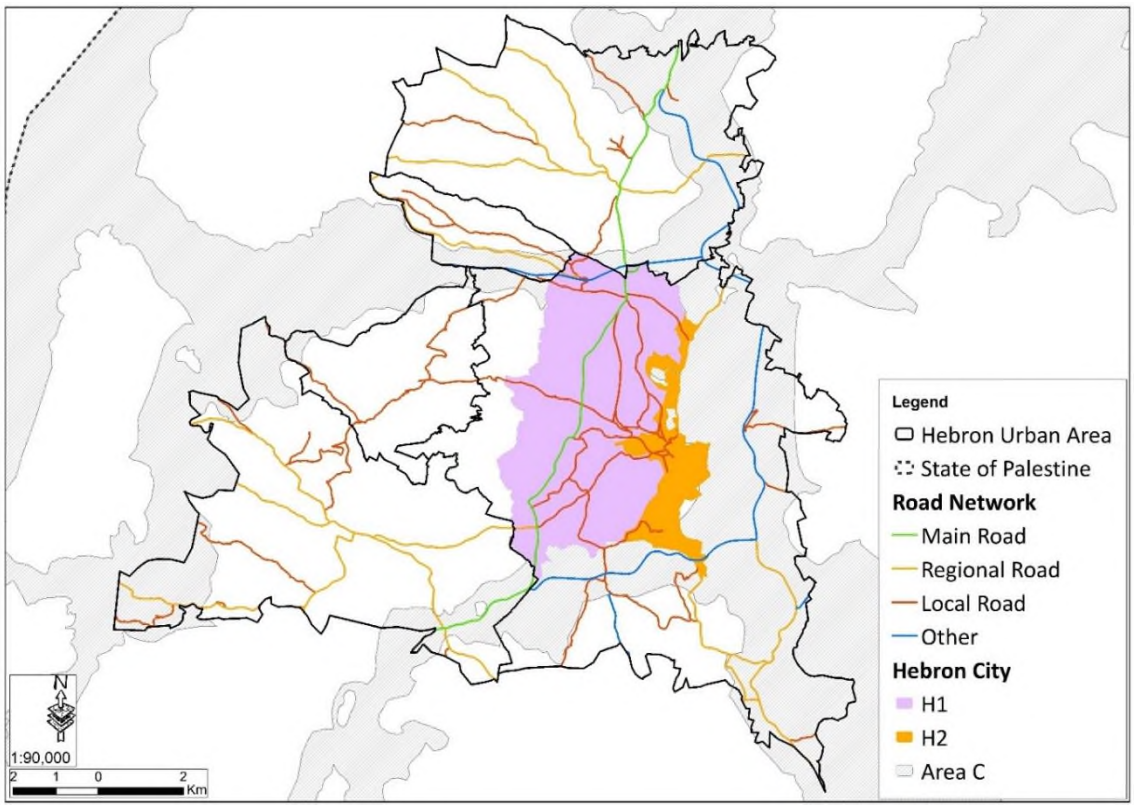


Figure I - 47: Road Network in Hebron Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database,https://geomolg.ps/

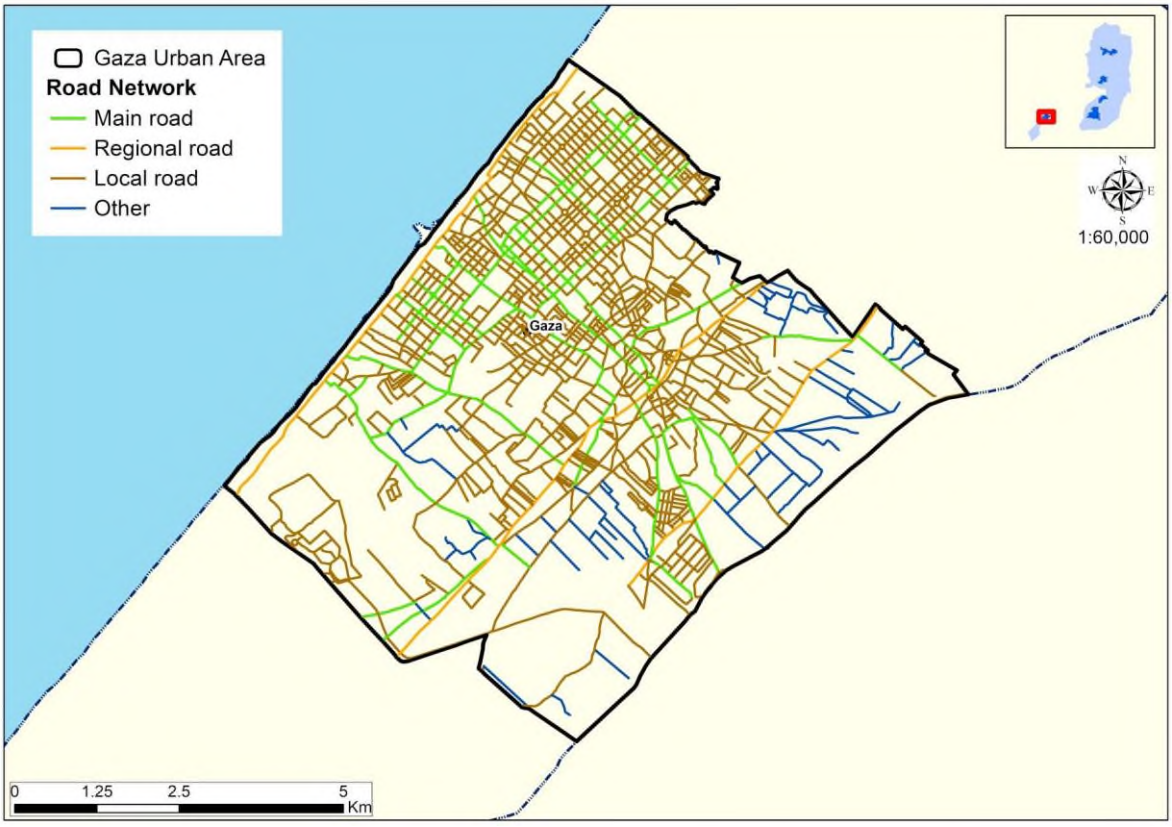


Figure I - 48: Road Network in Gaza Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database,https://geomolg.ps/

Roadway conditions

In **Nablus Urban Area**, approximately 38% of the connecting roadways are in good or above average conditions due to the recent rehabilitation of such roads. Only 12% of the connecting roads' lengths have "below average" or "poor" pavement condition. However, some rehabilitation works will be conducted in the future to improve the pavement conditions for the connecting roads within Nablus urban area.

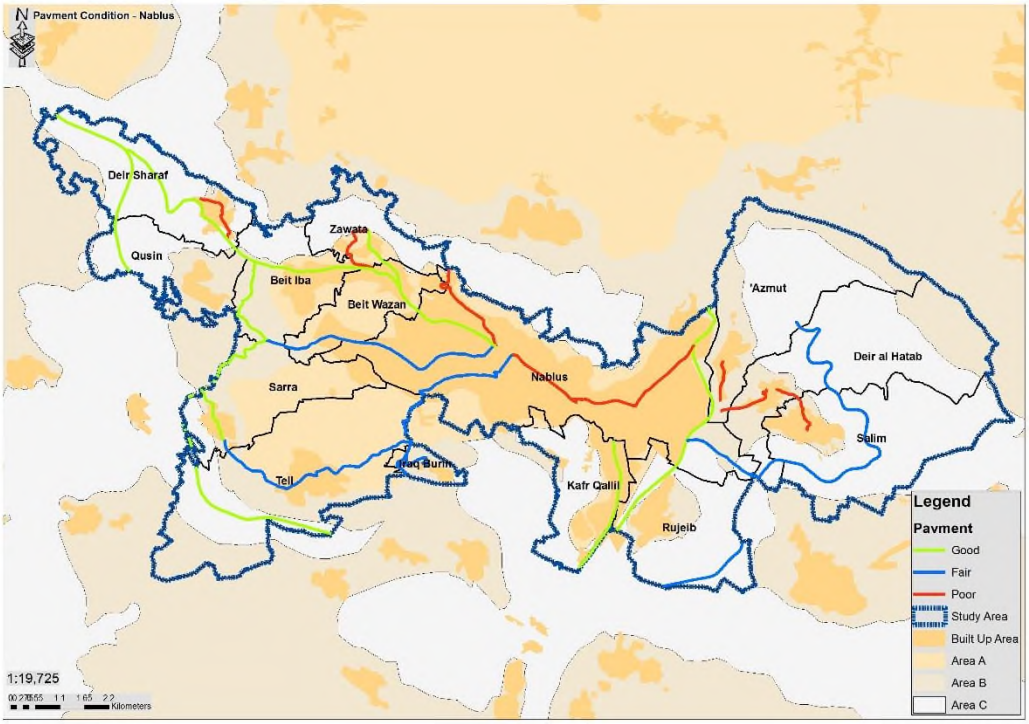


Figure I - 49: Nablus Urban Area – Road network condition

In **Ramallah Urban Area**, approximately 35% of the primary roadway pavements are in poor conditions, 15% in fair condition, and 50% in good conditions.

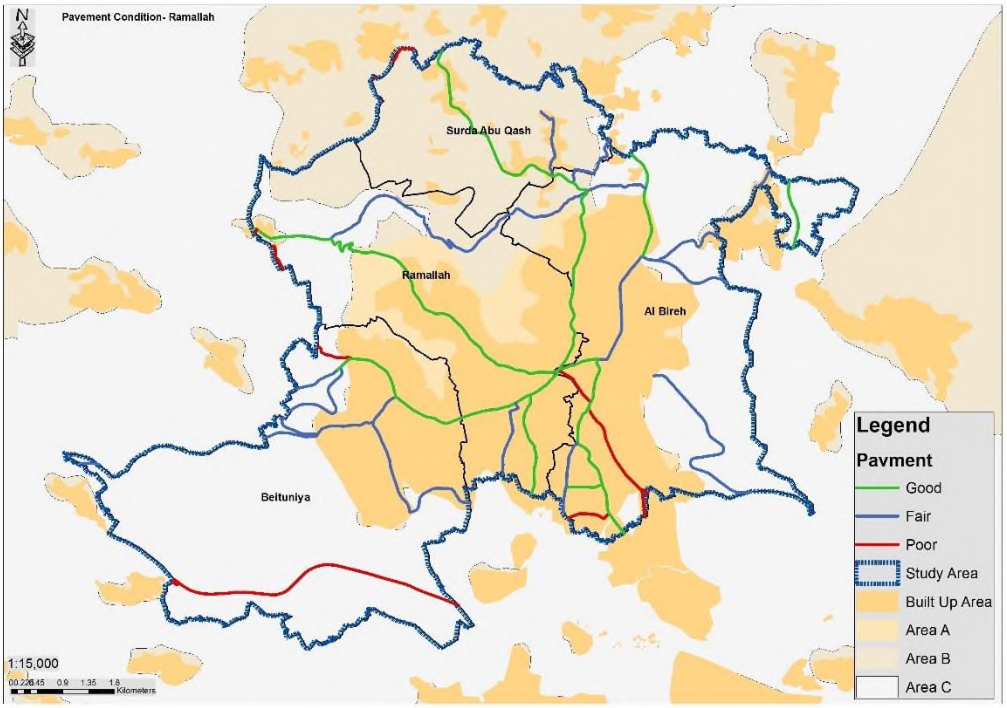


Figure I - 50: Ramalla Al Bireh Urban Area – Road network condition

In **Hebron Urban Area**, the roadway condition is generally better than other areas. Approximately 42% of the connecting roads are in good conditions, 45% are in average conditions, and 13% in below average or poor conditions.

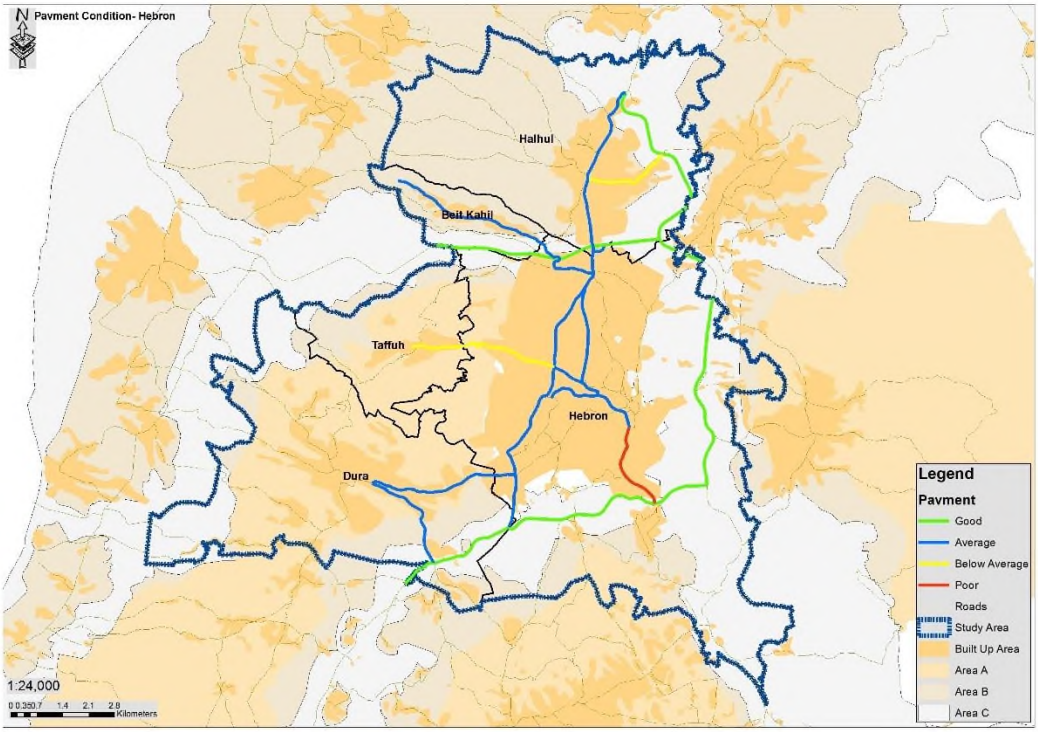


Figure I - 51: Hebron Urban Area – Road network condition

There is no Road network condition data for **Bethlehem and Gaza Urban Areas**.

Movements and Level of Congestion – West Bank

In **Nablus Urban Area**, the corridor of Faisal Street in Nablus City, and its extensions to the east (Amman Street and Jerusalem Street) experience congestion that ranges from high to somewhat congested levels (see Figure I - 52). In addition, Rafidia Street is also another highly congested corridor. The level of congestion is extreme in the morning peak period (7:00 – 9:00 AM) and in the afternoon peak period (1:00 – 5:00 PM). As for Rafidia Street, its congestion level extends to night periods since it experiences a high level of commercial and entertainment activities. The remaining roadway network experience a general congestion during the peak periods; however, outside these periods the roadways are not congested.

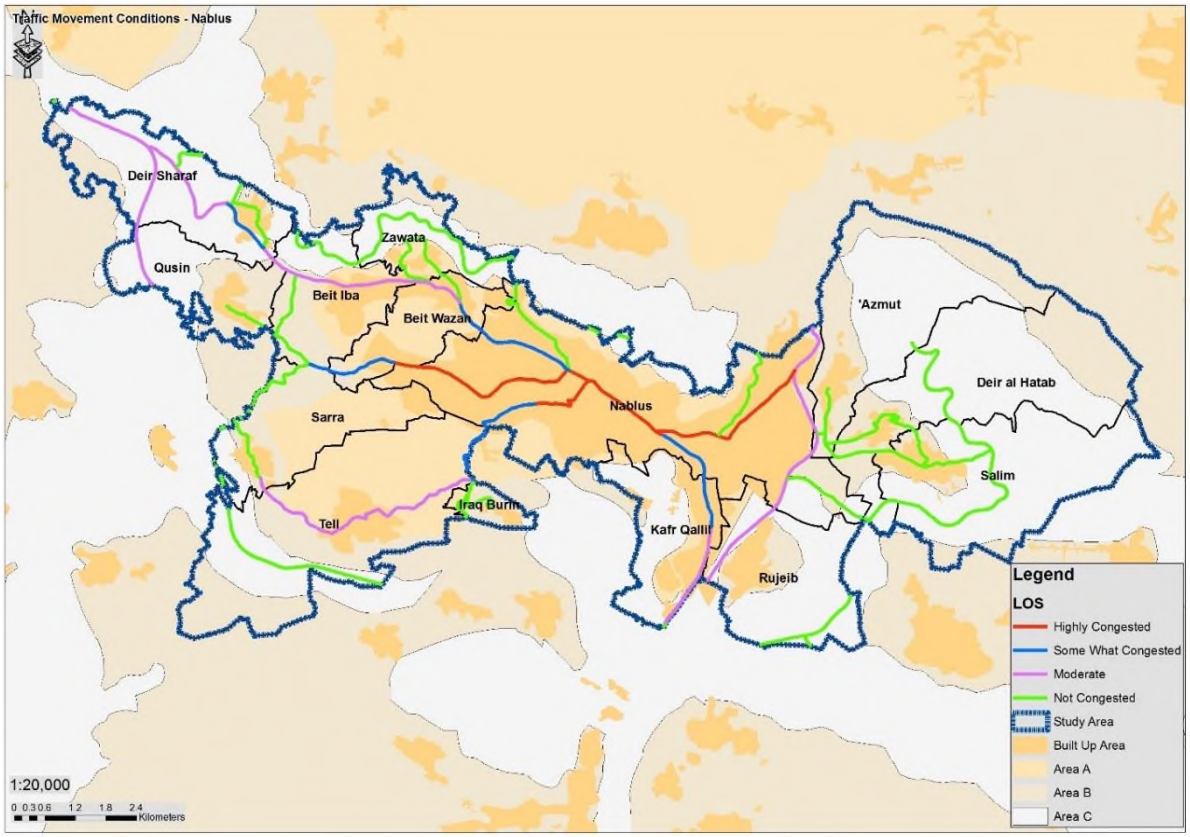


Figure I - 52: Nablus Urban Area – Congestion Levels

In **Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area**, the corridors of Al-Irsal, Nablus, Jerusalem, and Main Streets experience a constant congestion level form early morning to late afternoon periods. All these streets form radial routes that extend to the core area (Al-Manara), which is the most congested area and for extended periods of time (see Figure I - 53). Around Al-Manara area, the congestion also extends to the nighttime periods. Qalandia Street corridor is also another highly congested roadway from morning to evening periods due to its connection to Jerusalem. The remaining roadway network has various levels of congestion; however, can be classified as generally congested due to the very high level of activities, high vehicle ownership level, and non-satisfactory public transportation services.

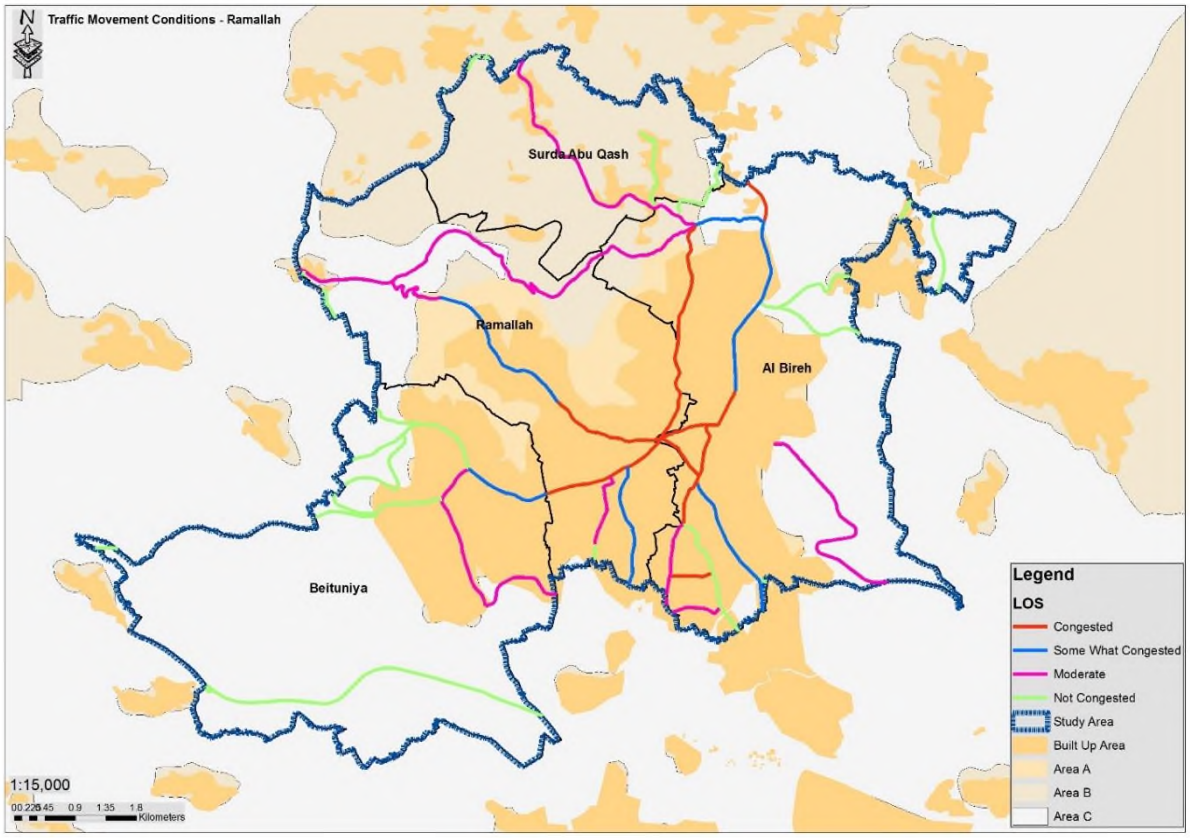


Figure I - 53: Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area – Congestion Levels

In **Bethlehem Urban Area**, as presented inFigure I - 54 the same conditions exist. The core urban and historical areas are highly congested throughout the day due to the general business activities as well as tourism. The main corridor that passes through Beit Sahour, Bethlehem, Beit Jala, and Ad-Doha cities has the highest level of congestion. The unique character of this area (religious and tourists' attraction) adds to its level of congestion. Obviously, the highest level of congestion is experienced around the holiday seasons; Christmas, New Year, and Christian Holidays.

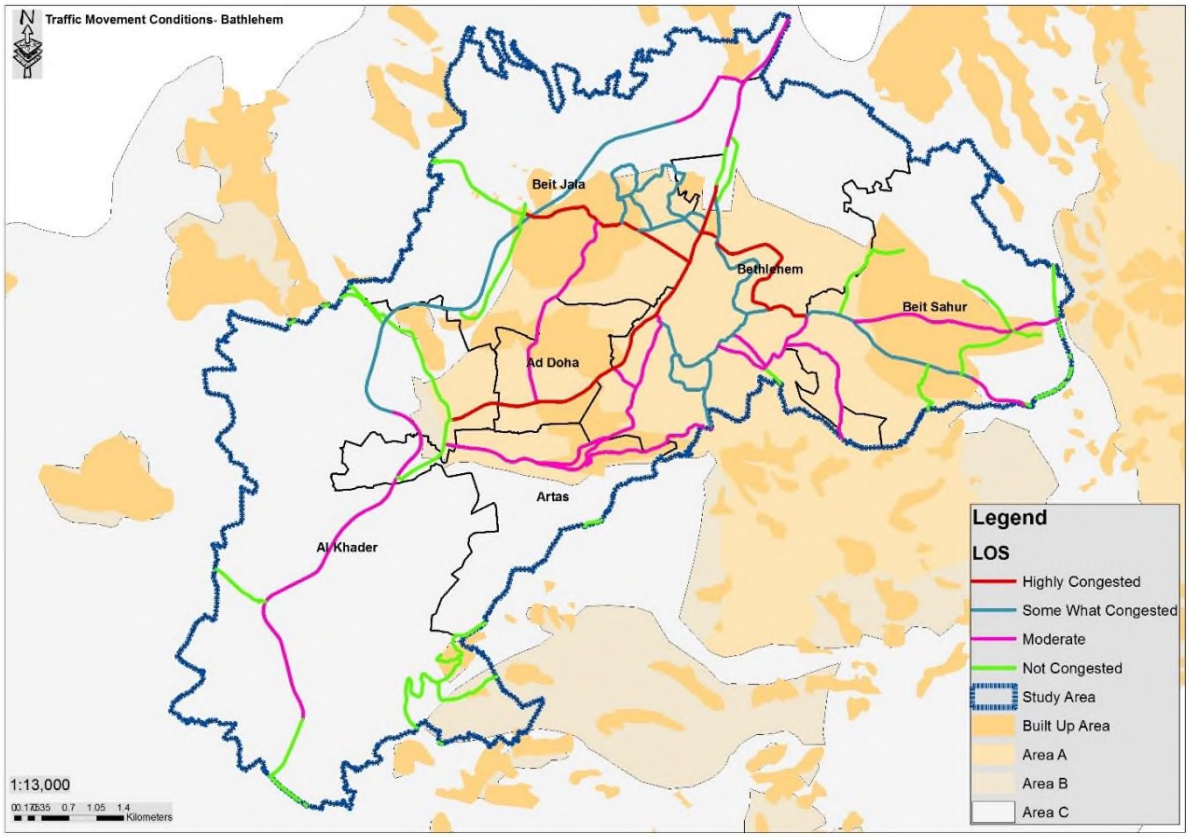


Figure I - 54: Bethlehem Urban Area – Congestion Levels

In **Hebron**, the main corridor that passes from Halhul in the north, through Hebron to Dura is the most congested corridor, in addition to the crossing corridors to the major urban areas (see Figure I - 55). The remaining parts of the network experience various levels of congestion in the different time periods of the day. The roadway network is generally congested in the morning and afternoon peak periods and fairly reasonable during other periods of the day.

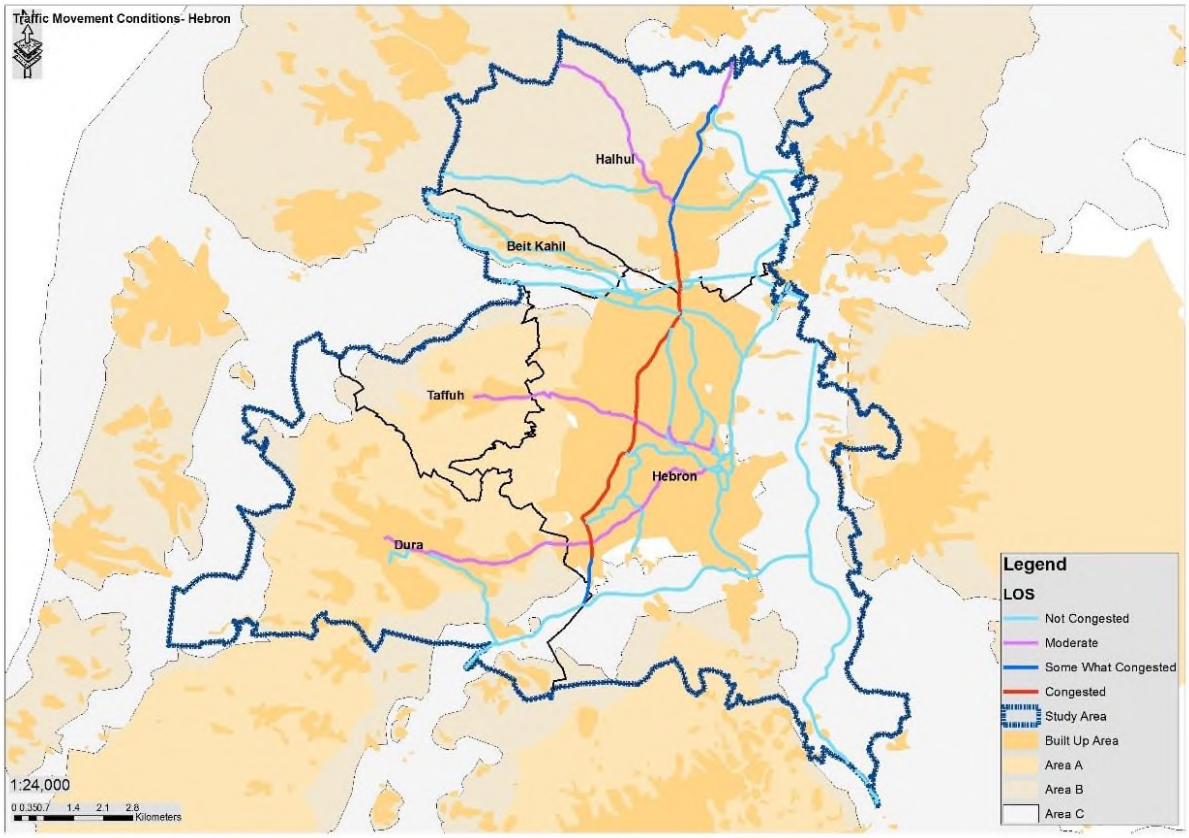


Figure I - 55: Hebron Urban Area – Congestion Levels

There is no data for **Gaza Urban Area**.

Mobility Restrictions

Tables and Figures below present Mobility Restrictions (Separation barrier and Checkpoints) Caused by Israeli Occupation in the five (5) targeted urban areas.

Table I - 63: List of Mobility Restrictions Caused by Israeli Occupation in Nablus Urban Area

No	Local Government Unit	Name	Closure type
1	Salim	Road blocks	road block
2		557 Salim	road block
3		557 Salim 2	earthmound
4	Deir al Hatab	Beit Furik	checkpoint
5		557 Salim	earthmound
6		557 Deir Al Hatab	road gate
7	Rujeib	Beit Furik Rujib north Itimar 2	earthmound
8		Beit Furik Rujib north Itimar	earthmound
9	Tell	60 Sarra 'Asira al Qibliya	earthmound
10	Kafr Qallil	West Huwwara Checkpoint	earthmound
11		Tur Road gate	road gate
12		At Tur	road gate

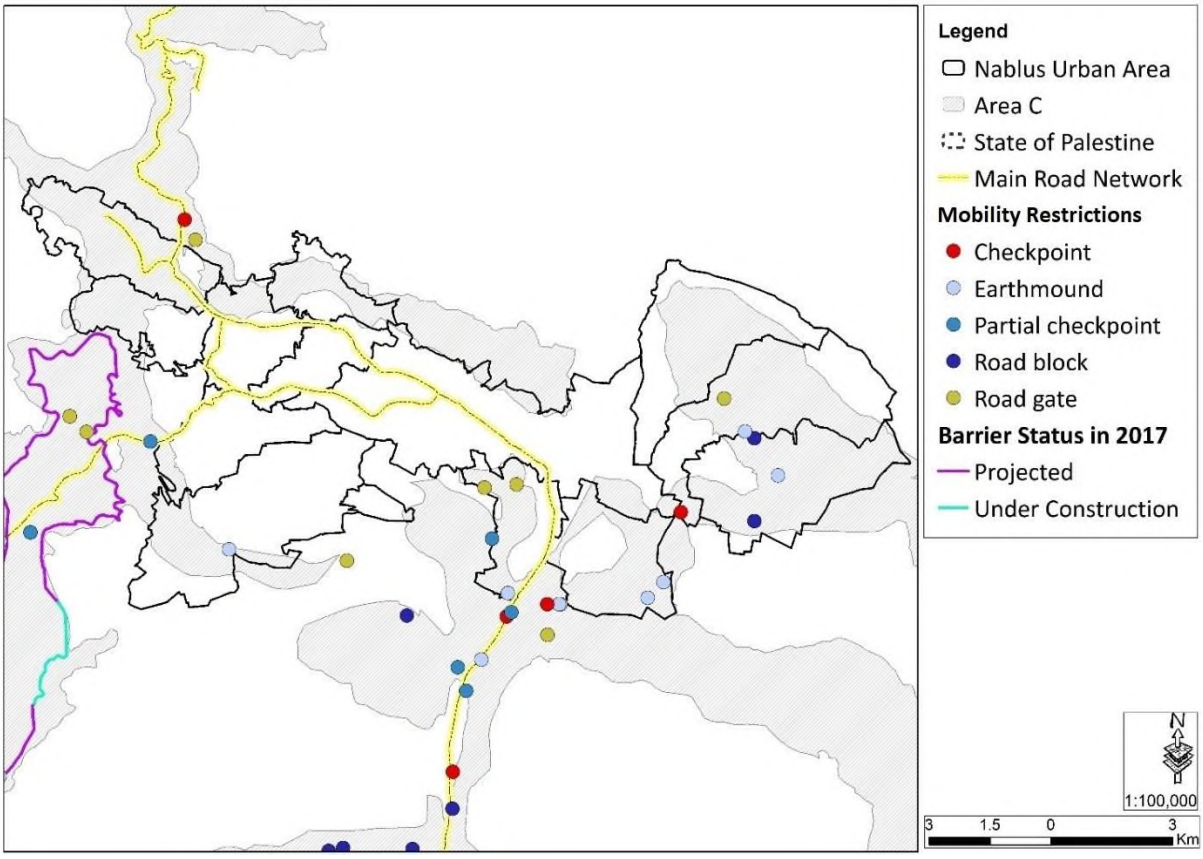


Figure I - 56: Mobility Restrictions Caused by Israeli Occupation in Nablus Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 64: List of Mobility Restrictions Caused by Israeli Occupation in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

No	Local Government Unit	Name	Closure type
1	Beituniya	At Tira	partial checkpoint
2		Beituniya	checkpoint
3		Ofer	checkpoint
4	Al Bireh	Bet El DCO	checkpoint
5		Al Bireh - Psagot Roadblock	road block

No	Local Government Unit	Name	Closure type
6		Silwad- road 60 road block	road block
7		Beitin Road 60 Earthmound 5	earthmound
8		DCO Earthmound	earthmound
9		Beit El bypass 2	road block
10		Beit El West Road Gate	road gate
11		Al Bireh - Psagot Road Gate	road gate
12		Beit El Old Road 60 Gate	road gate
13		Beitin West Gate	road gate

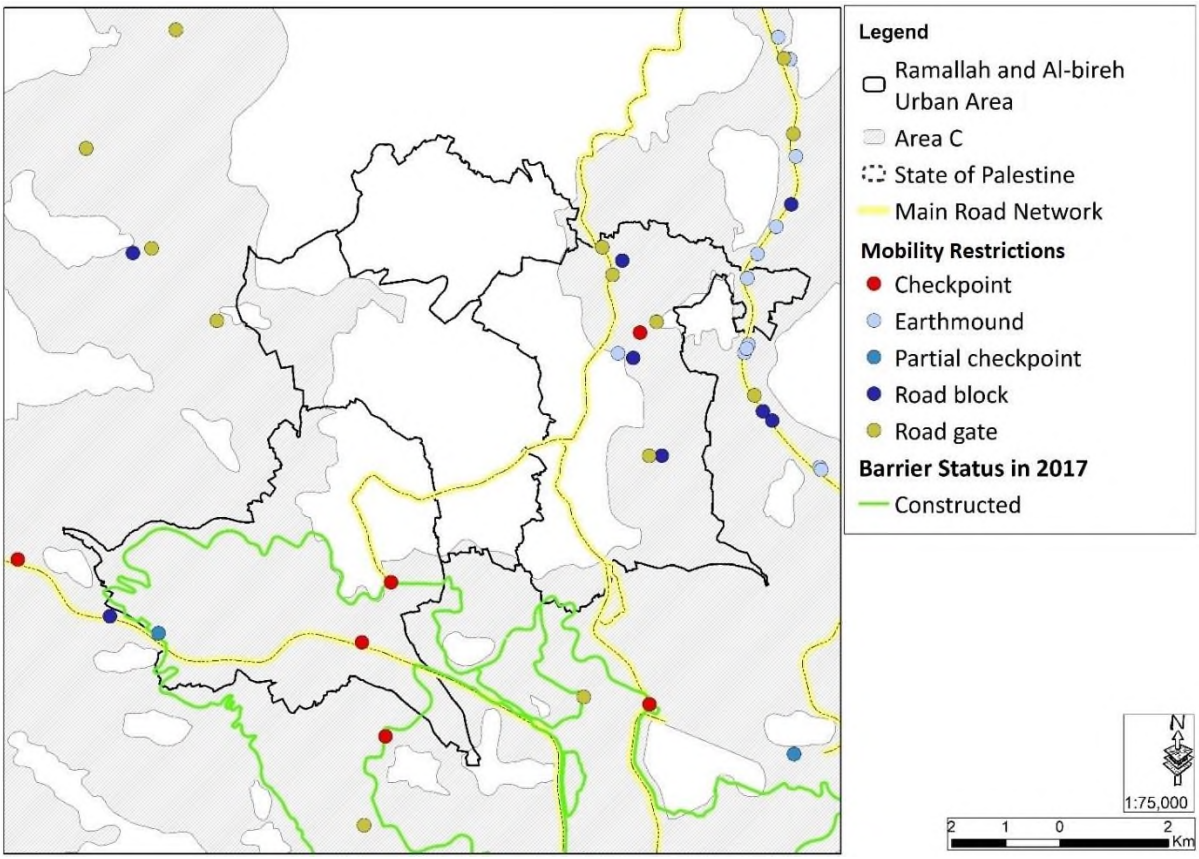


Figure I - 57: Mobility Restrictions Caused by Israeli Occupation in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area
Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 65: List of Mobility Restrictions Caused by Israeli Occupation in Bethehem Urban Area

No	Local Government Unit	Name	Closure type
1	Al Khader	Umm Salamuna	road gate
2		Efrat	checkpoint
3		60 Nahhalin	road block
4		Al Khader Road 60	road block
5	Beit Jala	Tunnels	checkpoint
6		Wadi Ahmed	road gate
7		Western Beit Jala	road gate
8	Bethlehem	Gilo	checkpoint
9	Artas	60 An Neshash	road gate

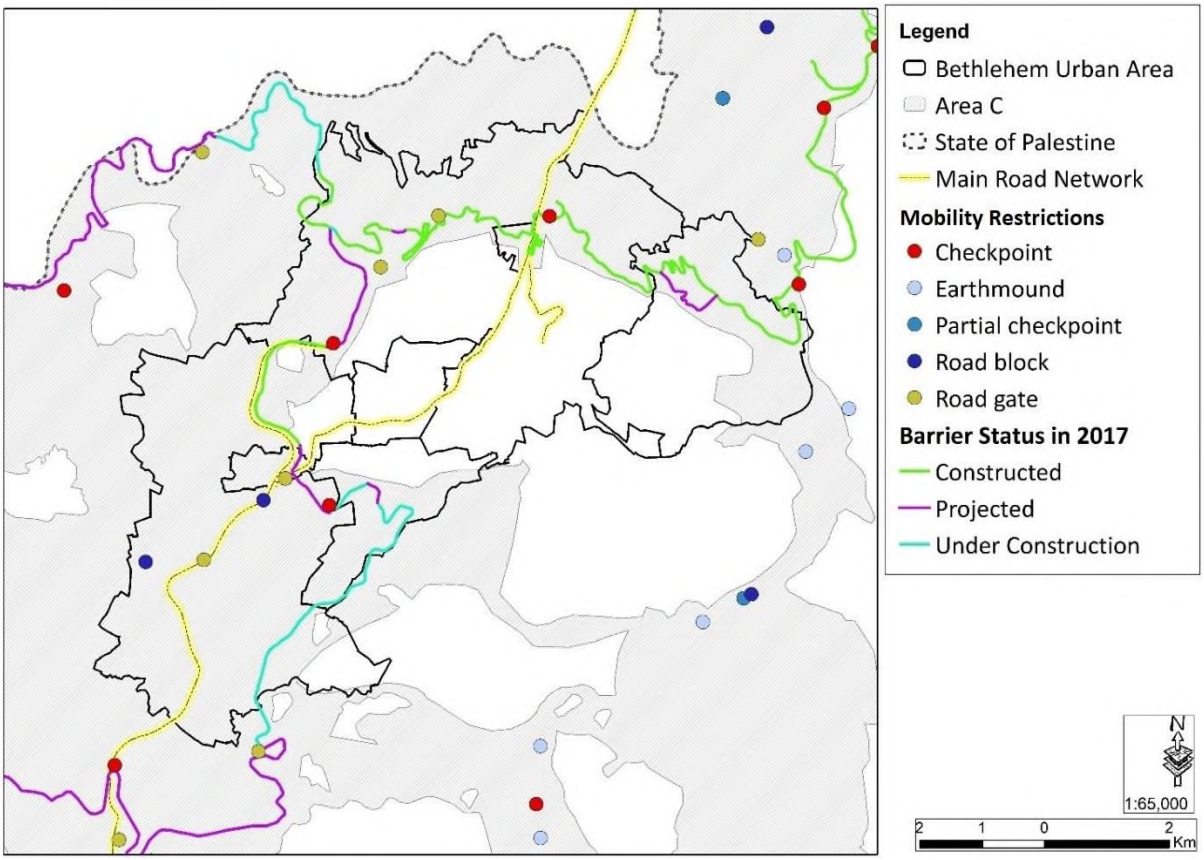


Figure I - 58: Mobility Restrictions Caused by Israeli Occupation in Bethehem Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 66: List of Mobility Restrictions Caused by Israeli Occupation in Hebron Urban Area

No	Local Government Unit	Name	Closure type
1	Halhul	Ras aljoura	partial checkpoint
2		Halhul Sa'ir	partial checkpoint
3		Halhul 4	road block
4		Halhul An Nabi Youns	road block
5		halhul Nabi Yunis open	road block
6		35 earthmound 4	earthmound
7		35 Halhoul 2	earthmound
8		Al-Arud / Sa┬Tir	earthmound
9		Sa'ir	earthmound
10		Sa'ir	earthmound
11		Road 35 Hebron AdDahiya	earthmound
12		Halhul	road block
13		60 Halhul Jumjumme	road gate
14		Sa'ir	earthmound
15		Sa'ir Main Entrance - CP	checkpoint
16		Sa'ir	flying checkpint
17		35 Ras Al Jura	road gate
18		35 Hebron Al Mizan	road gate
19		Karmi Zur2	road gate
20		Halhul 2	earthmound
21		Halhul 3	road block
22		Karmi Zur1	road gate
23		Halhul - Hawawer	checkpoint
24		halhul bridge	road gate
25	Hebron	Earthbound -60heabron qalqas1	earthmound
26		Bani Na'im/ Road 356 (2)	earthmound
27		Yatta (Birin)	road block

No	Local Government Unit	Name	Closure type
28		60 Hebron 3	earthmound
29		60 Hebron Jalajel 2	earthmound
30		Bani Na'im	road block
31		60 Qalqas 2	earthmound
32		60 Qalqas 1	earthmound
33		60 Qalqas 3	earthmound
34		60 Hebron Al 'Uddeisa 1	earthmound
35		60 Hebron Beqa 3	earthmound
36		Al Baq'a	road block
37		Al Baq'a Rd 60	road block
38		60 Hebron 3	earthmound
39		60 Yatta 3	earthmound
40		35 Hebron 3	earthmound
41		Ras al Joura	flying checkpint
42		60 Hebron Beqa 4	earthmound
43		356 Zif 4	earthmound
44		Bani Na'im/ Road 356 (4)	earthmound
45		Bani Na'im/ Road 356 (5)	earthmound
46		Yatta	earthmound
47		al Bowereh EM 2	earthmound
48		Bani Na'im/ Road 356	earthmound
49		Bani Na'im/ Road 356 (1)	earthmound
50		al fahs	road gate
51		al fahs2	road gate
52		Bani Na'im	earthmound
53		Near the junction of road 60 and 356	earthmound
54		35 Beit Kahil 3	earthmound
55		60 Hebron Qalqas 2	road block
56		60 Hebron Bani Na┬Tim 1	road block
57		Al 'Udeisa	road block
58		Beit Einun to Hebron	road gate
59		60 Hebron - DCL	road block
60		IDCL	road block
61		60 Hebron Bani Na┬Tim 4	road block
62		Bani Na'im	earthmound
63		halhul 1	road block
64		60 Hebron	road gate
65		60 Yatta - Alfahis	road gate
66		60 Hebron Alfahis	road gate
67		356 Zif East 2	road gate
68		Zif	partial checkpoint
69		Zif	road block
70		Yatta	earthmound
71		Yatta	earthmound
72		Yatta	earthmound
73		Yatta	road block
74		Yatta	earthmound
75	Dura	Beit Haggai gate	road gate
76		Al Harayeq (Haggay)	checkpoint
77		Al Fawwar	partial checkpoint
78		al Fawwar	earthmound
79		Al Hijra C	earthmound
80		Al Hijra	earthmound
81		60 Dura	road gate
82		60 Al Fawwar	road gate
83		Al Hijra 2	earthmound
84		8 Beit Awwa 4	road gate
85		Sinjer	earthmound
86	Beit Kahil	35 Beit Khaiel	earthmound
87		Farsh Alhawa	road gate

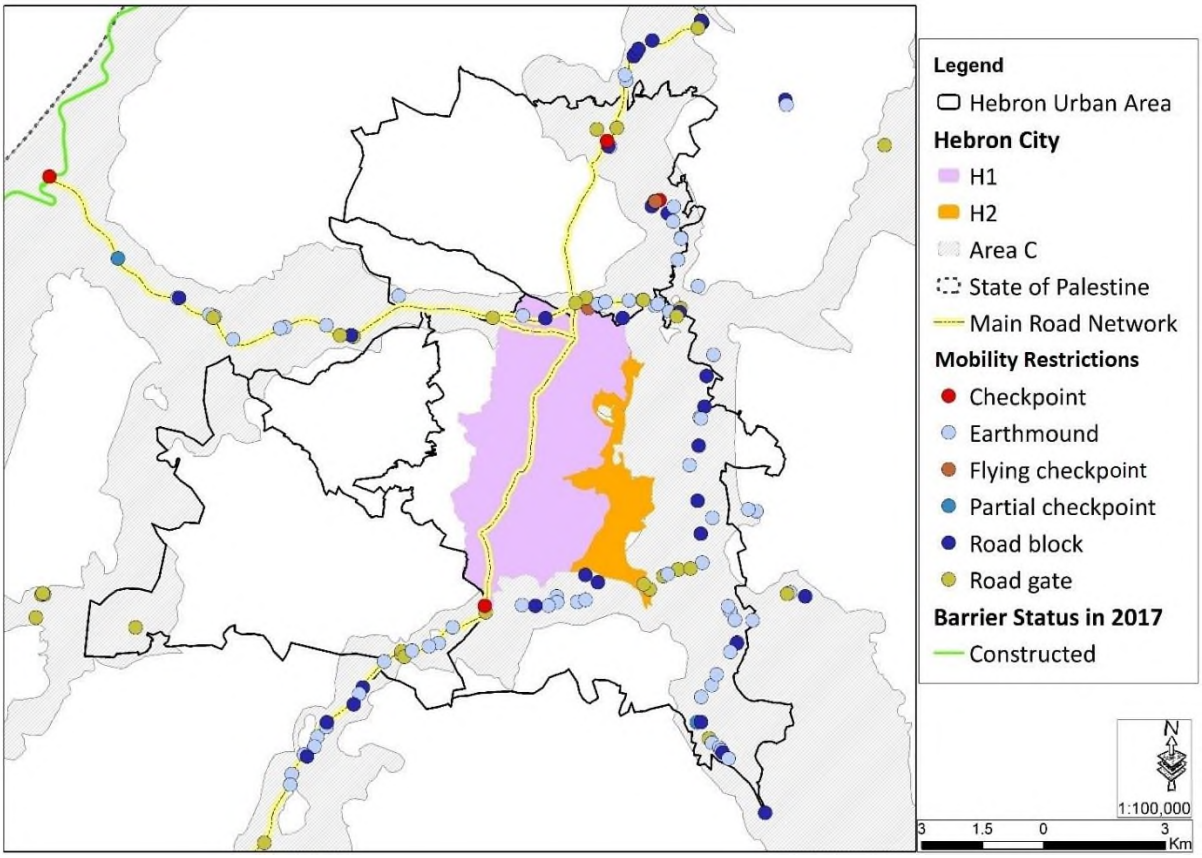


Figure I - 59: Mobility Restrictions Caused by Israeli Occupation in Hebron Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Table I - 67: List of crossing point in Gaza Urban Area

No	Local Government Unit	Crossing point Name	Crossing point type
1	Gaza	Karni	crossing point - closed
2		Nahal Oz	crossing point - closed



Figure I - 60: Crossing points in Gaza Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Energy data

Table I - 68: Percentage Distribution of Households in Palestine by Region, Governorate relevant to the project and Disrupted Electricity Public Networks, 2018

Region/ Governorate	Disrupted Electricity Public Networks							
	The service is continuously provided	Disrupted once a month	Disrupted once a week	Disrupted more than once a week	Disrupted on daily basis	Network not operating	Other	Total
Palestine	**58.0**	**3.0**	**0.8**	**1.7**	**36.0**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**100**
West Bank	**91.3**	**4.7**	**1.3**	**1.8**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**100**
Nablus	93.3	2.4	0.6	0.6	3.0	0.1	0.0	100
Ramallah & Al Bireh	92.1	5.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100
Bethlehem	98.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100
Hebron	93.1	3.9	0.3	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	100
Gaza Strip	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.5**	**97.3**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**100**
Gaza	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	98.4	0.2	0.3	100

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019, Socio-Economic Conditions Survey, 2018 - Main Findings. Ramallah - Palestine

Table I - 69: Percentage Distribution of Households in Palestine by Region and Coping Method with Disrupted Electricity Public Networks, 2018

Coping Method with Disrupted Electricity Public Networks	Palestine	West Bank	North of West Bank	Middle of West Bank	South of West Bank	Gaza Strip
Buying a private generator	1.8	7.0	4.2	19.9	1.5	1.1
Connect to a private network	5.1	2.2	0.5	8.9	0.0	5.6
Using alternative energy sources (solar/wind)	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.4
UPS battery	5.1	8.6	8.4	15.2	2.4	4.6
WIFI battery	1.0	0.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.1
Wax	4.3	30.0	27.0	8.9	61.2	0.3
Batteries /networks LED	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.4
Charger	1.1	3.8	3.0	3.8	6.0	0.7
Torch	1.5	10.4	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dry Batteries Normal	12.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	14.8
Scout / Lantern	3.4	13.4	19.0	4.9	6.1	1.8
More than one way	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.3
Other	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.8
There is no alternative	3.7	21.6	18.0	34.1	19.0	1.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019, Socio-Economic Conditions Survey, 2018 - Main Findings. Ramallah - Palestine

Demographics

Table below presents population by age and locality for the five (5) targeted urban areas according to the PCBS Census data (2017).

Table I - 70: Population by Age and locality for the five targeted urban areas, Census 2017

Urban Areas / LGUs	Age Group															Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	+ 65	Not Stated	
Nablus Urban Area	**26,338**	**26,202**	**24,808**	**24,345**	**22,919**	**19,168**	**14,752**	**13,624**	**12,744**	**11,433**	**10,584**	**7,761**	**4,866**	**10,023**	**231**	**229,798**
Deir Sharaf	*373*	*336*	*290*	*300*	*275*	*262*	*201*	*172*	*169*	*141*	*114*	*106*	*58*	*148*	*0*	*2,945*
Zawata	*330*	*271*	*253*	*257*	*252*	*242*	*176*	*161*	*124*	*124*	*104*	*74*	*54*	*111*	*0*	*2,533*
Qusin	*281*	*275*	*258*	*266*	*236*	*174*	*162*	*126*	*116*	*90*	*86*	*57*	*44*	*69*	*8*	*2,248*
Beit Iba	*425*	*411*	*434*	*395*	*443*	*323*	*287*	*225*	*243*	*221*	*198*	*150*	*95*	*220*	*3*	*4,073*
Beit Wazan	*129*	*130*	*118*	*142*	*142*	*127*	*101*	*66*	*67*	*54*	*77*	*68*	*28*	*61*	*0*	*1,310*
A'zmut	*454*	*434*	*372*	*324*	*318*	*324*	*240*	*208*	*182*	*162*	*145*	*89*	*57*	*126*	*0*	*3,435*
Nablus	*17,145*	*17,461*	*16,644*	*16,534*	*15,388*	*12,728*	*9,950*	*9,484*	*8,780*	*7,913*	*7,613*	*5,578*	*3,486*	*7,265*	*187*	*156,156*
Deir al Hatab	*366*	*295*	*288*	*299*	*325*	*284*	*202*	*151*	*145*	*144*	*92*	*91*	*58*	*94*	*0*	*2,834*
Sarra	*459*	*412*	*339*	*354*	*351*	*295*	*228*	*193*	*186*	*152*	*124*	*93*	*59*	*123*	*11*	*3,379*
Salim	*804*	*725*	*743*	*638*	*644*	*555*	*418*	*352*	*362*	*296*	*255*	*166*	*109*	*190*	*0*	*6,257*
'Iraq Burin	*129*	*127*	*91*	*111*	*103*	*101*	*65*	*52*	*57*	*47*	*38*	*25*	*23*	*38*	*0*	*1,007*
Tell	*594*	*598*	*573*	*572*	*550*	*485*	*328*	*273*	*261*	*233*	*189*	*187*	*116*	*190*	*6*	*5,155*
Rujeib	*769*	*765*	*699*	*629*	*584*	*468*	*398*	*376*	*360*	*296*	*209*	*130*	*93*	*180*	*0*	*5,956*
Kafr Qallil	*401*	*395*	*337*	*297*	*307*	*271*	*224*	*189*	*151*	*123*	*98*	*86*	*57*	*89*	*0*	*3,025*
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	*419*	*374*	*377*	*410*	*418*	*322*	*179*	*175*	*203*	*200*	*188*	*106*	*62*	*150*	*0*	*3,583*
A'skar Camp (al Qadeem)	*782*	*806*	*775*	*736*	*636*	*555*	*388*	*367*	*351*	*312*	*269*	*178*	*127*	*246*	*0*	*6,528*
A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)	*629*	*529*	*572*	*488*	*503*	*432*	*295*	*263*	*246*	*226*	*189*	*153*	*75*	*160*	*0*	*4,760*
Balata Camp	*1,849*	*1,858*	*1,645*	*1,593*	*1,444*	*1,220*	*910*	*791*	*741*	*699*	*596*	*424*	*265*	*563*	*16*	*14,614*

Urban Areas / LGUs	Age Group														Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	+ 65	Not Stated	
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban Area	**12,914**	**12,734**	**11,600**	**10,561**	**9,847**	**9,688**	**8,355**	**7,533**	**6,605**	**5,454**	**4,684**	**3,536**	**2,306**	**4,475**	**5,092**	**115,384**
Surda - Abu Qash	370	410	389	370	321	274	253	236	183	169	144	124	90	171	19	3,523
Al Bireh	*4,685*	*4,709*	*4,377*	*4,099*	*3,735*	*3,674*	*3,068*	*2,722*	*2,529*	*2,021*	*1,831*	*1,372*	*932*	*1,820*	*2,201*	*43,775*
Ramallah	*3,673*	*3,765*	*3,493*	*3,151*	*2,996*	*2,941*	*2,660*	*2,562*	*2,254*	*1,926*	*1,603*	*1,275*	*830*	*1,657*	*2,352*	*37,138*
Beituniya	*3,495*	*3,229*	*2,716*	*2,334*	*2,181*	*2,295*	*2,013*	*1,714*	*1,340*	*1,067*	*891*	*597*	*374*	*642*	*446*	*25,334*
Al Ama'ri Camp	*616*	*558*	*531*	*501*	*497*	*428*	*310*	*264*	*262*	*213*	*165*	*132*	*64*	*149*	*6*	*4,696*
Qaddura Camp	*75*	*63*	*94*	*106*	*117*	*76*	*51*	*35*	*37*	*58*	*50*	*36*	*16*	*36*	*68*	*918*
Bethlehem Urban Area	**10,475**	**10,235**	**9,780**	**9,740**	**9,449**	**8,286**	**7,657**	**5,906**	**5,411**	**4,925**	**4,461**	**3,404**	**2,379**	**5,245**	**520**	**97,873**
Beit Jala	*1,132*	*1,208*	*1,184*	*1,193*	*1,119*	*1,041*	*1,233*	*886*	*767*	*725*	*694*	*605*	*433*	*1,107*	*13*	*13,340*
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	*2,847*	*2,751*	*2,660*	*2,672*	*2,639*	*2,256*	*2,639*	*1,594*	*1,529*	*1,411*	*1,307*	*1,032*	*731*	*1,677*	*503*	*28,248*
Beit Sahur	*1,106*	*1,155*	*1,091*	*1,174*	*1,286*	*1,125*	*878*	*815*	*758*	*699*	*729*	*682*	*484*	*1,158*	*0*	*13,140*
Ad Doha	*1,553*	*1,579*	*1,449*	*1,360*	*1,244*	*1,102*	*841*	*790*	*724*	*581*	*462*	*334*	*222*	*375*	*0*	*12,616*
Al Khadr	*1,631*	*1,388*	*1,346*	*1,288*	*1,183*	*1,047*	*844*	*733*	*625*	*549*	*396*	*249*	*200*	*354*	*0*	*11,833*
Artas	*797*	*713*	*628*	*617*	*592*	*552*	*395*	*305*	*275*	*266*	*216*	*126*	*80*	*122*	*0*	*5,684*
A'yda Camp	*333*	*313*	*295*	*289*	*288*	*266*	*200*	*172*	*136*	*136*	*138*	*74*	*56*	*98*	*0*	*2,794*
Al A'za Camp	*146*	*166*	*174*	*185*	*169*	*123*	*90*	*91*	*76*	*98*	*80*	*38*	*25*	*46*	*0*	*1,507*
Ad Duheisha Camp	*930*	*962*	*953*	*962*	*929*	*774*	*537*	*520*	*521*	*460*	*439*	*264*	*148*	*308*	*4*	*8,711*
Hebron Urban Area	**43,353**	**39,650**	**35,757**	**31,069**	**28,560**	**23,971**	**18,319**	**15,555**	**13,322**	**11,476**	**9,485**	**6,935**	**4,490**	**8,075**	**98**	**290,115**
Halhul	*3,587*	*3,330*	*3,070*	*2,782*	*2,639*	*2,274*	*1,688*	*1,505*	*1,322*	*1,265*	*976*	*816*	*540*	*1,094*	*0*	*26,888*
Beit Kahil	*1,457*	*1,236*	*1,166*	*1,034*	*947*	*728*	*546*	*447*	*339*	*286*	*257*	*162*	*88*	*140*	*0*	*8,833*
Taffuh	*2,779*	*2,257*	*1,905*	*1,744*	*1,654*	*1,372*	*968*	*798*	*648*	*517*	*398*	*272*	*150*	*233*	*21*	*15,716*
Hebron (Al Khalil)	*29,819*	*27,901*	*25,113*	*21,360*	*19,108*	*16,086*	*12,601*	*10,711*	*9,197*	*7,776*	*6,519*	*4,673*	*3,092*	*5,517*	*77*	*199,550*

Urban Areas / LGUs	Age Group															Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	+ 65	Not Stated	
Dura	*5,711*	*4,926*	*4,503*	*4,149*	*4,212*	*3,511*	*2,516*	*2,094*	*1,816*	*1,632*	*1,335*	*1,012*	*620*	*1,091*	*0*	*39,128*
Gaza Urban Area	**91,264**	**89,428**	**76,572**	**64,049**	**64,973**	**55,292**	**39,853**	**32,389**	**26,792**	**20,398**	**18,481**	**13,433**	**9,695**	**17,072**	**336**	**620,027**
Gaza	*85,782*	*83,966*	*71,616*	*59,680*	*60,332*	*51,479*	*37,307*	*30,394*	*25,064*	*18,972*	*17,057*	*12,399*	*9,112*	*15,985*	*336*	*579,481*
Ash Shati' Camp	*5,482*	*5,462*	*4,956*	*4,369*	*4,641*	*3,813*	*2,546*	*1,995*	*1,728*	*1,426*	*1,424*	*1,034*	*583*	*1,087*	*0*	*40,546*

Sources:

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Nablus Governorate.

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Ramallah & Al Bireh Governorate.

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Bethlehem Governorate

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, April 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Hebron Governorate.

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Gaza Governorate

Table I - 71 below presents population and population density in the five (5) targeted urban areas according to the PCBS Census data (2017).

Table I - 71: Population and population density in five (5) urban areas

Urban area / locality	Population (2017 Census)	Area (km²)	Population density (pop./km²)
Nablus Urban Area	229,798	108.19	2,124.0
Deir Sharaf	2,945	7.27	405.4
Zawata	2,533	3.61	702.2
Qusin	2,248	4.56	493.1
Beit Iba	4,073	5.04	808.5
Beit Wazan	1,310	3.72	352.6
A'zmut	3,435	9.88	347.6
Nablus	156,156	19.58	7,974.5
Deir al Hatab	2,834	11.57	245.0
Sarra	3,379	5.91	571.4
Salim	6,257	10.27	609.0
'Iraq Burin	1,007	0.93	1,078.3
Tell	5,155	13.87	371.5
Rujeib	5,956	7.00	851.1
Kafr Qallil	3,025	4.99	606.6
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	3,583	0.07	54,843.8
A'skar Camp (al Qadeem)	6,528	0.12	53,528.8
A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)	4,760	0.10	47,526.3
Balata Camp	14,614	0.28	52,924.0
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban Area	115,384	72.04	1,601.7
Surda-Abu Qash	*2,223*	8.77	401.7
Al Bireh	*43,775*	22.72	1,927.0
Ramallah	*37,138*	16.93	2,193.6
Beituniya	*25,334*	23.62	1,072.4
Al Ama'ri Camp	4,696	0.12	39,383.7
Qaddura Camp	918	No data	No data
Bethlehem Urban Area	97,873	55.07	1,777.2
Beit Jala	*13,340*	11.81	1,129.8
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	*28,248*	10.06	2,806.9
Beit Sahur	*13,140*	8.24	1,595.1
Ad Doha	*12,616*	2.10	6,000.7
Al Khadr	*11,833*	18.53	638.4
Artas	*5,684*	4.33	1,313.7
A'yda Camp	2,794	0.15	18,666.9
Al A'za Camp	1,507	0.16	9,585.7
Ad Duheisha Camp	8,711	0.36	23,890.4
Hebron Urban Area	290,115	162.78	1,782.3
Halhul	*26,888*	35.46	758.3
Beit Kahil	*8,833*	5.72	1,545.3
Taffuh	*15,716*	12.01	1,308.3
Hebron (Al Khalil)	*199,550*	71.64	2,785.6
Dura	*39,128*	37.96	1,030.9
Gaza Urban Area	620,027	55.59	11,153.57
Gaza	*579,481*	55.59	10,424.19
Ash Shati' Camp	40,546	No data	No data

Sources:
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Nablus Governorate.
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Ramallah & Al Bireh Governorate.
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Bethlehem Governorate
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, April 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Hebron Governorate.
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Gaza Governorate

Table I - 72 below presents population by Age and Communnity for the five (5) targeted urban areas according to the PCBS Census data (2017).

Table I - 72: Population by Gender and Locality for the five targeted urban areas, Census 2017

Urban Area / Locality	Both Genders	Males	Females
Nablus Urban Area	**229,798**	**115,743**	**114,055**
Deir Sharaf	2,945	1,493	1,452
Zawata	2,533	1,284	1,249
Qusin	2,248	1,161	1,087
Beit Iba	4,073	2,068	2,005
Beit Wazan	1,310	665	645
A'zmut	3,435	1,713	1,722
Nablus	156,156	78,696	77,460
Deir al Hatab	2,834	1,413	1,421
Sarra	3,379	1,704	1,675
Salim	6,257	3,110	3,147
'Iraq Burin	1,007	519	488
Tell	5,155	2,644	2,511
Rujeib	5,956	3,032	2,924
Kafr Qallil	3,025	1,535	1,490
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	3.583	1.836	1.747
A'skar Camp (al Qadeem)	6.528	3.214	3.314
A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)	4.760	2.428	2.332
Balata Camp	14.614	7.228	7.386
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban Area	**115,384**	**58,081**	**57,303**
Surda - Abu Qash	3,523	1,726	1,797
Al Bireh	43,775	21,895	21,880
Ramallah	37,138	18,633	18,505
Beituniya	25,334	12,923	12,411
Al Ama'ri Camp	4.696	2.436	2.260
Qaddura Camp	918	468	450
Bethlehem Urban Area	**97,873**	**49,380**	**48,493**
Beit Jala	13,340	6,522	6,818
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	28,248	14,226	14,022
Beit Sahur	13,140	6,630	6,510
Ad Doha	12,616	6,402	6,214
Al Khadr	11,833	6,092	5,741
Artas	5,684	2,896	2,788
A'yda Camp	2.794	1.420	1.374
Al A'za Camp	1.507	784	723
Ad Duheisha Camp	8.711	4.408	4.303
Hebron Urban Area	**290,115**	**148,886**	**141,229**
Halhul	26,888	13,592	13,296
Beit Kahil	8,833	4,605	4,228
Taffuh	15,716	8,059	7,657
Hebron (Al Khalil)	199,550	102,786	96,764
Dura	39,128	19,844	19,284
Gaza Urban Area	**620,027**	**315,539**	**304,488**
Gaza	579,481	294,854	284,627
Ash Shati' Camp	40.546	20.685	19.861

Sources:
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Nablus Governorate.
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Ramallah & Al Bireh Governorate.
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Bethlehem Governorate
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, April 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Hebron Governorate.
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Gaza Governorate

Table I - 73 below presents the localities in five (5) targeted urban areas by type of Locality according PCBS data (2017)[3].

Table I - 73: Population of the localities in five (5) targeted urban areas by Type of Locality, 2017

Urban Area / Locality	Population (2017 Census)	Type of locality
Nablus Urban Area		
Deir Sharaf	2,945	Rural
Zawata	2,533	Rural
Qusin	2,248	Rural
Beit Iba	4,073	Rural
Beit Wazan	1,310	Rural
A'zmut	3,435	Rural
Nablus	156,156	Urban
Deir al Hatab	2,834	Rural
Sarra	3,379	Rural
Salim	6,257	Rural
'Iraq Burin	1,007	Rural
Tell	5,155	Rural
Rujeib	5,956	Rural
Kafr Qallil	3,025	Rural
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	3,583	Camp
A'skar Camp (al Qadeem)	6,528	Camp
A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)	4,760	Camp
Balata Camp	14,614	Camp
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban Area		
Surda - Abu Qash	*3,523*	Rural
Al Bireh	*43,775*	Urban
Ramallah	*37,138*	Urban
Beituniya	*25,334*	Urban
Al Ama'ri Camp	4,696	Camp
Qaddura Camp	918	Camp
Bethlehem Urban Area		
Beit Jala	*13,340*	Urban
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	*28,248*	Urban
Beit Sahur	*13,140*	Urban
Ad Doha	*12,616*	Urban
Al Khadr	*11,833*	Urban
Artas	*5,684*	Rural
A'yda Camp	2,794	Camp
Al A'za Camp	1,507	Camp
Ad Duheisha Camp	8,711	Camp
Hebron Urban Area		
Halhul	*26,888*	Urban
Beit Kahil	*8,833*	Urban
Taffuh	*15,716*	Urban
Hebron (Al Khalil)	*199,550*	Urban
Dura	*39,128*	Urban
Gaza Urban Area		
Gaza	*579,481*	Urban
Ash Shati' Camp	40,546	Camp

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019. Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Main Indicators by Type of Locality. Ramallah - Palestine.

[3] *Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019. Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Main Indicators by Type of Locality. Ramallah - Palestine*

Employment / Unemployment

Table I - 74 below presents the number of employed and unemployed Palestinian population within the five (5) targeted Urban areas.

Table I - 74: Palestinian Population (15 Years and over) in Localities within Urban Areas by Gender and Activity Status, 2017

Urban Area / Locality	Economically Active			Employed			Unemployed		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
Nablus Urban Area	**71,783**	**57,990**	**13,793**	**63,293**	**52,301**	**10,992**	**8,490**	**5,689**	**2,801**
Deir Sharaf	853	692	161	763	624	139	90	68	22
Zawata	756	635	121	708	593	115	48	42	6
Qusin	706	554	152	574	479	95	132	75	57
Beit Iba	1,344	1,035	309	1,191	944	247	153	91	62
Beit Wazan	429	334	95	403	313	90	26	21	5
A'zmut	1,001	815	186	859	751	108	142	64	78
Nablus	49,637	39,705	9,932	45,072	36,878	8,194	4,565	2,827	1,738
Deir al Hatab	856	719	137	782	670	112	74	49	25
Sarra	967	838	129	795	700	95	172	138	34
Salim	1,937	1,508	429	1,566	1,268	298	371	240	131
'Iraq Burin	300	243	57	211	182	29	89	61	28
Tell	1,541	1,233	308	1,374	1,164	210	167	69	98
Rujeib	1,786	1,497	289	1,607	1,394	213	179	103	76
Kafr Qallil	810	726	84	698	629	69	112	97	15
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	1,146	1,010	136	958	840	118	188	170	18
A'skar Camp (al Qadeem)	1,886	1,598	288	1,526	1,323	203	360	275	85
A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)	1,444	1,260	184	1,110	978	132	334	282	52
Balata Camp	4,384	3,588	796	3,096	2,571	525	1,288	1,017	271
Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area	**37,936**	**26,257**	**11,679**	**35,127**	**24,726**	**10,401**	**2,809**	**1,531**	**1,278**
Surda - Abu Qash	1,104	774	330	979	717	262	125	57	68
Al Bireh	14,284	9,756	4,528	13,248	9,205	4,043	1,036	551	485
Ramallah	12,669	8,284	4,385	11,886	7,860	4,026	783	424	359
Beituniya	8,191	6,053	2,138	7,542	5,709	1,833	649	344	305
Al Ama'ri Camp	1,380	1,161	219	1,199	1,024	175	181	137	44
Qaddura Camp	308	229	79	273	211	62	35	18	17
Bethlehem Urban Area	**31,334**	**23,768**	**7,566**	**27,635**	**21,349**	**6,286**	**3,699**	**2,419**	**1,280**
A'yda Camp	907	670	237	679	553	126	228	117	111
Al A'za Camp	459	371	88	383	315	68	76	56	20
Beit Jala	4,550	3,210	1,340	4,153	2,939	1,214	397	271	126
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	8,523	6,601	1,922	7,510	5,908	1,602	1,013	693	320
Beit Sahur	5,203	3,458	1,745	4,792	3,221	1,571	411	237	174
Ad Doha	3,645	2,954	691	3,280	2,668	612	365	286	79
Al Khadr	3,577	3,030	547	3,124	2,728	396	453	302	151
Ad Duheisha Camp	2,877	2,093	784	2,253	1,752	501	624	341	283
Artas	1,593	1,381	212	1,461	1,265	196	132	116	16
Hebron Urban Area	**77,612**	**66,978**	**10,634**	**68,696**	**60,590**	**8,106**	**8,916**	**6,388**	**2,528**
Halhul	7,801	6,215	1,586	6,602	5,504	1,098	1,199	711	488
Beit Kahil	2,168	1,800	368	1,964	1,681	283	204	119	85
Taffuh	3,770	3,504	266	3,414	3,218	196	356	286	70
Hebron (Al Khalil)	52,701	46,642	6,059	47,218	42,349	4,869	5,483	4,293	1,190
Dura	11,172	8,817	2,355	9,498	7,838	1,660	1,674	979	695
Gaza Urban Area	**155,486**	**131,153**	**24,333**	**89,762**	**78,809**	**10,953**	**65,724**	**52,344**	**13,380**
Gaza	144,516	122,157	22,359	84,248	73,900	10,348	60,268	48,257	12,011
Ash Shati' Camp	10,970	8,996	1,974	5,514	4,909	605	5,456	4,087	1,369

Sources:

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final

Results – Summary – Nablus Governorate.
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Ramallah & Al Bireh Governorate.
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Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, April 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Hebron Governorate.
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Gaza Governorate

Poverty

Table I - 75 below presents the poor Palestinian population within the five (5) targeted Urban areas by locality.

Table I - 75: Poverty Percentages in five (5) targeted Urban Areas by Locality, 2017

Urban Area / Locality	Number of Individuals (coverage by survey)	Number of Poor Individuals	Poverty Percentage
Nablus Urban Area	**229,230**	**37,430**	**16.3%**
Deir Sharaf	2,945	336	11.4%
Zawata	2,533	286	11.3%
Qusin	2,240	417	18.6%
Beit Iba	4,070	465	11.4%
Beit Wazan	1,310	150	11.5%
A'zmut	3,435	674	19.6%
Nablus	155,632	17,821	11.5%
Deir al Hatab	2,834	556	19.6%
Sarra	3,368	627	18.6%
Salim	6,257	1,227	19.6%
'Iraq Burin	1,007	188	18.7%
Tell	5,149	959	18.6%
Rujeib	5,956	1,027	17.2%
Kafr Qallil	3,025	593	19.6%
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	3,583	667	18.6%
A'skar Camp (al Qadeem)	6,528	2,736	41.9%
A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)	4,760	1,995	41.9%
Balata Camp	14,598	6,706	45.9%
Ramallah & Al Bireh Urban Area	**109,949**	**5,446**	**5.0%**
Surda - Abu Qash	3,504	274	7.8%
Al Bireh	41,511	1,884	4.5%
Ramallah	34,483	705	2.0%
Beituniya	24,905	1,231	4.9%
Al Ama'ri Camp	4,690	1,143	24.4%
Qaddura Camp	856	209	24.4%
Bethlehem Urban Area	**95,184**	**5,726**	**6.0%**
Beit Jala	12,673	287	2.3%
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	26,384	1,535	5.8%
Beit Sahur	12,998	192	1.5%
Ad Doha	12,611	848	6.7%
Al Khadr	11,833	1,095	9.3%
Artas	5,679	525	9.2%
A'yda Camp	2,794	267	9.6%
Al A'za Camp	1,507	144	9.6%
Ad Duheisha Camp	8,705	833	9.6%
Hebron Urban Area	**289,940**	**40,028**	**13.8%**
Halhul	26,888	5,161	19.2%
Beit Kahil	8,827	1,752	19.8%
Taffuh	15,695	2,148	13.7%
Hebron (Al Khalil)	199,402	26,558	13.3%
Dura	39,128	4,409	11.3%
Gaza Urban Area	**619,428**	**323,792**	**52.3%**
Gaza	578,882	298,418	51.6%
Ash Shati' Camp	40,546	25,374	62.6%

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019. Atlas of Poverty in Palestine 2017. Ramallah - Palestine.

Levels of education

Tables below present the levels of education in the five (5) targeted urban areas by Locality and Gender.

Table I - 76: Palestinian Population (10 Years and over) in Nablus Urban Area by Locality, Gender and Educational Attainment, 2017

Urban Area / Locality	Gender	Illiterate	Can Read and Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma and above	Not Stated	Total
Nablus Urban Area	T	3,714	17,909	32,758	49,961	31,138	10,593	26,982	3,425	258	176,738
	M	952	9,277	17,583	26,812	15,298	5,153	11,123	2,136	202	88,536
	F	2,762	8,632	15,175	23,149	15,840	5,440	15,859	1,289	56	88,202
Deir Sharaf	T	81	177	304	528	500	144	467	34	0	2,235
	M	10	86	161	281	264	101	197	21	0	1,121
	F	71	91	143	247	236	43	270	13	0	1,114
Zawata	T	53	162	342	517	397	113	318	29	0	1,931
	M	11	86	196	265	211	60	121	18	0	968
	F	42	76	146	252	186	53	197	11	0	963
Qusin	T	38	165	286	518	316	83	252	25	0	1,683
	M	6	72	145	298	155	44	120	20	0	860
	F	32	93	141	220	161	39	132	5	0	823
Beit Iba	T	83	243	511	699	728	241	656	72	0	3,233
	M	13	140	266	382	389	123	283	43	0	1,639
	F	70	103	245	317	339	118	373	29	0	1,594
Beit Wazan	T	38	57	138	238	189	121	232	36	0	1,049
	M	5	33	75	126	94	68	103	22	0	526
	F	33	24	63	112	95	53	129	14	0	523
A'zmut	T	111	350	526	575	388	99	450	47	0	2,546
	M	12	171	236	335	190	62	200	36	0	1,242
	F	99	179	290	240	198	37	250	11	0	1,304
Nablus	T	1,830	11,453	21,503	32,550	22,262	8,069	20,360	2,838	258	121,123
	M	572	6,170	11,759	17,247	10,882	3,823	8,350	1,765	202	60,770
	F	1,258	5,283	9,744	15,303	11,380	4,246	12,010	1,073	56	60,353
Deir al Hatab	T	78	258	378	523	377	138	398	23	0	2,173
	M	11	105	173	293	193	93	187	15	0	1,070
	F	67	153	205	230	184	45	211	8	0	1,103
Sarra	T	81	253	537	719	482	63	312	47	0	2,494
	M	13	113	270	411	239	42	136	29	0	1,253
	F	68	140	267	308	243	21	176	18	0	1,241
Salim	T	218	623	891	1,394	827	186	542	46	0	4,727
	M	36	257	433	814	438	103	228	26	0	2,335
	F	182	366	458	580	389	83	314	20	0	2,392
'Iraq Burin	T	13	78	143	239	126	40	105	7	0	751
	M	2	35	71	135	68	25	56	3	0	395
	F	11	43	72	104	58	15	49	4	0	356
Tell	T	117	367	707	1,120	714	114	737	81	0	3,957
	M	27	159	367	630	393	57	338	55	0	2,026
	F	90	208	340	490	321	57	399	26	0	1,931
Rujeib	T	130	579	916	1,325	749	136	538	44	0	4,417
	M	26	289	524	719	361	75	225	27	0	2,246
	F	104	290	392	606	388	61	313	17	0	2,171
Kafr Qallil	T	108	295	547	694	319	79	177	9	0	2,228
	M	35	161	314	346	141	37	67	7	0	1,108
	F	73	134	233	348	178	42	110	2	0	1,120
'Ein Beit el Ma Camp	T	92	325	667	1,106	332	81	179	2	0	2,784
	M	17	157	354	643	160	28	69	1	0	1,429

Urban Area / Locality	Gender	Illiterate	Can Read and Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma and above	Not Stated	Total
	F	75	168	313	463	172	53	110	1	0	1,355
A'skar Camp (al Qadeem)	**T**	**115**	**586**	**1,141**	**1,893**	**635**	**210**	**332**	**21**	**0**	**4,933**
	M	27	283	579	993	292	98	118	9	0	2,399
	F	88	303	562	900	343	112	214	12	0	2,534
A'skar Camp (al Jadeed)	**T**	**83**	**432**	**803**	**1,393**	**516**	**147**	**209**	**13**	**0**	**3,596**
	M	19	216	416	771	236	87	72	9	0	1,826
	F	64	216	387	622	280	60	137	4	0	1,770
Balata Camp	**T**	**445**	**1,506**	**2,418**	**3,930**	**1,281**	**529**	**718**	**51**	**0**	**10,878**
	M	110	744	1,244	2,123	592	227	253	30	0	5,323
	F	335	762	1,174	1,807	689	302	465	21	0	5,555

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Nablus Governorate.

Table I - 77: Palestinian Population (10 Years and over) in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area by Locality, Gender and Educational Attainment, 2017

Locality	Gender	Illiterate	Can Read and Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma and above	Not Stated	total
Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area	**T**	**1,391**	**6,926**	**11,740**	**17,948**	**15,284**	**6,177**	**19,243**	**4,747**	**407**	**83,863**
	M	**372**	**3,467**	**6,338**	**9,727**	**7,648**	**2,422**	**8,886**	**2,785**	**279**	**41,924**
	F	**1,019**	**3,459**	**5,402**	**8,221**	**7,636**	**3,755**	**10,357**	**1,962**	**128**	**41,939**
Surda - Abu Qash	**T**	**74**	**203**	**378**	**630**	**561**	**186**	**539**	**135**	**0**	**2,706**
	M	12	82	193	335	280	68	246	90	0	1,306
	F	62	121	185	295	281	118	293	45	0	1,400
Al Bireh	**T**	**559**	**2,589**	**4,305**	**6,514**	**6,018**	**2,404**	**7,644**	**1,775**	**146**	**31,954**
	M	143	1,278	2,252	3,466	2,957	964	3,554	1,065	113	15,792
	F	416	1,311	2,053	3,048	3,061	1,440	4,090	710	33	16,162
Ramallah	**T**	**363**	**1,911**	**3,204**	**4,420**	**4,914**	**1,953**	**7,513**	**2,352**	**252**	**26,882**
	M	119	945	1,751	2,386	2,496	750	3,507	1,351	158	13,463
	F	244	966	1,453	2,034	2,418	1,203	4,006	1,001	94	13,419
Beituniya	**T**	**284**	**1,748**	**2,937**	**4,797**	**3,203**	**1,345**	**3,316**	**465**	**9**	**18,104**
	M	72	912	1,609	2,643	1,645	541	1,485	268	8	9,183
	F	212	836	1,328	2,154	1,558	804	1,831	197	1	8,921
Al Ama'ri Camp	**T**	**80**	**407**	**798**	**1,387**	**430**	**232**	**165**	**15**	**0**	**3,514**
	M	16	216	467	784	189	78	69	8	0	1,827
	F	64	191	331	603	241	154	96	7	0	1,687
Qaddura Camp	**T**	**31**	**68**	**118**	**200**	**158**	**57**	**66**	**5**	**0**	**703**
	M	10	34	66	113	81	21	25	3	0	353
	F	21	34	52	87	77	36	41	2	0	350

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Ramallah & Al Bireh Governorate.

Table I - 78: Palestinian Population (10 Years and over) in Bethlehem Urban Area by Locality, Gender and Educational Attainment, 2017

Locality	Gender	Illiterate	Can Read and Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma and above	Not Stated	total
Bethlehem Urban Area	**T**	**1,678**	**6,856**	**12,512**	**19,933**	**15,490**	**4,127**	**11,702**	**2,085**	**139**	**74,522**
	M	**578**	**3,486**	**6,677**	**10,885**	**7,856**	**1,826**	**5,000**	**1,183**	**96**	**37,587**

Locality	Gender	Illiterate	Can Read and Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma and above	Not Stated	total
	F	**1,100**	**3,370**	**5,835**	**9,048**	**7,634**	**2,301**	**6,702**	**902**	**43**	**36,935**
A'yda Camp	**T**	**66**	**216**	**381**	**674**	**423**	**110**	**255**	**20**	**0**	**2,145**
	M	20	100	204	373	215	48	96	12	0	1,068
	F	46	116	177	301	208	62	159	8	0	1,077
Al A'za Camp	**T**	**38**	**78**	**205**	**334**	**281**	**91**	**160**	**6**	**0**	**1,193**
	M	16	33	113	204	140	45	70	3	0	624
	F	22	45	92	130	141	46	90	3	0	569
Beit Jala	**T**	**191**	**794**	**1,443**	**2,319**	**2,211**	**720**	**2,064**	**524**	**1**	**10,267**
	M	70	380	734	1,199	1,111	296	935	288	1	5,014
	F	121	414	709	1,120	1,100	424	1,129	236	0	5,253
Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)	**T**	**535**	**1,981**	**3,488**	**5,509**	**4,555**	**961**	**3,259**	**549**	**137**	**20,974**
	M	186	1,039	1,888	2,968	2,310	411	1,376	310	95	10,583
	F	349	942	1,600	2,541	2,245	550	1,883	239	42	10,391
Beit Sahur	**T**	**149**	**849**	**1,464**	**2,169**	**2,329**	**945**	**2,296**	**497**	**1**	**10,699**
	M	60	442	787	1,201	1,204	402	1,001	272	0	5,369
	F	89	407	677	968	1,125	543	1,295	225	1	5,330
Ad Doha	**T**	**217**	**977**	**1,730**	**2,383**	**1,909**	**509**	**1,480**	**259**	**0**	**9,464**
	M	94	534	904	1,295	963	249	622	168	0	4,829
	F	123	443	826	1,088	946	260	858	91	0	4,635
Al Khadr	**T**	**199**	**951**	**1,840**	**2,910**	**1,615**	**303**	**904**	**88**	**0**	**8,810**
	M	56	461	992	1,637	803	155	380	48	0	4,532
	F	143	490	848	1,273	812	148	524	40	0	4,278
Ad Duheisha Camp	**T**	**194**	**556**	**1,147**	**2,291**	**1,295**	**359**	**853**	**107**	**0**	**6,802**
	M	54	293	609	1,254	667	161	354	63	0	3,455
	F	140	263	538	1,037	628	198	499	44	0	3,347
Artas	**T**	**89**	**454**	**814**	**1,344**	**872**	**129**	**431**	**35**	**0**	**4,168**
	M	22	204	446	754	443	59	166	19	0	2,113
	F	67	250	368	590	429	70	265	16	0	2,055

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Bethlehem Governorate

Table I - 79: Palestinian Population (10 Years and over) in Hebron Urban Area by Locality, Gender and Educational Attainment, 2017

Locality	Gender	Illiterate	Can Read and Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma and above	Not Stated	total
Hebron Urban Area	**T**	**4,776**	**23,398**	**42,672**	**62,234**	**37,971**	**11,089**	**22,077**	**2,512**	**38**	**206,767**
	M	**1,615**	**12,468**	**24,559**	**33,004**	**17,686**	**5,314**	**9,863**	**1,714**	**27**	**106,250**
	F	**3,161**	**10,930**	**18,113**	**29,230**	**20,285**	**5,775**	**12,214**	**798**	**11**	**100,517**
Halhul	**T**	**521**	**1,802**	**3,231**	**5,570**	**3,895**	**1,485**	**3,136**	**314**	**0**	**19,954**
	M	120	937	1,715	2,886	1,997	809	1,405	214	0	10,083
	F	401	865	1,516	2,684	1,898	676	1,731	100	0	9,871
Beit Kahil	**T**	**171**	**658**	**1,132**	**1,652**	**1,096**	**360**	**1,014**	**54**	**0**	**6,137**
	M	32	324	613	828	545	213	565	41	0	3,161
	F	139	334	519	824	551	147	449	13	0	2,976
Taffuh	**T**	**387**	**1,462**	**2,534**	**3,171**	**1,904**	**278**	**855**	**49**	**0**	**10,640**
	M	122	720	1,442	1,614	882	154	501	43	0	5,478
	F	265	742	1,092	1,557	1,022	124	354	6	0	5,162
Hebron (Al Khalil)	**T**	**2,900**	**16,769**	**31,058**	**44,097**	**25,553**	**7,231**	**12,408**	**1,543**	**38**	**141,597**
	M	1,104	9,113	18,223	23,361	11,548	3,237	5,424	1,044	27	73,081
	F	1,796	7,656	12,835	20,736	14,005	3,994	6,984	499	11	68,516
Dura	**T**	**797**	**2,707**	**4,717**	**7,744**	**5,523**	**1,735**	**4,664**	**552**	**0**	**28,439**

Locality	Gender	Illiterate	Can Read and Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma and above	Not Stated	total
	M	237	1,374	2,566	4,315	2,714	901	1,968	372	0	14,447
	F	560	1,333	2,151	3,429	2,809	834	2,696	180	0	13,992

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, April 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Hebron Governorate.

Table I - 80: Palestinian Population (10 Years and over) in Gaza Urban Area by Locality, Gender and Educational Attainment, 2017

Locality	Gender	Illiterate	Can Read and Write	Elementary	Preparatory	Secondary	Associate Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Diploma and above	Not Stated	total
Gaza Urban Area	**T**	**8,653**	**46,620**	**83,747**	**120,300**	**91,592**	**23,363**	**57,691**	**6,503**	**30**	**438,499**
	M	**2,945**	**26,207**	**46,692**	**61,115**	**40,064**	**12,129**	**28,743**	**4,580**	**22**	**222,497**
	F	**5,708**	**20,413**	**37,055**	**59,185**	**51,528**	**11,234**	**28,948**	**1,923**	**8**	**216,002**
Gaza	**T**	**7,961**	**43,472**	**77,720**	**111,780**	**85,578**	**21,660**	**54,487**	**6,222**	**30**	**408,910**
	M	2,748	24,450	43,254	56,765	37,335	11,254	27,249	4,384	22	207,461
	F	5,213	19,022	34,466	55,015	48,243	10,406	27,238	1,838	8	201,449
Ash Shati' Camp	**T**	**692**	**3,148**	**6,027**	**8,520**	**6,014**	**1,703**	**3,204**	**281**	**0**	**29,589**
	M	197	1,757	3,438	4,350	2,729	875	1,494	196	0	15,036
	F	495	1,391	2,589	4,170	3,285	828	1,710	85	0	14,553

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2019, Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2017: Census Final Results – Summary – Gaza Governorate

Health status

1. Morbidity

1.1. Communicable Diseases

According to Health Annual Report Palestine 2018[4], vaccination coverage levels are one of the best indicators of the health system performance. Therefore, MoH provides all the needed services to ensure that immunizations for each child according to the national immunization schedule are granted.

In 2018, Ministry of Health has achieved remarkable successes in controlling several infectious diseases. No cases of leprosy or diphtheria have occurred in Palestine since 1982. No cases of polio have been reported since 1988. No cases of rabies or cholera have been reported despite the presence of these diseases in neighboring countries.

Poliomyelitis & Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP): Poliomyelitis became under control since the MoH was able to prevent and eradicate the disease with no cases recorded since 1988.

Measles: In 2017, there were 63 cases of Measles reported in Palestine at a incidence rate of 1.42 per 100,000 population, Where all cases in West Bank, 56 cases were recorded in Jenin governorate, 4 cases in Yatta and One case in Nablus, Salfit and Ramallah & Al Bireh. In 2018 no cases of measles were reported in Palestine. (Figure I - 61)

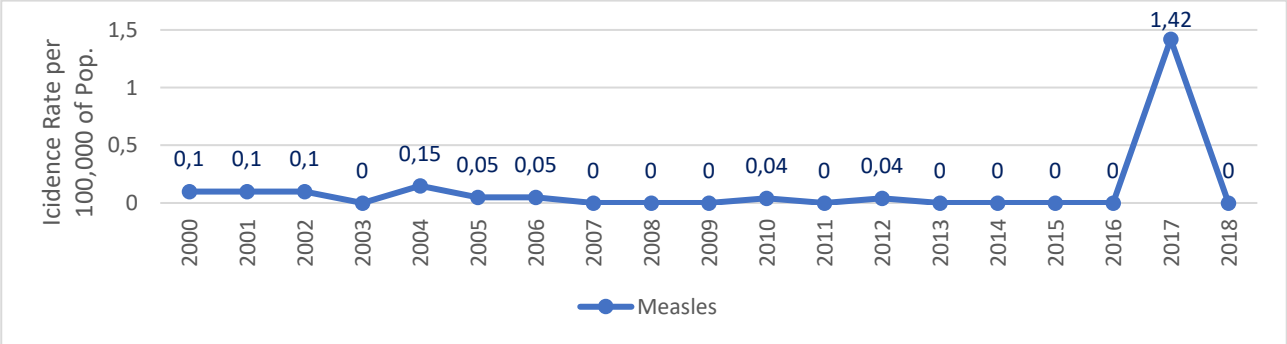


Figure I - 61: Incidence Rate of Measles per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2000- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Tuberculosis: In 2018, 18 cases of tuberculosis were reported in Palestine with an incidence rate of 0.39 per 100,000 populations, of which 7 cases were reported in West Bank with an incidence rate of 0.27 per 100,000 of populations and 11 cases were reported in Gaza Strip with an incidence rate of 0.57 per 100,000 of populations. In 2018, 12 extra-pulmonary tuberculosis cases were reported with an incidence rate of 0.26 per 100,000 populations, of which 8 were in Gaza Strip and 4 in West Bank. (Figure I - 62)

[4] *Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018*

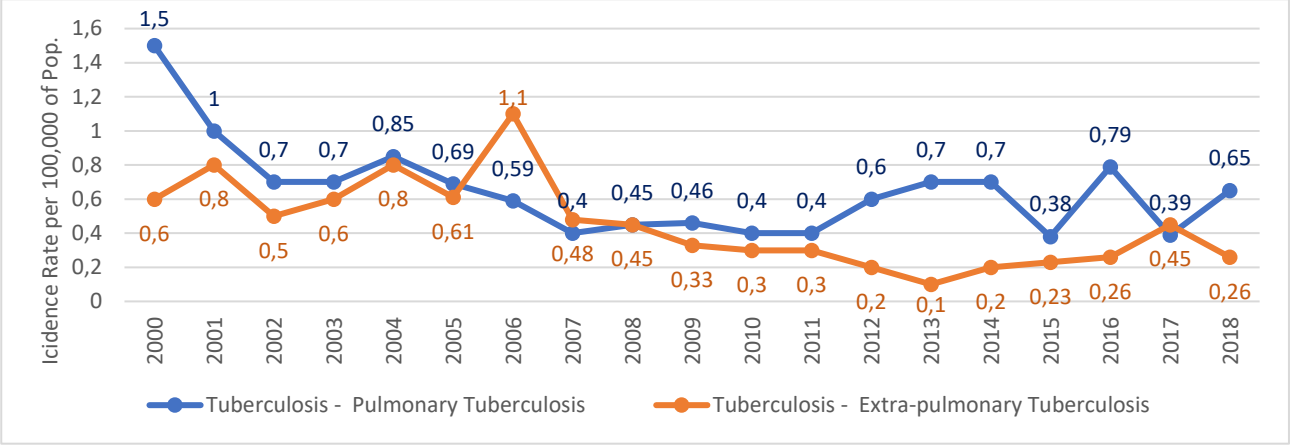


Figure I - 62: Incidence Rate of Tuberculosis per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2000- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Tetanus: In 2017 and 2018, there were no reported cases of tetanus in Palestine. (Figure I - 63)

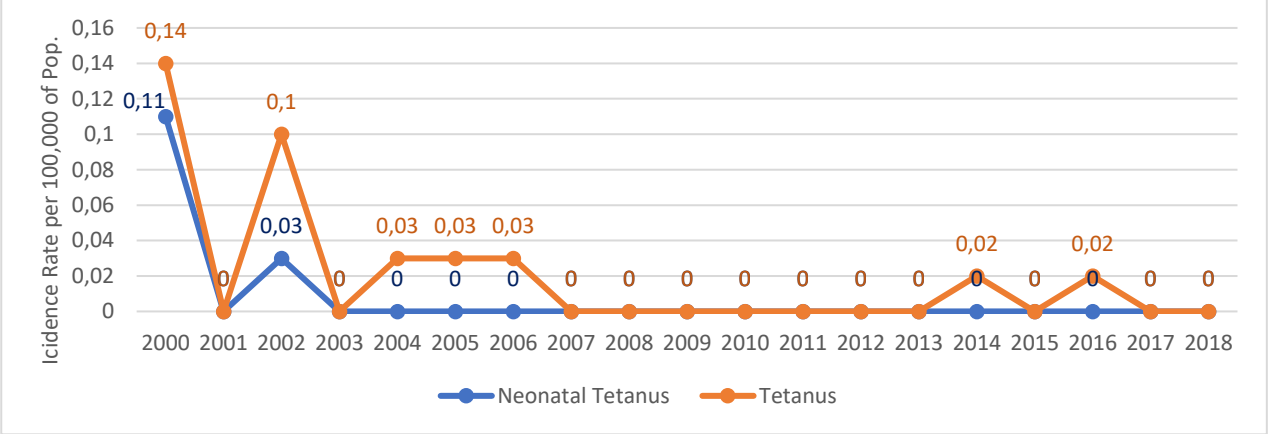
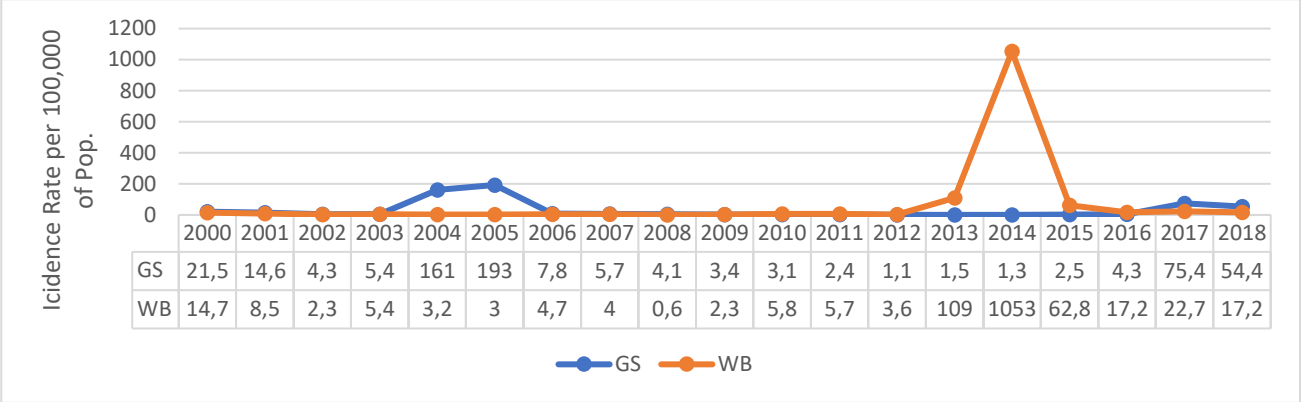


Figure I - 63: Incidence Rate of Tetanus per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2000- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Mumps: In 2018, there were 1,872 cases of mumps reported in Palestine, of which 1,433 cases in West Bank and 439 cases in Gaza Strip. The incidence rate was 41 per 100,000 populations, while in West Bank it was 54.4 per 100,000 populations, in Gaza Strip 22.7 per 100,000 populations. (Figure I - 64)



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GS	21,5	14,6	4,3	5,4	161	193	7,8	5,7	4,1	3,4	3,1	2,4	1,1	1,5	1,3	2,5	4,3	75,4	54,4
WB	14,7	8,5	2,3	5,4	3,2	3	4,7	4	0,6	2,3	5,8	5,7	3,6	109	1053	62,8	17,2	22,7	17,2

Figure I - 64: Incidence Rate of Mumps per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2000- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Meningitis

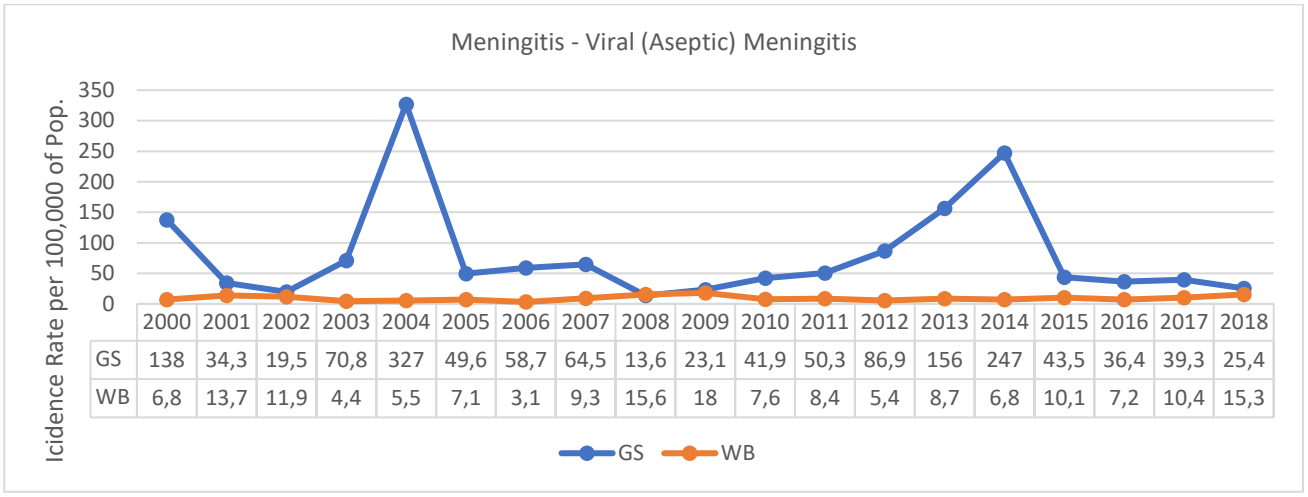
Viral (Aseptic) Meningitis: In 2018, there were 894 cases of Viral Meningitis reported in Palestine, of which 404 cases in West Bank and 490 cases in Gaza Strip. The incidence rate was 19.6 per 100,000 populations, while in West Bank it was 15.3 per 100,000 populations, in Gaza Strip 25.4 per 100,000 populations. (Figure I - 65)

Bacterial Meningitis: Bacterial meningitis is caused by different types of bacteria (Haemophilus Influenza type B, Neiseria meningitides, Streptococcus pneumonia, and other types of bacteria).

Meningococcal Meningitis: This type of meningitis is one of the most important infectious diseases known to humans. In 2018, there were 48 cases of Meningococcal Meningitis reported in Palestine, of which one case in West Bank and 47 cases in Gaza Strip. The incidence rate was 1.1 per 100,000 populations, while in West Bank it was 0.04 per 100,000 populations, in Gaza Strip 2.4 per 100,000 populations. (Figure I - 66)

Haemophilus Influenza type b Meningitis: In 2016 two cases were reported in Ramallah and Al Bireh governorate and North Gaza Governorate. In 2017 and 2018, there were no reported cases of Haemophilus influenza meningitis.

Other types of Bacterial Meningitis: Various types of bacteria, especially Streptococcus pneumonia, cause inflammation of the meningitis in Palestine. In 2018, 323 cases reported with an incidence rate of 7.1 per 100,000 populations. The reported cases in West Bank were 117 cases with an incidence rate of 4.4 per 100,000 and in GS 206 cases with an incidence rate of 10.7 per 100,000 populations. (Figure I - 67)



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GS	138	34,3	19,5	70,8	327	49,6	58,7	64,5	13,6	23,1	41,9	50,3	86,9	156	247	43,5	36,4	39,3	25,4
WB	6,8	13,7	11,9	4,4	5,5	7,1	3,1	9,3	15,6	18	7,6	8,4	5,4	8,7	6,8	10,1	7,2	10,4	15,3

Figure I - 65: Incidence Rate of Viral Meningitis per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2000- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

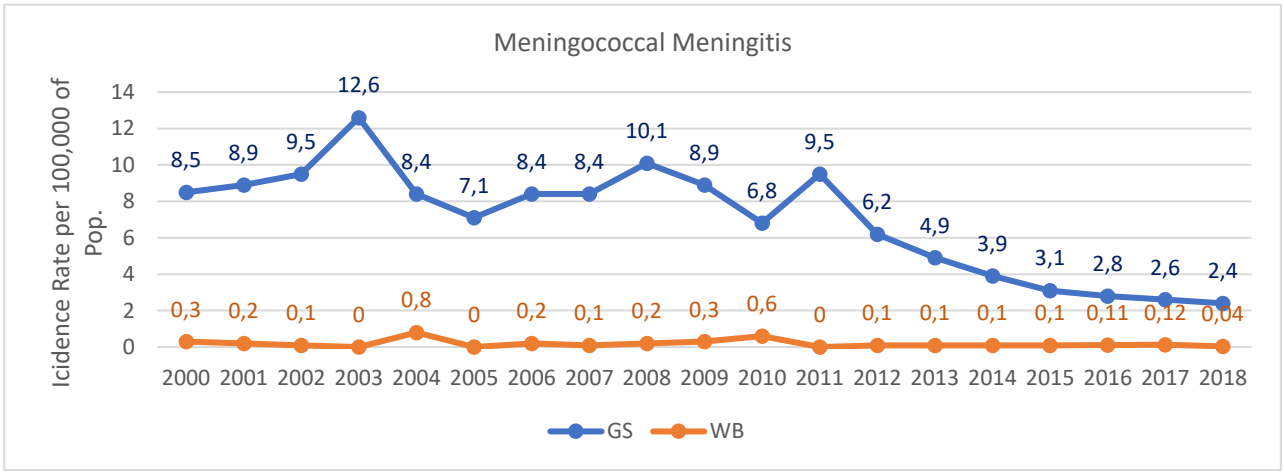


Figure I - 66: Incidence Rate of Meningococcal Meningitis per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2000- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

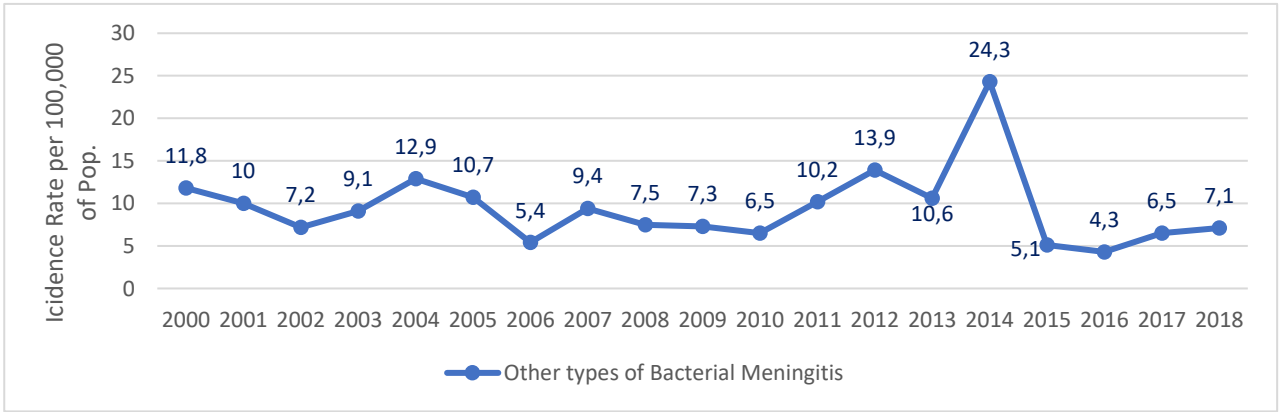


Figure I - 67: Incidence Rate of Other Bacterial Meningitis per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2000- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Viral hepatitis infections

Viral Hepatitis A: Viral hepatitis A is considered as one of the most common diseases and a major cause of viral hepatitis in the world with a direct correlation with age. In 2018, 717 cases of hepatitis A were reported with an incidence rate of 15.7 per 100,000 populations, of which 208 cases in West Bank at an incidence rate of 7.9 per 100,000 population and 509 cases in Gaza Strip at an incidence rate of 26.3 per 100,000. (Figure I - 68) Most cases of viral hepatitis A occur in early childhood and are asymptomatic.

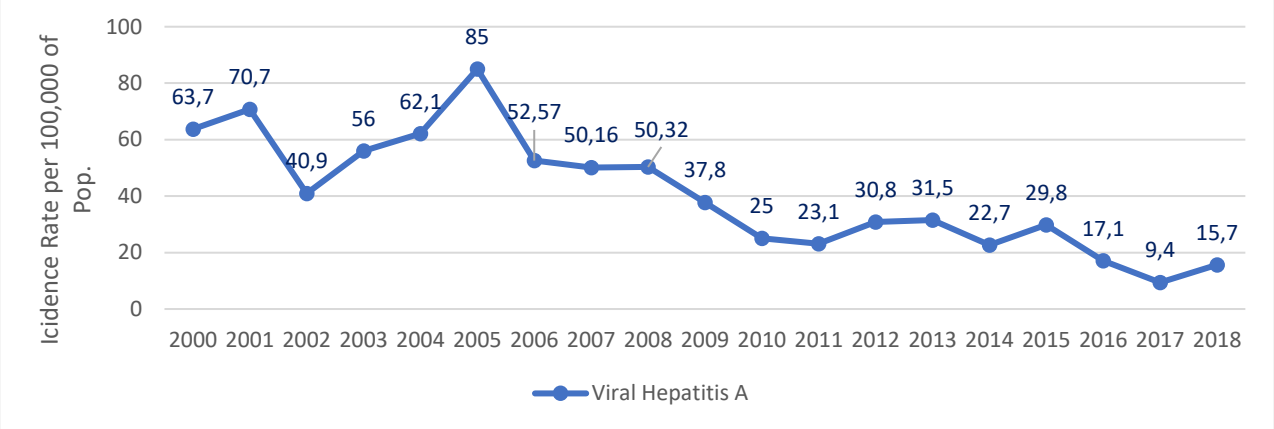


Figure I - 68: Incidence Rate of Viral hepatitis A per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2000- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Viral Hepatitis B: In 2018, 31 cases were reported with an incidence rate of 0.68 per 100,000 populations, of which 27 cases in West Bank at an incidence rate of 1.02 per 100,000 and 4 cases was reported in Gaza Strip at a rate of 0.21 per 100,000 populations. The number of carriers reported with the hepatitis B virus was 781 cases with an incidence rate of 17.1 per 100,000 populations, of which 554 carriers in West Bank at an incidence rate of 21 per 100,000 population and 227 carriers in Gaza Strip at a rate of 11.7 per 100,000 populations. (Figure I - 69)

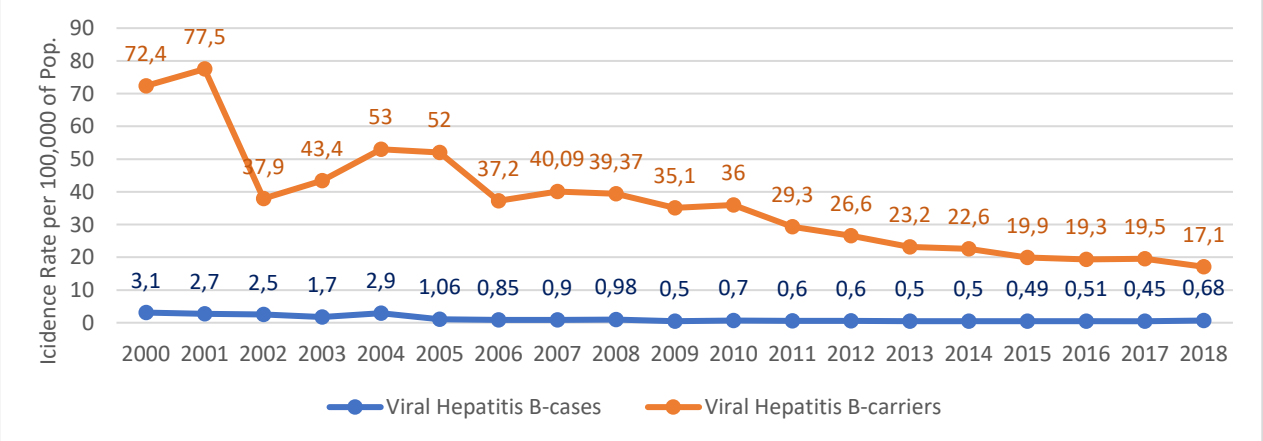


Figure I - 69: Incidence Rate of Cases & Carriers of Viral Hepatitis B per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2000- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Viral Hepatitis C: In 2018, 6 cases were reported with an incidence rate of 0.13 per 100,000 populations, where 2 cases in West Bank and 4 cases was reported in Gaza Strip at a rate of 0.21 per

100,000 populations. The number of carriers reported with the hepatitis C virus was 156 cases with an incidence rate of 3.4 per 100,000 populations, of which 115 carriers in West Bank at an incidence rate of 4.4 per 100,000 population and 41 carriers in Gaza Strip at a rate of 2.1 per 100,000 populations. (Figure I - 70)

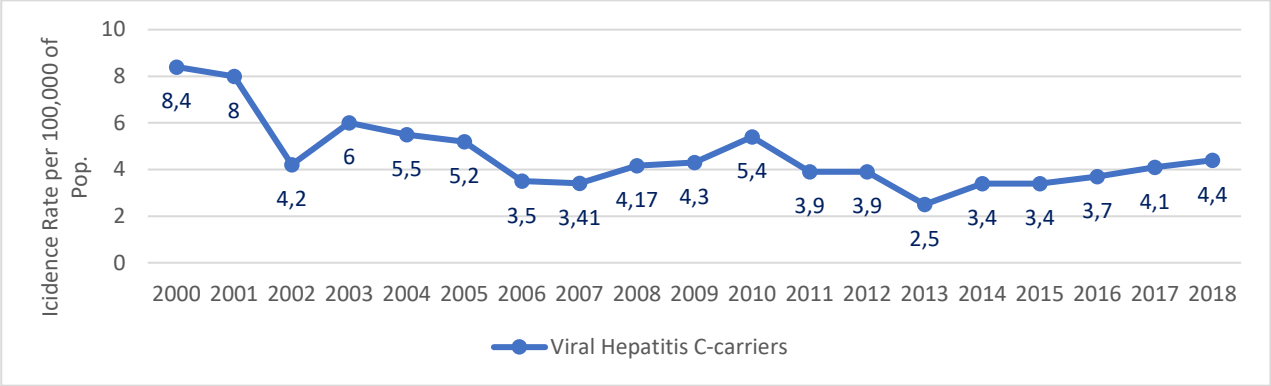


Figure I - 70: Incidence Rate of Viral Hepatitis C Carriers per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2000- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Brucellosis: In 2018, 700 cases of Brucellosis were reported with an incidence rate of 15.3 per 100,000 populations, of which 691 cases in West Bank at an incidence rate of 26.2 per 100,000 population and 9 cases in Gaza Strip at an incidence rate of 0.47 per 100,000. (Figure I - 71)

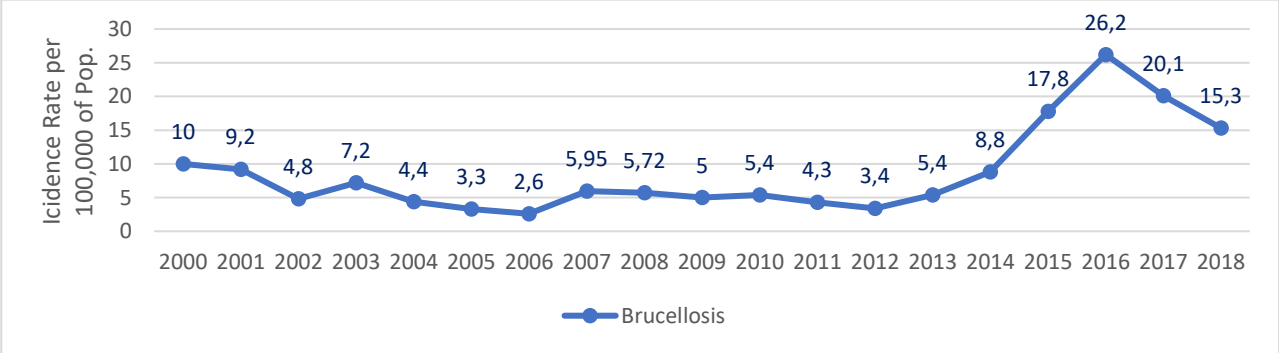


Figure I - 71: Distribution of Incidence Rate of Brucellosis per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2000- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

H1N1: In 2018, the number of reported cases of H1N1 was 350, with an incidence rate of 7.7 100,000 populations. In West Bank, the and 0.2 per 100,000 populations in Gaza Strip. (Figure I - 72)

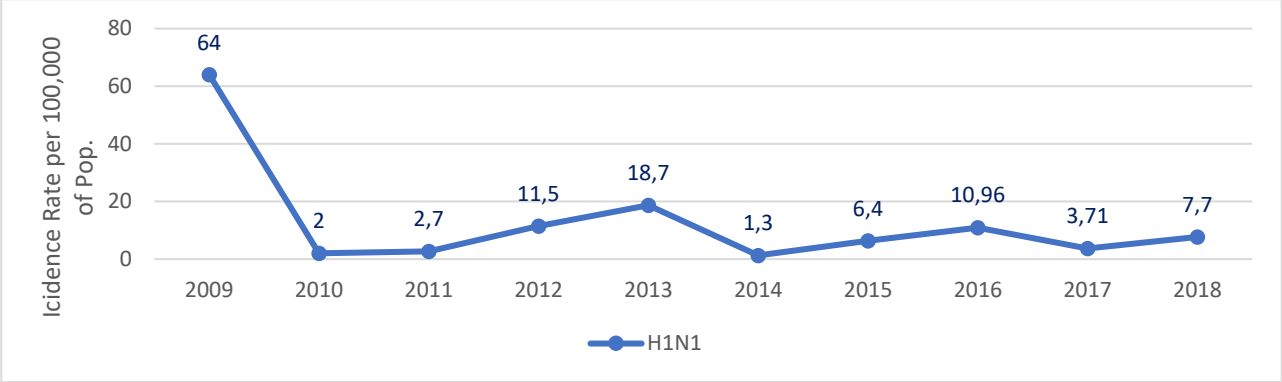


Figure I - 72: Distribution of Incidence Rate of H1N1 per 100,000 Pop., Palestine 2009-2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

AIDS / HIV: The cumulative number of HIV\ AIDS reported cases up to 2018 was 102 cases, of which 81 were AIDS cases and 21 cases were HIV positive. (Figure I - 73)

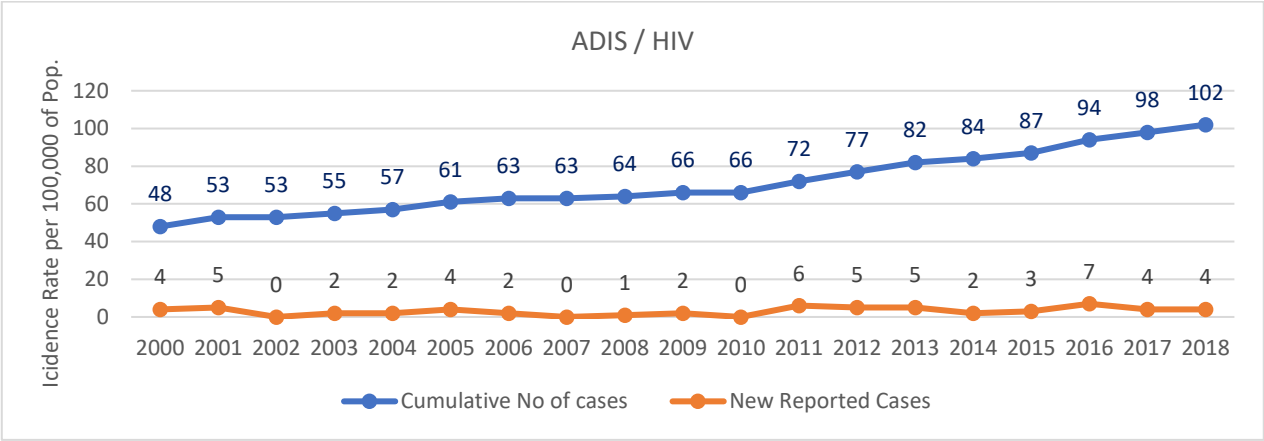


Figure I - 73: Distribution of New HIV\ AIDS Reported Cases & Cumulative No. of Reported Cases, Palestine 1988- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Epidemiology of Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STDs) in Palestine

Etiological Diagnosis: During 2018, there were 14,273 cases among females in West Bank, where the incidence rate of infection was 1,102.5 per 100,000 of the total number of women in West Bank, diagnosed according to the causes. The number of registered cases among males was 340 with an incidence rate of 25.3 per 100, 000 male.

Syndromic Diagnosis: In 2018, 36,776 new female cases of sexually transmitted diseases were recorded in West Bank, which were diagnosed using syndromic approach with an incidence rate of infection of 2,840.7 per 100,000 of women in West Bank. On the other hand, the number of cases among males was 329 with an incidence rate of 24.5 per 100,000 males. Epidemiological surveillance system of sexually transmitted diseases in Palestine is still in need of further improvement. In this regard, there is a need for more community awareness and the development of the capacities of human resources working in this field, especially in Gaza Strip.

COVID 19: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).

The 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic was confirmed to have spread to the West Bank on 5 March, 2020, beginning the 2020 coronavirus outbreak in Palestine. The Palestinian health ministry said that the cases had first been detected at a hotel in Bethlehem area. The first two cases in Gaza City were diagnosed on 21 March.[5]

According to WHO[6], Table I - 81 below presents the confirmed COVID-19 cases in Palestine.

Table I - 81: COVID-19 in Palestine by Region (Information for period: 5 March 2020 – 18 February 2021)

Governorate	Cases	Deaths	Recoveries
West Bank*	139,376	1,617	128,536
Gaza Strip	54,042	538	51,335

**Including East Jerusalem*

Source: WHO occupied Palestinian territory, http://www.emro.who.int/pse/palestine-news/landing-page-for-covid19.html

Geographic location of COVID-19 cases in Palestine presents in Figure I - 74 below.

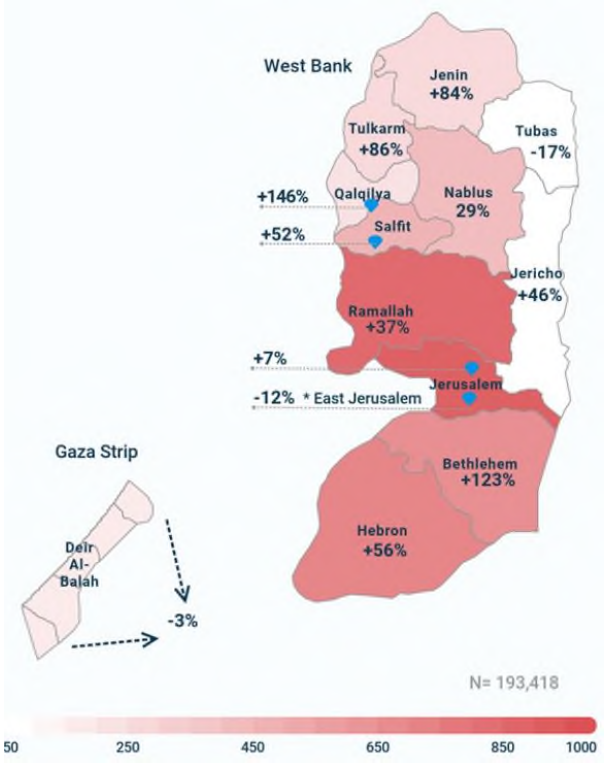


Figure I - 74: Geographic location of COVID-19 cases in Palestine by Governorates (Information for 18 February 2021), weekly comparison

Source: WHO occupied Palestinian territory, http://www.emro.who.int/pse/palestine-news/landing-page-for-covid19.html

1.2. Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

Epidemiological changes affect morbidity trends as well as mortality trends in Palestine; when infectious diseases are controlled and reduced, chronic diseases are on the rise as a major cause of morbidity and mortality. The increase in chronic diseases is associated with changes in lifestyle,

[5] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020_coronavirus_pandemic_in_the_State_of_Palestine#Statistics
[6] http://www.emro.who.int/pse/palestine-news/landing-page-for-covid19.html

behavior, physical inactivity and poor eating habits. This also contributes to increased rates of cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and mental disorders.

Cancer: In 2018, 3,479 cancer cases were reported in West Bank, of which 3,102 cases were diagnosed in 2018 while the other cases were previously diagnosed. Comparison of the 3,102 cases diagnosed in 2018 with 2,923 cases diagnosed in 2017, shows an increase by 5.8% in cancer cases. In 2018, the reported crude incidence rate was 117.7 per 100,000 populations. (Figure I - 75)

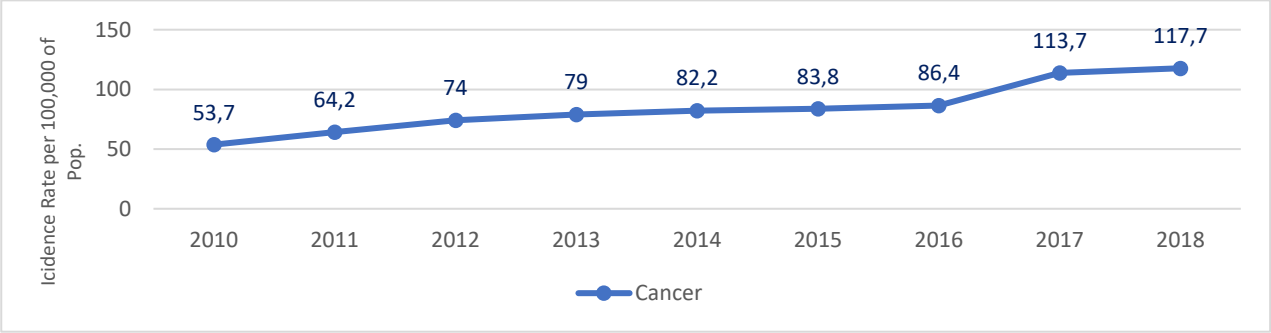


Figure I - 75: Reported Cancer Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, West bank, Palestine 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Diabetes Mellitus: In 2018, the new reported diabetes Mellitus cases in MoH PHC diabetes clinics in West Bank were 5,555 cases with an incidence rate of 210.7 per 100,000 populations, distributed to 2,420 cases among males with an incidence rate of 180.4 per 100,000 populations and 3,135 among females with an incidence rate of 242.2 per 100,000 populations.

2. Mortality

In 2018, reported crude mortality rate in Palestine was 2.6 cases per 1,000 populations, 2.6 cases per 1,000 populations in West Bank and 2.7 cases per 1,000 populations in Gaza Strip. The total number of reported deaths in Palestine was 12,098, of which 7,148 or 59.1% were in West Bank, and 4,950 or 40.9% were in Gaza Strip.

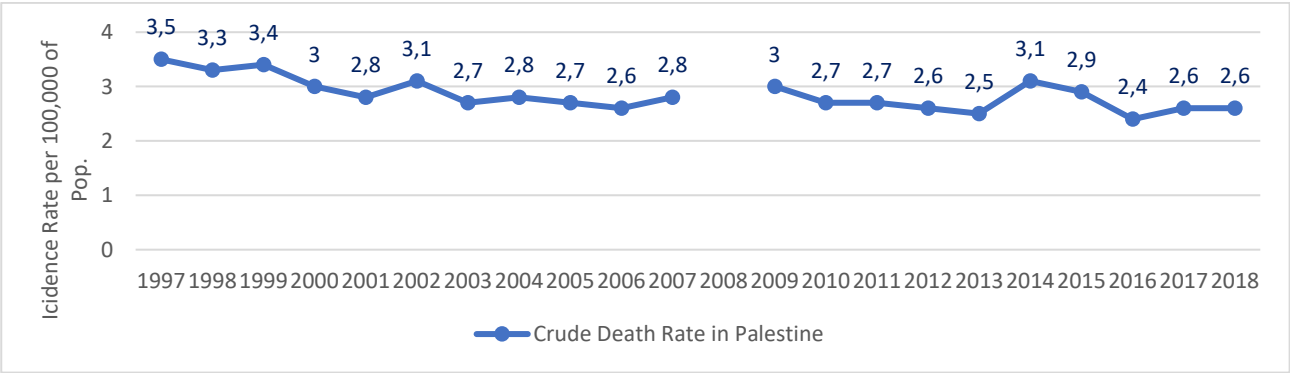


Figure I - 76: Crude Mortality Rate per 1,000 Populations, Palestine 1997- 2018

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Table below presents Major Causes of Death in Palestine in 2018.

Table I - 82: Major Causes of Death in Palestine in 2018

Major Causes of Death in Palestine	Rate of total reported deaths
Cardiovascular diseases	31.5%
Cancer	15.4%
Cerebrovascular diseases	13.0%
Conditions in the perinatal period	9.5%
Diabetes mellitus complications	7.5%
Accidents (all kinds)	4.0%
Respiratory diseases	3.7%
Congenital anomalies	3.5%
Chronic renal failure	2.9%
Digestive and liver diseases	2.7%
Other Causes	6.3%

Source: Ministry of Health, Palestinian Health Information Center (PHIC), July 2019, Health Annual Report Palestine 2018

Cultural Heritage

Nablus Urban Area

The archaeological sites identified in Nablus Urban Area are fifty-six (56) from which eighteen (18) are located within Area C. Two (2) sites (one within Area C) are included in the Tentative List[7] of UNESCO[8] as highlighted in the following table with green color.

Table I - 83: Archaeological Sites in Nablus Urban Area

#	Local Governing Unit	Site Name	Site Type	Within Area C
1	'Azmut	'Azmut	Inhabited village	No
2	Beit Iba	Beit Iba	Inhabited village	No
3		Khallet Salameh	Khirbet	Yes
4	Beit Wazan	Beit Wazan	Inhabited village	No
5	Deir el Hatab	Khirbet el Kharaba	Khirbet	No
6		Deir el Hatab	Inhabited village	No
7		Khirbet Tell el Fukhar	Khirbet	No
8	Deir Sharaf	Et-Tuweilat	Khirbet	No
9		Deir Sharaf	Inhabited village	No
10		Khirbet Beit Jidya	Khirbet	Yes
11		Khirbet Bir el Qatran	Khirbet	Yes
12		Khirbet el Qabuba	Khirbet	Yes
13		El Khirba	Khirbet	Yes
14	'Iraq Burin	Khirbet Sur	Khirbet	No
15		'Iraq Burin	Inhabited village	No
16	Kafr Qallil	Kafr Qallil	Inhabited village	No
17		Khirbet Sarin	Khirbet	No
18		Khirbet esh Sheikh Ghanim	Khirbet	Yes
19		Tell er Ras (Gerzim)	Tell	Yes
20		Khirbet el Qasr	Khirbet	Yes
21	Nablus	Junied	Inhabited village	No
22		Rafidiya	Inhabited village	No
23		Tell es Suffar	Tell	No
24		Nablus	Inhabited village	No
25		Balata	Inhabited village	No
26		Khirbet et Tananir	Khirbet	No
27		Tell Balata	Tell	No
28		'Iraq et Tayih	Inhabited village	No
29		'Askar	Inhabited village	No
30		Khirbet el 'Uqud	Khirbet	No
31		El-Quleh (El-Qulah)	Khirbet	Yes
32		Tell en Najama	Tell	Yes
33		Khirbet Ibn Nasir (Dhiyab)	Khirbet	Yes
34	Qusin	Qusin	Inhabited village	No
35		Khirbet Beit Sallum	Khirbet	Yes
36	Rujeib	Ed Duwara	Khirbet	No
37		Rujeib	Inhabited village	No
38	Salim	Khirbet esh Sheikh Nasrallah	Khirbet	No
39		Salim	Inhabited village	No
40	Sarra	Ras el 'Aqaba	Khirbet	No
41		Sarra	Inhabited village	No
42		Khirbet Bashur	Khirbet	No
43	Tell	Et Tell	Tell	No
44		Tel	Inhabited village	No
45		Khirbet Suratein	Khirbet	No
46		Khirbet 'Aufar	Khirbet	No

[7] *An inventory of those properties which each State Party intends to consider for nomination.*
[8] http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/

#	Local Governing Unit	Site Name	Site Type	Within Area C
47		Khirbet Kafrur	Khirbet	Yes
48	Zawata	Khirbet Kuma	Tell	No
49		El Khirba	Khirbet	No
50		Zawata	Inhabited village	No
51		Jebel 'Ajram	Khirbet	No
52		Jebel Asad	Khirbet	Yes
53		Khallet 'Ain Kasheh	Khirbet	Yes
54		Wadi Musa	Khirbet	Yes
55		Ain Musa (a)	Khirbet	Yes
56		Ain Musa (b)	Khirbet	Yes

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

According to the MoLG-ICUD GIS database two (2) areas which are characterized as Cultural Landscape are identified within Nablus Urban area as presented in the Figure below. Approximately 80% of these areas is located within Area C.

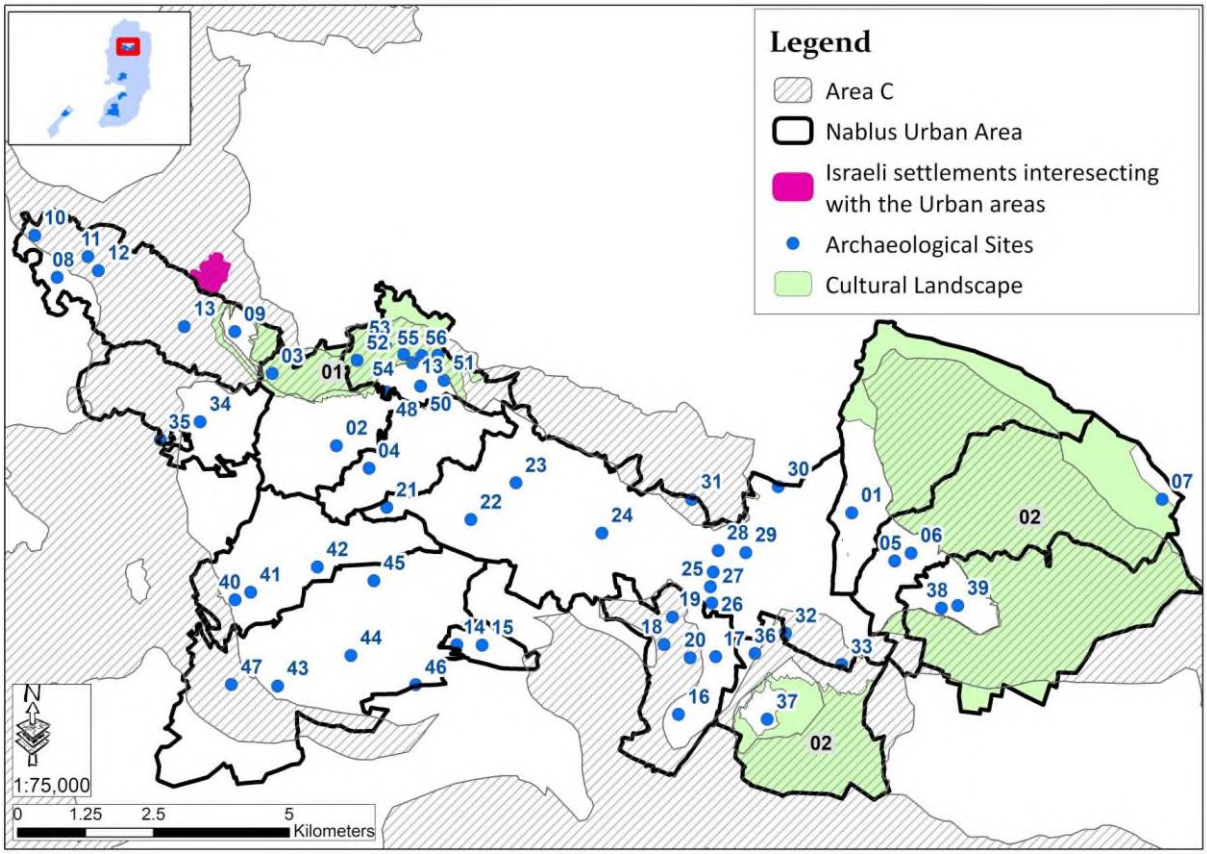


Figure I - 77: Archaeological Sites and Cultural Landscape in Nablus Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

The archaeological sites identified in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area are forty-six (46) from which twenty-five (25) are located within Area C.

Table I - 84: Archaeological Sites in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

#	Local Governing Unit	Site Name	Site Type	Within Area C
1	Al Bireh	Khirbet el Burj	Khirbet	No

#	Local Governing Unit	Site Name	Site Type	Within Area C
2		'Ein Umm esh Sharayit	Khirbet	No
3		Khirbet Selemiya	Khirbet	No
4		Khallat el Jabara	Khirbet	No
5		Khirbet Suweika	Khirbet	No
6		el Bira	Inhabited village	No
7		Tell en Nasba	Tell	No
8		Khirbet Kafr Murr	Khirbet	Yes
9		Khirbet Nisieh	Khirbet	Yes
10		'Ein el Qas'a	Khirbet	Yes
11		'Ein el Jaya (Beitin)	Khirbet	Yes
12		Khirbet el Massayat	Khirbet	Yes
13		Safhat Deir Shabab	Khirbet	Yes
14		Khirbet Deir Shabab el Qibliya	Khirbet	Yes
15		Khirbet Deir Shabab esh Shamaliya	Khirbet	Yes
16	Beituniya	Khirbet Meiyita	Khirbet	Yes
17		Khirbet ed Dureihima	Khirbet	Yes
18		Khirbet 'Asqalan	Khirbet	Yes
19		Khirbet el Mahma	Khirbet	Yes
20		Khirbet er Ras	Khirbet	Yes
21		Khirbet Beit Sila	Khirbet	Yes
22		Wadi el Mahbus	Khirbet	Yes
23		Khirbet Bir el 'Iraq	Khirbet	Yes
24		Khirbet 'Ein Sibya	Khirbet	Yes
25		Khirbet 'Ein 'Abdallah	Khirbet	Yes
26		Khirbet Kafr Sheiyan	Khirbet	Yes
27		Khirbet el Jufeir	Khirbet	Yes
28		Khirbet Bir ed Dawali	Khirbet	Yes
29		Khirbet el Latatin	Khirbet	Yes
30		Beituniya	Inhabited village	No
31		Shi'b Siyaj	Khirbet	Yes
32		Khirbet Bir el Biyar	Khirbet	No
33	Ramallah	Khirbet el Qasaba	Khirbet	Yes
34		Khirbet Sakariya	Khirbet	No
35		Khirbet Kufriya	Khirbet	Yes
36		Khirbet et Tira	Khirbet	No
37		'Ein el Lauza	Khirbet	No
38		Khirbet Khallat el 'Adas	Khirbet	No
39		Ramallah	Inhabited village	No
40		Khirbet Raddana	Khirbet	No
41	Surda-Abu Qash	Khirbet Sakariya	Khirbet	No
42		Khirbet el Hafna	Khirbet	No
43		Abu Qashsh	Inhabited village	No
44		Khirbet 'Amuda	Khirbet	No
45		Khallat Umm 'Alla	Khirbet	No
46		Surda	Inhabited village	No

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

According to the MoLG-ICUD GIS database one (1) area which is characterized as Cultural Landscape is identified within Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban area as presented in the Figure below. 98.6% of this area is located within Area C.

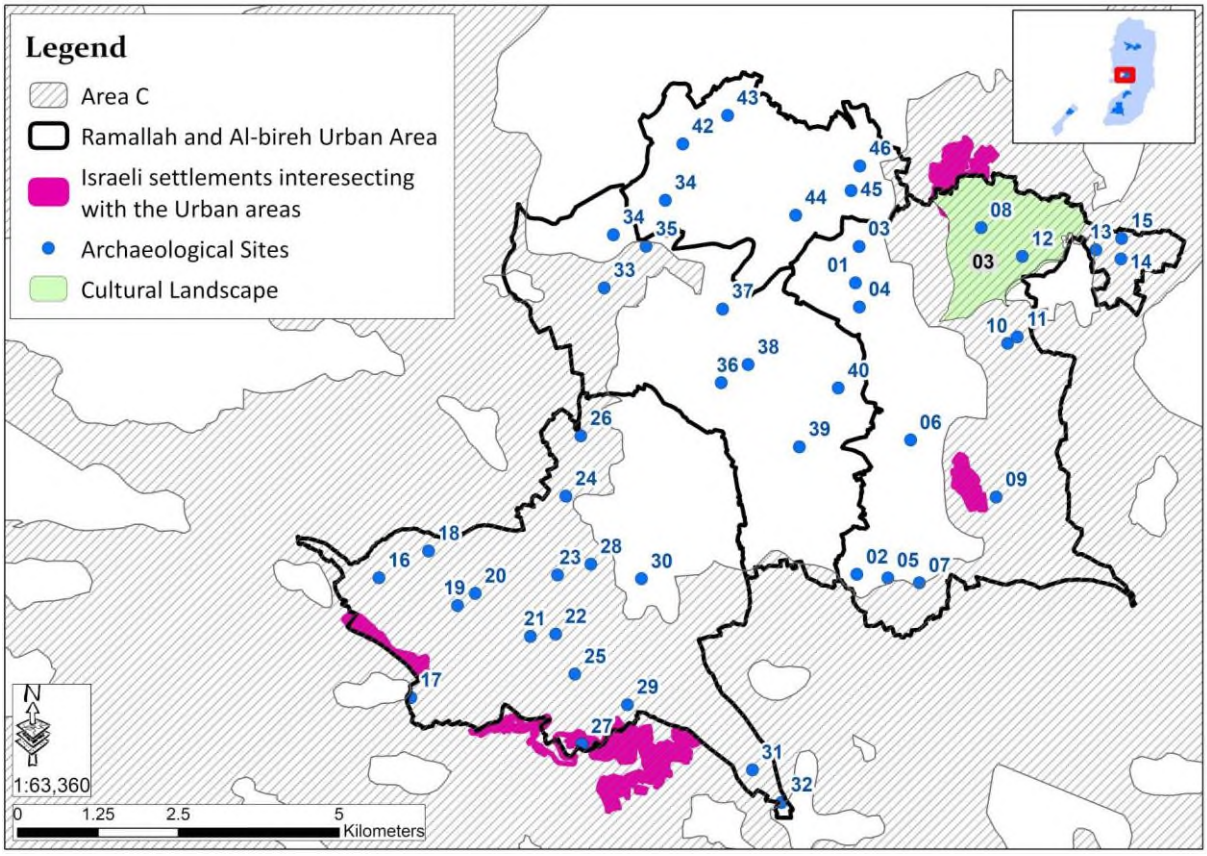


Figure I - 78: Archaeological Sites and Cultural Landscape in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Bethlehem Urban Area

The archaeological sites identified in Bethlehem Urban Area are thirty-five (35) from which twenty-three (23) are located within Area C. Of these, *Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem* is included in UNESCO's World Heritage List[9] (the area is highlighted in red).

Table I - 85: Archaeological Sites in Bethlehem Urban Area

#	Local Governing Unit	Site Name	Site Type	Within Area C
1	Ad Doha	Khirbet Kabbar	Khirbet	No
2		Ras el Kabir	Khirbet	No
3	Al Khadr	Khirbet el Habbun	Khirbet	Yes
4		Khirbet el Humeidiya	Khirbet	Yes
5		Khirbet Zakandah	Khirbet	Yes
6		Khirbet Marah el Jawami'	Khirbet	Yes
7		Khirbet Gharib	Khirbet	Yes
8		Khirbet el Bira	Khirbet	Yes
9		Khirbet Abu Sud	Khirbet	Yes
10		Khirbet Umm el Qita'	Khirbet	Yes
11		Khirbet 'Alya	Khirbet	Yes
12		Khirbet Marsi'	Khirbet	Yes
13		El Khadr	Inhabited village	No
14		Khirbet Muhammad	Khirbet	No

[9] http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/PS

#	Local Governing Unit	Site Name	Site Type	Within Area C
15		Khirbet 'Abdallah Ibrahim	Khirbet	Yes
16	Artas	Khirbet el Khaukh	Khirbet	Yes
17		Artas	Inhabited village	No
18	Beit Jala	Er Ras	Khirbet	Yes
19		Khirbet en Najjar	Khirbet	Yes
20		Beit Jala	Inhabited village	No
21		Ras el 'Aqaba	Khirbet	Yes
22		Khirbet el Khamis	Khirbet	Yes
23		El Habis	Khirbet	Yes
24	Beit Sahur	Beit Sahur	Inhabited village	No
25		Khirbet Umm el 'Asafir	Khirbet	Yes
26		Khirbet Beit Bassa	Khirbet	No
27		Khirbet es Siyar	Khirbet	No
28		Khirbet Luqa	Khirbet	Yes
29		Khallat er Rabbawi	Khirbet	Yes
30		Khirbet Mazmuriya	Khirbet	Yes
31		Khirbet 'Ush el Ghurab	Khirbet	Yes
32	Bethlehem	Bethlehem	Inhabited village	No
33		Khirbet el Mazar	Khirbet	No
34		Khirbet Abu Hamamah	Khirbet	No
35		Khirbet el Qatt	Khirbet	Yes

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Palestine: Land of Olives *and Vines – Cultural Landscape of Southern Jerusalem, Battir is included in* UNESCOs World Heritage List[10] and World Heritage List in Danger[11] and is presented in Figure below. The core zone of the area is located within Area C with a percentage of 99% while the buffer zone is located within Area C with a percentage of 83%.

[10] *http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/PS*
[11] *http://whc.unesco.org/en/danger/*

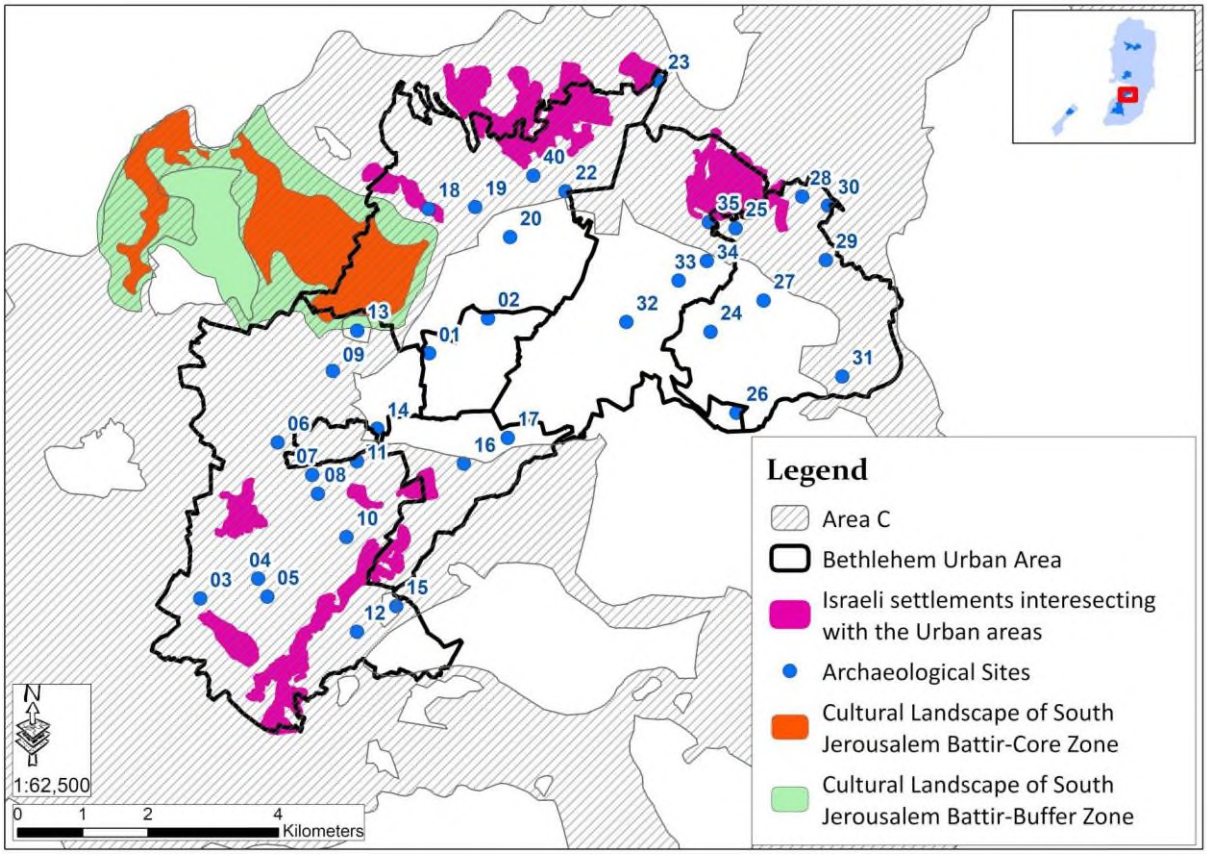


Figure I - 79: Archaeological Sites and Cultural Landscape in Bethlehem Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Hebron Urban Area

The archaeological sites identified in Hebron Urban Area are sixty-six (66) from which twenty-one (21) are located within Area C. One (1) site is included in the Tentative List[12] of UNESCO[13] and more specifically is included in the "Throne Villages" list[14] as highlighted with green color. Of these, *Hebron/Al-Khalil Old Town is included in* UNESCOs World Heritage List[15] and World Heritage List in Danger[16] (the area is highlighted in red).

Table I - 86: Archaeological Sites in Hebron Urban Area

#	Local Governing Unit	Site Name	Site Type	Within Area C
1	Beit Kahil	Beit Kahil	Inhabited village	No
2		Khirbet el Ba'arna	Khirbet	Yes
3	Dura	Khirbet Feqeiqis	Khirbet	Yes
4		Khirbet Salama	Khirbet	No
5		Khirbet Wadih	Khirbet	No
6		Khirbet 'Awad	Khirbet	No
7		Khirbet 'Ein Faris	Khirbet	Yes
8		Khirbet Khirab Abu er Rub	Khirbet	No
9		Khirbet el Qusur	Khirbet	No

[12] *An inventory of those properties which each State Party intends to consider for nomination.*
[13] http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/
[14] http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5717/
[15] http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/PS
[16] http://whc.unesco.org/en/danger/

#	Local Governing Unit	Site Name	Site Type	Within Area C
10		Khirbet el Fir'a	Khirbet	Yes
11		Khirbet et Tabaqa	Khirbet	No
12		Khirbet el Marajim	Khirbet	No
13		Khirbet Tummeisara	Khirbet	No
14		Dura	Inhabited village	No
15		Khirbet al Majur	Khirbet	No
16		Khirbet 'Ein 'Imran	Khirbet	No
17		Khirbet el Hijra	Khirbet	Yes
18	Halhul	Khirbet es Safa	Khirbet	No
19		Khirbet Arnab	Khirbet	No
20		Khirbet Kusbar	Khirbet	No
21		Khirbet Man'in	Khirbet	No
22		Khirbet Baqqar	Khirbet	No
23		Khirbet el Fukharaniya	Khirbet	No
24		Khirbet Is-ha	Khirbet	No
25		Khirbet Haska	Khirbet	Yes
26	Halhul	Khirbet Tubeiqa	Khirbet	No
27		Khirbet Mamas	Khirbet	No
28		Khirbet Infa	Khirbet	Yes
29		Khirbet Burj es Sur	Khirbet	No
30		Sirat el Bala'	Tell	No
31		Khirbet el Qatt	Khirbet	Yes
32		Halhul	Inhabited village	No
33		Khirbet Beit Kheiran	Khirbet	Yes
34		Khirbet Umm ed Daraj	Khirbet	Yes
35		Khirbet Abu Kharasa	Khirbet	No
36		Khirbet es Sarasir	Khirbet	No
37		Khirbet Kan'an	Khirbet	No
38		Khirbet Hakura	Khirbet	No
39		Khirbet el Harayiq	Khirbet	No
40		Khirbet Sibbta	Khirbet	No
41		Khirbet Qilqis	Khirbet	Yes
42		Khirbet en Nasara	Khirbet	No
43		Khirbet ed Duhdah	Khirbet	No
44		Jabal Abu Salama	Tell	No
45		Khirbet Khallat Batrakh	Khirbet	No
46		Tell er Rumeida	Tell	No
47		Hebron	Inhabited village	No
48	Hebron	Khirbet Abu Dubbah	Khirbet	No
49		Khirbet Wadi el Qati'	Khirbet	No
50		Khirbet Khallat ed Dar	Khirbet	Yes
51		Khirbet Keizun	Khirbet	No
52		Ras Salim	Khirbet	No
53		Khirbet Za'ta	Khirbet	Yes
54		Khirbet Beit 'Anun	Khirbet	Yes
55		Jebel Jalis	Tell	Yes
56		Khirbet Insil	Khirbet	Yes
57		Tell Zif	Tell	Yes
58		Khirbet Istabul	Khirbet	Yes
59		Khirbet Zif	Khirbet	Yes
60		Khirbet Umm ed Dakakin	Khirbet	Yes
61		Khirbet Abu Khashaba	Khirbet	Yes
62		Khirbet es Sa'biya	Khirbet	No
63		Khirbet Istas	Khirbet	No
64	Taffuh	Khirbet ed Deir	Khirbet	No
65		Taffuh	Inhabited village	No
66		Khirbet el Luza	Khirbet	No

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

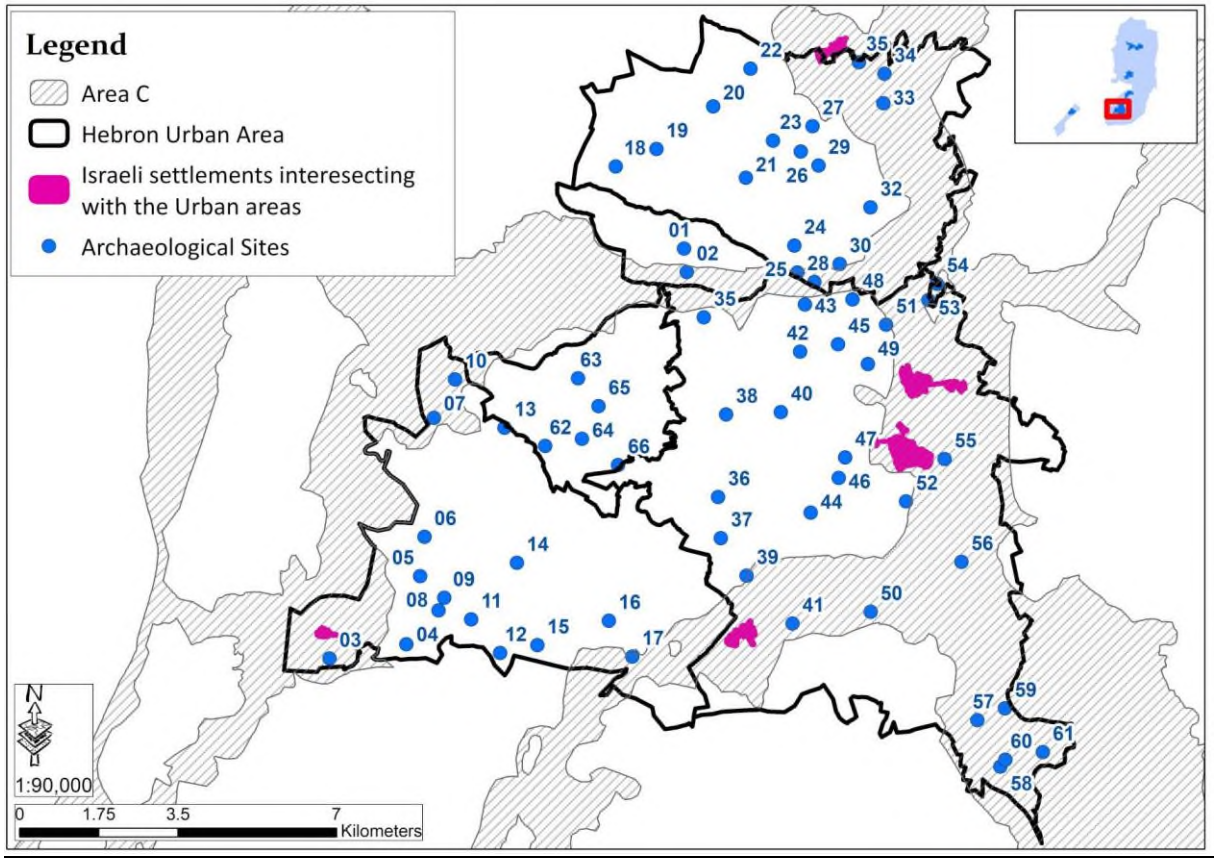


Figure I - 80: Archaeological Sites in Hebron Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

Gaza Urban Area

The archaeological sites identified in Gaza Urban Area are twenty (20).

Table I - 87: Archaeological Sites in Gaza Urban Area

#	Local Governing Unit	Site Name	Site Type
1	Gaza	esh Sheikh 'Ajlin	Tell
2		Tell esh Sheikh Radwan	Khirbet
3		No data	No data
4		el Batshan	Tell
5		No data	No data
6		er Rasm	Inhabited village
7		Khirbet esh Shaluf	Khirbet
8		.Tell Abu el Hawa	Tell
9		No data	No data
10		No data	No data
11		No data	No data
12		No data	No data
13		No data	No data
14		Khirbet Antidun	Khirbet
15		No data	No data
16		el-Muntar	Tell
17		Tulul el Humr	Tell
18		el Qishani	Tell
19		No data	No data
20		Hakurat 'Abd el Hamid	Tell

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

The historical building identified in Gaza Urban Area are two-hundred forty nine (249).

One (1) area is included in the Tentative List[17] of UNESCO[18] and more specifically the Wadi Gaza Wetland as presented in Figure below.

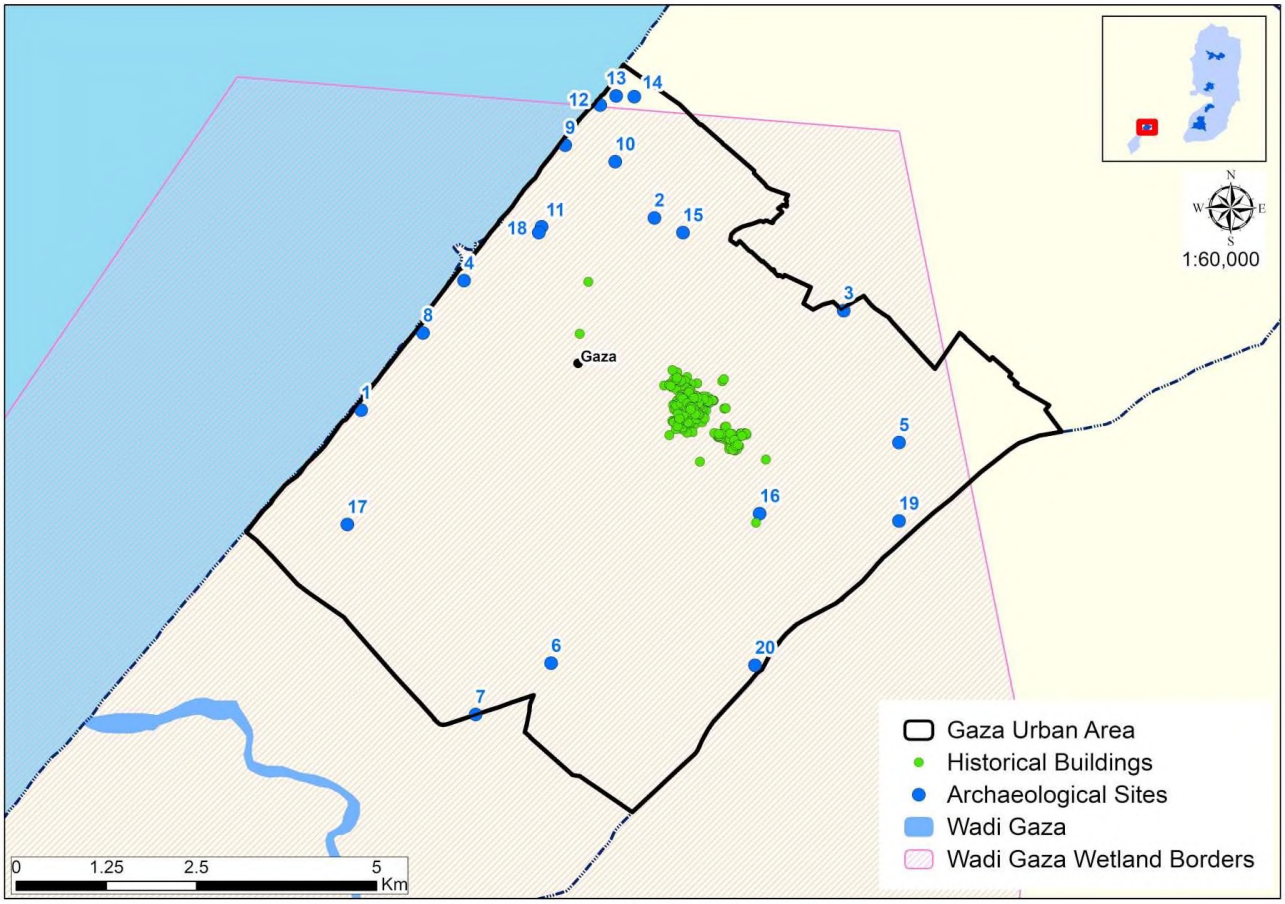


Figure I - 81: Archaeological Sites in Gaza Urban Area

Source: MoLG - ICUD GIS database, https://geomolg.ps/

[17] *An inventory of those properties which each State Party intends to consider for nomination.*
[18] http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/

ANNEX II: Approved and draft legal framework related to SESA

Table below, summarizes Palestinian environmental and social legislation that is related to the objectives of the SESA[19] [20]:

Table II-1: Summary of the main environmental and social legislation

Name of Law	Law Summary	Main institution involved
LAWS		
Environmental laws and regulations		
Forest Law 1926 (Amendments N° 8 (1928), N° 30 (1937), N° 7 (1942))	The Forest Law issued in March 1926, during the British Mandate and its Amendments N° 8 (1928), N° 30 (1937), N° 7 (1942) are still valid in the Gaza Strip. In West Bank, however, it was replaced by the Jordanian Government with Law 81/1951. Another new law was declared 'The United Law of Forests' and was implemented all over the land under Jordanian control on both banks of the River Jordan. The two laws mentioned above included general principles related to the protection of existing forests, the establishment of new protected forests and their management. They also include the rules for rangers and the appropriate regulations and methods for obtaining a license to benefit from the forest products or grazing resources. Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are concerned with protected forest areas, protection of trees, monitoring the protected forests, penalties, and crimes, respectively	MoA; Land Department
Cities, Villages and Building Law No. 79, 1966	Article 40 prohibits cutting of trees and flowers, and emphasizes measures for the protection of forest lands, parks and recreational lands, and requires replacement of any trees that were cut from forest areas	MoLG; MoA
Local Governmental Law, 1/1997	The Municipal and Local Government Law or Local Authorities Law No. 1 (1997) defines the roles and responsibilities of the local authorities (Local Government Units and Joint Service Councils – LGU and JSC), supervised by the MoLG. According to its Article 15, local authorities are responsible for the waste management in their own jurisdiction: the collection of SW in public spaces, its transportation and disposal, the management of a landfill facility, as well as the option to provide services through a private contractor or to join with other municipalities. Article 15 mentions furthermore the need to take precautionary measures in public health in order to prevent any future pollution or epidemic outbreaks (Soufan, 2012). In terms of wastewater management, sets the criteria for reuse of reclaimed wastewater	MoLG, MoH, PWA, Municipalities; LGUs
Natural Resources Law 1/1999	The law regulates major issues such as drilling and using underground water (e.g. for irrigation, water provision for domestic use etc.).	EQA, MoNE
Environmental Law 7/1999	This basic enactment of the Palestinian Legislative creates a framework for the protection of the environment, public health and biodiversity in Palestine including marine areas. Its 82 sections are divided into 5 Titles: Definitions and general provisions (I); Environmental protection (II); Environmental impact assessment, licensing, inspection and administrative procedure (III); Penalties (IV); Final provisions (V). Article 1 contains an extensive list of definitions, including "natural reserves"	EQA
Palestinian Water Law 3/2002	Water Law No. 3 of 2002 has to be considered as the basic legislation for any activities related to the water sector. This law comprises of all regulations that govern water in the Palestinian territory and Gaza Strip. It is also the basic law for regulations concerning groundwater pollution control	PWA; Union of Water Service Providors
New water Decree-Law 14/2014 relating to the Water Law	This Law, consisting of 68 articles divided in twelve Chapters, aims at better water management and development of Palestinian water resources, through establishing for a new phase for the water and wastewater sector, its governance and management. It states that the Water Authority will be under the responsibility of the Cabinet, splitting	PWA; Union of Water Service Providors;

[19] http://environment.pna.ps/ar/files/Annex%201A.pdf
[20] https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/managementresponses/keyaction/documents/download/411

Name of Law	Law Summary	Main institution involved
	policy from regulatory functions, which was previously carried out by Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) since its establishment	
Agricultural Law 2/2003 with further amendments passed in 2005	Agriculture Law No. 2, 2003: Some important issues related to Article 2, which identifies desertification as the decrease in the productive value of land use due to climate change and human activities. In particular, item 7 of article 2 stipulates that combating desertification is one of MoA responsibilities in coordination with other parties. Article 11 imposes restrictions on building and fragmentation of agricultural lands	MoA
Public Health Law 20/2004	This Law, consisting of 85 articles divided into XIII chapters, aims at establishing the basic rules to govern human health in West Bank and Gaza. It assigns the responsibility of combating infectious diseases and epidemics by all means possible to the Ministry of Health (MOH) and enumerates its responsibilities to implement the Law.	MoH
Industry Law, 2011	Regulates industrial pollution	MoNE, EQA; Municipalities; LGUs
Social laws and regulations		
Law 2/1943 modified by Law No. 2 of year 1953	Expropriation Law that regulates issues concerning the types of expropriation (permanent, temporarily, not allowing full use of land and forcing certain use of land), informing of landowners, negotiations with the affected persons, entitlement of compensation etc.	PNA
Land Ownership Law 3, 2011 / amendment to Law 2/1953	Law 3 the Year 2011 concerns with land ownership, acquisition and compensations. This law comes to amend Law 2 the Year 1953. The law stipulates all the regulations and procedures related to the acquisition of private land for the purpose of public interest projects. It defines the meaning of public interest projects and presents the entitlement requirements including land registries and ownership documents needed to prove the affected person entitled to compensation. It also regulates the cases where disputes over ownership may occur.	PNA
Antiquities Law of 1966	The Jordanian Antiquities Law of 1966 is still applicable in the Palestinian Territories today. There is no unified legal regime in the Palestinian Territories. There are different laws that are applicable in these territories. This is because Palestine was subject to different rulers since the end of the nineteenth century. The British Mandate, Jordan, Egypt, and the Israeli Occupation issued large amounts of legislation, some of which are still applicable in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Since the establishment of the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities in 1994, the Ministry, in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental institutions, academics and intellectuals, has drafted its own version of a National Antiquities Law, which is not enacted as a law	MoTA
Law on the Encouragement of Investment in Palestine Law 1/1998, amended in 2004, 2011 and in 2014 (decree No. (7) Of 2014)	Aims to provide guarantees and incentives to private investment, through the Palestinian Investment Promotion Agency. Investment is protected from expropriation or nationalization in general (art. 7) and free transfer of all financial sources is guaranteed (articles 10-11). Income tax exemption is provided to agricultural projects while tax reduction incentives for at least 5 years	MoNE
Palestinian Labour Law 7/2000	Palestinian Labour Laws & worker's rights: It was ratified in 2000 and replaced the 1960 Jordanian Labour Law in the West Bank and the 1964 Egyptian Labour Law in the Gaza Strip. It was drafted in line with the Arab Labour Organization (ALO) and International Labour Organization (ILO) standards. It is organized in 10 sections covering worker's issues.	Ministry of Labour
Basic law 2003	Basic Laws declaration for Palestinian Human Rights. Within the framework of the provisional period, resulting in the Declaration of Principles Agreement, the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority with its three pillars – the legislative, executive and judicial branches – became among the most urgent of national missions. The establishment of the Palestinian Legislative Council, through free and direct general elections, made the adoption of a Basic Law suitable for	PNA

Name of Law	Law Summary	Main institution involved
	the interim period a necessary foundation upon which to organize the mutual relationship between the government and the people.	
Consumer protection law 21/2005	Protects consumer rights if triggered by any project	MoNE
The Palestinian Tangible Cultural Heritage Law Decree-Law 11/2018	The Law entered into force, in April 2018. It provides a comprehensive set of provisions on the protection, management, and promotion of Palestinian tangible cultural heritage. The following is the translated Law by the researchers. Key Words: Heritage Law, Cultural Heritage law, Palestine.	MoTA
Law by Decree No. 3/2019	Law on Occupational Safety and Health Committees and Supervisors that constitutes significant progress in improving the legislative framework for protecting workers' health and safety, and address poor implementation levels of occupational safety and health standards and procedures in most Palestinian workplaces	MoL
Bylaws, regulation, Council of Minister Decisions Based on Environmental Law		
Medical Waste management bylaw 2012	The Medical Waste Management Bylaw (2012) defines medical waste and a classification of its different type as well as the procedures related to medical waste's separation and collection. It also provides guidelines for conditions for storage inside the health institution and for transportation outside. The Bylaw presents the treatment measures to be applied and specifies the locations' requirements for treatment within and outside the institution, as well as the conditions for disposal of solid medical waste and wastewater . The document furthermore describes the responsibilities of the Ministry of Health, the EQA, the local authorities and the licensee (chapter 8) and mentions the duties to exchange information between the stakeholders and to prepare an emergency/contingency plan	MoH, EQA
Agricultural pesticides bylaw 2012	Pesticides and insecticides' impacts on the environment and the necessity of special procedures and permits in some cases. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the update of pesticides and the handling of chemicals.	MoA
Connections of households and establishments to sewerage bylaw No 6 2013	Regulates issues of connection to Public sewerage network	MoLG, PWA, LGUs and Local governmental institutions
New JSC Bylaw (oldest ones 1996 updated in 2006 presented below)	In 2016, a new JSC Bylaw was adopted, which describes the conditions for forming/ending a JSC, the roles of the different members and representatives of the JSC, as well as the tasks and activities of the JSC.	MoLG
Grievance and Complaints bylaw approved by the Ministerial Cabinet on 9/3/2005 (updated in 2009)	The right of the public to complain has been confirmed by the Grievance and Complaints bylaw that has been approved by the Ministerial Cabinet on 9/3/2005 and updated on 8/3/2009. The Bylaw has regulated the means and tools to settle the complaints of the public and has stated the policies for the improvement of the performance of the Palestinian Ministries and Authorities and other NGOs.	LGUs, MoLG, EQA (or any other institution designing and/or implementing an action or a project)
Hazardous waste management Bylaw (*draft*)	At the moment, this type of waste is regulated through the Environmental Law of 1999 (article 11, 12 and 13) and the Public Health Law of 2014 (article 14 - coordination with other relevant bodies on transfer, storage and disposal conditions). It is also mentioned in Bylaws, like in the Medical Waste Bylaw (2012) and the SWM Bylaw (2019). The Hazardous waste management Bylaw will include a list about hazardous waste	MoH, EQA, Municipalities and LGUs
Solid Waste Management Bylaw 2019	This regulation describes the rights and obligations of the following actors: • "Competent authorities" are responsible for developing a comprehensive plan for SWM, standards, procedures and strategies (art 3), for supervising SWM (art.25), for control/inspection (art. 31); • Waste producers' obligations (art.6) and polluter pays principle (art.36);	MoH, EQA Municipalities and Solid waste JSCs

Name of Law	Law Summary	Main institution involved
	• Service providers take safety and health measures (art.7), collection and transportation processes (art. 8,9), build/operate transfer stations (art.10), treat and dispose the waste (art.11, 30), and keep records (art.30); • Landfill owner (art. 13,14); • MoH, in monitoring the separation, collection and transportation of medical waste (art. 25) • EQA, in terms of hazardous waste treatment approval (art.26); • MoLG, regarding the establishment of a national waste registry compiling all information about waste management (art.29). • Special conditions are required for landfills regarding operation, closing and rehabilitation (art. 12, 15, 16, 17) and for automated burning (articles 19, 20, 21), whereas random burning is forbidden (art. 18). Reuse and recycling shall be encouraged (art. 27). Waste management fees shall be proposed by service providers and approved by the MoLG (art. 35). • Hazardous waste should not be mixed (art. 33) and its import submitted to the approval of competent authorities (art. 34); • Municipalities and Joint Service Councils submit waste management fees to the Minister for approval (art. 35); • The Ministry of Local Government is entitled to give fines (art. 36)	
Construction and Demolition waste by law (drafted in 2018 but not adopted yet)	The purpose is to ensure the proper regulation and reduction of any new C&D waste along with a "Guideline Manual on Construction and Demolition Waste" in the West Bank. The Bylaw and the Manual describe the conditions for a C&D permit, the requirements for waste disposal and recycling services plan, a hazardous material report about monitoring, collection, transportation and disposal, as well as the obligation to keep record and to report during and after any construction and demolition activities	MoH, EQA Municipalities and Solid waste JSCs
Excavation and mining of natural resources (*adopted but not approved*)	Regulation of excavation and mining as well as rules for discharges and waste management	MoH, EQA
Natural reserves, protected areas and national parks Bylaw (*Draft, prepared in 2005 but not adopted*) (Environmental and agricultural law)	A draft law for protected areas was prepared in 2005. A national committee for nature protection including resources from several ministries, Academic institutions, local NGOs and citizens was suggested to be prepared in the framework of the legislation. This committee would in turn be authorized to mandate national organizations or authorities to protect the designated areas.	MoA; EQA; PWA
Sand Extraction by law in Gaza approved	Law for the regulation of extractive industries	MoA, EQA
Hunting Bylaw (planned in the near future)	Bylaws for landscape and hunting will be developed in the near future through the National Legislative Planning Committee.	MoA
Landscape Bylaw (planned)		MoA; Municipalities; LGU's
Pastures protection Bylaw 2005 (Agriculture law)	Protection of pastures	MoA
Forestry and Forest bylaw (*draft*)		MoA
TS 34/2012, The Palestinian Treated Wastewater Standards	The Palestinian Treated Wastewater Standards (Technical Specification). TS 34/2012 divided the quality of treated wastewater into 4 categories, high quality (A), good quality (B), moderate quality (C), and poor quality (D). In addition, this specification regulates the approval of the effluent quality of the treated wastewater for irrigation by the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and the Ministry of Agriculture in order to use the treated wastewater for irrigation in accordance to their standards and specifications. Discussion of standards in comparison with other standards in the regions will be discussed later in this research	PWA, Water Sector Regulatory Council (WSRC), Ministry of Health; EQA; MoA; MoH

Name of Law	Law Summary	Main institution involved
Palestinian Standard Institute instruction (PSI) 742/2003	PSI 742/2003 added to all the rules and guidelines pertinent to the safe use of treated wastewater, excreta and greywater for agricultural purposes	PSI, PWA. EQA. MoH; MoA
Licensing of industries Bylaw	Among others issues regulated, the bylaw will codify obligations for industrial establishments to monitor and report on pollution emissions from their operations	MoNE; Municipalities; MoLG
Other laws and regulations		
Presidential Decree No. 90/1995	The establishment of the Environment Quality Authority	EQA
Law No. 12/1995	Establishment of the Palestinian Energy Authority	PENRA
Presidential Decree No. 6/2002	The Palestinian Treated Wastewater Standards (Technical Specification)	PWA; EQA
Joint Service Council (JSC) Regulations 1996, updated in 2006	The basic regulation on the Joint Service Councils of year 1996 (updated in 2006): defines the role and responsibilities of Joint Service councils. According to the (JSCs) official Statute, it is in charge of the followings: • Planning for and supervising the sound implementation of solid waste collection and disposal; • Founding and operating a sanitary landfill with provision of the necessary facilitations to ensure smooth daily operations; • Provision of waste containers in the served governorates and maintaining regular maintenance; • Organizing and implementing public awareness activities to raise the environmental sense of the public community; • Organizing cleaning campaigns regularly; • Guidance of the member local government units in whatever related to solid waste management in the fields of technical, legal, public health, environmental or social issues; • Representation the member local government units in any events related to solid wastes; • Planning for and implementing the methodologies of solid waste pollution reduction, proactive prevention, and waste recovery and recycling	MoLG; EQA; MoH, PSI
Cabinet decision 35/9 on Fishery protection approved	Fishery protection	
Licensing of industries Bylaw (In development Law of industries)	Licensing of industries and regulation of industrial pollution	MoNE, EQA
Palestinian Environmental Impact Assessment Policy 2000 (in principle looking like a regulation / instruction)	The Palestinian Environmental Impact Assessment Policy (2000) describes the conditions, through standards and guidelines, under which any private or public development activity, in terms of environment protection, shall be implemented. Its aims are to protect Palestine environment's sustainability, as well as to prevent any irreversible or to mitigate any reversible damage from development activities. It gives a list of activities needing to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or an Initial Environmental Evaluation (IEE).	EQA
National strategy for Solid Waste Management (partly regulating / instructing) 2010	Provides targets on sustainable solid waste management in alliance with the Palestinian SW policy on the Sustainable Development Goals of 2030, especially Goal 3 (Health and Well-being), as well as Goal 11 (Sustainable cities and human settlements). Among the strategic indicators chosen in this National Strategy to be reached in 2022, are also: • 20% current random sites are rehabilitated in the WB and Gaza Strip; • 50% sanitary landfills have gas treatment systems; • 80% of special waste in urban areas is removed; • 15% reduction of hazardous waste disposal; • At least 6 recycling projects are implemented; • At least 3 public awareness projects involve the civil society • 100% municipalities/JSCs provide accurate information on SW	MoH, EQA

ANNEX III: Identification of Legal and Institutional framework key issues and gaps

The following table serves the purpose of facilitating key issues and gaps identified during the review of the legal and intuitional framework.

Stakeholders participating in the consultations and engagement activities were requested to provide feedback on the key issues identified from the assessment, as presented in the table below. The analysis is performed for the legal and institutional levels.

The aim of the consultation and engagement activities was twofold. Initially, stakeholders were asked to review the current legal and institutional framework and provide valuable comments. Continuing, stakeholders were asked to review the identified issues and gaps, check for potential omissions and also evaluate the importance of the gaps from their perspective.

The sectors analyzed include:

- Biodiversity
- Air quality and noise
- Energy, Climate change and Desertification
- Water and Wastewater
- Solid waste
- Agriculture and Fishing
- Urban development
- Social policy

Table III-1: Key issues and gaps identified during the review of the legal and intuitional framework

Sector	Main legislation	Key gaps in legislation	Main institutions	Key gaps in institutional framework
Biodiversity	• Environmental Law number 7 of 1999 • Law No. 01 of the year 1999 for the Natural Resources • Bylaw on Nature Protection, Nature Reserves, Protected Areas and National Parks • Agricultural Law 2/2003 • Forest and Afforestation and the Rangelands Bylaws • Palestinian Presidential Decree 2010 for protection of forest and nature reserves • Wild animals protection law 1954	• The main gap concerning the legislation related to biodiversity is the issue of the regime of the protected areas. Palestine as a nascent state still falls far behind on implementing provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) partly because it is a state that does not control most of its biodiversity important areas. • Adding to this, the lack of established "management plans" for each protected area, which will use ecosystem approaches combined with social, cultural and economic characteristics of the areas leads to an absence of management and monitoring programs as well as institutional overlapping. • The legislative framework for the creation of special "Management Bodies" for legally identified protected areas should be considered • The delay in adopting the "Natural reserves, protected areas and national parks Bylaw (Draft, prepared in 2005 but not adopted yet)" is adding to this gap, since several fields remain unregulated. • Data gaps due to the need for comprehensive fieldwork studies about protected areas management • Updates in legislation to address contemporary urban challenges related to urban biodiversity,	• EQA • MoA • MoLG, • MoFP • Universities and academia, • Local NGOs and • Local communities	• EQA and MoA have overlapping duties • Biodiversity concerns are not integrated into environmental approvals • Capacity related gaps (knowledge building, human resources, funding, lack of coordination)
Air quality	• Environmental Law number 7 of 1999 • European regulations for traffic • World Health Organization: air quality guidelines • Standards:	• Need for a framework law on air pollution-related to human health (Air law" or an "air by-law). • Need for regulation for Pollutant Release and Transfer Register in Palestine	• EQA • MoH (Human health) • MoH (Dept. of Env. Health) • MoT (traffic pollution)	• Not clear roles with overlapping duties • Capacity related gaps (knowledge building, human resources, funding, lack of equipment for monitoring)

Sector	Main legislation	Key gaps in legislation	Main institutions	Key gaps in institutional framework
	○ Ambient Air Quality Standards (PS 801- 2010)	• Absence of national legislated standards • National standards are not harmonized with stricter international guidelines • Need for enforcement of the law for issues such as the "burning practice" of solid waste • No cross-sectoral legislation to integrate atmospheric pollution (especially emission of GhGs) in climate change regulations • Need for: ○ Development of a standardized air quality control and monitoring program ○ Update regulations on permissible emissions from vehicles and industries ○ Review thematic/sectoral strategies and policies to ensure they are aligned with the National Action Plan		
Noise	• Environmental Law number 7 of 1999 • WHO guidelines for community noise 1999 • Palestinian Labour Law No.7, 2000 (noise in working places) • Standards: ○ Outdoor Noise Standards (PS 840- 2005) ○ International standard IEC 60076-10 on power transformers • Instructions: ○ Instructions by the Minister of Labour no. 2-6 of 2005,	• Need for noise regulatory framework, connecting noise to human health and other aspects of quality of life • Regulation should go further and describe indicative measures to regulate noise coming from sources such as traffic, open markets, power generators and other urban sources, industry	• EQA • MoH (Human health) • MoH (Dept of Env. Health) • MoT (traffic pollution) • Municipalities and Police (enforcement) • MoPWH (construction-related sources of noise) • PSI • Other actors (depending on the nature of the project under development).	• Not clear roles with overlapping duties regulatory as well as the enforcement level • Lack of systematic data collection, especially in urban centers • Capacity related gaps (knowledge building, human resources, funding, lack of equipment for monitoring)
Energy and climate change	• Electricity Law of 2009 • Palestinian Energy Authority's Constituting Law No 12 of 1995 • PENRA instructions 1 and 2 in 2010	• Need for climate change regulatory framework, with cross-sectoral enforcement (climate change ACT)	• EQA • MoA (desertification, GHGs from agricultural activities)	• Need for a climate change department in EQA

Sector	Main legislation	Key gaps in legislation	Main institutions	Key gaps in institutional framework
	• COM Decision No 16/127/13 in 2012 • Electricity Decree-Law No 14 of 2015 • Palestinian Renewable Energy Law N 14 released in 2015 • Laws related to climate change: o Agriculture Law No. 2, 2003 (regulates issues related to desertification) o Cities, Villages and Building Law No. 79, 1966 (protects urban green) • Environmental Law number 7 of 1999	• Monitoring of Nationally Determined Contributions according to national strategies and international conventions	• The National Committee for Combating Desertification (NCCD) • Universities and research centers • International institutions <u>Energy</u> • Palestine Energy and Natural Resource Authority • Palestinian Energy Authority • Palestinian Energy and Environment Research Centre • Palestinian Electricity Regulatory Commission (PERC) • Palestinian Electricity Transmission Company • MoLG • Governorates • Municipalities	• Need for a cross-sectoral committee to coordinate actions at a cross-ministerial level • Capacity related gaps (knowledge building, lack of a coherent data basis with data from all monitoring authorities)
Desertification	• Palestinian Environment Law No. 7, 1999 • Agriculture Law No. 2, 2003 • Cities, Villages and Building Law No. 79, 1966	• Currently, there is no clear framework for desertification • The critical issue of soil degradation, which leads to desertification is also not regulated • Need for a "Soil Protection Framework Directive"	• The National Committee for Combating Desertification (NCCD) • EQA • MoH • Private entities • the other Ministries	• Collection of data seems to be inadequate, especially given the absence of a specific regulatory framework • The major institutions have not established a commonly-agreed methodology for assessing desertification and land degradation within Palestine • the commitment of the main institutional stakeholders to long-term strategies and policies
Water	• Palestinian National Water Policy of 1995 • Environmental Law number 7 of 1999 • Natural resources law 1 of 1999 • Water Law No. 3 of 2002 • Public Health Law 20/2004 • Decree No. 14 Water Law, 2014	• Need for a clear and rigorous regulatory framework for monitoring of drinking water based on water resources management (based on "underground water zones" or "water basins" protection)	• National Water Company (NWC) (not operational) • PWA • WSRC • MoLG • MoFP • MoA • EQA	• Multilayered management with complex roles creates the need for need for clear roles and established communication channels • Need for the National Water Company (NWC) to be operational

Sector	Main legislation	Key gaps in legislation	Main institutions	Key gaps in institutional framework
	• PWA wat drinking water guidelines	• Update of the water quality database and coordinated collection of data from relevant institutions • National standards are not harmonized with stricter international guidelines • Need for a regulatory framework for the formation of regional (or other levels like municipal) water utilities companies that would support a more decentralized and flexible system of monitoring and regulating. • Need for regulation for the cost of water provision (tariff regulation)	• MoH • Central Public Health Laboratory (CPHL) and Dept of Env. Health • Israeli-Palestinian Joint Water Committee (not operational at the moment) • Coastal Municipalities Water Utility • West Bank Water Department • Municipalities • LGUAs • JSCs • Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development • PSI	• Need for a common management scheme from all stakeholders, including grassroots and civic groups • Need for the formation of regional utilities • Need for a "common water resources management scheme" the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including grassroots and civic groups
Wastewater	• Decree No. 14 Water Law, 2014 • COM Decision No 16 for the year 2013 on the House and Facilities' Connection System to the Public Sewage Network • Environmental Law number 7 of 1999 • Public Health Law 20 of 2004 • Standards: o Reuse standard (PSI 742-2003) in 2003 o Treated wastewater reuse (PSI 34-2012) • Guidelines: o Obligatory Technical Guidelines for treated wastewater reuse (PSI 34-2012)	• Urban wastewater legislation needs to be updated to deal adequately with new concerns, (for example, the pollution of underground and surface water bodies by pharmaceutical residues and micro-plastics) • Need for a regulatory framework for small settlements and communities that cannot be served by major wastewater facilities (non-connected dwellings). At the moment there is no legislation suggesting alternative ways of water treatment for small communities, villages, settlements etc. • Necessary regulations to encourage the farmers to use the treated wastewater in agriculture, while assuring the quality of the water and the health of the population • Development of standards for the reuse of sludge • Need for strict regulatory framework concerning Industrial wastewater management	• PWA • EQA • MoA • MoH • MoFP • MoLG • JLCs • Municipalities • MoNE • PSI	• Multilayered management with complex roles creates the need for need for clear roles, and established communication channels • Need for clear institutional responsibilities on inspecting industries and other activities that produce wastewater. • Need for clear institutional responsibilities on licensing, monitoring and reporting for issues related to industrial pollution • In this direction, stronger connection and presence of the EQA to the regional offices is needed.

Sector	Main legislation	Key gaps in legislation	Main institutions	Key gaps in institutional framework
		• Need for regulatory requirements on reporting and public information are needed. Digital technology can offer efficient means of communication, while experience proves that informed citizens make better choices in environmental management.		
Solid waste	• Environmental Law number 7 of 1999 • Law of Local Authorities Law No. 1 (1997) • Public Health Law No. 20 (2004) • Medical Waste Management Bylaw (2012) updated in 2020	• Need for a comprehensive and more inclusive waste management legislation that would regulate, in an integrated manner, the management of all waste categories • Need for strict Palestinian standards for the siting, design, or operation of sanitary landfills • New, updated regulation on the management of hazardous wastes • Need for regulation with bylaws or other type of legislation related to: o Waste from Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE or E-waste) o Oils, lubricants and used containers o Used tires o Scrap metal. o Organic waste o Veterinary waste • Need for a regulatory framework to monitor transportation of solid waste (special licenses for trucks or other vehicles that carry waste from settlements and cities, industries, farms and slaughter houses etc.) • Need for a regulatory framework to establish a solid waste registry o monitor and collect data on the chain of management of solid waste management including production, transportation and final delivery for disposal or further use	• MoLG • EQA • MoH • PSI • Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics • MDLF • LGUs • JSCs • URWA (waste management in refugee camps) • Private sector • Informal sector • Waste pickers: • External donors • Civic initiatives including start-ups that deal with circular economy	• Gaps in the institutional level related to solid waste management is mostly about the capacity of JSCs and especially the municipalities regarding their responsibilities linked to monitoring and reporting throughout the entire waste management chain • Need for clear responsibilities for JLCs and municipalities • Need to regulate the informal sector • Clear responsibilities for law enforcement

Sector	Main legislation	Key gaps in legislation	Main institutions	Key gaps in institutional framework
		• Need for a regulatory framework GHG emissions associated to solid waste and connection to climate change (cross-sectoral approach)		
Agriculture & Food Security	• Agriculture Law No. (2) of 2003 • Local Government bylaw in 2012 for central wholesale markets • Decree Law No. (12) for the year 2013 • Decree Law No. (8) for the year 2015 • Standards: o Reuse standard (PSI 742-2003) in 2003 o Treated wastewater reuse (PSI 34-2012) • Guidelines: o Obligatory Technical Guidelines for treated wastewater reuse (PSI 34-2012)	• Lack of cross-sectoral legislation for the impacts of agriculture on: o extraction from private wells o Climate change and GHG emissions in the atmosphere o Desertification, directly related to climate change o Lack of specific bylaws and standards for veterinary waste and other types of wastes (coming from use of fertilizers etc.). In cases where specific legislation exists (e.g. pesticides), law enforcement, monitoring and reporting is poor. As a result, a gap in data collection and is created, which in turn creates gaps in updating the existing legislation. o Lack of specific bylaws and standards for further utilization of organic waste produced. o Biodiversity monitoring related to agriculture activities • Need for a regulatory framework for GMOs • Need for law ratification and enforcement regarding issues: o Revision of the Agricultural Law o Follow up the endorsement of the Agricultural Councils Law o Regulation for Cattle and Poultry Markets o Pythosanitary law o Agricultural fertilizer regulations o The Biosafety regulation o Slaughterhouses regulation o The poultry farming regulation	• MoA • PWA • EQA • MoNE • MoLG • MoL • Specialized agricultural councils • The Palestine National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) • PACI • PADRRIF • NGOs • Private initiatives • Land authority • Others	The institutional gaps related to the sector of agriculture relate to gaps identified in other sectors and are mainly linked to lack of institutional capacity in collecting data, monitoring and reporting regarding the issues developed in the Identification of sectoral legislation gaps regarding agriculture

Sector	Main legislation	Key gaps in legislation	Main institutions	Key gaps in institutional framework
Fishing	• Law on Agriculture No. 11 of 2005 • Palestinian Environmental Law No. 7 of 1999 • Local Government bylaw in 2012 for central wholesale markets • Fisheries Law No. 6 of 1937	• Gaps in the agricultural-related legislation are mainly presented in the previous chapters and relate to the lack of cross-sectoral legislation for the impacts of agriculture on: o Regulating, licensing and monitoring of extraction from private wells o Climate change and GHG emissions in the atmosphere o Desertification, directly related to climate change o Lack of specific bylaws and standards for veterinary waste and other types of wastes (coming from the use of fertilizers etc.). In cases where specific legislation exists (e.g. pesticides), law enforcement, monitoring and reporting is poor. As a result, a gap in data collection and is created, which in turn creates gaps in updating the existing legislation. o Lack of specific bylaws and standards for further utilization of organic waste produced. o Biodiversity monitoring related to agriculture activities • Lack of regulatory framework for Genetic Modified Organisms (GMOs) • Delay in the updating and ratification of specific regulation, several laws, by-laws and regulations pertaining to: o Revision of the Agricultural Law o Follow up the endorsement of the Agricultural Councils Law o Regulation for Cattle and Poultry Markets o Phytosanitary law o Agricultural fertilizer regulations o The Biosafety regulation	• General Directorate of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of National Economy • Ministry of Transport • Ministry of Labor • Palestine Coastal Police (PCP) • EQA • PWA • Palestinian Land Authority (PLA) • Municipalities	• Lack of "fish resource management plan", which would dictate clear roles for involved stakeholders. • Lack of systematical information on fishing vessels • Gap in follow-up after a group (cooperatives, unions and other groups) registers, as well as an overlap in activities, owing to the lack of coordination among different groups • Lack of available data on fish disease, pathogens, natural disasters, or pollution shocks • Lack of long-term arrangements ad agreements between fisheries authorities and public institutions that would strengthen and up-grade the capacity of the fishermen and fish farmers

Sector	Main legislation	Key gaps in legislation	Main institutions	Key gaps in institutional framework
		○ Slaughterhouses regulation ○ The poultry farming regulation		
Urban development	**Provincial Municipalities Law of 1877** **Law 31/1955** that managed the urban planning process in the West Bank • Jordanian planning law or the "Cities, Villages and Building Law No. 79, 1966 • Local council law issued in 1997 amended by the 2008 Law by Decree No. 9. • Joint Service Council (JSC) Regulations, 2006 • Ministers' Decision No. 6 on Buildings and Regulation of Local Authorities (2011) • Land Expropriation Law 2/1953 • Other laws: ○ Waqf land is the type o land classified under the Ottoman Land Code of 1858 as religious endowment land • Registration Law • Traffic Law No. (5) of 2000	Different legislation applies between West Bank and Gaza Need for legal motivation-enforcement for Systematic land registration needs to be continued • Need for institutionalization of spatial planning (SDIPs, local mater plans, land use plans etc) • Need for a clear regulatory framework covering: ○ Green spaces ○ building codes that favor plants, signs, street furniture, cafes and/or other community engaging activities ○ reuse of vacant and ignored buildings and common spaces • need for regulations (clear guidelines) for encouraging Sustainable urban mobility • Clear regulation for disabled people or people with movement impairments who face inaccessible transport and infrastructure • Need for regulation and special land use plans for establishment of refugee camps	• MoFP • Higher Planning Council • MoLG • MoT • Ministry of Public Works and Housing • Regional Planning Committees • Local Planning Committees • Palestinian Land Authority • office of National Spatial Planning • Ministry of Endowment (Awqaf Ministry) • LGUs • Municipalities • MDLF	• Multilayered management with complex roles creates the need for need for clear roles, and established communication channels • Need of stakeholder engagement and civic participation to cover capacity gaps
Social policy	• Palestinian Basic Law of 2003 • Palestinian labour law 2009 • public health and health insurance law • law for the rights of the disabled • Consumer protection law 21/2005 • British Mandate Criminal Code of 1936 in the Gaza Strip • British Law No. 2 of 1937 in the Gaza Strip • Crime Prevention Law No. 7 of 1954 in the Gaza Strip	• Social policy legislation is very broad and deals with many sectors of social life. As a result, social legislation needs to be closely monitored, reviewed and evaluated against widely accepted criteria and indicators. • Moreover, issues such as gender policy, rights of the people with disabilities, culture issues, access to education and others need cross-sectoral legislation that integrates them in all legal agendas.	• MoSD • Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) • civil society organizations • Governorates • Municipalities • National Committee to Combat Violence against Women (NCCVAW) • MoH • MoA	• The multitude of stakeholders involved in the expanded sector of social policy creates a mosaic of institutions with overlapping responsibilities in all sectors. Within this, the different social and development actors must adopt a policy and conceptual framework that achieves complementarity between the political, environmental, cultural,

Sector	Main legislation	Key gaps in legislation	Main institutions	Key gaps in institutional framework
	• Law of Family Rights of 1954 in the Gaza Strip • Penal Code No.16 of 1960 in the West Bank • Personal Status Law of 1976 in the West Bank • Law No. 13 of 1995 Concerning Elections • Civil Service Law No.4 of 1998 Labour • Law number (4) of 1999 regarding the rights of the disabled and the decision of the Council of Ministers number (40) of 2004, with bylaw (4) of 1999 concerning the rights of the disabled. • Law No. 7 of 2000 Penal Procedure • Civil society organizations: Law (1) of 2000 on charity societies and civil entities. These organizations have volunteer membership and are run with elected boards and general assemblies. • Law No. 3 of 2001 Palestinian Basic Law (amended 2003) • Child Law No. 7 of 2004 • Presidential Decree No. 3 of 2004 Concerning the Formation the Higher Council of Care of the Disabled • Law of Service in the Palestinian Security Forces No. 8 of 2005 • Local Elections Law of 2005 Alimony Fund Law No. 6 of 2005 • In Palestine, the right of the public to complain in Palestine is ensured by the grievance bylaw was approved by the Ministerial Cabinet on 9/3/2005 and updated on 8/3/2009. Citizens and beneficiaries related to an action	• Gender issues are cross-sectoral and as such, special regulations need to be developed horizontally in the legislative system (cross-sectoral legislation) • Need for a Clear regulatory framework that integrates the rights of people with disabilities in all sectors (cross-sectoral legislation) • Need for a unified legal regime in the Palestinian Territories Regarding the antiquities Law removing potential deficiencies related to definition of antiquities	• Ministry of Waqf and Religious Affairs • The Ministry of Labour • Palestinian Fund for Employment and Social Protection • Employment Offices • Local Employment and Training Councils • UNRWA • MoC • MoTA • Ministers of Education and Higher Education • Ministry of Youth and Sports • Ministry of Foreign Affairs • President's Office • Foreign organizations and • Official and semi-official organizations • Universities • Private sector	social and economic dimensions. • In this direction, close work with all stakeholders is needed that will assure that all voices are represented.

Sector	Main legislation	Key gaps in legislation	Main institutions	Key gaps in institutional framework
	or a project can raise their complaints anytime during the implementation and operation of the project and that their complaints must be settled. • Decision No. 50 of 2006 Concerning the Establishment of the Disabled Fund for Lending and Employment at the Ministry of Social Affairs • Law by Decree No. 1 of 2007 on the representation of women in general elections • Law of Education of 2013 in the Gaza Strip • Law by Decree No. 1 of 2013 on Amendment of Law No 19 of 2004 on Prisoners and Released Prisoners • Decree-Law No. 4 of 2016 on Juvenile Protection in the West Bank • Law by Decree of 2016 establishing Palestinian High Constitutional Court • Law by Decree No. 19 of 2016 on Social Security • Law by Decree No. 17 of 2016 on Sharia Execution • Law by Decree No. 4 of 2016 on Juvenile Protection. • Laws related to Social security: <u>Culture</u> • The Antiquities Law of 1966 • Law no. 11/2018 on Tangible Cultural Heritage in Palestine <u>Education</u> • Law on higher Education No 11 of 1198 • Child Law of 2005 <u>Tourism</u> • main Tourism Law			

ANNEX IV: Reviewed Policies, Strategies and Plans

Table below presents the reviewed policies, strategies and plans at the national, regional and local levels per sector for Strategic E&S Objectives, Strategic Development Objectives and Strategic Development Priorities (SDP).

#	Sector	Plan	Language	National	Regional					Local					Reviewed documentation for Strategic E&S Objectives	Reviewed documentation for Strategic Development Objectives and Strategic Development Priorities
					Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza	Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza		
1	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	National Agricultural Sector Strategy 2017-2022 (Resilience and Sustainable)	ENGLISH	X												X
2		Sustainable Consumption And Production 2016	ENGLISH	X												X
3		Olive Oil Sector Export Strategy 2014-2018	ENGLISH	X												X
4		Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Herbs Sector Export Strategy 2014-2018	ENGLISH	X												X
5		Palestinian National Agricultural Extension Strategy (PNAES) 2016-2019	ENGLISH	X												X
6	Biodiversity	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Palestine, 1999	ENGLISH	X											X	
7		Management Plan for Wadi Al-Quff Protected area	ENGLISH					X							X	
8	Climate Change	National Adaptation Plan to climate change, Palestine 2016	ENGLISH	X											X	
9	Coastal / Marine	Gaza Coastal and Marine Environmental Protection and Management Action Plan	ENGLISH						X						X	
10	Desertification	National Strategy to Combat Desertification, Palestine 2012	ENGLISH	X											X	
11	Energy	Comprehensive National Strategy for the Energy Sector in Palestine, 2017-2022	ENGLISH	X											X	X
12		Gaza Electricity Master Plan Study, 2017 – 2035	ENGLISH						X						X	X
13		Sustainable Energy Action Plan, Municipality of Hebron, 2014	ENGLISH										X		X	X
14	Industry	National Action Plan For Reduction of Pollution Mediterranean Land Based Sources	ENGLISH	X												X

#	Sector	Plan	Language	National	Regional					Local					Reviewed documentation for Strategic E&S Objectives	Reviewed documentation for Strategic Development Objectives and Strategic Development Priorities
					Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza	Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza		
		2005														
15		Industrial Development Plan Hebron Govern. 2019	ARABIC					X								X
16	Public Works & Housing	Strategic Plan for Developing the Housing Sector Palestine 2010	ENGLISH	X												X
17	Solid Waste	National Strategy for Solid Waste Management in Palestine, 2017-2022	ENGLISH	X											X	X
18		Interim Action Plan for Hazardous Waste Management in the Palestinian Territory	ENGLISH	X											X	X
19		Final Report on The Development of a National Master Plan for Hazardous Waste Management for the Palestinian National Authority (PNA)	ENGLISH	X											X	X
20		UNRWA Solid Waste Management Strategy	ENGLISH	X											X	X
21		Ramallah and Albireh Solid Waste JSC Plan	ENGLISH			X									X	X
22		Development Plan 2017-2019 Bethlehem JSC	-				X								X	X
23		Solid Waste Management Project -Master Plan for Bethlehem Governorate Final	-				X								X	X
24		Feasibility Study and Detailed Design for Solid Waste Management in the Gaza Strip 2012	ENGLISH						X						X	X
25		Studies for Optimization of Waste Collection for Gaza Municipality	ENGLISH											X	X	X
26	Tourism	Tourism Sector Export Strategy 2014-2018	ENGLISH	X												X
27		Master Plan for Developing Tourism in Bethlehem	ENGLISH				X									X
28		Tourism Cluster Development Plan 2020-2025 - Bethlehem	ENGLISH				X									X
29	Transportation	National Transport Master Plan for Palestine 2016	ENGLISH	X												X
30		Final Traffic and Transportation Plan Report 2016	ENGLISH			X										X

#	Sector	Plan	Language	National	Regional					Local					Reviewed documentation for Strategic E&S Objectives	Reviewed documentation for Strategic Development Objectives and Strategic Development Priorities
					Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza	Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza		
31		Surda Abu Abu Qash Transportation - Extension *(This is an extension of Transportation and Traffic Plan (2016) to include Surda-Abu Qash)*	ENGLISH			X										X
32		Implementation Plan Report for Nablus Urban area_Traffic Study 2019	Both		X											X
33		161120 Final Traffic and Transportation Plan Report	ENGLISH								X					X
34		Mobility Plan Bethlehem	ENGLISH				X									X
35	Urban and Strategic development	National Spatial Plan - Palestine vision 2025-2050	ENGLISH	X												X
36		Urban Growth Scenarios for Palestine	ENGLISH		X	X	X	X	X							X
37		SDFP Ramallah Al Bireh	ARABIC			X										X
38		SDFP Development Posibiitites and Challenges	ARABIC			X										X
39		SDFP -Planing Framework	ARABIC			X										X
40		Sectoral Assessment Report for Ramallah/Al-Bireh & Bitunia- 2016	ARABIC			X										X
41		SDFP - Spatial Strategic Development Report	ARABIC			X										X
42		Conceptual Spatial Framework Ramallah Al-Bireh Urban Area 2018	ENGLISH			X										X
43		Strategic Spatial Development Framework for Ramallah & Al-Bireh Governorate	ARABIC			X										X
44		RAB Diagnostic Report 2019	ARABIC			X										X
45		SDSF Ramallah & Al Bireh-Summary-2030	both			X										X
46		Conceptual Spatial Framework Nablus Area 2018	ENGLISH		X											X
47		Spatial Development Spatial Framework for Nablus Governorate 2010-2014	ARABIC		X											X

#	Sector	Plan	Language	National	Regional					Local					Reviewed documentation for Strategic E&S Objectives	Reviewed documentation for Strategic Development Objectives and Strategic Development Priorities
					Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza	Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza		
48		Urban Performance Nablus Urban Area –ICUD Jan 2019	ENGLISH		X											X
49		The Strategic Development Plan for the City of Nablus 2018-2021	ARABIC							X						X
50		Conceptual Spatial Framework Bethlehem Urban Area 2018	ENGLISH				X									X
51		Spatial Development Strategic Framework for Bethlehem Governorate 2016	ENGLISH				X									X
52		Conceptual Spatial Framework Hebron Urban Area 2018	ENGLISH					X								X
53		Spatial Development Strategic Framework for Hebron Governorate (2030) 2019	both					X								X
54		Diagnostic analytical Report for Hebron Governorate Jan 2019	ARABIC					X								X
55		Gaza Master Plan 1997	ARABIC											X		X
56		Gaza Master Plan 2012	ARABIC											X		X
57		Land use plan for Surda- Abu Qash	-								X					X
58		Land use plan for Beituniya	-								X					X
59		Land use plan for Ramallah	-								X					X
60		Land use plan for Al Bireh	-								X					X
61		Surda- Abu Qash SDIP	ARABIC								X					X
62		Diagnostic Report_Surda Abu Qash	ARABIC								X					X
63		Surda Abu Qash SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC								X					X
64		Beituniya SDIP	ARABIC								X					X
65		Diagnostic Report_Bitunia	ARABIC								X					X
66		Bitunia SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC								X					X
67		Ramallah SDIP	ARABIC								X					X
68		Ramallah Resilience Strategy 250	ENGLISH								X					X
69		Ramallah Strategic Framework 2018 -2021	ARABIC								X					X
70		Al Bireh SDIP	ARABIC								X					X

#	Sector	Plan	Language	National	Regional					Local					Reviewed documentation for Strategic E&S Objectives	Reviewed documentation for Strategic Development Objectives and Strategic Development Priorities
					Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza	Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza		
71		Diagnostic Report_Al-Bireh	ARABIC								X					X
72		AL-Bireh SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC								X					X
73		Land use plan for Beit Iba	-							X						X
74		Land use plan for Deir Sharaf	-							X						X
75		Land use plan for Zawata	-							X						X
76		Land use plan for Beit Wazan	-							X						X
77		Land use plan for Rujib	-							X						X
78		Land use plan for Nablus	-							X						X
79		Land use plan for Salim	-							X						X
80		Land use plan for Deir Al Hatab	-							X						X
81		Land use plan for Azmut	-							X						X
82		Land use plan for Sarra	-							X						X
83		Land use plan for Iraq Burin	-							X						X
84		Land use plan for Qusin	-							X						X
85		Land use plan for Tell	-							X						X
86		ACIP for Beit Iba	ARABIC							X						X
87		ACIP for Deir Sharaf	ARABIC							X						X
88		ACIP for Kafr Qallil	ARABIC							X						X
89		ACIP for Qusin	ARABIC							X						X
90		ACIP for Rujib	ARABIC							X						X
91		ACIP for Salim	ARABIC							X						X
92		ACIP for Deir Al Hatab	ARABIC							X						X
93		ACIP for Azmut	ARABIC							X						X
94		ACIP for Tell	ARABIC							X						X
95		ACIP for Iraq Burin	ARABIC							X						X
96		ACIP for Beit Wazan (2020)	ARABIC							X						X
97		ACIP for Zawata	ARABIC							X						X
98		Land use plan for Al Khader	-									X				X
99		Land use plan for Artas	-									X				X
100		Land use plan for Ad Doha	-									X				X

#	Sector	Plan	Language	National	Regional					Local					Reviewed documentation for Strategic E&S Objectives	Reviewed documentation for Strategic Development Objectives and Strategic Development Priorities
					Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza	Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza		
101		Land use plan for Beit Jala	-									X				X
102		Land use plan for Bethlehem	-									X				X
103		SDIP for Beit Sahur	ARABIC									X				X
104		Beit Sahour SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC									X				X
105		SDIP for Ad Doha	ARABIC									X				X
106		AD DOHA SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC									X				X
107		SDIP for Beit Jala	ARABIC									X				X
108		Beit Jala SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC									X				X
109		SDIP for Al Khader	ARABIC									X				X
110		AL Khader SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC									X				X
111		SDIP for Bethlehem	ARABIC									X				X
112		Bethlehem SDF 2018 -2021	ARABIC									X				X
113		Artas ACIP 2020	ARABIC									X				X
114		Land use plan for Beit Kahel	-										X			X
115		Land use plan for Dura	-										X			X
116		Land use plan for Taffuh	-										X			X
117		Land use plan for Halhul	-										X			X
118		Beit Kahel SDIP	ARABIC										X			X
119		Beit Kahel Daignostic Report	ARABIC										X			X
120		Beit Kahel SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC										X			X
121		Halhul SDIP	ARABIC										X			X
122		Halhul Daignostic Report	ARABIC										X			X
123		Halhul SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC										X			X
124		Hebron SDIP	ARABIC										X			X
125		Hebron Daignostic Report	ARABIC										X			X
126		Hebron SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC										X			X
127		Dura SDIP	ARABIC										X			X
128		Dura Daignostic Report	ARABIC										X			X
129		Dura SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC										X			X
130		Taffuh SDIP	ARABIC										X			X

#	Sector	Plan	Language	National	Regional					Local					Reviewed documentation for Strategic E&S Objectives	Reviewed documentation for Strategic Development Objectives and Strategic Development Priorities
					Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza	Nablus	Ramalla & Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron	Gaza		
131		Tafouh Daignostic Report	ARABIC										X			X
132		Tafouh SDIP 2018 -2021	ARABIC										X			X
133		Gaza Strategic Development Investment Plan 2019-2022	ARABIC											X		X
134	Water / Wastewater	National Water Sector Strategic Plan and Action Plan, 2017-2022	ENGLISH	X											X	X
135		JWU Water Master Plan	ENGLISH			X									X	X
136		JWU Wastewater Master Plan	ENGLISH			X									X	X
137		CMWU strategic Plan 2018-2023	ENGLISH						X						X	X
138	Cultural Heritage	Development of Territorial Cultural Systems Bethlehem, 2005	ENGLISH										X		X	
139	Education	Palestine education sector strategic plan 2017-2022	ENGLISH	X											X	X
140		Awareness Strategy 2010-2014	ARABIC	X											X	X
141	Employment	Palestinian Decent Work Programme 2018 – 2022	ENGLISH	X											X	
142	Gender	National Action Plan Women, Peace and Security 2017-2019	ENGLISH	X											X	
143	Health	Palestinian National Health Streategy 2017-2022	ENGLISH	X											X	X
144	Social Welfare	Social Development Sector Strategy 2017-2022	ENGLISH	X											X	
145		Social Development Strategy 2021-2023	ARABIC	X											X	
146	Multi-Sector	Gaza vision 2035	ARABIC											X		X
147		2017-22 National Policy Agenda Putting Citizens First, 2016	ENGLISH	X												X
148		United Nations Development Assistance Framework State of Palestine 2018-2022	ENGLISH	X												X
149		Env. cross sector strategy 2017	ARABIC	X												X

ANNEX V: Identified Strategic Development Objectives

Overall, 52 Strategic Development Objectives were identified in existing planning documentation; these are presented below.

Table V-1: Strategic Development Objectives

No	Sector	Strategic Development Objectives	Source
1	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	Female and male farmers' resilience and steadfastness on their lands enhanced	National Agricultural Sector Strategy 2017-2022
2		Natural and agricultural resources sustainably managed and better adapted to climate change	
3		Increased agricultural production, productivity, and competitiveness in local and international market, along with their contribution in gross domestic product and food security	
4		Effective and efficient institutional and legal frameworks developed	
5		Adaptation to climate change for agriculture	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
6		Adaptation to climate change for food	
7		Adaptation to climate change for coastal and marine (Gaza)	
8	Energy	Ensure greater capacity to meet and secure energy needs	Comprehensive National Strategy of Energy Sector in Palestine (2017-2022)
9		Secure energy to consumers in sufficient quantities and technical and environmental specifications that meet the international standards	
10		Develop competent and efficient institutions working in the energy sector	
11		A more efficient energy sector	
12		Adaptation to climate change for energy	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
13	Housing	Effective and efficient legal framework to regulate the housing sector - Updating and improving the relevant housing laws, legislations and regulations	Strategic Plan for Developing the Housing Sector Palestine 2010
14		A healthy and suitable housing for all citizens. - Increasing economic prosperity and improving the quality of life.	
15		Achieve comprehensive urban environment and infrastructure - Infrastructure development and maintaining environmental and demographic balance	
16		Appropriate financing system - Supporting the financing of the housing sector and improving investment climate.	
17		Effective and efficient constructional industries sector - Protecting national products and encouraging the use of modern technology and environment friendly building specifications.	
18		Development of qualified human capacities - Enhancing the role of actors in the housing sector	
19		Promote innovation and knowledge and the Integration of practices, which enhance resources efficiency and contribute to natural and human capital protection, throughout entire planning and construction process and life cycle of a building.	Sustainable Consumption And Production 2016
20		Adaptation to climate change for urban and infrastructure	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
21		Provide residence to low and middle income, in line with their income, and to provide the main services.	National Spatial Plan 2025-2050
22	Industry	An industry that drives the economy	Item 01 National Spatial Plan 2025-2050
23		Adaptation to climate change for industry	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
24	Tourism	Develop and widen tourism offers to expand business in the off season and extract additional value from seasonal tourism	Tourism Sector Export Strategy 2014-2018
25		Ensure competitive service quality	
26		Widen demand by expanding existing markets and developing new markets	
27		Increase strategic capacities in tourism	
28		Develop a trade policy supportive to tourism	

No	Sector	Strategic Development Objectives	Source
29		Adaptation to climate change for tourism	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
30		Develop and widen Eco-tourism to expand business in the off season and extract additional value from seasonal tourism to ensure protection and rehabilitation of natural resources, respecting spatial, ecological, and socio-cultural carrying capacities of the destination and reducing environmental impacts of tourism	Sustainable Consumption And Production 2016
31		Take advantage of the religious and historical sites and diverse climate to make State of Palestine a unique tourist destination, and develop support services and facilities	National Spatial Plan 2025-2050
32	Transportation	Develop a vision for the future of the Palestinian transport sector	National Transport Master Plan for Palestine 2016-2045
33		Adaptation to climate change for urban and infrastructure	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
34		Develop and expand the existing national road network to meet developmental needs in the state of Palestine and integrate them with the regional road network.	National Spatial Plan 2025-2050
35		Integration of the Palestinian road network with the regional and international road network.	
36		Maritime gateways under Palestinian sovereignty.	
37		Aviation gateways under Palestinian sovereignty	
38		An internal railway and an international railway integrated with other transport networks additional to internal trains brought into operation	
39		Logistics and customs zones to facilitate external trade.	
40	Urban and Strategic Planning	Gradual move from centralization to decentralization in management of urban areas.	National Spatial Plan 2025-2050
41		Address major gaps in densely populated areas through the use of regions with areas of low population and strategic value.	
42		Functional distribution of the main urban centers: Nablus, Jerusalem, Jericho, Hebron and Gaza.	
43		Link northern governorates to southern governorates using ground, rail and aerial means, in addition to services (gas, water and electricity).	
44		East Jerusalem as the political and administrative capital of the state of Palestine.	
45		Build new cities that absorb the high rate of population growth, anticipated internal migration. and the return of the displaced without any discrimination.	
46		Improve the living conditions of residents in refugee camps until a political solution is found and maintain the legal status and national dimension.	
47		Develop and improve rural services and integrate them with the main and secondary urban centers using an appropriate and gradual strategy.	
48		Bedouins are an important part of Palestinian society, and part of the identity and culture of the Palestinian state.	
49		Reduce the spread of slums and their social and security impact on Palestinian society.	
50		Regulations and legislation to meet modern needs, especially in zoning, construction and management of resources.	
51		Reuse, remove or integrate settlements in a manner that serves the best interests of Palestinian society.	
52		The historic centers of cities have historic, cultural and political value and identity that must be maintained Practical steps to reach the vision	

ANNEX VI: Identified Strategic E&S Objectives

Overall, 43 Strategic Environment Objectives, 27 Strategic Socio-economic Objectives were identified and these are presented below.

Table VI-1: Strategic Environment Objectives

No	Sector	Strategic Environment Objectives		Sources
1	Biodiversity	Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within the framework of national sustainable development efforts in Palestine.	selected	National Biodiversity Strategy And Action Plan For Palestine 1999
2		Adaptation to climate change for terrestrial ecosystems	generic	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
3	Desertification	To prevent, halt and where possible reverse the effects and impacts of desertification, land degradation and drought, in order to contribute to poverty alleviation, improve livelihoods of people, conserve natural resources and achieve sustainable development.	generic	National Strategy to Combat Desertification 2012
4	Water	Water Resources: Integrated management and sustainable development of the water resources (quantitatively and qualitatively)	generic	National Water Sector Strategic Plan and Action Plan, 2017-2022
5		Water Supply: Improving the quality and reliability of water supply services as well as ensuring fair water distribution	selected	
6		Wastewater: Improving wastewater services and structure (collection, treatment, and reuse)	generic	
7		Institutional Arrangements: Development of Water Sector institutions to reinforce good governance bases within an integrated legal and institutional framework	legal / institutional / capacity building	
8		Financial Arrangements: Ensuring the financial sustainability of water utilities and water service providers	generic	
9		Adaptation to climate change for • water and wastewater • coastal and marine (Gaza)	generic	National adaptation plan to climate change_palestine 2016
10	Solid Waste	An effective legal and organizational framework for managing SW.	legal / institutional / capacity building	National Strategy for Solid Waste Management in Palestine 2017-2022
11		Strong institutions capable of performing their duties and tasks.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
12		Effective and environmentally-safe management of SW services.	selected	
13		Financially sustainable and efficient SW services and activities.	generic	
14		Principles and mechanisms suitable for dealing safely with medical, hazardous, and special wastes.	selected	
15		Increasing the participation of the private sector in SWM.	generic	
16		A more participating and aware community.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
17		Effective information and monitoring systems.	generic	
18		Ensure access to solid waste services that meet minimum acceptable standards.	generic	UNRWA Solid Waste Management Strategy
19		Reduce waste generation and encourage reuse and recycling	generic	
20		Increase cost efficiency.	generic	
21		Implement an efficient and effective waste management system that is robust and sustainable under the prevailing political, technical and financial framework	generic	

No	Sector	Strategic Environment Objectives		Sources
22		Provide socially acceptable and equitable SWM service.	generic	
23		Protect public and occupational health and the environment.	generic	
24		Policy & Legislative framework development	legal / institutional / capacity building	Development NNP for Hazardous Waste Management PNA 2010
25		Institutional & Organizational arrangements	legal / institutional / capacity building	
26		Technical infrastructures - HZW	not relevant to SESA	
27		Financing and cost-recovery instruments	generic	
28		Human Resources – Capacity Building	generic	
29		Stakeholder Awareness and Communication	generic	
30		<u>Legal Framework</u> Strengthening of the regulatory, authorization and enforcement role of the PT authority in HZW management.	legal / institutional / capacity building	Interim Action Plan for Hazardous Waste Management in the Palestinian Territory
31		<u>Policy and Economic Instruments</u> Improve HZW related services for industry and municipalities	generic	
32		<u>Procedures for Compliance and Control of HZW Handling</u> - Ensure co-ordinated and uniform compliance monitoring and enforcement. - Improve the separation of HZW and reduce the amount of HZW mixed with non HZW delivered at landfills.	generic	
33		<u>Database and Inventory of HZW</u> - Overview on HZW generators, transporters and treatment and disposal facilities - Increase HZW generator's capacity to identify HZW. - Disseminate first data on HZW amount, type, storage, treatment and disposal facilities for PT authorities.	generic	
34		<u>Infrastructure Measures</u> - Provision of a compliant and cost-effective hazardous waste storage, treatment, disposal or export systems to meet the needs of safe final HZW disposal. - Development of small hazardous waste transfer stations at strategic locations in the PT where the waste is separated and bulked for transfer to permitted HZW disposal facility or even directly to permitted recycling facilities. - Establish regional collection points and interim storage capacity to encourage HZW generators to abide with the HZW law.	not relevant to SESA	
35		<u>Capacity Building</u> Train inspectors, member of staff of the HZW department and stakeholders on HZW classification, management, control and emergency/spill response to improve separation and handling of HZW in industry.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
36		<u>Communication and Information Dissemination by the Authorities</u> Strengthened communication between all stakeholders with regard to information dissemination of HZW management.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
37		Adaptation to climate change for waste	generic	National adaptation plan to climate change, 2016
38	Air quality	Reduce CO2, Nox and PM emissions in line with climate and environmental goals	selected	
39		Develop and implement a standardized air quality	selected	

No	Sector	Strategic Environment Objectives		Sources
		control and monitoring programme for key air pollutants (SO2, NO2, PM10, PM2.5)		
40	General	Preserve Natural resources	generic	Env. cross sector strategy 2017
41		Disaster risk reduction	generic	
42		Institutional and capacity building	legal / institutional / capacity building	
43		Environmental awareness	legal / institutional / capacity building	

Table VI-2: Strategic Socio-economic Objectives

No	Sector	Strategic Socio-economic Objectives		Sources
1	Education	A Palestinian society that has values, culture and technology to produce knowledge and employ it for its liberation and development.	generic	Palestine education sector strategic plan 2017-2022
2		Enhance Environmental media	generic	Awareness Strategy 2010-2014
3		Promote environmental education	generic	
4		Establish environmental awareness for all community groups	legal / institutional / capacity building	
5	Employment	Enhance employment and livelihood opportunities for Palestinian women and men	selected	The Palestinian Decent Work Programme 2018 – 2022
6		Strengthen labour governance and the realization of fundamental principles and rights at work through freedom of association, strengthened collective bargaining and improved social dialogue mechanisms	selected	
7		Support the implementation and development of the Palestinian social security system and the extension of social protection to all	legal / institutional / capacity building	
8		Reducing unemployment rates in Palestine	selected	Labour Sector Strategy 2017-2022
9		Having vocationally trained workers compatible with the labour market needs	generic	
10		Empowering the role of the cooperative sector in employment and sustainable development	legal / institutional / capacity building	
11		Promote Decent work in OPT	generic	
12		Build the capacities and governance of the tripartite institutions, and strengthening its role at local and international levels	legal / institutional / capacity building	
13	Gender	Enhance the protection of Palestinian women and girls, especially from the violations of the Israeli occupation.	not relevant to SESA	National Action Plan Women, Peace and Security 2017-2019
14		Hold the Israeli occupation accountable	not relevant to SESA	
15		Enhance the participation of Palestinian women in local and international decision-making processes.	selected	
16		Female and male farmers and entrepreneurs access quality agricultural services needed for increasing value along agricultural value chains improved.	selected	National Agricultural Sector Strategy 2017-2022
17		Adaptation to climate change for gender	generic	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
18	Health	A comprehensive and integrated health system that contributes to improving the quality of health services and sustainably enhancing the health status.	selected	Palestinian National Health Strategy 2017-2022
19		Adaptation to climate change for health	generic	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
20	Social Welfare	Poverty alleviation	selected	Social Development Sector Strategy 2017-2022
21		Removing all forms of violence, marginalization and social exclusion in the Palestinian society	generic	
22		To promote social cohesion	generic	
23	Cultural	Enhancement of the Cultural Resources	selected	Development of

No	Sector	Strategic Socio-economic Objectives		Sources
24	Heritage	Enhancement of the Territorial Resources	generic	Territorial Cultural Systems Bethlehem, 2005
25		Enhancement of the Local Economic System	generic	
26		Enhancement of the Human and Social Capital	legal / institutional / capacity building	
27		To protect natural historic and archeological resources from urban development, conduct regular renovation of this heritage and raise awareness in this respect	generic	National Spatial Plan 2025-2050

ANNEX VII: Identified Strategic Development Priorities (SDP)

Overall, **438** Strategic Development Priorities (SDP) were identified in existing planning documentation; these are presented below.

Table VII-1: Strategic Development Priorities (SDP)

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
Development						
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1	Female and male farmers' resilience and steadfastness on their lands enhanced	1	Mobilize international support to restrain Israeli violations impeding agricultural developing, particularly restriction on access, and use of natural resources, borders, infrastructure demolition and uprooting of trees.	not relevant to SESA	National Agricultural Sector Strategy 2017-2022
			2	Institutionalize and develop technical and financial resources dedicated to the Risk Prevention and Agricultural Insurance Fund.	not relevant to SESA	
			3	Provide suitable environment for agricultural production and development of youth and farmers in Area C, border areas and Jerusalem through continuous coordination with all parties to provide infrastructure services to farmers and producers in marginalized areas, as well as agricultural programs and projects for the poor, marginalized and women entrepreneurs.	not relevant to SESA	
			4	Agricultural control on border crossings and the establishment of national reference laboratories.	not relevant to SESA	
			5	Empowering farmers and producers to access different courts to get to their rights.	not relevant to SESA	
	2	Natural and agricultural resources sustainably managed and better adapted to climate change	6	Establish large water facilities in arable irrigated areas through the transfer of water or water collection or wastewater treatment and increase the efficiency of the available water.	selected	
			7	Provide the necessary support for land reclamation and agricultural road construction that link all agricultural land or lands that could be cultivated.	selected	
			8	Take measures and arrangements to adapt with or avoid the negative impact of climate change and natural disasters, particularly high temperatures and fluctuating precipitation or declining rain water.	generic	
			9	Intensify efforts of research and official institutions, local authorities and centers to protect the forests and natural reserves, as well as organize and develop pastures, protect agricultural biodiversity in all environmental areas in Palestine.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			10	Continue the greening of Palestine as a responsibility of all institutions, local authorities, schools and universities.	generic	
			11	Protect agricultural lands from urban expansion, especially in plain areas and high value agricultural lands.	selected	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
			12	Develop, promote and implement sustainable agricultural practices in Palestine with special focus on climate smart agriculture, resource efficient agricultural processes, and protection of natural resources through implementation of best environmental practices and technologies in the growing, harvesting, and post harvesting processes.	selected	Sustainable Consumption and Production 2016
			13	Leaving No One Behind: Supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development Highly vulnerable producers benefit from market-led development: target marginalized farmers, Bedouins, non-Bedouin herders, fisher folk and households with minimal assets	legal / institutional / capacity building	United Nations Development Assistance Framework State of Palestine 2018-2022
	3	Increased agricultural production, productivity, and competitiveness in local and international market, along with their contribution in gross domestic product and food security	14	Guiding and supporting farmers' initiatives towards intensive and semi-intensive production systems, as well as the application of modern systems of agricultural production in line with the requirements of sustainable development	legal / institutional / capacity building	National Agricultural Sector Strategy 2017-2022
			15	Strengthening the role of applied research in official research centers and universities in developing extension services for both plant and livestock agriculture.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			16	Improving communication between agricultural extension workers and veterinarians with respect to the transfer and dissemination of agricultural knowledge, proper agricultural planning and commitment in the agricultural calendar.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			17	Development of agricultural products, for both plant and animal specifications	selected	
			18	Develop initiatives and national policies to reduce cost of production inputs, especially prices of fodders, fertilizers and pesticides.	generic	
			19	Preservation of rural culture that is based on the cultivation of land with trees and crops, as well as breeding domestic animals as part of the household component.	selected	
			20	Develop policy and legal framework to promote sustainable agricultural production and sustainable food production and consumption with special focus on conservative agriculture, and empowering small farmers and their cooperatives.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			21	Sensitize and educate food producers, retailers and consumers, and support the development of appropriate market tools and information, to promote green value chains in agriculture, as well as food processing, distribution, and consumption.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			22	Promote innovation, knowledge and participatory research that engages farmers, civil society organization, researches and policy makers on aspects related to sustainable agriculture and food	legal / institutional / capacity building	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
				production practices and technologies with particular focus on improved resource efficiency, minimizing environmental impacts, protecting natural resources, and improving the livelihood of the farmers.		
			23	Develop, promote and implement best environmental and health practices and technologies in food manufacturing practices in Palestine.	generic	Sustainable Consumption and Production 2016
			24	Develop the fishing sector and fish farms (fisheries).	selected	National Spatial Plan 2025-2050
			25	Olive sector/vegetable and herbs sector	generic	COMMENTS ICUD
	4	Effective and efficient institutional and legal frameworks developed	26	Continuous lobbying of Palestinian decision-makers and international and United Nations organizations to allocate budgets for the agricultural sector that are coherent with the economic, social and political role of the sector.	legal / institutional / capacity building	National Agricultural Sector Strategy 2017-2022
			27	Regular capacity building of all workers in the private sector, MoA, as well as agricultural councils and associations.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			28	Enhancing institutional environments, including premises, equipment and transportation for MoA employees, as well as that of councils, unions and cooperatives.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			29	Strengthening cooperation and exchange of knowledge between stakeholders towards achieving the strategy avoiding duplication, and developing results-based management approach.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			30	Continue and update legislations governing the agricultural sector.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			31	Joining conventions and international treaties and organizations that serve the National Policy Agenda and goals.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	5	Adaptation to climate change for agriculture	32	Enhance sustainable community-level irrigation schemes and infrastructure (WB)	selected	National adaptation plan to climate change, 2016
			33	Climate-smart agriculture: Management of crop production systems including soil and water resources for better environmental sustainability along with improved economic profitability for farmers	selected	
			34	Improve water-use efficiency and using alternatives water resources	selected	
			35	Land-use planning and management - greening, afforestation, and rangeland development (WB)	selected	
			36	Agricultural disaster risk reduction and management	generic	
			37	Increase the availability of animal feed (including plant and organic residues) at an affordable price	generic	
			38	Improve livestock-production pens	generic	
			39	Establishment of farmers' support (subsidies, awareness training	generic	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
				programs) (G)		
	6	Adaptation to climate change for food	40	Enhancing agricultural value chain and improving infrastructure for livestock production	generic	
			41	Greenhouse management	selected	
			42	Construction of large-scale cold storage	selected	
			43	Construct large-scale steel silos for grain to enable import and storage during periods when prices on the international markets are low	selected	
	7	Adaptation to climate change for coastal and marine (Gaza)	44	Fish packaging/preservation industry	selected	
			45	Introduction of new saline tolerant Crops	selected	
			46	Enlargement of the fishing area and improve fishing equipment	selected	
Energy	8	Ensure greater capacity to meet and secure energy needs	47	Diversify the sources and provide a strategic reserve of energy Options Adopting a policy of diversification of sources through studying the imports from the surrounding countries so that there is more than one source to supply these needs of fuel and gas. Increasing the storage capacity and reserves of oil and gas derivatives sufficient for the consumption of areas of the Palestinian National Authority for a certain period of time, so as not to be exposed to frequent interruptions and crises in the supply of fuel. The exploitation and development of the Gaza gas field and the Rantis oil field	selected	Comprehensive National Strategy of Energy Sector in Palestine (2017-2022)
			48	Enhancing the equipment and efficiency of the Gaza Power Plant (GPP)	selected	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
			49	Exchange of energy with neighboring countries through electrical linkage projects	selected	Comprehensive National Strategy of Energy Sector in Palestine (2017-2022)
			50	Use of renewable energy such as solar to reduce imported energy Increase energy efficiency and reliance on renewable energy.	selected	- National adaptation plan to climate change 2016 - National Policy Agenda Putting Citizens First, 2016
			51	Promote a performing waste to energy strategy	legal / institutional / capacity building	Sustainable Energy Action Plan Hebron Palestine 2016
	9	Secure energy to consumers in sufficient quantities and technical and environmental	52	Developing transmission and distribution system	selected	Comprehensive National Strategy of Energy Sector in Palestine (2017-2022)
			53	Application of modern technologies and automating the system of monitoring and control of energy transmission and distribution	selected	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
		specifications that meet the international standards	54	Energy efficiency and rationalization of consumption	selected	
	10	Develop competent and efficient institutions working in the energy sector	55	Complete the construction and activation of the institutions operating in the energy sector	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			56	Integrated and comprehensive planning of the energy sector through a unified policy framework	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			57	Raise the efficiency of cadres working in the energy sector	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	11	A more efficient energy sector	58	Supplying Gaza Power Plant with natural gas and providing natural gas resources for building electricity power plants in the West Bank	selected	
			59	Exploitation of natural gas explored in Gaza sea and the potential oil resources in the West Bank	selected	
			60	Ceasing the phenomenon of net lending	generic	
			61	Reformulating the commercial relationship with the Qatari-Israeli Company with regards to the importation of electricity	generic	
	12	Adaptation to climate change for energy	62	Generation of solar electricity for medium-large scale commercial and industrial application (WB)	selected	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
			63	Use of renewable energy such as solar to reduce imported energy	selected	
			64	Implement energy efficiency measures to reduce consumption, mainly for commercial and industrial application (WB)	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			65	Implement energy efficiency measures to reduce consumption and hence imported energy	selected	
			66	Electricity grid upgrading	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			67	Building fossil-fuel storage Facilities (WB)	selected	
			68	Additional supply of energy from neighbouring countries (G)	selected	
Housing	13	Effective and efficient legal framework to regulate the housing sector - Updating and improving the relevant housing laws, legislations and regulations	69	Updating and improving laws, legislations and regulations relating to housing	legal / institutional / capacity building	Strategic Plan for Developing the Housing Sector Palestine 2010
			70	Developing housing structural plans and monitoring demand for urban land	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	14	A healthy and suitable housing for all citizens. - Increasing economic prosperity and improving the quality of life.	71	Strengthening the partnership between the public and private sectors to develop residential projects	generic	
			72	Extending the scope of housing programs to cover low, middle and limited-income groups and public sector employees	generic	
			73	Expanding the scope of programs to include remote areas, The Jordan Valley and border areas	generic	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
			74	Reconstruction of Gaza and the promotion of housing in Jerusalem	generic	
	15	To achieve comprehensive urban environment and infrastructure - Infrastructure development and maintaining environmental and demographic balance	75	Providing diversity in housing models and develop an urban design and planning that takes into account the requirements of the environment	generic	
			76	Improving road, water and electricity networks to serve the housing sector	selected	
			77	Activating investment in infrastructure construction through joint programs with the private sector	selected	
			78	Creating serviced areas to encourage the private sector and cooperative housing associations	generic	
	16	Appropriate financing system - Supporting the financing of the housing sector and improving investment climate.	79	Setting a credit policy for financing and encouraging the banking sector to support housing	generic	
			80	Supporting funding directed to low-income and poor groups through a flexible installment program, mortgage or finance lease.	generic	
			81	Launching cooperation programs between the government and banks to cover a portion of interest and profit of target groups	generic	
			82	Transparency in government effective support to be directed to low-income households regardless of labor sector.	generic	
	17	Effective and efficient constructional industries sector - Protecting national products and encouraging the use of modern technology and environment friendly building specifications.	83	Developing building accessories and environment- friendly nontraditional materials.	selected	
			84	Developing regulations for specifications of building materials and their suitability for the environment and conformity to the Palestinian specifications.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			85	Developing a Palestinian building Code or compliance with the Arab code observing Palestinian particularity.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	18	Development of qualified human capacities - Enhancing the role of actors in the housing sector	86	Develop joint plans with the educational sector and training centers to train the labor force in the building material production sector	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			87	Supporting and encouraging official and non-official institutions in training	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			88	Enhancing the role of MPWH to support housing and ensure implementation of housing policies	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	19	Promote innovation and knowledge and the Integration of practices, which enhance resources efficiency and contribute to natural and human capital protection, throughout entire planning and construction process and	89	Enhance the role of public policy and decision making, and leadership by example for triggering the greening of the building sector.	legal / institutional / capacity building	Sustainable Consumption And Production 2016
			90	Promote Retrofitting existing energy - and resource intensive buildings stock	selected	
			91	Sensitize and raise awareness of all stakeholders involved in housing and construction, including local authorities, consumers, professionals of the sectors and institutions and develop capacities for mainstreaming green elements of buildings and sustainable life style in using buildings.	legal / institutional / capacity building	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
		life cycle of a building.				
	20	Adaptation to climate change for urban and infrastructure	92	Promoting green buildings	selected	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
	21	Provide residence to low and middle income, in line with their income, and to provide the main services.	93	Prepare a study on the status and conditions of housing and determine gaps, including structural plans.	generic	National Spatial Plan 2025-2050
			94	Prepare a strategic housing plan.	generic	
			95	Build partnerships with the private sector and the non-governmental sector.	generic	
			96	Legislate for improved housing.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			97	Allocate locations for housing projects.	generic	
			98	Introduce systems of advanced technological construction in housing.	selected	
			99	Develop financial organizations that support housing	generic	
			100	Integrate housing plans with the existing cities, villages and neighborhoods plans and those to be built.	selected	
			101	Take into consideration the architectural style and construction methods used in this sector.	generic	
			102	Provide necessary and appropriate services in residential areas and housing projects to guarantee a decent standard of living for those living in these projects.	selected	
			103	Use modern planning methods for sustainability in housing projects and urban expansion.	selected	
Industry	22	An industry that drives the economy	104	Allocate appropriate land for the establishment of strategic industries.	generic	National Spatial Plan 2025-2050
			105	Establish industrial zones and specialized industrial compounds.	selected	
			106	Provide services (energy and water) at reasonable prices.	not relevant to SESA	
			107	Establish specialized industrial incubators to promote innovation and creativity.	selected	
			108	Encourage direct imports of raw materials and customs-free machinery.	not relevant to SESA	
			109	Focus on industries related to other sectors, especially food industries and mining.	selected	
			110	Establish specialized technological centers to support the industrial sectors.	generic	
			111	Provide adequate financial services for funding, trust funds and insurance.	generic	
			112	Ensure optimal organization of the process of industrial exploitation of natural and metal resources.	selected	
			113	Develop the stone and granite industry	selected	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
			114	Encourage the establishment of workshops and factories serving the building industry and of establishments able to provide employment opportunities (electronic equipment, mechanical systems)	selected	Master Plan Gaza 1998
			115	Support, rehabilitate and increase the establishment and development of small traditional enterprises of a productive nature (craft areas)	selected	Spatial Development Spatial Framework for Nablus Governorate 2010-2014 Hebron SDIP SDIP Nablus
			116	Establish factories to manufacture production inputs for major industries in the governorate	selected	Spatial Development Spatial Framework for Nablus Governorate 2010-2014 Gaza vision 2035
	23	Adaptation to climate change for industry	117	Providing reliable electricity supply	generic	National adaptation plan to climate change, 2016
			118	Replace imported raw materials with local materials whenever possible (WB)	generic	
			119	Improve water supply through wastewater collection and treatment systems (WB)	generic	
			120	Reducing energy consumption through introduction of modern production technologies (WB)	selected	
			121	Building fossil-fuel storage Facilities (WB)	selected	
			122	Improve handling, fumigation, packaging, and storage techniques for raw materials intended for export (G)	selected	
			123	Capacity building to enable industries to adapt to climate change (G)	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			124	Rehabilitation of industrial facilities (G)	selected	
			125	Conducting energy audits in order to increase industries' use of energy efficiency measures (G)	generic	
			126	Provision of suitable storage facilities for industrial products intended for export (G)	selected	
			127	Rehabilitation and maintenance of industrial equipment (G)	selected	
Tourism	24	Develop and widen tourism offers to expand business in the off season and extract additional value from seasonal tourism	128	Develop and utilize historical, cultural, natural and religious sites ;	selected	Tourism Sector Export Strategy 2014-2018
			129	Mainstream tourism into local urban planning ;	generic	
			130	Develop alternative types of tourism (beyond pilgrimage).	selected	
	25	Ensure competitive service	131	Upgrade and develop tourism service skills ;	legal / institutional /	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
		quality			capacity building	
			132	Regulate the sector strategically and systematically.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	26	Widen demand by expanding existing markets and developing new markets	133	Broaden and improve the marketing range ;	not relevant to SESA	
			134	Upgrade avenues of direct access to and for clients ;	not relevant to SESA	
			135	Target the diaspora ;	selected	
			136	Target Muslim markets ;	selected	
			137	Target BRICS (and other emerging markets).	selected	
	27	Increase strategic capacities in tourism	138	Increase the knowledge base available to tourism industry stakeholders and policymakers ;	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			139	Increase capacity to devise and implement strategies through joint platforms such as PTB.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	28	Develop a trade policy supportive to tourism	140	Secure market access, non-discriminatory and regulatory policies in target markets that are supportive to the Palestinian tourism industry ;	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			141	Secure regulatory policies abroad supportive to the Palestinian tourism industry;	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			142	Secure favourable policies / commitments in ancillary areas	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	29	Adaptation to climate change for tourism	143	Identify, design and implement flood management schemes for cultural heritage sites, where appropriate (WB)	generic	National adaptation plan to climate change, 2016
			144	Identify, design and implement flood management schemes for eco-tourist attractions, where appropriate (WB)	generic	
	30	Develop and widen Eco-tourism to expand business in the off season and extract additional value from seasonal tourism to ensure protection and rehabilitation of natural resources, respecting spatial, ecological, and socio-cultural carrying capacities of the destination and reducing environmental impacts of tourism	145	Promote the diversification of the tourism to integrate alternative forms of tourism (e.g. ecotourism, cultural tourism, rural tourism, off-season tourism) to reduce the impacts of seasonality and to reduce environmental pressures on natural systems and protect them.	selected	Sustainable Consumption And Production 2016
			146	Promote regulatory, legislative and financial measures to mainstream SCP in the tourism sector, to enhance off season tourism, to create green and decent jobs, and to promoting local community engagement and empowerment	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			147	Raise awareness, capacities and technical skills to support sustainable destinations, and promote the development of appropriate marketing and communication tools to enhance sustainable Tourism	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	31	Take advantage of the religious and historical sites and diverse climate to make State of Palestine a unique tourist	148	Intensive investment in the building of hotels and restaurants, and establish public transport stations, tourist agencies and guides.	selected	Tourism Sector Export Strategy 2014-2018
			149	Establish a hotel management institute and introduce specialized topics in this field in universities.	legal / institutional / capacity building	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
		destination, and develop support services and facilities	150	Allocate land for public parks and tourist resorts.	generic	
			151	Establish and develop museums.	generic	
			152	Conduct promotional campaigns highlighting state of Palestine as a tourist destination by focusing on religious and historic sites.	generic	
			153	Enhance regional cooperation in a manner that maximizes Palestine's share of tourism revenues.	generic	
			154	Mark and celebrate religious and national occasions (seasonal).	selected	
			155	Encourage people on scholarships or attending seminars abroad to attract tourists and provide them with information on tourist sites and activities in the state of Palestine.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			156	Establish an electronic tourist guidebook to assist people to obtain information about potential tourist venues and events in Palestine and facilitate the process of reservations.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
Transportation	32	Develop a vision for the future of the Palestinian transport sector	157	Improve all transport sectors equally across the entire PNA territory, hence addressing equally and giving equal opportunities to West Bank and Gaza Strip;	generic	National Transport Master Plan for Palestine 2016-2045
			158	Develop a transport network capable of levelling socio-economic conditions in different parts within the territory, currently polarized due to segregation, political unrest and different income levels;	not relevant to SESA	
			159	Improve internal and external connectivity in West Bank and Gaza Strip;	generic	
			160	Achieve a multimodal network leveraging the potentials of public transport and non-road dependent modes of transportation for relieving the currently suffering road sector and shifting modal choice toward public and common modes of transportation;	selected	
			161	Improve international connectivity for passengers and freight through the rehabilitation of ports, airports and road border crossing points (BCPs);	selected	
			162	Reinforce the north-south backbone through enhancing connections and providing additional transport facilities and infrastructure among major cities located linearly in both West Bank and Gaza Strip;	selected	
			163	Enhance connections between cities and rural areas through better road connections and public transport services to remote areas;	selected	
			164	Link West Bank to Gaza Strip for passengers, goods, information and energy movements;	selected	
			165	Consolidate logistics areas at the district and national levels for improving freight movements and distributive systems;	selected	
			166	Achieve gradually a multimodal transport system for better connecting the entire territory and accommodating for the expected increase in	selected	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
				population mainly due to natural growth, returning Palestinians from abroad and internal migration mainly from Gaza Strip to West Bank;		
			167	Propose a Spatial Master Plan and an Implementation Program capable of addressing transport infrastructure needs and formulating an appropriate *modus operandi* for implementing the plan and adapting to changing conditions;	generic	
			168	Propose a short, medium and long term vision preceded by a list of priority interventions capable of responding to the territory's current and immediate needs, and;	generic	
			169	Propose potential enhancements for the current institutional, legal and environmental protection instruments and setup	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			170	Increase the safety and security of passengers and of the community	generic	Mobility Plan Bethlehem
	33	Adaptation to climate change for urban and infrastructure	171	Rehabilitation of resilient road infrastructure	generic	National adaptation plan to climate change 2016
	34	Develop and expand the existing national road network to meet developmental needs in the state of Palestine and integrate them with the regional road network.	172	Create a comprehensive plan (master plan) to develop existing roads and open new roads.	generic	National Spatial Plan 2025-2050
			173	Plan and design the necessary administrative and institutional structures to manage and operate a national road network efficiently.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			174	Create policies, legislation, specifications and standards.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			175	Create funding plans and determine gaps and available resources.	generic	
			176	Establish a national road fund.	generic	
	35	Integration of the Palestinian road network with the regional and international road network.	177	Link both parts of the state (northern and southern governorates).	selected	
			178	International and regional agreements to guarantee integration of the road network with the movement of trade and passengers.	not relevant to SESA	
			179	Exert pressure on the relevant international agencies and secure Palestinian regional links with the world.	not relevant to SESA	
			180	Develop plans for international links.	generic	
			181	Secure necessary funding to establish international roads.	generic	
			182	Conciliate Palestinian and international standards on operation and construction.	generic	
			183	Guarantee the integration of the regional road network with the national and domestic road network and to ensure an overall hierarchy for the road network.	selected	
			184	Coordinate construction developmental plans for Palestinian cities and villages.	generic	
	36	Maritime gateways under	185	Demarcate the Palestinian naval borders based on international	not relevant to SESA	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
		Palestinian sovereignty.		maritime law.		
			186	Prepare detailed economic, technical, environmental, social and maritime studies.	generic	
			187	Join the International Maritime Organization.	not relevant to SESA	
			188	Develop professional staff roads and institutions for this type of activity.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			189	Develop multi-modal transportation and link the road network, railways and airports with the seaport.	selected	
			190	Adopt modern methods of maritime transport and fishing.	selected	
			191	Make use of the strategic and international location of Gaza seaport and its links with commercial, maritime and ground transportation.	selected	
	37	Aviation gateways under Palestinian sovereignty	192	Define Palestinian airspace and sovereignty and aviation routes.	not relevant to SESA	
			193	Rebuild Jerusalem international airport and open it to aviation.	selected	
			194	Rebuild Yasser Arafat international airport in Gaza and open it to aviation.	selected	
			195	Establish an international Palestinian airport and open it to aviation.	selected	
			196	Create legislation, laws and regulations needed to operate Palestinian airports.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			197	Join international organizations in the field of aviation.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			198	Integration between airports, sea ports and local and regional road network to guarantee efficient transportation of passengers and goods.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			199	Take into consideration economic activities, especially religious, tourism and entertainment locations, when selecting the site of airports.	generic	
	38	An internal railway and an international railway integrated with other transport networks additional to internal trains brought into operation	200	Study the development of existing railways and a plan for an internal network linked with the international network.	selected	
			201	Study how to link urban regions via a rail network.	generic	
			202	Prepare technical and specialized studies.	generic	
			203	Establish an institutional structure and train specialized professionals in this field.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			204	Provide finance for studies and gradual implementation.	generic	
			205	Integration with master plans for Palestinian cities and villages.	generic	
	39	Logistics and customs zones to facilitate external trade.	206	Studies on external transport and trade.	generic	
			207	Studies on the location of logistics zones.	generic	
			208	Establish logistics and customs zones compatible with Palestinian priorities.	generic	
			209	Institutional and legislative development to organize the use of these zones.	legal / institutional / capacity building	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
			210	Diversity and specialization of logistics zones.	generic	
			211	Link logistics zones with regional and local transportation networks.	selected	
			212	Consider plans for economic, industrial and building development when establishing logistics zones.	generic	
			213	Ensure Palestinian sovereignty over logistics zones bordering neighboring countries	not relevant to SESA	
Urban and Strategic Planning	40	Gradual move from centralization to decentralization in management of urban areas.	214	Move gradually (horizontally and vertically) to transfer authorities over services and functions on the basis of specific spatial aspects highlighted in special studies to guarantee balanced and sustainable development.	generic	National Spatial Plan 2025-2050
			215	Determine the hierarchy of residential areas on the basis of functions and services.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			216	Study spatial relations between different residential areas.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			217	Create a legal and administrative environment.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			218	Raise awareness of decentralization and reinforce principles of good governance.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			219	Prepare the administrative institutions of spatial areas to move towards decentralization.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			220	Link the move towards decentralization with representation of communities in the Legislative Council and local committees as a means to enhance hierarchical distribution.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	41	Address major gaps in densely populated areas through the use of regions with areas of low population and strategic value.	221	Prepare detailed studies determining priorities when dealing with densely populated areas and control the borders of residential areas.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			222	Try and avoid any overlap between building units to reduce lack of harmony.	generic	
			223	Determine discrepancies and regions with areas of low or high population.	generic	
			224	Determine the per capita ratio in all sectors and prepare an appropriate system to address gaps in the services delivered, taking into consideration the special features of each region, and giving special consideration to the regions around Jerusalem.	generic	
			225	Develop laws on development and construction.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			226	Link the developmental plans for the economic and services sectors with the policy of demographic distribution.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			227	Create centers that attract residents to regions with low population.	selected	
			228	Improve living conditions and services in rural and marginalized areas.	selected	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
			229	Decentralize the distribution of services and public institutions and not concentrate them in one area that might attract large-scale internal migration.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			230	Create diversity in building densities between cities and residential centers	generic	
	42	Functional distribution of the main urban centers: Nablus, Jerusalem, Jericho, Hebron and Gaza.	231	Create decentralized centers for residential areas.	selected	
			232	Build a functional and services hierarchy for the different residential areas.	generic	
			233	Reinforce the identity of every functional center and its branches.	generic	
			234	Link economic development policies with the various functional centers.	generic	
			235	Monitor the geographic distribution of resources and natural resources and their relationship to the distribution of functional centers.	generic	
			236	Develop appropriate infrastructures for the different functional centers and link them with each other.	generic	
			237	Take into consideration the functional distribution of urban centers in neighboring countries and guarantee functional integration with them.	generic	
			238	Establish policies to ensure integration of the performance of functional and urban centers with their branches and with the other functional centers.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	43	link northern governorates to southern governorates using ground, rail and aerial means, in addition to services (gas, water and electricity).	239	Establish physical linkage through a corridor that links the northern and southern governorates and a railway and airspace.	selected	
			240	Establish services linkage to transport gas. water, electricity and oil products between governorates.	selected	
			241	Achieve Palestinian sovereignty over airspace through international agreements and guarantees.	not relevant to SESA	
			242	Secure integrated links with the road network, railway. airports and seaports and the rest of the infrastructure in the governorates.	selected	
			243	Prepare Palestinian communities, as referred to previously, for internal migration related to this linkage.	not relevant to SESA	
	44	East Jerusalem as the political and administrative capital of the state of Palestine.	244	Treat Jerusalem as a metropolitan city and create balanced polar distribution to bypass the city state.	not relevant to SESA	
			245	Jerusalem should not be treated as a separate entity isolated from the urban fabric.	not relevant to SESA	
			246	Maintain the identity of Jerusalem and divide the roles of the city with neighboring cities.	not relevant to SESA	
			247	Limit and organize urban expansion towards neighboring cities and avoid random construction.	not relevant to SESA	
			248	Prepare a detailed study of Jerusalem as an integral part of the spatial	not relevant to SESA	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
				planning of the state of Palestine.		
			249	Prepare a future scheme for the city of Jerusalem and link it with the functional centers proposed in previous items.	not relevant to SESA	
			250	Prepare alternative plans on the basis of political scenarios.	not relevant to SESA	
			251	Consider the special features of Jerusalem and its surroundings (Ramallah and Bethlehem) and the suburbs	not relevant to SESA	
	45	To build new cities that absorb the high rate of population growth, anticipated internal migration. and the return of the displaced without any discrimination.	252	Prepare a detailed study on proposed sites where new cities can be built and their relationship to existing cities.	generic	
			253	Consider the location of these cities when preparing the structure of residential communities and service centers.	generic	
			254	Create plans to secure social integration of residents of these regions with the population of neighboring regions.	generic	
			255	Observe sustainability in the selection of locations for these cities and build them to function as environmentally friendly cities.	generic	
			256	Establish these new cities as smart city model which add value to the urban fabric of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.	selected	
			257	Strengthen sustainable city development (traffic and road management, urban and physical planning, renewable energy, water management, disaster risk reduction, solid and hazardous waste)	generic	Ramallah Strategic Framework 2018-2021
			258	Expansion of city boundaries and joint planning to enhance the integrated urban texture	not relevant to SESA	SDIP Local Nablus
			259	Horizontal expansion - Special provisions to reduce the number of floors and the percentages allowed for construction of residential buildings	selected	SDFP-Spatial Strategic Development Report
			260	Discontinuation of the use of burial grounds within the town as a provision for future land reserves	generic	MasterPlan Gaza 1997
			261	Expand, amend and approve the master plan and establish integrated urban planning	generic	SDIP Local Bethehem SDIP Local Hebron SDIP Local Gaza
			262	Establish public parks and gardens and increase the green area.	selected	Tell ACIP 2020 - Nablus Zawata ACIP 2020 - Nablus Beit Kahel SDIP 2018-2021 - Hebron SDIP 2019-2022 - Gaza
	46	To improve the living conditions of residents in refugee camps until a political solution is found and maintain	263	Integrate the camps within the infrastructure networks of neighboring cities.	legal / institutional / capacity building	National Spatial Plan 2025-2050
			264	Enhance government services in the camps.	not relevant to SESA	
			265	Create plans to empower women.	generic	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
		the legal status and national dimension.	266	Create plans to empower young men and women.	generic	
			267	Create physical linkages that join the camp with the city (markets or public institutions).	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			268	Create plans that guarantee social integration of the residents of the camps.	generic	
			269	Empower the popular committees that manage the camps.	not relevant to SESA	
	47	To develop and improve rural services and integrate them with the main and secondary urban centers using an appropriate and gradual strategy.	270	Apply an integration policy as a tool for planning and administration, and not only for management	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			271	Place rural communities as part of the central structure of communities.	generic	
			272	Provide rural communities with basic services in an appropriate manner.	selected	
			273	Create attractions in rural regions to ease pressure on urban centers.	selected	
			274	Transform parts of rural communities into secondary centers that support and complement the main urban centers.	selected	
			275	Encourage investment in the tourism and agriculture sectors linked to a large extent with rural regions.	generic	
			276	Preserve the rural identity of Palestinian rural areas and limit the urban expansion into these regions.	selected	
	48	Bedouins are an important part of Palestinian society, and part of the identity and culture of the Palestinian state.	277	Offer national and international support to improve the living conditions of Bedouin communities.	not relevant to SESA	
			278	Integrate the citizens of these regions socially with neighboring regions.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			279	Enhance the Bedouin identity and lifestyle of the citizens in these regions.	not relevant to SESA	
			280	Link Bedouin regions with the comprehensive plan to develop tourism in the state of Palestine.	not relevant to SESA	
	49	To reduce the spread of slums and their social and security impact on Palestinian society.	281	Find solutions for re-planning slums and find alternatives.	generic	
			282	Provide security plans to control negative phenomena in slums.	not relevant to SESA	
			283	Social integration of the residents of slums.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			284	Provide jobs inside and outside slums for residents.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			285	Raise the standard of living of residents of slums by providing them with basic services where parts of slums still exist.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	50	Regulations and legislation to meet modern needs, especially in zoning, construction and management of resources.	286	Replace Jordanian laws with Palestinian laws.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			287	Palestinian draft laws need to consider the special conditions facing the state of Palestine.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			288	Improve control by the executive authority over construction and zoning violations.	legal / institutional / capacity building	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
			289	Find creative mechanisms that solve the issue of fragmented ownership.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			290	Draft laws that regulate relations between ministries and government services for citizens.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			291	Provide legal tools that organize relations between private property and developmental plans in various fields.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	51	To reuse, remove or integrate settlements in a manner that serves the best interests of Palestinian society.	292	Prepare a comprehensive study of Israeli settlements on Palestinian land, including the classification and assessment of these settlements.	generic	
			293	Provide a mechanism to organize ownership of land where settlements were built	not relevant to SESA	
			294	Find means to integrate the infrastructure of settlements with local infrastructure networks.	generic	
			295	Alter the appearance of existing settlements and those that will remain to fit into the Palestinian landscape.	generic	
			296	Use settlements that will remain in developmental plans, especially urban and rural development.	selected	
			297	Create plans for settlements that will be demolished in a manner compatible with the future vision for the various developmental sectors.	selected	
			298	Draw up a national plan to demand compensation from the Israeli government for the use of the land on which settlements were built through the international courts and relevant bodies.	not relevant to SESA	
	52	The historic centers of cities have historic, cultural and political value and identity that must be maintained Practical steps to reach the vision	299	Preserve the identity of each city center according to its location.	generic	
			300	Include the centers of historic cities within national tourism development plans.	selected	
			301	Regenerate abandoned historic centers.	selected	
			302	Allow local community participation in creating plans to develop and regenerate these centers.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			303	Identify rigorous mechanisms, regulations and laws to preserve these centers.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
Environment						
Water and wastewater	53	Water Resources: Integrated management and sustainable development of the water resources (quantitatively and qualitatively)	304	Increasing available water quantitatively and qualitatively (conventional and unconventional water resources)	selected	National Water Sector Strategic Plan and Action Plan, 2017-2022
			305	Increasing the capacity of PWA in planning and management of water resources	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			306	Supporting national effort towards justifying the Palestinian rights in their water resources	not relevant to SESA	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
			307	Protecting water resources from pollution and depletion	generic	
	54	Water Supply : Improving the quality and reliability of water supply services as well as ensuring fair water distribution	308	Increasing water quantity provided to beneficiaries	selected	
			309	Good and sustainable water supply for all citizens from safe water resources	selected	
			310	Improving the efficiency of water distribution systems	selected	
	55	Wastewater: Improving wastewater services and structure (collection, treatment, and reuse)	311	Maintaining public health and protecting environment from pollution	generic	
			312	Increasing the efficiency of wastewater systems (collection, transportation and treatment)	selected	
			313	Increasing agricultural areas suitable for treated water irrigation from unconventional water resources	selected	
			314	Providing an investment environment for private sector participation in this component	generic	
			315	Encouraging using clean energy resources in this component	selected	
	56	Institutional Arrangements: Development of Water Sector institutions to reinforce good governance bases within an integrated legal and institutional framework	316	Establishing and restructuring the different Water Sector institutions according to the new Palestinian Water Law	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			317	Increasing the capacity of Water Sector institutions and improving their roles and	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			318	Improving related Water Sector regulations	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	57	Financial Arrangements: Ensuring the financial sustainability of water utilities and water service providers	319	Reinforcing financial independence of water utilities and water providers	generic	
			320	Increasing collectability efficiency and decreasing the public debt	generic	
			321	Improving and applying regulations, guidelines, fees, and tariff systems to ensure financial sustainability	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			322	Promoting social Consciousness and strengthening rights and obligations approach (payment for services)	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	58	Adaptation to climate change for water and wastewater	323	Improve management of leachate from landfill sites	selected	National adaptation plan to climate change Palestine 2016
			324	Rehabilitate water sources: wells, canals and springs (WB)	selected	
			325	Control of leakage from distribution systems (WB)	selected	
			326	Allocate transboundary water resources equitably and reasonably	not relevant to SESA	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
				between Israel and the State of Palestine (WB)		
			327	Enhance the use of additional and alternative water resources for non domestic purposes	selected	
			328	Develop and improve stormwater systems and drainage infrastructure	selected	
			329	Increase share of imported Water (G)	not relevant to SESA	
			330	Build a large desalination plant for Gaza (G)	selected	
	59	Adaptation to climate change for coastal and marine (Gaza)	331	Rain-water harvesting	selected	
			332	Construction of detached Breakwaters	generic	
			333	Provision of beach nourishment, reclamation and beach drift rehabilitation	generic	
			334	Provision of laboratories and equipment for data collection and analysis	generic	
Solid Waste	60	An effective legal and organizational framework for managing SW.	335	Development and updating of the legislative framework to support integrated SWM	legal / institutional / capacity building	National Strategy for Solid Waste Management in Palestine 2017-2022
			336	Strengthening the organizational frame of national institutions and supporting their complementary roles in SWM	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	61	Strong institutions capable of performing their duties and tasks.	337	Strengthening institutional capacity building in the SWM sector	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	62	Effective and environmentally-safe management of SW services.	338	Supporting and promoting the current management systems for SW collection and transport, in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of services and provide them to all citizens	selected	
			339	Safe and efficient disposal of SW in regional sanitary landfills enough for servicing all communities or disposal of SW using proper advanced technological methods	selected	
			340	Encouraging the policies and methods of SW reduction, recycling, reusing, and regeneration before final disposal at regional sanitary landfills	selected	
			341	Prohibiting the use of random dumpsites and closing or rehabilitating the existing sites gradually to limit their negative effects on health and environment	selected	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
			342	Reducing the amounts of greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted as a result of SW activities to limit its effect on climate change	generic	
	63	Financially sustainable and efficient SW services and activities.	343	Reducing the cost for SW collection and transport	generic	
			344	Achieving cost recovery and strengthening self-financing principle in SWM	generic	
	64	Principles and mechanisms suitable for dealing safely with medical, hazardous, and special wastes.	345	Creating appropriate and unified laws to accumulate and track hazardous wastes to provide the necessary information, and setting a sound and safe management systems (separation, collection, transfer, and disposal)	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			346	Managing medical waste before its final disposal in healthy and right way according to the "polluter pays" principle to limit its negative impacts on health and environment	generic	
			347	Management of special wastes in a manner that ensures protection of health and environment	generic	
	65	Increasing the participation of the private sector in SWM.	348	Rising awareness and setting the basis and necessary procedures to create an enabling environment to encourage the private sector participation and investment	generic	
	66	A more participating and aware community.	349	Deepening environmental, community and institutional awareness and knowledge on SWM issues and impact.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			350	Raising environmental awareness among students, developing their skills and orientations in the aspects of SW reduction and recycling.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			351	Providing students with equipment and tools to enable them to acquire knowledge and skills required for SW recycling (e.g. recycling tools, composting)	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	67	Effective information and monitoring systems.	352	Establishing a unified national database for SW and institutionalizing monitoring systems	generic	
			353	Developing and enhancing administrative, financial and environmental monitoring systems	generic	
	68	Ensure access to solid waste services that meet minimum acceptable standards.		-	-	-

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
	69	Reduce waste generation and encourage reuse and recycling		-	-	-
	70	Increase cost efficiency.		-	-	-
	71	Implement an efficient and effective waste management system that is robust and sustainable under the prevailing political, technical and financial framework		-	-	-
	72	Provide socially acceptable and equitable SWM service.		-	-	-
	73	Protect public and occupational health and the environment.		-	-	-
	74	Policy & Legislative framework development	354	National level; completion of legal HZW management framework;	legal / institutional / capacity building	Development NNP for Hazardous Waste Management PNA 2010
			355	Local level; upgrading of EQA/MoLG/ stakeholder's HZW management regulations	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	75	Institutional & Organizational arrangements	356	Reinforcement of HZW management department at the EQA	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			357	Increase and effective Inspection and enforcement capacity	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			358	Effective inter–ministerial cooperation	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			359	Improvement of municipal HZW /industrial enterprises capacities.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			360	Data availability and reporting requirements	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	76	Technical infrastructures - HZW	361	Encourage separation of non-hazardous/hazardous materials at source	generic	
			362	Closure of random dump sites	selected	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
			363	Improved hazardous waste collection (100%) and transport systems.	selected	
	77	Financing and cost-recovery instruments	364	'Polluter Pays principle' enforcement;	generic	
			365	Co-finance of integrated HZW management systems (introduction of disposal fees and surcharges, fines-penalties);	generic	
			366	Co-finance system for closure/reclamation of industrial 'hot spots' (charges on chemical products).	generic	
			367	'Producers responsibility' for recycling activities; packaging waste (and special HZW streams);	generic	
	78	Human Resources – Capacity Building	368	Waste separation, storage, collection and transport systems	generic	
			369	Waste recovery & recycling systems	generic	
			370	Waste treatment and processing facilities.	generic	
			371	Final disposal facilities	generic	
	79	Stakeholder Awareness and Communication	372	Education of Hazardous waste generators of the management techniques	generic	
			373	Improve understanding of duties and responsibilities.	generic	
			374	Improve inter-stakeholders' cooperation;	generic	
			375	Promotion and stimulation of HZW reduction/ minimization;	generic	
			376	Municipal pilot projects (separate collection - recycling/reusing);	generic	
			377	Separation of Medical HZW from municipal waste at source.	generic	
			378	Establishment of national HZW systems for industrial hazardous waste	generic	
			379	Partial tax rebate for less hazardous waste generators/ importers.	generic	
			380	Favorable conditions for private sector involvement.	generic	
	80	Legal Framework Strengthening of the regulatory, authorization and enforcement role of the PT authority in HZW management.	381	Preparation of a hazardous waste legal framework	legal / institutional / capacity building	Interim Action Plan for Hazardous Waste Management in the Palestinian Territory
			382	Preparation of a legal framework for hazardous chemical materials	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	81	Policy and Economic	383	Promote public-private partnerships, private sector ownership and	generic	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
		Instruments Improve HZW related services for industry and municipalities		operation, and cost shared provincial, district and municipal agreements with regard to sharing equipment, facilities and the development of educational materials and programs.		
			384	Support of the JSCs to include HZW services in their portfolio and allow special charges for HZW services rendered	generic	
			385	Explore the use of economic instruments which support the "Polluter Pays Principal" i.e. waste related taxes, fees, charges etc	generic	
	82	Procedures for Compliance and Control of HZW Handling - Ensure co-ordinated and uniform compliance monitoring and enforcement. - Improve the separation of HZW and reduce the amount of HZW mixed with non HZW delivered at landfills.	386	Prepare compliance monitoring and auditing forms	generic	
			387	Produce identification / labeling methods for all containers and vehicles used to store and transport HZW	generic	
			388	Assign hazardous waste to disposal and treatment methods	generic	
			389	Register and accredit HZW service providers	generic	
			390	Promote self-regulation through the establishment of partnerships with manufacturers and retails.	generic	
			391	Facilitate regular contact between the various spheres of stakeholders to ensure coordinate and effective enforcement of HZW management plan by exchanging information and regular meetings.	generic	
			392	Collaborate with the industrial sector to separate HZW from non-HZW (and transfer HZW to centralized storage/suitable disposal facilities, when they exist)	generic	
	83	Database and Inventory of HZW - Overview on HZW generators, transporters and treatment and disposal facilities - Increase HZW generator's capacity to identify HZW. - Disseminate first data on HZW amount, type, storage, treatment and disposal facilities for PT authorities.	393	Preparation of lists of HZW generators, transporters, treatment and disposal facilities inside and outside PT	generic	
			394	Register the annual amount of generated HZW	generic	
			395	Implementation of a periodical inventory on HZW	generic	
	84	Infrastructure Measures	396	Feasibility study on a centralized HZW storage/s, regional collection	legal / institutional /	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
		- Provision of a compliant and cost-effective hazardous waste storage, treatment, disposal or export systems to meet the needs of safe final HZW disposal. - Development of small hazardous waste transfer stations at strategic locations in the PT where the waste is separated and bulked for transfer to permitted HZW disposal facility or even directly to permitted recycling facilities. - Establish regional collection points and interim storage capacity to encourage HZW generators to abide with the HZW law.		points	capacity building	
			397	Establishment of Interim Storage Capacity for HZW	selected	
			398	Establish regional collection points for hazardous waste	selected	
			399	Establish HZW transfer stations	selected	
	85	<u>Capacity Building</u> Train inspectors, member of staff of the HZW department and stakeholders on HZW classification, management, control and emergency/spill response to improve separation and handling of HZW in industry.	400	Training on the application of HZW list and waste classification	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			401	Training stakeholders for HZW management	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			402	Training on export of HZW according to Basel Convention	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			403	Training on OHS and emergency/spill response	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			404	Education and awareness programs on effective enforcement with municipal officials	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	86	<u>Communication and Information Dissemination by the Authorities</u> Strengthened communication	405	Research, benchmark and develop website page for HZW information	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			406	Establish a HZW reference centre at EQA	legal / institutional / capacity building	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
		between all stakeholders with regard to information dissemination of HZW management.	407	Initiate information desk in all stakeholders' ministries, publish information leaflets, guidelines fact sheets (on HZW of concern, recycling, in-situ treatment).	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			408	Produce educational materials and conduct education and awareness campaigns.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	87	Adaptation to climate change for waste	409	Improving waste collection system	selected	National adaptation plan to climate change palestine 2016
			410	Reduce, re-use, recycle	generic	
			411	Agricultural disaster risk reduction and management	generic	
			412	Establishment of farmers' support (subsidies, awareness training programs) (G)	generic	
Socio-economic						
Education	88	"A Palestinian society that has values, culture and technology to produce knowledge and employ it for its liberation and development."	413	Ensuring safe, inclusive, and equitable access to quality education at all levels of the system	generic	Palestine education sector strategic plan 2017-2022
			414	Developing a student-centered teaching and learning pedagogy and environment	generic	
			415	Enhance Accountability and Results-Based Leadership, Governance and Management	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	89	Enhance Environmental media	416	Promote media specialized in the environment	generic	Awareness Strategy 2010-2014 ar
			417	Urge the media to expose Israeli environmental violations and crimes.	generic	
			418	Include environmental media in the curriculum of Palestinian universities and institutes.	generic	
	90	Promote environmental education	419	Promote the integration of environmental awareness in all education levels	generic	
			420	Encourage innovative environmental initiatives	generic	
			421	Teacher training and improvement	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			422	Work to develop the curriculum continuously	legal / institutional / capacity building	
	91	Establish environmental awareness for all community	423	Integrate gender into all environmental activities	generic	
			424	Integrate young people into environmental activities	generic	

Sector	Strategic Development Objectives / Strategic E&S Objectives		SDP		Categorization of SDP	Sources
	No	Description	No	Description		
		groups	425	Introduce environmental issues to parties, parliamentarians and politicians and to the importance of regional and international cooperation in all matters related to environmental protection	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			426	Promote recycling and reuse concepts and reduce waste volume	generic	
			427	Promote energy conservation and water consumption	generic	
			428	Raise community awareness on climate change effects	generic	
			429	Introduce nature protection concepts into environmental awareness-raising for tourism	generic	
			430	Raise community awareness of the environmental violations of occupation authorities	generic	
Health	92	A comprehensive and integrated health system that contributes to improving the quality of health services and sustainably enhancing the health status.	431	Ensure the provision of comprehensive health care services for all citizens towards nationalization of health services in Palestine.	generic	Palestinian National Health Strategy 2017-2022
			432	Promote programs for the management of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), preventive health care, community health awareness and gender issues.	generic	
			433	Mainstream quality systems in all aspects of health service delivery.	generic	
			434	Enhance and develop the human resource management system.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			435	Enhance health governance, including effective management of the health sector, enforcement of laws and legislations, cross-sectoral coordination and integration among service providers.	legal / institutional / capacity building	
			436	Enhance health financing and improve financial protection of Palestinian citizens against health costs.	generic	
	93	Adaptation to climate change for health	437	Development of water, food and sanitation monitoring and safety systems using high technology	generic	National adaptation plan to climate change palestine 2016
			438	Training health professionals and increasing the awareness of people, particularly women, in waterpoor areas about measures they can take to help prevent major diseases related to water, sanitation, and food	legal / institutional / capacity building	

ANNEX VIII: Horizontal and Vertical Ranking of SDP

Table below presents the 28 SDP that considered as viable development solutions were then prioritized:

- by the Consultant as part of the horizontal ranking process;
- by stakeholders as part of the vertical ranking process.

Table VIII-1: Selected SDP

SECTOR	NO	SDP
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	1	Develop, promote and implement sustainable agricultural practices, including residential agriculture and support small-scale food producers in Palestine
	2	Sustainable development of the fishing sector and restoration of fishing stocks
	3	Protect agricultural & forest lands from urban expansion and other forms of degradation
	4	Implement initiatives towards intensive and semi-intensive agricultural production systems and increase productivity and competitiveness in local and international markets
Ecucation	5	Build and upgrade education facilities
Energy	6	Increase reliance on renewable energy
	7	Develop transmission and distribution systems and rationalize energy consumption through the application of modern technologies
	8	Exchange of energy with neighboring countries through electrical linkage projects
	9	Diversify energy sources; increase the storage capacity and reserves of oil and gas
	10	Develop new and enhance existing Power Plants
Health	11	Build and upgrade essential health-care facilities
Industry	12	Establish industrial zones, industrial compounds and industrial incubators
	13	Support, rehabilitate and increase the establishment and development of small enterprises of a productive nature (craft areas)
	14	Ensure optimal organization of the process of industrial exploitation of natural resources promoting the comparative advantages in each region
	15	Rehabilitation of industrial facilities and industrial equipment
Solid Waste	16	Safe and efficient disposal of SW using advanced technological methods
	17	Supporting and promoting the current management systems for SW collection and transport, in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of services and provide them to all citizens
	18	Safe and efficient disposal of SW in regional sanitary landfills enough for servicing all communities while prohibiting random dumpsites which must be closed and rehabilitated
Tourism	19	Promote the diversification of the tourism to integrate alternative forms of tourism
	20	Upgrade and develop existing tourism product (seasonal, pilgrimage tourism)
Transport	21	Establish a public transport network including non-road dependent modes of transportation
	22	Develop multimodal transportation and link the road network, railways and airports with the seaport.
Urban & Strategic Planning	23	Urban infill: dense construction in urban centers to take advantage of available land, taking into consideration sustainable planning and construction methods (smart city model)
	24	Urban periphery: construction around existing urban centers to increase city size, and development of decentralized areas taking into consideration sustainable planning and construction methods (smart city model)
Water & Wastewater	25	Use of unconventional water resources for covering water demands for all uses (e.g., wastewater treatment for agriculture, desalination for drinking water) and unconventional wastewater treatment practices
	26	Develop decentralized wastewater collection, transportation and treatment systems
	27	Develop centralized infrastructure, increasing the efficiency of wastewater systems (collection, transportation and treatment)
	28	Improve the efficiency of water distribution systems in order to minimize losses and implement water consumption optimization methodologies

Horizontal Ranking of SDP

In the horizontal ranking process, JV members ranked SDP using the following criteria:

HORIZONTAL RANKING CRITERIA	RANKING SCALE / POINTS ALLOCATED					
A. ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFIT	HIGH	1	MEDIUM	2	LOW	3
B. SOCIAL & HEALTH BENEFIT	HIGH	1	MEDIUM	2	LOW	3
C. INSTITUTIONAL/GOVERNANCE GAPS	HIGH	3	MEDIUM	2	LOW	1
D. COST	HIGH	3	MEDIUM	2	LOW	1

Table VIII-2: Horizontal Ranking of SDP

Expert	Criteria	Weight	SDP																											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	A	0.3	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	B	0.3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	C	0.2	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1
	D	0.2	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
	Score		1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	2	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	2	1	1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2
2	A	0.3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	B	0.3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	C	0.2	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1
	D	0.2	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2
	Score		1.4	1.0	1.9	1.3	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.8
3	A	0.3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	B	0.3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
	C	0.2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
	D	0.2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
	Score		1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.4
4	A	0.3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	B	0.3	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	C	0.2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	1
	D	0.2	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
	Total Score		1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2
5	A	0.3	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2
	B	0.3	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
	C	0.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
	D	0.2	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
	Score		2.1	1.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
6	A	0.3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
	B	0.3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2

Expert	Criteria	Weight	SDP																												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	C	0.2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	
	D	0.2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	
	Score		1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.5	
7	A	0.3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
	B	0.3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	C	0.2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	
	D	0.2	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	
	Score		1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	
8	A	0.3	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	
	B	0.3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	C	0.2	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	
	D	0.2	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	
	Score		1.7	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
9	A	0.3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	3	
	B	0.3	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	
	C	0.2	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	
	D	0.2	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	
	Score		2.4	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.0	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.0	3.0	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.0	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	
10	A	0.3	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	
	B	0.3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	
	C	0.2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
	D	0.2	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	
	Score		1.7	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	
11	A	0.3	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	
	B	0.3	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
	C	0.2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	
	D	0.2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	
	Score		1.6	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	
12	A	0.3	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	
	B	0.3	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	
	C	0.2	3		2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	1	
	D	0.2	2		2	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	2	
	Score		1.6	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.4	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	
13	A	0.3	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	
	B	0.3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	
	C	0.2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	
	D	0.2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	
	Score		1.6	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.0	
14	A	0.3	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	
	B	0.3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	
	C	0.2	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	
	D	0.2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	
	Score		1.9	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	
15	A	0.3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	

Expert	Criteria	Weight	SDP																												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	B	0.3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
	C	0.2	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	D	0.2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2
	Total Score		1.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.6	2.7	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.9	2.0
16	A	0.3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
	B	0.3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
	C	0.2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	2
	D	0.2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Score		1.2	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.0
17	A	0.3	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	3
	B	0.3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
	C	0.2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2
	D	0.2	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	1
	Score		1.4	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8
18	A	0.3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
	B	0.3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
	C	0.2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2
	D	0.2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Score		1.4	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.7
19	A	0.3	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
	B	0.3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	C	0.2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
	D	0.2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Score		1.5	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.5
Total Score (Bottom 5)			**29.7**	**30.8**	**32.1**	**36.6**	**37.1**	**29.3**	**33.0**	**35.6**	**44.2**	**41.9**	**32.0**	**33.5**	**31.2**	**35.8**	**35.8**	**30.0**	**30.2**	**30.1**	**32.0**	**33.5**	**33.5**	**38.2**	**32.2**	**35.0**	**29.8**	**32.0**	**34.1**	**32.0**

The 19 JV staff who filled the horizontal ranking are presented in Table below.

Name of Staff	Position	Years of experience
Spyros Papagrigoriou	Team Leader / ENVECO	44
Yanis Katselis	Environmental Expert / ENVECO	25
Shakoor Bitar	Environmental Specialist	39
Osama Jafary	Social Assessment Specialist	20
Tamer Eshawi	GIS and Database Expert	16
Khalid Sahili	Transportation Specialist	25
Adli Abu Hijleh	Water/wastewater Expert	29
Salah Taha	Solid waste Expert	25
Wael Al Daya	Economist	20
Osama Saleh	Support Team AQUA CONSULTING CENTER	22

Name of Staff	Position	Years of experience
Basil Al Qadi	Support Team AQUA CONSULTING CENTER	36
Samer Jebriel	Support Team AQUA CONSULTING CENTER	21
M. Masri	GIS specialist / AQUA CONSULTING CENTER	23
Abdalla Abu Hamda	Support Team EMCC	10
Faten El-Nabaheen	Support Team EMCC	8
Rifat Diab	General Director of EMCC	31
Tina Damaliti	Social Expert / ENVECO	24
Giorgos Antoniou	Environmental Expert / ENVECO	10
Sofia Karali	Support Team ENVECO	3

Vertical Ranking of SDP

Stakeholders selected 5 out the 28 selected SDP that they consider as most significant, taking into consideration the overall needs of urban development for the targeted urban areas.

Table VIII-3: Vertical Ranking of SDP

Sector	Stakeholder authority	Representatives	SDP																										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Agriculture - Fisheries	Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP)	General Coordinator	1	1	1	1																			1					
		Member of the consulting committee of GUPAP and Officer of Eduacion Program at Welfare Association	1							1								1							1		1			
	Ministry of Agriculture	Member of the National EIA Committee.			1						1				1			1			1									
		[Unknown]	-																											
		General Director of Fisheries Department	-																											
	Al-Tawfiq Cooperative Society for Fishermen	Projects and Public Relations Coordinator		1				1												1					1		1			
Industry, Commerce & Trade	Hebron Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Hebron Chamber of Commerce	1								1		1	1				1												
	North Hebron Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture	Representative	1					1								1									1				1	
	Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Chairman of the Board				1							1					1			1									1
	Nablus Chamber of Commerce	Chairman of the Board																												
		Public relations					1	1						1										1		1				
	Ramallah & Al Bireh Chamber of Commerce	General Manager	-																											
	Stone and Marble Union Industry (Headquarters)	CEO	-																											
		General Director of the Union						1					1	1	1					1										
	Ministry of National Trade	Member of the National EIA Committee.			1			1						1	1	1														
	Palestinian Investment Fund (PIF)	صندوق الاستثمار الفلسطيني	-																											

Sector	Stakeholder authority	Representatives	SDP																										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Social Development	Ministry of Social Development	General Manager, Planning			1					1					1			1								1			
		General Manager, Planning	-																										
		General Manager, Project	-																										
		Coordinator of Joint Planning Councils	1										1		1			1											1	
Labour	Ministry of Labour	General Manager, International Relationships	-																										
		Translator	-																										
		Manager of Labour	-																										
		Head of Cooperative Work Agency	-																										
		member of National ESIA Committee			1				1								1					1								1
Education	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	Planning Dept.	-																										
		Director of Research and Development Center	-																										
		Excutive Secretary	-																										
		Project Manager					1						1		1					1							1			
		Civil Engineer			1		1	1														1			1					
		Head of Dpartment					1	1					1					1								1				
Public Works & Housing	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Deputy Chairman	-																										
		Policy and Planning Departmnent	1					1										1							1		1			
		Deputy Chairman	-																										
		[Unknown]	-																										
		Member of the National EIA Committee.				1	1											1							1				1	
Health	Ministry of Health	Director of Environmental Health Department					1						1						1	1									1	
		[Unknown]	-																										
	Mental Health and Psychological Support	Program Director	-																										
Transportation	Ministry of Transportation	Member of the National EIA Committee.			1		1	1					1																1	
		Deputy of Projects officer		1			1	1															1	1						
Water	Palestine Water Authority	General Director - Gaza	-																										
		Member of the National	1					1																			1		1	1

Sector	Stakeholder authority	Representatives	SDP																										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		EIA Committee.																												
	Water Sector Regulatory Council	Advisor	-																											
	Coastal Municipalities Authority (CMWU)	General Director - Gaza	-																											
		Planning						1																	1		1		1	1
		Planning						1				1													1		1			1
	WSSA - Water Supply & Sewerage Authority -Bethlehem	Operation Engineer			1								1								1							1	1
	Research Applied Institute (ARIJ)	General Manager	1					1										1			1		1				1			
		Head of Water & Environment	1					1										1							1		1	1		
	Recycled Wastewater Association (lands irrigated for areas near Nablus West WWTP)	Head of Association			1			1									1			1						1			
	Water Joint Service Council for North Hebron	Excutive Manager			1			1					1		1												1			
Energy	Palestinian Energy & Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)	Assistant of Deputy Chairman PWNRA							1	1		1						1												1
		Director of Planning & Environmental Division	-																											
		on behalf of Abudlhadi Barakat						1	1	1	1							1												
	Gaza Electricity Distribution Corporation	Deputy Chairman PWNRA & Chairman of GEDCO	-																											
	Palestinian Electricity Regulation Council	CEO	-																											
Waste	Joint Services Council for Solid Waste Management	Excutive Director, JSC					1	1									1	1	1											
		General Director																												
		General Director						1						1				1	1	1										
	Hebron JSC	Head, Joint Service Council Solid Waste / Excutive Manager									1			1				1											1	1
	Solid Waste JSC, Nablus	Chairman of the Board						1										1	1	1								1		
	Bethlehem JSCSWM	Executive Director						1					1					1							1		1			
Urban and Planning	JSC Planning & Devlopment (Artas & Al Khader)	[Unknown]	-																											
Tourism/Culture	Ministry of Tourism &	The Department of					1						1								1	1	1							

Sector	Stakeholder authority	Representatives	SDP																										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Antiquities (MOTA)	Antiquities & Cultural Heritage																												
		The Department of Antiquities & Cultural Heritage	-																											
	Joint Service Council for Tourism Development	Deputy Director																			1	1	1			1				
	Ministry of Culture	Bethlehem Office Director				1		1					1					1					1							
	Bethlehem Development Foundation	Chief Executive Officer	-																											
	Masar Ibrahim Al Khalil	General Director	-																											
	Arab Hotel Association - AHA	Association President	-																											
Disability	Palestinian General Union of People with Disability	The Head of the Branch (Nablus)	-																											
		member of the Branch (Nablus)			1						1				1			1									1			
Women	Rural Womens' Development Society	General Director	1		1							1			1						1									
	Women Affairs Technical Committee (WATC)	[Unknown]	-																											
	Women's Affairs Centre	Executive Director	1					1							1			1							1					
	Palestinian Business Women's Association	[Unknown]	-																											
Refugee Popular Committees - Camps	Balata Camp	Balata Camp Popular Committee	-																											
		Balata Camp Popular Committee	-																											
		Head of Education Dept.					1						1					1		1								1		
	New Askar Camp	New Askar Camp Popular Committees	-																											
	Old Askar Camp	Old Askar Camp Popular Committee					1	1					1					1											1	
		Old Askar Camp Popular Committee	-																											
	No.1 Camp	Ein Beit Elma'a Camp Popular Committee			1		1					1		1						1	1									
	Dheisheh Camp Popular Committee	Head of Popular Committee					1							1	1				1										1	
	Aida Camp Popular Committee	Head of Popular Committee	-																											

Sector	Stakeholder authority	Representatives	SDP																											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Public Relations	1				1						1	1				1												
	Azza Camp Popular Committee	Head of Popular Committee	-																											
		Deputy head of the Committee											1	1	1				1										1	
	Camps in Department Of Refugee Affairs (Dora)	General Director (Camps in Dora)					1						1		1				1										1	
	Popular Committee (No.1 Camp)	Director of the Committee	-																											
	BADIL Resource Center for Palestine	General Director	1				1						1		1											1				
		Researcher	-																											
NGOs	Palestinian Environmental NGO Network / Friends of the Earth	PENGON Coordinator	1		1			1						1				1												
UN Agencies	UNESCO	Director of Coordination and stakeholders	-																											
		Deputy Office Manager	-																											
	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting Officer	-																											
	UNICEF State of Palestine	WASH Cluster	-																											
		Gaza Education Sub-Cluster Coordinator	-																											
		Child Protection Officer	-																											
	United Nations Relief & Works Agency (UNRWA)	ESO	-																											
		Deputy Field Chief ICIP Programme	-																											
ICUD/MDLF	ICUD Project	GIS Specialist			1													1					1		1	1				
		Gaza Urban Area Coordinator			1													1					1		1		1			
		Nablus Urban Area Coordinator			1			1						1				1							1					
		Hebron Urban Area Coordinator			1			1						1									1				1	1		
		Bethlehem Urban Area Coordinator	1				1	1					1									1								
		Technical Supervisor						1										1						1	1		1			
		Technical Coordinator																1	1				1	1		1				
		Ramallah - Al Bireh Urban Area Coordinator	1					1										1					1				1			

Sector	Stakeholder authority	Representatives	SDP																										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Director of Solid Waste							1				1					1			1							1		
	MDLF	Social Expert																												
		Environmental Expert			1			1								1		1						1						
EQA	Environmental Quality Authority (EQA)	Acting Director of Environmental Protection	-																											
		Director of Planning and Policy			1			1			1		1					1								1	1			
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government	General Manager, Planning								1								1						1	1		1			
		General Director, Bethlehem Directorate	-																											
		Member of the National ESIA Committee																1	1	1							1		1	
Municipalities and counclis in Nablus Urban Area	Nablus Municipality	Mayor	-																											
		Environmental Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)							1									1					1						1	1
		Planning Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)			1			1						1				1								1				
		Planning Engineer						1							1			1								1				
		Planning Engineer			1								1					1							1		1			
	Salem Council	Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)			1			1										1							1		1			
	Beit Eba Council	Engineer of Local Committee (ICUD Technical Committee)			1													1	1			1			1					
	Zawata Village Council	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)					1						1												1	1			1	
	KufrQalil Village Council	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)				1		1																1		1				
	Qusin Village Council	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)				1	1	1								1		1												
	Azmut Village Council	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)			1			1					1					1											1	
	Iraq Burin Village Council	Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)						1					1								1				1				1	
	Sarra Municipality	Mayor (ICUD Technical Committee)											1		1			1										1	1	
	Deir Al-Hatab Village Council	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)								1						1			1				1				1			

Sector	Stakeholder authority	Representatives	SDP																											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Tell Village Council	Head of Council						1											1	1									1	1
	Beit Wazan Council	Engineer/ Architect (ICUD Technical Committee)			1			1					1					1												1
Municipalities and counclis in Gaza Urban Area	Municipality of Gaza	Mayor	1						1						1			1									1			
		Director of the Department of Solid Waste	-																											
		Director of the Department of Planning	-																											
		Environmental Engineer		1				1										1	1								1			
		GIS Expert								1				1					1						1		1			
		Networks Systems Engineer	1	1				1											1	1										
		Media Department	1						1				1	1				1												
		International Cooperation Unit						1					1						1								1		1	
		Water Departmnet			1				1	1																	1		1	
		Urban Planning	-																											
Municipalities and counclis in Hebron Urban Area	Hebron Municipality	Mayor	-																											
		Head, Engineering Department						1						1					1				1				1			
		Urban Planning Eng.	1					1										1					1				1			
	Halhul Municipality	Mayor						1						1													1	1	1	
		Engineering Projects Department / Urban Planning Eng.						1						1													1	1	1	
	Tafuh Municipality	Mayor			1									1		1											1	1		
		Engineering Department / PLanning & projects Engineer			1									1		1											1	1		
	Beit Kahel Municipality	Mayor			1					1	1			1							1									
		Head of Engineering												1				1					1			1			1	
	Dura Municipality	Mayor									1							1			1					1			1	
		Engineering Department / City Engineer						1										1	1		1						1			
Municipalities and counclis in Bethlehem Urban Area	Beit Jala Municipality	Mayor																												
		Development Engineer	1					1										1			1					1				
		Director of Engineering Dept.	1		1			1	1									1												
	Bethlehem Muncipality	Mayor	-																											
		Planning and Projects					1	1					1		1						1									

Sector	Stakeholder authority	Representatives	SDP																										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Department																												
		Director of Planning Dept.			1			1										1			1				1					
	Al Doha Municipality	Mayor	-																											
		Director of Engineering Dept.					1	1						1					1						1					
	Al Khader Municipality	Mayor	-																											
		[Unknown]	-																											
		City Engineer	1										1								1				1				1	
	Beit Sahour Municipality	Mayor																												
		GIS Specialist	1					1										1			1						1			
	Artas Village Council	Head of the Village Council			1	1							1						1		1								
Municipalities and counclis in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area	Beitunia Municipality	Mayor	-																											
		Head of Projects Division (ICUD Technical Committee)	1					1						1				1							1					
		Head of Engineering Department (ICUD Technical Committee)				1		1										1							1	1				
		CITY DIRECTOR	-																											
	Al Bireh Municipality	Mayor					1		1									1								1	1			
		Director of Environmental Health (ICUD Technical Committee)	-																											
		Head of Waste Water Section (ICUD Technical Committee)					1	1										1			1								1	
		Urban Planner (ICUD Technical Committee)						1						1				1								1			1	
		Planning Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)						1										1			1		1		1					
	Ramallah Municipality	Mayor																1			1		1			1		1		
		Urban Planning Division (ICUD Technical Committee)	-																											
		Director of Solid Waste (ICUD Technical Committee)	-																											
		Director of Environmental Health Dept. (ICUD Technical Committee)			1			1	1									1											1	

Sector	Stakeholder authority	Representatives	SDP																										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		(ICUD Technical Committee)	-																										
		ICUDL CITY DIRECTOR	-																										
	Surda Abu Qash Municipality	Mayor	-																										
		Head of Engineering Department (ICUD Technical Committee)						1										1					1		1				1	
Total Score (Top 5)			**25**	**5**	**34**	**8**	**24**	**63**	**11**	**9**	**8**	**4**	**33**	**26**	**18**	**7**	**3**	**66**	**20**	**12**	**22**	**6**	**18**	**7**	**30**	**18**	**38**	**11**	**31**	**11**

Legend

"-" Stakeholder didn't respose

ANNEX IX: Spatial Mapping for medium and low-nuisance industry

Medium-nuisance Industry Development

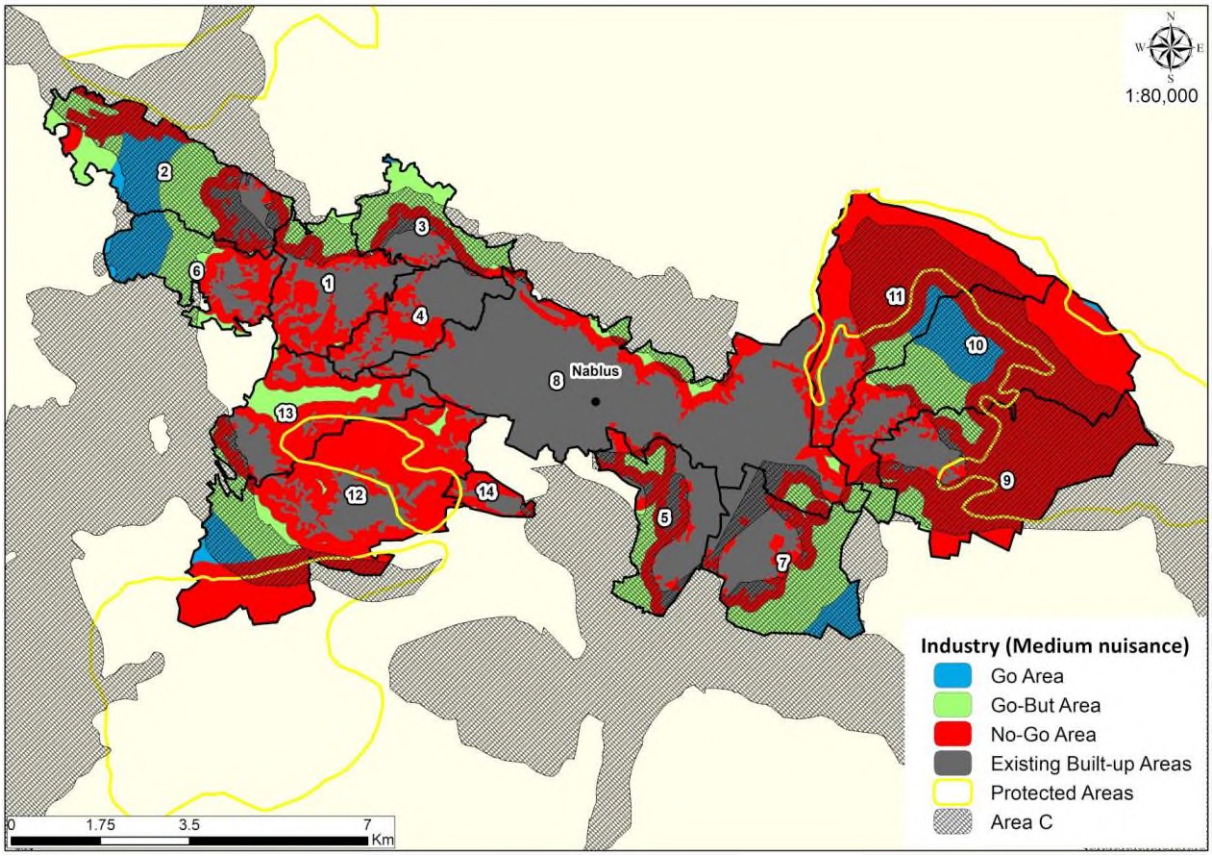


Figure IX-1: Priority and Exclusion Areas for medium-nuisance Industry Development - Nablus Urban Area

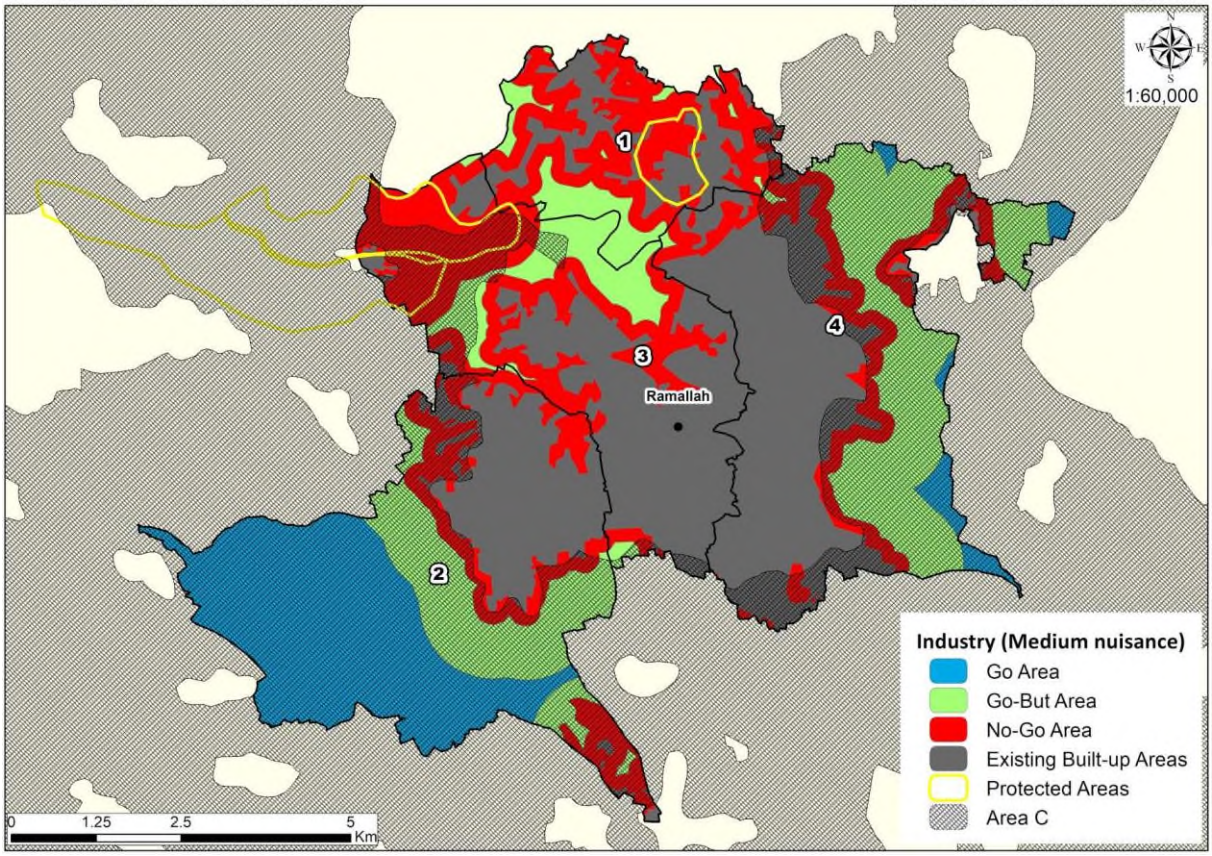


Figure IX-2: Priority and Exclusion Areas for medium-nuisance Industry Development - Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

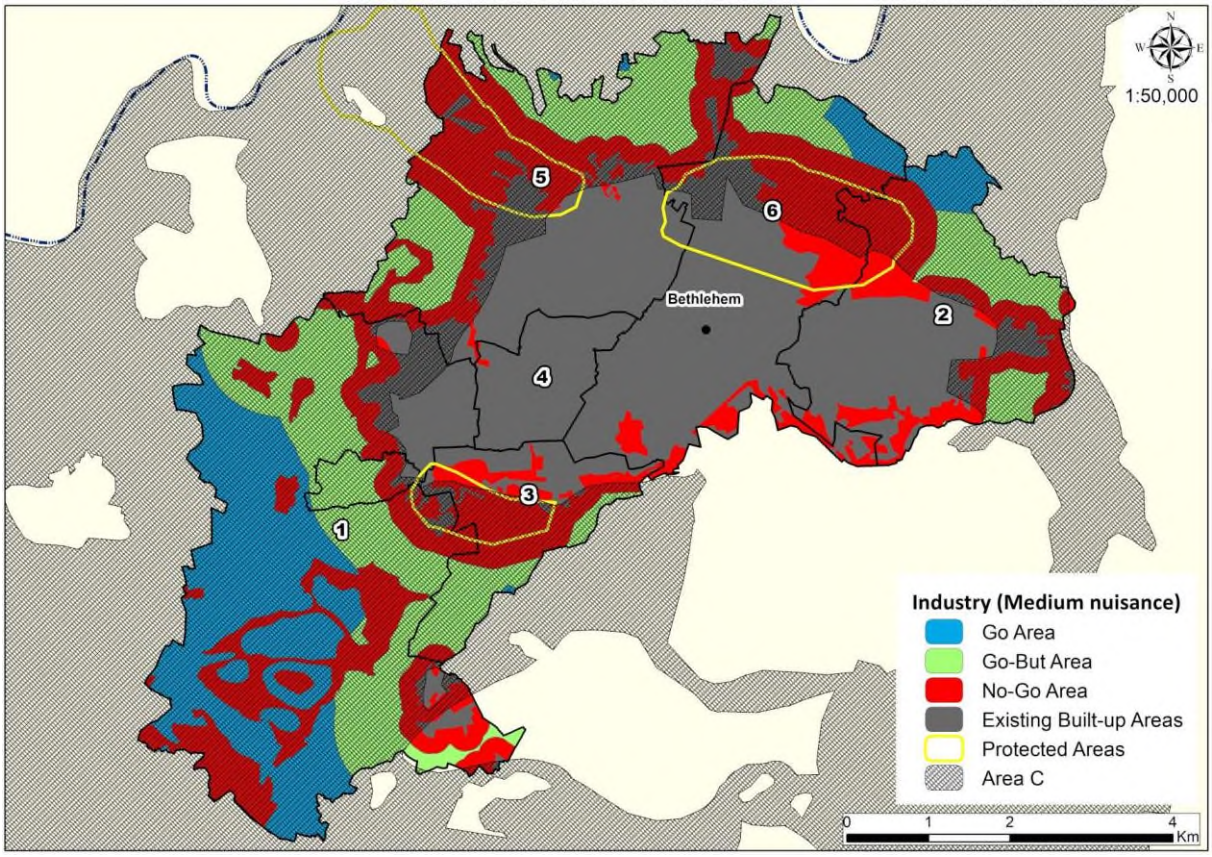


Figure IX-3: Priority and Exclusion Areas for medium-nuisance Industry Development - Bethlehem Urban Area

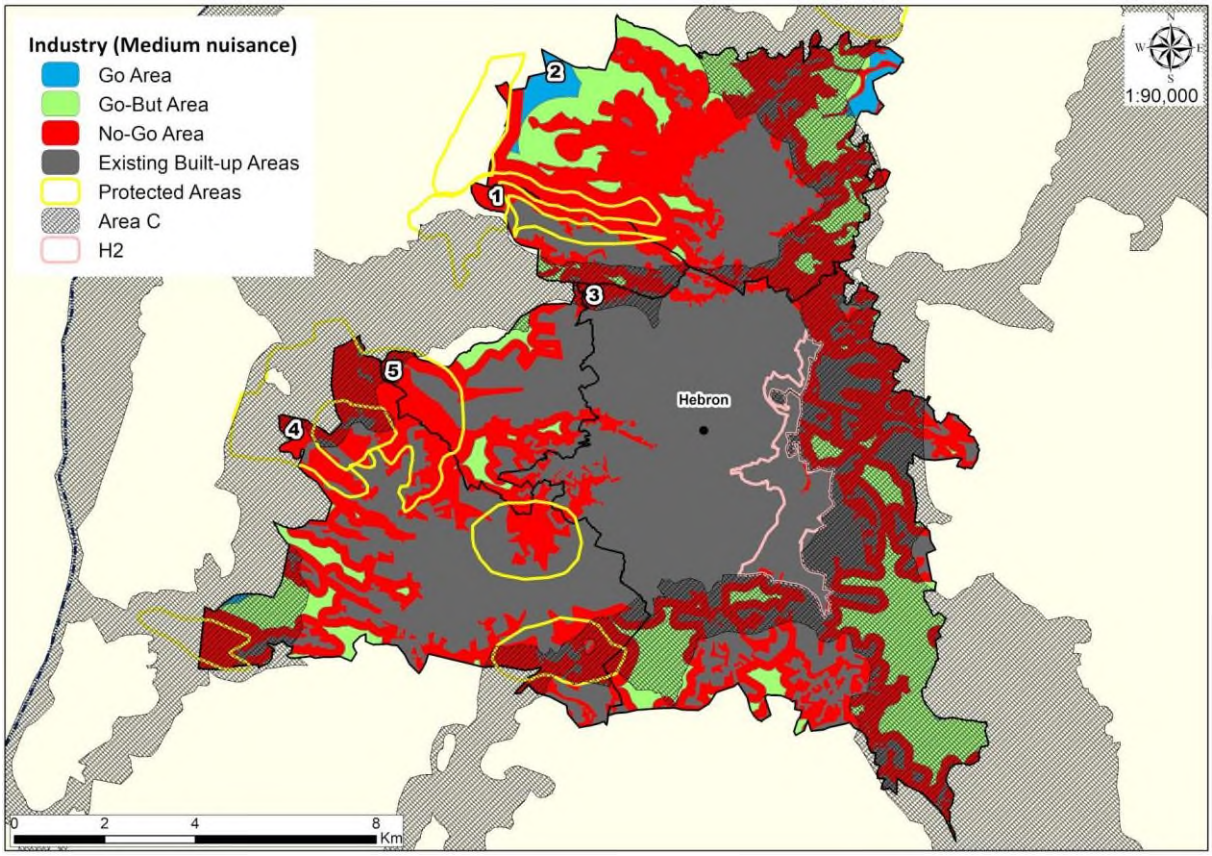


Figure IX-4: Priority and Exclusion Areas for medium-nuisance Industry Development - Hebron Urban Area

Low-nuisance Industry Development

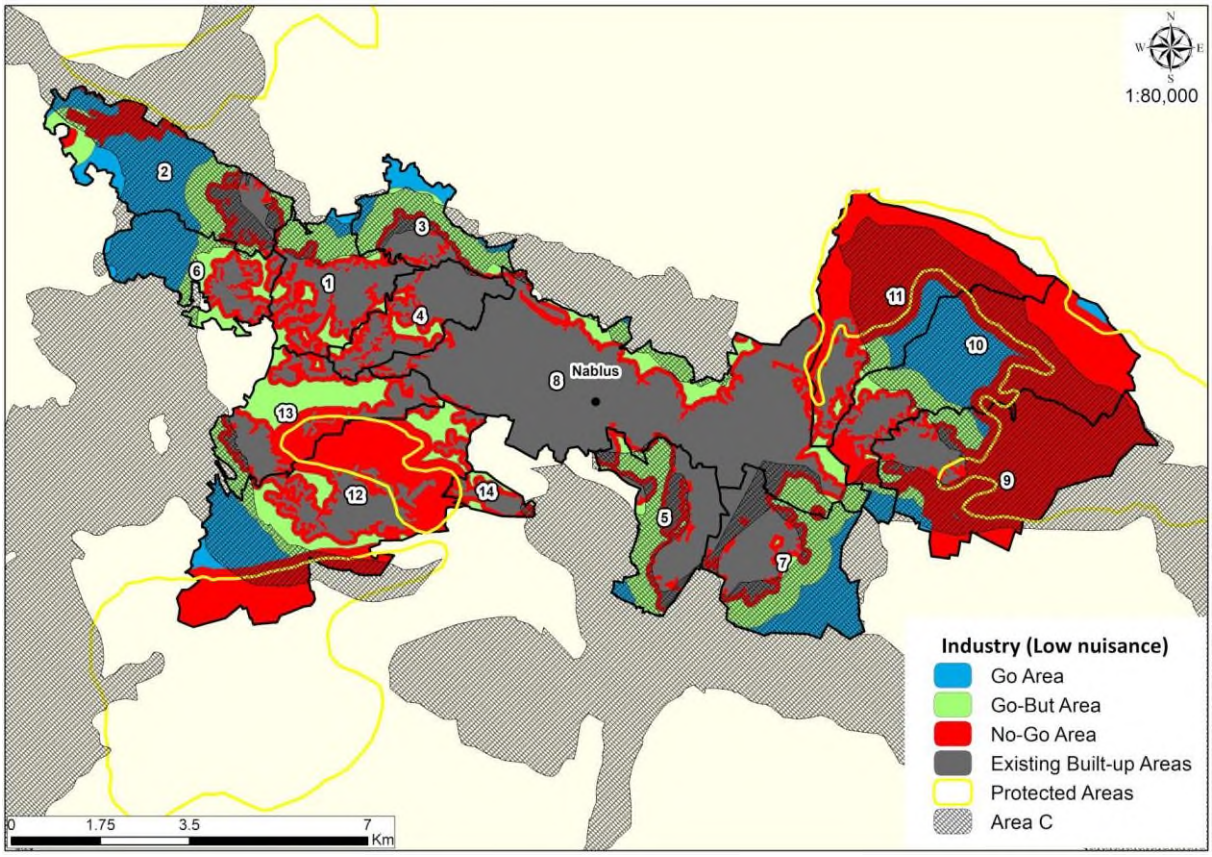


Figure IX-5: Priority and Exclusion Areas for medium-nuisance Industry Development - Nablus Urban Area

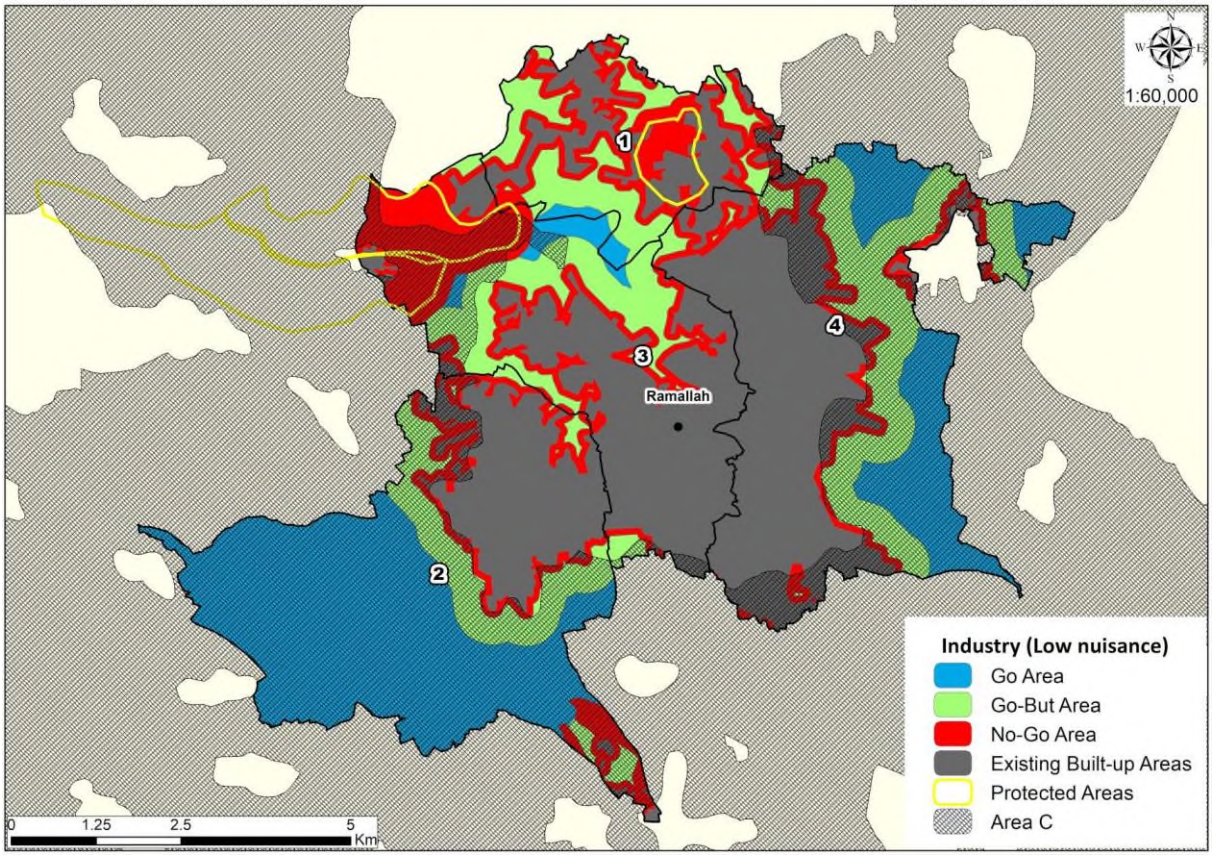


Figure IX-6: Priority and Exclusion Areas for medium-nuisance Industry Development - Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

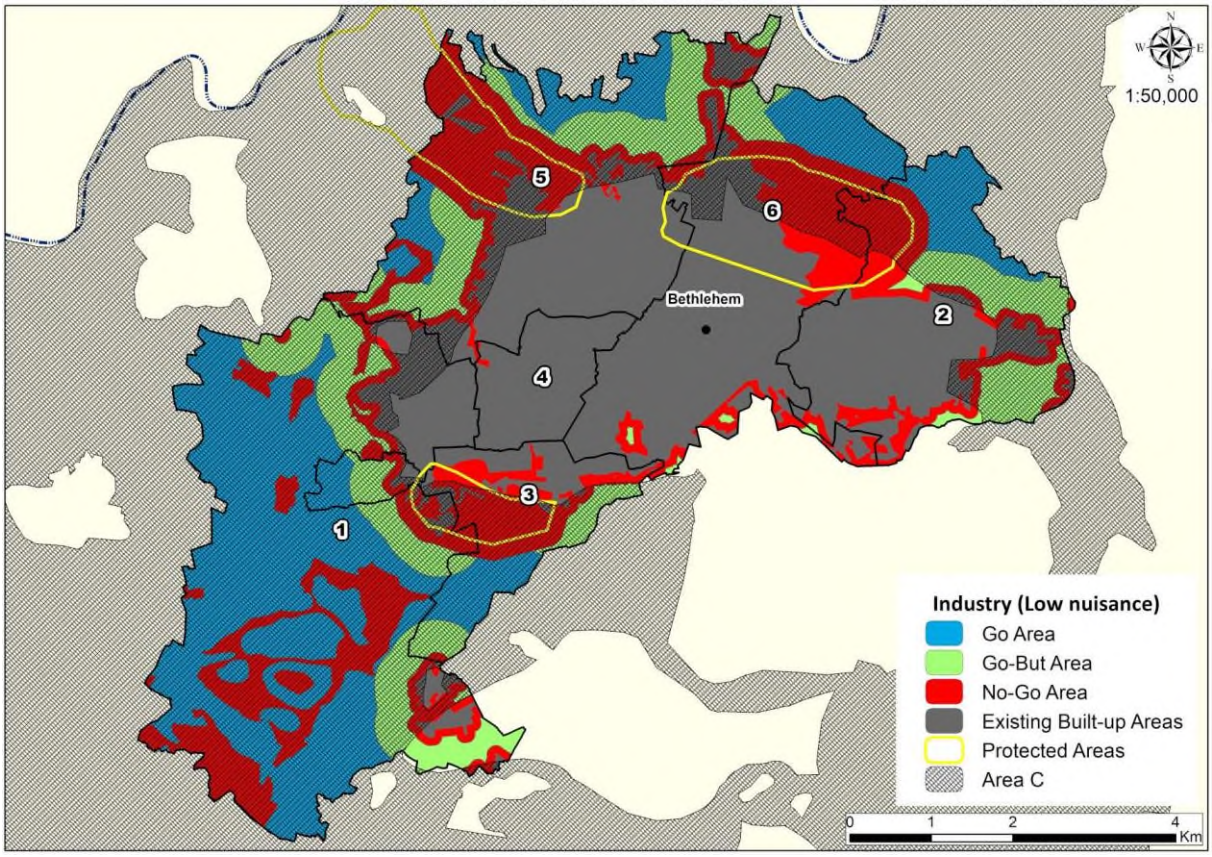


Figure IX-7: Priority and Exclusion Areas for medium-nuisance Industry Development - Bethlehem Urban Area

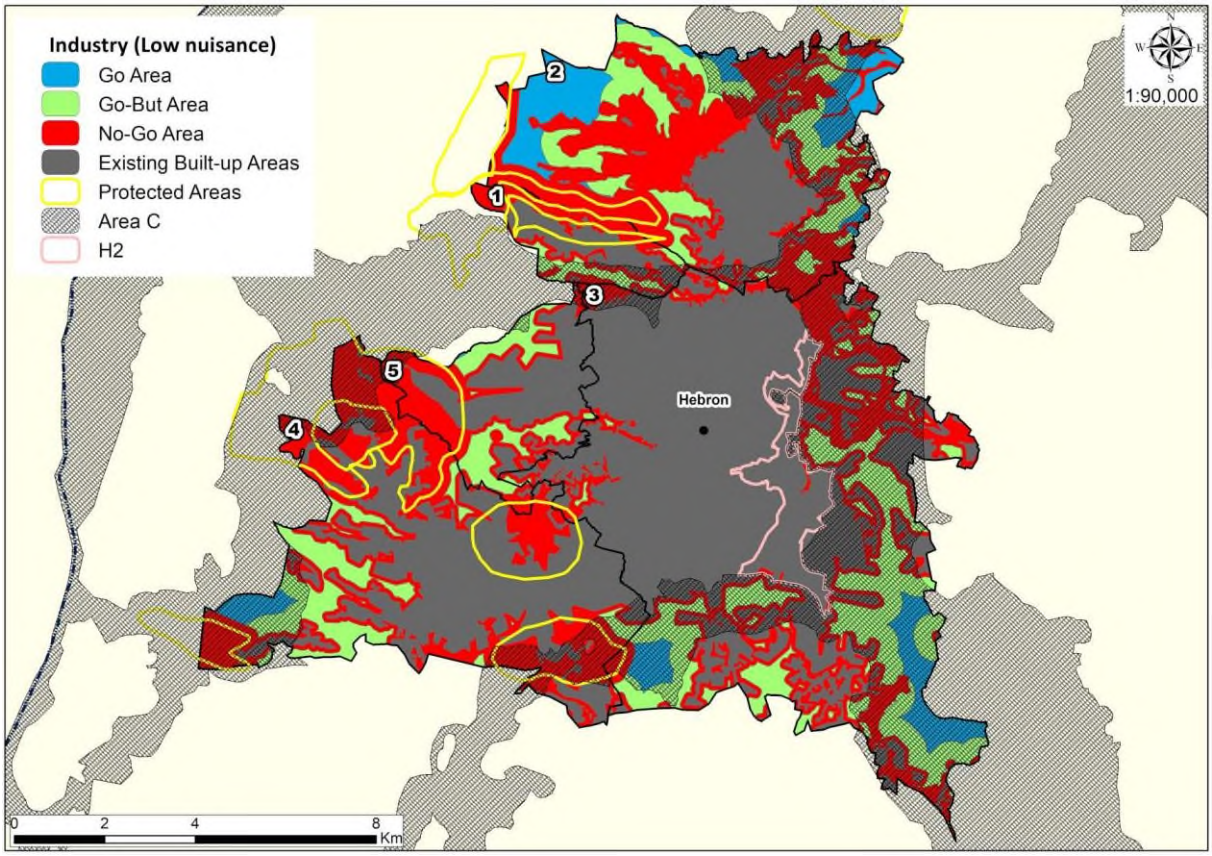


Figure IX-8: Priority and Exclusion Areas for medium-nuisance Industry Development - Hebron Urban Area

ANNEX X: Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan (SECP)

State of Palestine دولة فلسطين
وزارة الحكـم المحلـي
Ministry of Local Government

مشروع المدن المتكاملة والتنمية الحضرية
Integrated Cities and Urban Development (ICUD) Project

WORLD BANK GROUP

صندوق تطوير وإقراض الهيئات المحلية
Municipal Development & Lending Fund

Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment for five Targeted Urban Areas in West Bank & Gaza

Municipal Development & Lending Fund, MDLF / Palestine

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION PLAN (SECP)

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Engineering & Management Consulting Center

June 2021

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
AoI	Area of Interest
E&S	Environment and Social
EQA	Environmental Quality Authority
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GUPWD	General Union of People with Disabilities
ICUD	Integrated Cities and Urban Development Project
ILO	International Labor Organisation
LGU	Local Government Unit
MDLF	Municipal Development & Lending Fund
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
OP	Operating Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person / Peoples
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PEAP	Palestinian Environmental Assessment Policy
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RAB	Ramallah Al-Bireh
SDP	Strategic Development Priorities
SECP	Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
WB	West Bank

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Plan (SECP) is to define a programme of engagement and consultation to support delivery of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for five targeted urban areas in the West Bank & Gaza. The SESA has been commissioned by the Integrated Cities and Urban Development Project (ICUD) under the auspices of the Palestinian Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and the Municipal Development and Lending Fund (MDLF).

The SECP ensures that key stakeholders are engaged and consulted during the SESA process. The programme of engagement and consultation has been designed to support a two-way process of dialogue which includes providing stakeholders with meaningful information and consulting them on a range of strategic environmental and social issues, priorities and potential outcomes.

The SECP has been developed taking into account international standards, Palestinian regulatory requirements and guidance, and key lessons from past consultation programmes conducted in the localities.

The SECP is a working document which has been reviewed and updated as information and feedback was gathered throughout the SESA process.

1.1 Scope and Objectives

Given the nature of SESA[1], stakeholder engagement and consultation activities focus on:

- Providing timely and meaningful information which is technically and culturally appropriate to key stakeholders. This includes information pertaining to the SESA process, its objectives, as well as strategic environmental and social considerations of relevance to existing and future urban planning that may be integrated into Government policies, plans and programmes.

- Consultation which seeks to determine the environmental and social goals, issues, concerns and priorities of stakeholders to ensure that these are accounted for in the final strategic assessment outcomes. Given COVID-19 constraints, best efforts were made to ensure that consultation was undertaken in an appropriate and efficient manner which afforded stakeholders sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns.

Given the extensive geographical scope of the five urban areas and the populations residing in these areas, the engagement and consultation programme targeted key decision-makers and strategic stakeholders, those likely to be involved in future implementation, as well as groups or committees deemed representative of potentially impacted communities. Particular attention has been paid to those stakeholder groups considered disadvantaged or vulnerable.

The engagement and consultation programme was structured into four broad phases which reflect the requirements of Palestine's Environmental Assessment Policy, as presented in Figure 1 below.

[1] *Unlike a typical Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) which is focused on a physical project within a clearly determined Area of Interest (AoI), the ICUD SESA is a strategic tool which will be primarily used to inform further project planning across multiple sectors and impacted communities yet to be determined. Where stakeholder engagement and consultation for ESIAs is typically concentrated on identifying Project Affected Peoples (PAPs), SESA consultation is focused on strategic level environmental and social goals, challenges and planning.*

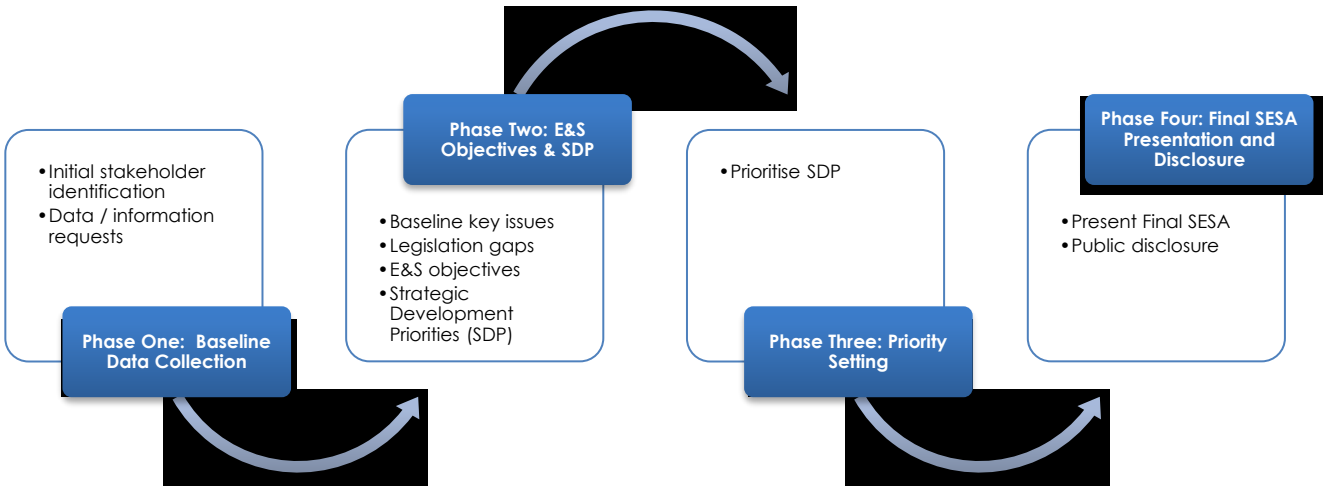


Figure 1: Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Phases

Phase One: Baseline Data Collection

For each of the five urban areas, a range of environmental and social data and information was required in order to understand the existing baseline conditions. Those stakeholders which hold relevant data and information have been engaged in order to support the data gathering exercise.

The key objectives for this phase included:

- Identifying stakeholders and organisations which can provide baseline data.
- Completing an initial stakeholder list of data owners / holders.
- Undertaking preliminary engagement to provide stakeholders with information on the SESA scope and process, collect data and information and determine any other key stakeholders or possible data sources.
- Establishing initial relationships and channels of communication with key stakeholders.

Phase Two: Baseline Key Issues, E&S Objectives and Strategic Development Priorities (SDP)

To support the main consultation phases (Phases Two and Three), a comprehensive stakeholder list covering each of the targeted urban areas as well as national stakeholders has been compiled. Phase Two focused on determining the environmental and social goals, issues and concerns of stakeholders to ensure that these were accounted for during the assessment process.

The key objectives for Phase Two included:

- Identifying stakeholders and organisations which:
    - Have a leadership, decision-making or implementation role in future urban development planning for the five target areas;
    - Are end-users of the SESA or required to take SESA outcomes into consideration in future planning and development. This included those involved in future policy development and representative of the resident community; and
    - Represent marginalised or vulnerable sectors of the communities which may experience proportionally greater impacts over time.
- Facilitating and guiding stakeholders to articulate their key environmental and social goals, issues and concerns as they pertain to sustainable urban growth within their communities. Specifically, the consulting team solicited stakeholder feedback on:

- identified key environmental and social issues and gaps in the existing Legal and Institutional Framework of Palestine;
- a draft list of proposed strategic E&S objectives of the SESA; and
- the identification of Strategic Development Priorities (SDP).

Phase Three: Priority Setting

Once a range of SDP have been developed, further consultation was undertaken, aiming to solicit feedback from those stakeholders which provided their input during Phase Two; approximately 82% of stakeholders approached during Phase Two Consultation were also approached during Phase Three Consultation. Given the fact that Phase Two and Phase Three Consultations were conducted under severe world-wide restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic, this was considered satisfactory.

The key objectives for Phase Three included:

- Discussing the prioritisation of SDP; and
- Soliciting final stakeholder feedback so that it could be accounted for in the final SESA.

Phase Four: Final SESA Presentation and Disclosure

During this final consultation phase the SESA report, including conclusions and recommendations was presented to the client and selected representatives from key Ministries and Authorities. A final electronic copy and a number of hard copies of the SESA were made available for distribution to key stakeholders in the five target urban areas.

1.2 Project Overview

The ICUD Project aims to support the Palestinian local government sector in an advanced and territorially integrated manner that addresses the diverse needs of key local authorities. ICUD aims to strengthen the capacity of the five targeted urban areas (Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh, Bethlehem, Hebron, and Gaza) to plan for sustainable urban growth, enabling them to create regional socio-spatial economic growth frameworks under which metropolitan level investments can be substantiated and funded.

ICUD also aims to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of the participating urban areas to plan for sustainable urban growth through, inter alia, the provision of technical assistance, and training. The project is supporting the Local Government Units (LGUs) of the participating urban areas to establish and maintain active LGU coordination mechanisms, where they do not already exist, to collectively deliver results; in this context, the project intends to respond to the needs of a growing population and the private sector for more sustainably and efficiently planned urban spaces and infrastructure.

To this end, the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) acts as a tool to assist in the identification and mitigation of environmental and social impacts of future investments thus informing future decision-making.

More specifically, the objectives of the SESA include:

- Identification of the baseline conditions, environmental characteristics and related opportunities and constraints for future growth in the five targeted urban areas, aiming to a thorough understanding of the existing situation;
- Identification and assessment of policy, regulatory, institutional and capacity gaps to address key environmental and social issues associated with urban development in the five targeted urban areas;
- Identification and assessment of Strategic Development Priorities (SDP) against Environmental and Social (E&S) Objectives and identification of the potential synergies and conflicts between them;
- Preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the implementation of the proposed SDP. The ESMP will act as a guidance tool for decision-makers with respect to proposed interventions in order to achieve SDP in a manner that is sustainable over the long-term but also maximizes opportunities associated with the environmental characteristics. To this end, the ESMP will include measurable monitoring indicators and will identify roles, responsibilities as well as timing and monitoring frequency for proposed interventions.

The five targeted urban areas are presented in the map below.

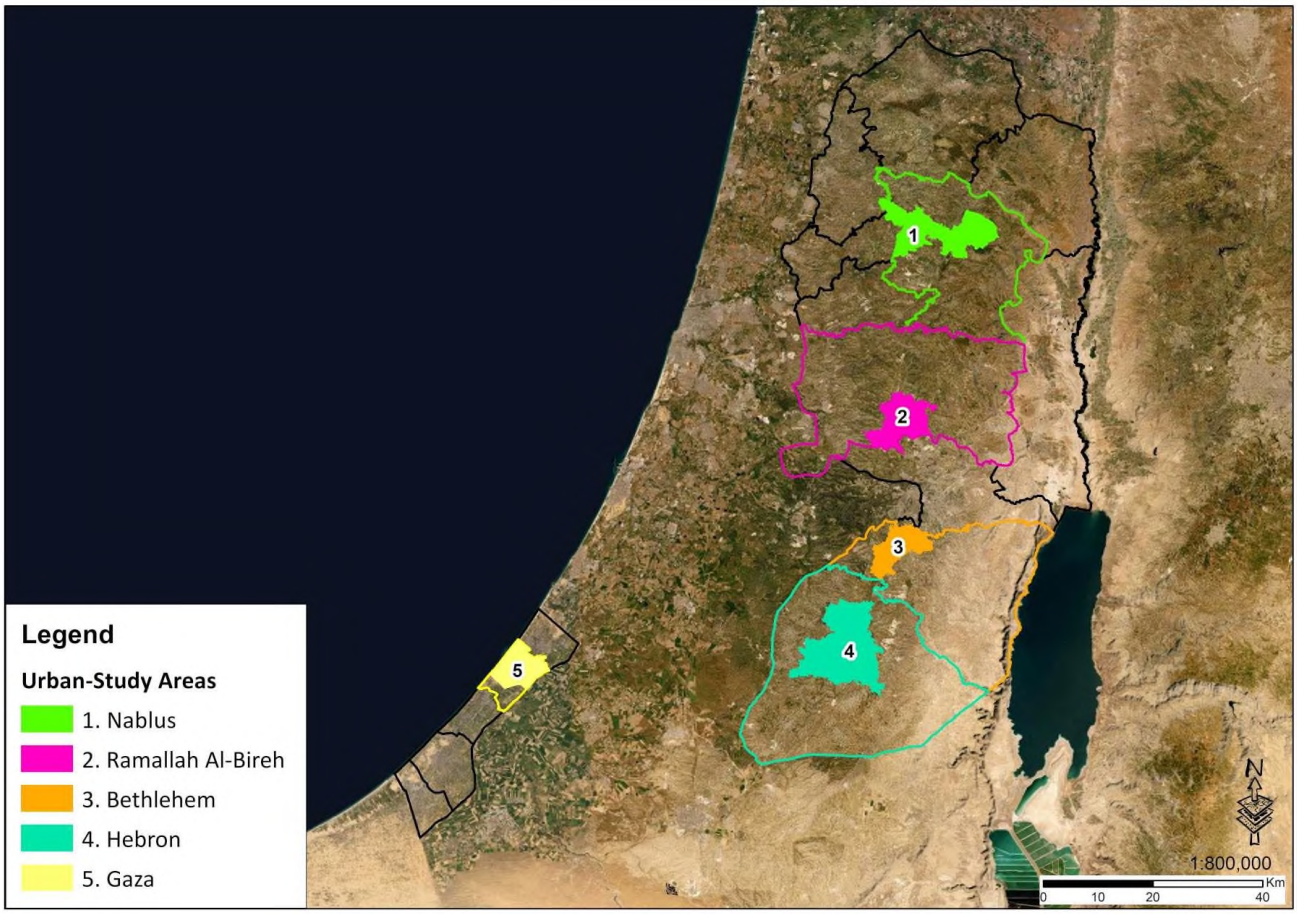


Figure 2: Map of the five targeted urban areas

CHAPTER 2. ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS

Stakeholder engagement and consultation activities in support of the SESA process complies with applicable national regulations and World Bank requirements. Where appropriate, key national policy positions and guidelines were also taken into account. Stakeholder engagement and consultation requirements relevant to the SESA are briefly discussed below and have informed the SECP.

2.1 World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies

Given the World Bank is a leading proponent of the ICUD Project, the SESA was conducted in accordance with the Bank's environmental and social policies and guidelines (as they apply). Specifically, the Bank's *Operating Policy (OP) 4.01 - Environmental Assessment* is applicable to the ICUD Project. In addition to the requirements of OP 4.01, the SECP also draws on the principles of the Bank's *Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure*.

Given COVID-19 restrictions, the SESA consultation programme also accounted for guidance issued by the World Bank for operations and projects as detailed in the Bank's *'Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings' (2020)*.

2.2 National Legislative and Regulatory Framework

Environmental management across Palestine is governed by *The Environment Law of Palestine (1999)*, together with the *Palestinian Environmental Assessment Policy (PEAP)*, which is administered and regulated by the Environmental Quality Authority (EQA).

While the PEAP does not make specific provisions for stakeholder consultation to be undertaken as part of a SESA process, it does include consultation requirements for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). While accounting for the stakeholder consultation requirements articulated in the PEAP, the assessment team worked closely with the EQA and ICUD Project to ensure that proposed engagement and consultation activities meet the key objectives as defined in the SECP. It has been agreed that the SESA report will follow ESIA permitting procedures, as provided for in the PEAP.

In addition to the provisions made in the Environmental Law and PEAP, there are several other Local Government Policy Papers which support public participation to enhance transparency, governance and social accountability at the local level. These include (but may not be limited to):

- *Policy Paper, Promoting and Institutionalising Public Participation in Local Government Units' Affairs (March 2011)*.
- *Policy Paper, Enhancing Youth Participation in Local Governance Sector (2015)*.
- *Policy Paper, Promoting and Institutionalising Social Accountability in Local Government Units' Affairs (2015)*.

Recognising the importance of public participation in planning for and developing long term sustainable urban growth, the SECP reflects the principles and intent of these Policies (to the extent possible) and provides a basis upon which future consultation can be undertaken following the SESA.

In addition to the respective National Policies, the ICUD Project also has an *Environmental and Social Management Framework (2016)*. With respect to stakeholder engagement and consultation requirements, the framework draws largely on the World Bank requirements and local Policy requirements. Where applicable, this framework has been accounted for in preparing the SECP.

2.3 Operating Context and Structure

The ICUD target areas consist of four urban areas in the West Bank (Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh, Bethlehem and Hebron) and the urban area of Gaza City. The combined population is estimated at almost 1.5 million people, representing approximately 30 % of the total population. Administratively, this area includes 16 municipalities, 14 village councils and 10 refugee camps. Collectively, these five densely populated urban areas are the major drivers of Palestine's national economy.

Given the integrated, technical and political nature of urban planning and development, there are many stakeholders which need to be involved in future project design and development. Urban planning and development is a complex undertaking which must efficiently utilise limited resources while balancing differing Government and community needs and priorities. It is made more complex across Palestine by rapid urban development combined with severe growth limitations. For many decades Palestine has been affected by ongoing conflict; its borders, a large proportion of its lands, and its economy are now constrained due to ongoing political issues. This not only has enormous implications for daily life, but also future growth and development.

While West Bank and Gaza are governed by the Palestine Authority, they each have unique political, administrative and social structures. National level Ministries and Authorities, Governorates and LGUs all have a role in urban planning and development. While each targeted urban area has a similar administrative structure, the composition of the LGUs (i.e. the number of municipalities, local councils and advisory committees) differ. Further to this, each urban area has unique characteristics and composition which was accounted for through engagement and consultation activities.

CHAPTER 3. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

For the purposes of the SESA, stakeholders have been defined as individuals, organisations or groups likely to be affected by, or have an interest in, the outcomes of the SESA and / or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively.

The preliminary stakeholder identification exercise focused on those stakeholders which either hold or own environmental and / or social data that may be required to determine existing baseline conditions across the five target urban areas.

As previously mentioned, given the extensive geographical scope of the five urban areas and the populations residing in these areas, the engagement and consultation programme targeted key decision-makers and strategic stakeholders, as well as groups or committees deemed representative of the broader communities.

In preparation for the key phases of the SESA consultation programme (Phases 2 and 3), the stakeholder identification process determined stakeholders and organisations which may have a leadership, decision-making or implementation role in future urban development planning for the target urban areas. Further to this, they may also be end-users of the SESA or required to take SESA outcomes into consideration in future policy development and urban planning.

Table 1: Stakeholder Categories

Stakeholder Categories	Mandate or Interest
National Ministries and Authorities	▪ National political importance. Includes Ministries, Authorities and Agencies responsible for setting policy, project permitting and approvals. A number of national level Ministries and Authorities retain representation in both Gaza and the West Bank and at both the National level and Regional level.
Regional Governorates	▪ Governors are nominated by the President and are under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior. They have a role in security provision and supervision of government agencies operational in the respective Governorates.
Local Government Units (LGUs)	▪ There are different types of LGUs according to their demographic weight. Municipalities are the most significant and are provided with greater responsibilities and wider discretion over local planning and decision making. The Mayor and municipal councils are elected by universal suffrage. Smaller areas are governed by Village Councils. ▪ As part of the ICUD project in each Urban Area there is: o A Screening Committee (Mayors and Village Council Heads). o A Technical Committee (Municipal officers and engineers). o Urban Area Representative. These representatives work closely with LGUs and sit on the Technical Committee. o MoLG representative.
Technical and Advisory Committees	▪ At Governorate and LGU level there may be technical and / or advisory committees which provide guidance to LGUs. For example, Technical Regional Committees, Social Accountability Committees etc.
International Agencies and Donors	▪ Key international agencies and donors have been present in Palestine for decades. Their activities may include financing, development projects, capacity building and technical assistance.
Private Sector	▪ Given the fragile economic environment, the private sector is an important source of financing and employment – it has a key role to play in sustainable economic growth across Palestine.
Universities and Research Institutes	▪ Important sources of data, research and analysis.
Non-Government Organisations (NGOs)	▪ NGOs are extremely active across Palestine. There is a high concentration of organisations supporting development and relief initiatives. NGOs are

Stakeholder Categories	Mandate or Interest
	either local Palestinian NGOs or International NGOs with representation in Palestine.
Impacted Communities	▪ Gaza, Ramallah Al-Bireh, Bethlehem, Hebron, Nablus (and surrounds). It is also important to note that disabled, vulnerable and / or marginalised groups are present throughout all five urban areas and may include Bedouin communities, those with special needs, illiterate people, women, youth, the elderly and refugees.

A detailed stakeholder list has been developed; it is important to note that the stakeholder list is a live document which was reviewed and updated on a continual basis throughout the SESA process as additional stakeholders were identified *(Refer Appendix A)*.

3.1 Vulnerable or Disadvantaged Groups

Throughout the assessment process attention was paid to ensuring that community stakeholders considered to be vulnerable or disadvantaged are appropriately represented, engaged and consulted.

The World Bank define 'disadvantaged or vulnerable' as:

'…..those individuals or groups who, by virtue of, for example, their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, sexual orientation, gender identity, economic disadvantages or indigenous status, and/or dependence on unique natural resources, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits.

Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon whom they depend.'

Given the political, security and social context prevalent across Gaza and the West Bank, there is a significant number of vulnerable, disadvantaged or marginalised people residing across the five urban areas. For the purpose of the SESA, the consulting team has identified groups which:

- may be more likely to be negatively affected by the impacts of future urban development planning and project execution;
- more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of future benefits arising from urban development; and / or
- maybe excluded from or unable to participate fully in the SESA consultation process.

Based on the aforementioned criteria, an identification exercise was conducted for the five urban areas. The following groups have been identified.

Table 2: Vulnerable or Disadvantaged Groups and targeted representative stakeholders per urban area

Vulnerable Group	Potential issues / vulnerabilities	Targeted Representative Stakeholders per urban area					
		National	Gaza	Nablus	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Bethlehem	Hebron
Refugees	▪ Legal status ▪ Access to affordable housing, primary health care, water and sanitation services (incl. solid waste), education ▪ Livelihood restrictions	▪ Ministry of Public Works and Housing ▪ In-situ Camp Service Officers (UNRWA)	-	▪ Popular Committee of the respective camp	-	▪ Popular Committee of the respective camp	-
Women	▪ Gender based violence ▪ Reproductive and / or maternal health ▪ Livelihood restrictions (i.e. forced labor, working conditions) ▪ Under-age or early marriage ▪ Resource control and accessibility ▪ Political representation and participation ▪ Widowed (i.e. victims of violence / border conflicts) ▪ Access to child care services	▪ Ministry of Health ▪ Ministry of Social Development	▪ Women's Affairs Centre ▪ Rural Women's Development Society	▪ The Palestinian Working Women Society for Development	▪ Women Affairs Technical Committee (WATC)	-	-
Youth	▪ Access to and participation in employment and livelihood opportunities ▪ Job security and working conditions ▪ Access to education ▪ Generational sustainability priorities (i.e. climate change, pollution etc.) ▪ Distribution of resources (natural and financial) ▪ Victims of violence and conflict	▪ Ministry of Education ▪ Ministry of Social Development ▪ Ministry of Labor	-	-	-	-	-
Persons with Disabilities (PWD)	▪ Access to social, health and rehabilitation services ▪ Access to health insurance ▪ Access to and participation in employment and livelihood opportunities	▪ Ministry of Social Development ▪ Ministry of Health	▪ Palestinian General Union of People with Disabilities (GUPWD)	-	▪ Mental Health and Psychological Support	-	-

In addition to the above, consideration was also given to the presence of Bedouin, migrant workers and ethnic minorities. No significant populations of these groups were found to be present within the five (5) targeted urban areas under assessment.

Disability Support During Consultation

During consultations, provisions were made for individuals who require disability support in order to fully participate in the engagement and consultation process; to this end, venues were selected taking into consideration accessibility provisions for those with disabilities.

3.2 Stakeholder Mapping

A typical ESIA is focused on a physical project within a clearly determined Area of Interest (AoI). Stakeholder engagement and consultation for ESIAs are typically concentrated on identifying Project Affected Peoples (PAPs). In comparison, the ICUD SESA is a strategic tool which will be primarily used to inform further project planning across multiple sectors and impacted communities.

Therefore, the primary focus for stakeholder engagement and consultation activities specifically related to the SESA was to ensure the right Ministries, Authorities and planning organisations as well as SESA 'end users' were identified. This also means that the views of those groups within the five urban areas who were deemed marginalised or vulnerable were accounted for.

Each identified stakeholder authority included in the final SESA Stakeholder List, as presented in Appendix A of the SECP report, was prioritised according to their influence over, and interest in, the SESA process and its outcomes as well as their attitude toward the project (from favourable to hostile)

Stakeholder authorities and their assessment have been mapped against a Stakeholder Mapping Matrix, which serves as a broad illustration of the stakeholder landscape. The Stakeholder Mapping Matrix, as presented in Figure 3 below, is divided into four key priority areas (1 - 4) as determined by:

a. stakeholder *influence* over the SESA process and / or the assessment outcomes;

b. stakeholder *interest* in the SESA process and / or the assessment outcomes; and

c. stakeholders' *general attitude* toward the SESA and implementation of the assessment outcomes.

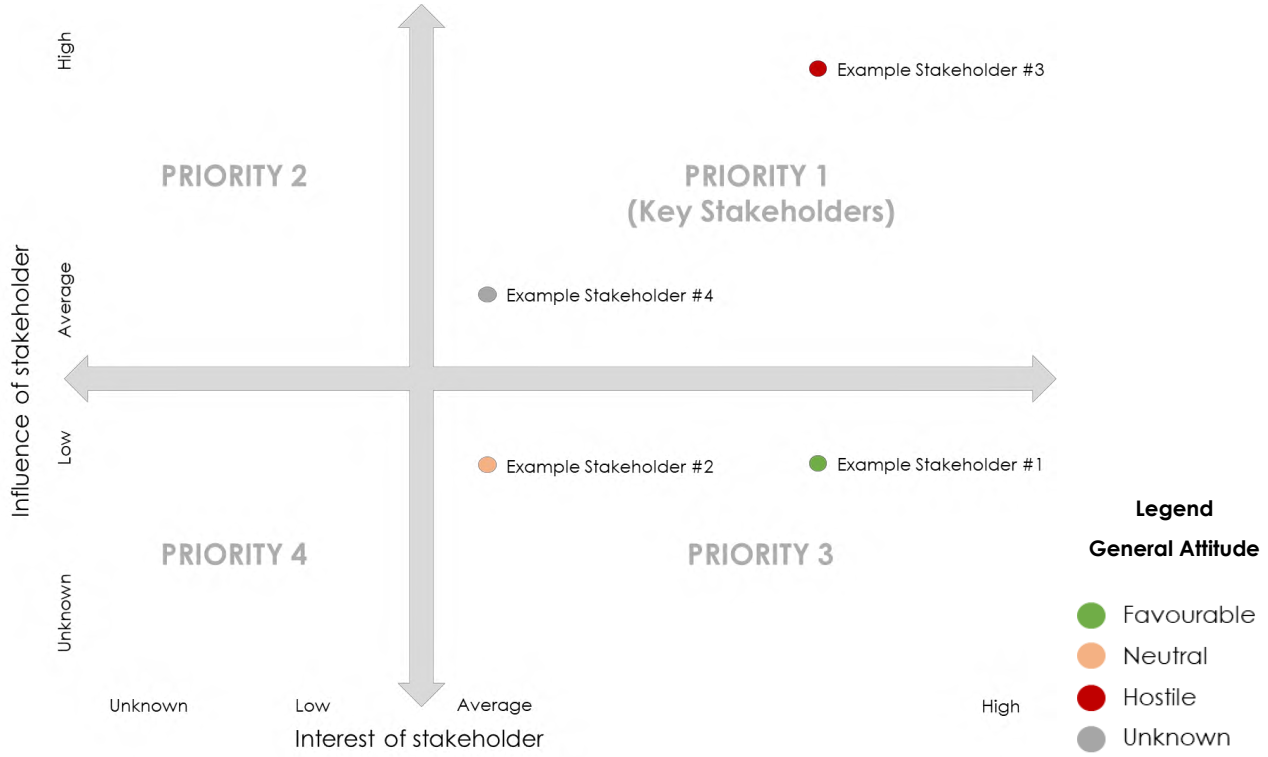


Figure 3: Stakeholder Mapping Matrix

In ranking each stakeholder, the following guide has been used.

Category	Guide for determination
Influence	▪ Degree of influence or power which the stakeholder is able to exert (either positively or negatively) over the SESA process and / or its outcomes. ▪ Ranking: High – Average – Low – Unknown. o Does this individual / organisation have a regulatory role? o Do they have a key role in providing data and information critical to the success of the assessment process? o Will they have a key role in implementing the SESA outcomes and recommendations or accounting for these outcomes in future project planning?
Interest	▪ Degree of interest which the stakeholder has in the SESA process or its outcomes. ▪ High – Average – Low – Unknown o Is this individual / organisation an end user of the SESA outcomes? o Will they have a role in future implementation of the assessment outcomes? o Are they likely to benefit from the SESA outcomes or be disenfranchised?
General Attitude	▪ Extent to which the individual / organisation views the SESA process and / or outcomes favourably. ▪ Favourable – Neutral – Hostile – Unknown o Is this individual / organisation helpful and responsive to requests pertaining to the SESA?

The results of this process were presented in six Stakeholder Mapping Matrices, one for representative stakeholders for each of the five targeted urban areas and an additional Matrix for representative stakeholders at the national level.

The outcomes of the mapping exercise, in part, determined the focus of the engagement and consultations activities throughout the SESA process.

3.2.1 Stakeholder Mapping – National

National Ministries and Authorities have a leadership role in policy making and strategic planning and are therefore a critical SESA stakeholder group. Given the scope of the SESA, Ministries and Authorities responsible for development, environmental and social issues have been identified as key stakeholders. While National Ministries and Authorities are based in Ramallah, several also have permanent representation in Gaza and play a central role in policy-making and strategic planning for this area. Given the complex humanitarian challenges, international agencies also maintain permanent representation in Gaza.

Groups and organisations which represent the interests of Palestinian industry, labour force sectors, environmental and social issues have also been identified as key national-level stakeholders. Given their national scope and remit, it is anticipated that they will play an important role in future strategy development and planning for the five targeted Urban Areas.

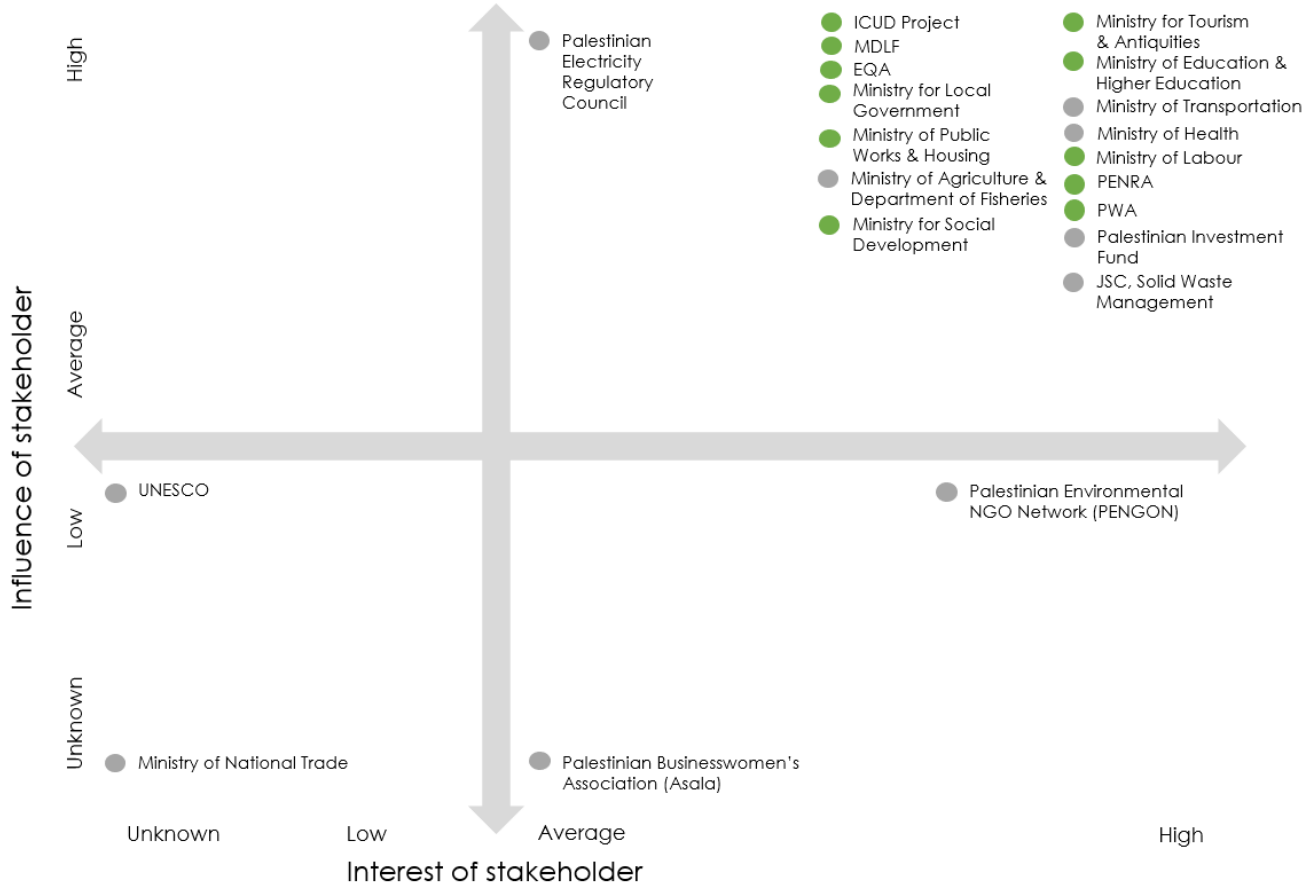


Figure 4: Stakeholder Analysis – National

3.2.2 Stakeholder Mapping – Gaza

Unlike the West Bank, Gaza borders a coastal area which provides an important source of fisheries-based livelihoods, despite the heavy security restrictions. The region suffers from severe economic development, environmental and social challenges that were appropriately accounted for in the SESA process.



Figure 5: Stakeholder Analysis - Gaza

3.2.3 Stakeholder Mapping – Nablus

The ICUD Project brings local Authorities in each urban area together to develop common plans, policies and activities for each region as a whole. The Project coordinates with local technical teams (Technical Committees) within each of the Urban Areas to ensure the broader participation of local Municipalities and Villages. Each member of the Technical Committees acts as a contact person for the ICUD Project. In other words, for any activity proposed by the MDLF or the World Bank, the ICUD Urban Area Coordinators are in direct contact with the Technical Committee members, who transfer proposed ideas to the decision makers in the LGUs seeking approval and / or comments.

Given the role of the Technical Committees in Urban Area planning and development, they are considered a key stakeholder group in each of the Urban Areas under assessment.

Nablus has a vibrant civil society which is engaged in traditional artisanal sectors including olive oil and food production, quarrying and tile manufacturing.

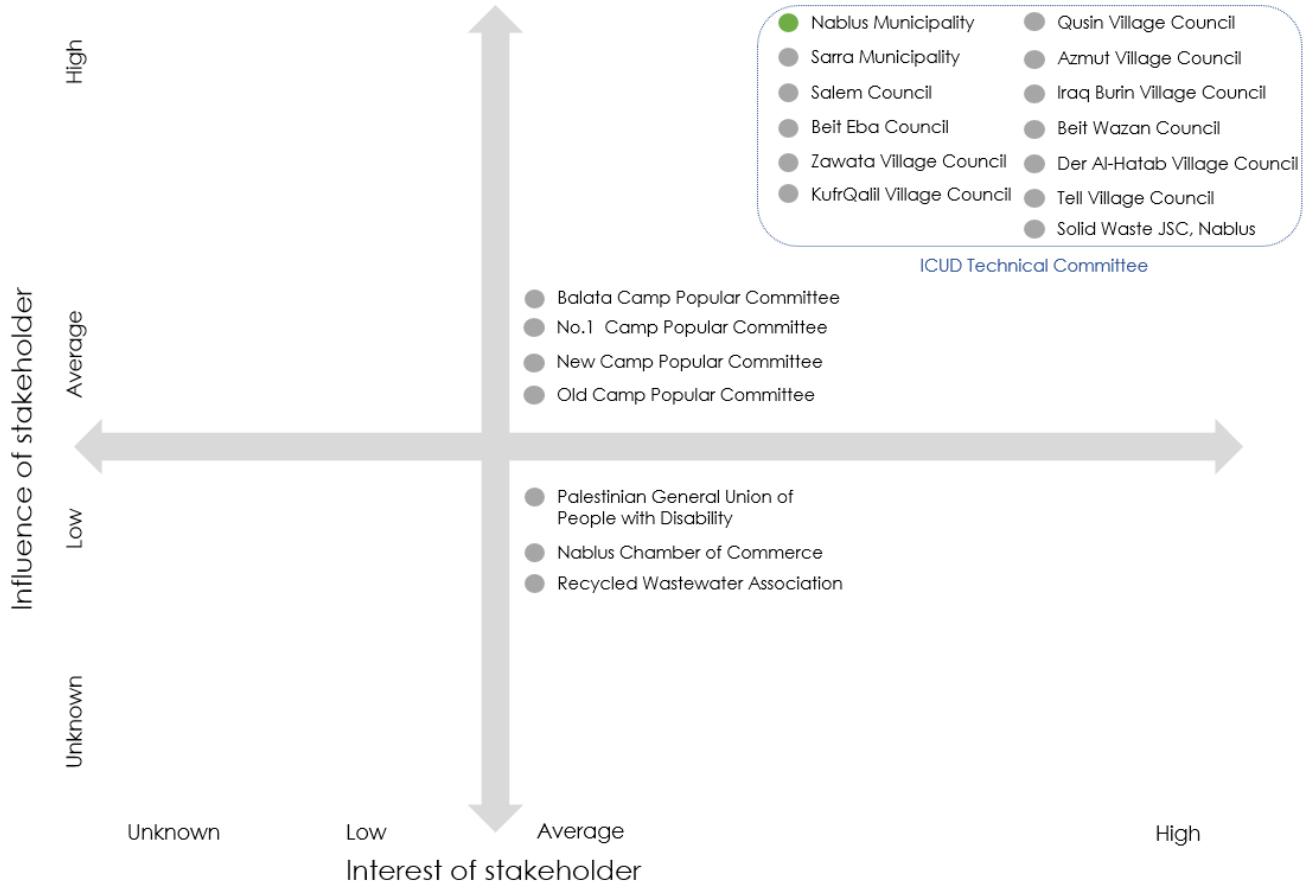


Figure 6: Stakeholder Analysis - Nablus

3.2.4 Stakeholder Mapping – Ramallah and Al Bireh

The twin cities of Ramallah and Al Bireh are home to most Palestinian Authority Ministries, international and local NGOs as well as major financial institutions and businesses; these have already been presented in section 3.2.1 of this report. In addition to National level Ministries and Authorities, four Municipalities constitute the Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area and naturally, the public service is a large employer in the region.

Like the other Urban Areas under assessment, the Municipalities are represented on the Ramallah Al-Bireh ICUD Technical Committee, which is a key stakeholder group across each of the Urban Areas.

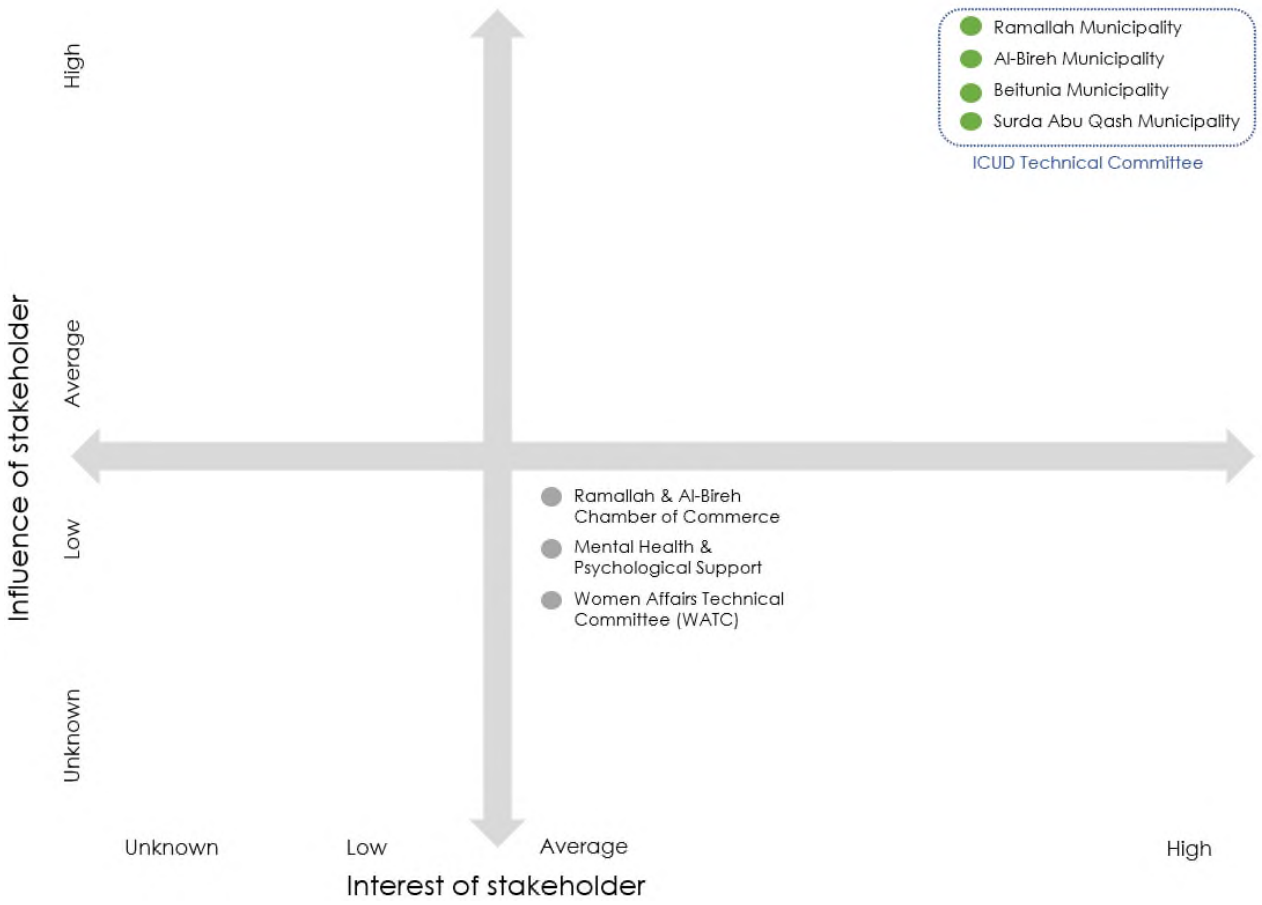


Figure 7: Stakeholder Analysis – Ramallah and Al Bireh

3.2.5 Stakeholder Mapping – Bethlehem

Tourism is Bethlehem's main industry and largest employer with around 20% of the working population employed in the industry. It accounts for approximately 65% of the city's economy and 11%of the National economy. Given the importance of this sector, tourism operators and the Ministries responsible for this sector have been identified as a key stakeholder group.

Like the other Urban Areas under assessment, the Municipalities and Artas Village Council are represented on the Bethlehem ICUD Technical Committee, which is a key stakeholder group across each of the Urban Areas.

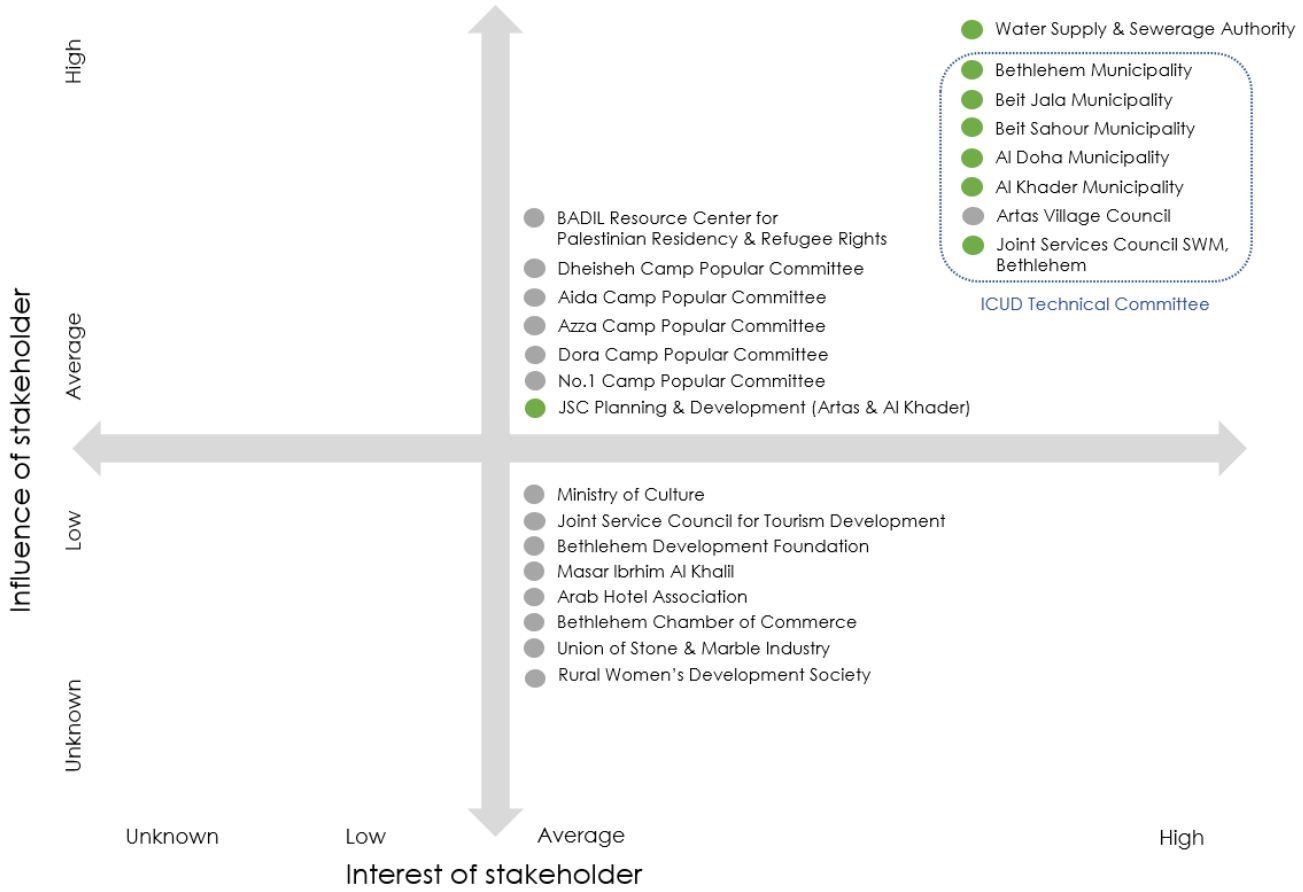


Figure 8: Stakeholder Analysis – Bethlehem

3.2.6 Stakeholder Mapping – Hebron

Hebron is an important West Bank trading hub generating roughly a third of the area's gross domestic product, largely due to the sale of limestone. On the outskirts of Hebron there are several large industrial zones. The area also has a vibrant artisanal sector which produces grapes, figs, dairy products, shoes, pottery and glass. The City of Hebron also retains cultural and religious significance and therefore is an important destination for pilgrims.

Like the other Urban Areas under assessment, the Municipalities are represented on the Hebron ICUD Technical Committee, which is a key stakeholder group across each of the Urban Areas.

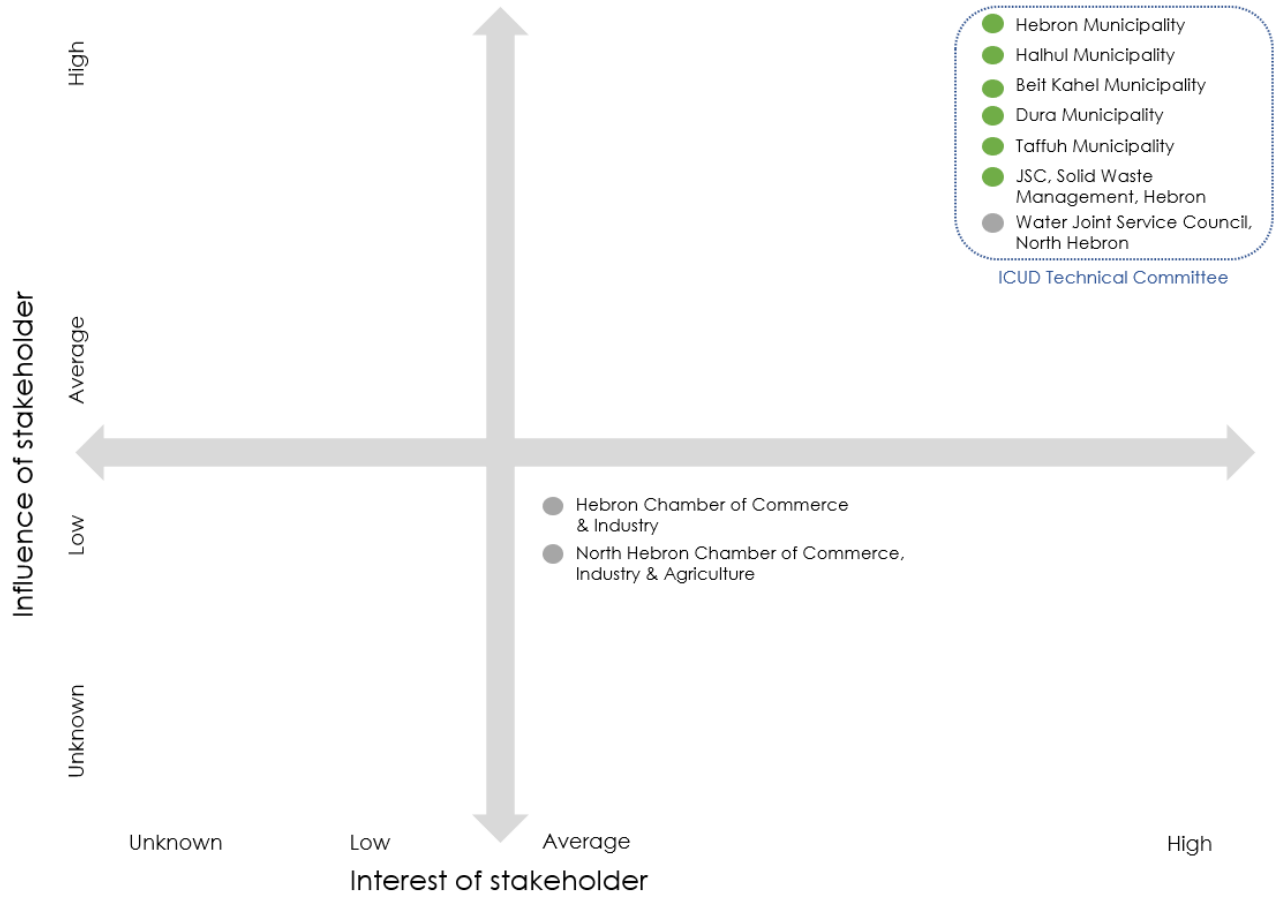


Figure 9: Stakeholder Analysis – Hebron

CHAPTER 4. ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION PROGRAMME

The below section outlines the engagement and consultation methods and tools which were utilised during each phase of the engagement and consultation programme. The programme was structured into four phases:

- Phase One: Baseline Data Collection
- Phase Two: Baseline Key Issues, E&S Objectives and Strategic Development Priorities (SDP)
- Phase Three: Priority Setting
- Phase Four: Final SESA Presentation and Disclosure

4.1 Communications Collateral

To aid and support information disclosure, engagement and consultation activities a range of communications materials were produced in Arabic and English including:

- SESA fact sheets to provide basic information about the SESA process and information gathered during the assessment. Fact sheets were provided in either hardcopy, for those in attendance, or electronically for those who were not physically able to attend. The fact sheets covered the following:
  - What is the SESA and what are the key objectives?
  - What does this mean for stakeholders?
  - What is required from stakeholders?
  - Summaries of key pieces of information and data gathered during the assessment process for example, key E&S issues, E&S objectives, Strategic Development Prioritie (SDP).
  - Timeline and schedule of key deliverables (including the engagement and consultation schedule).
  - Overview of the SESA sponsors and JV Assessment Team.
  - Contact details.
- Contact sheet containing the telephone and email details for the JV Assessment Team in Gaza and the West Bank. This sheet was left with stakeholders so that they were able to contact the assessment team should they have any issues, concerns or suggestions they wished to pass to the assessment team.
- Presentations to support engagement and consultation activities.
- Questionnaires to assist in facilitating stakeholder feedback in a structured and efficient manner.
- Internal Q&A to ensure that all members of the JV assessment team were able to answer frequently asked questions in a consistent manner.

Where necessary, formal requests and letters were also used to support a structured engagement and consultation approach. For every engagement or consultation activity an agenda and meeting minutes were recorded.

4.2 Information Disclosure

Throughout the consultation programme all SESA information provided to key stakeholders (including presentations and fact sheets) during meetings, as well as consultation minutes, were provided to the ICUD Project and MDLF for their comments. Materials were also electronically sent to the ICUD Urban Area Coordinators.

Materials were provided in both Arabic and English.

4.3 Phase One Engagement: Baseline Data Collection

As previously mentioned, a range of environmental and social data was required in order to understand the existing baseline conditions. Following a detailed desk-top data review, a number of data gaps were identified.

Relevant authorities and data holders were contacted by the JV to arrange data collection in order to address the identified gaps via a range of mechanisms as summarised below:

- Official requests for data collection were sent;
- Phone calls for confirming receipt of official requests were made;
- Visits in order to facilitate data collection through custom-made questionnaires as and when required.

The approach and methodology for continuing stakeholder consultation and engagement during data collection was adjusted, taking into consideration the '*Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings*'; more specifically:

- Consultations took place in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings;
- Traditional channels of communications (dedicated phone-lines and mail) were employed when stakeholders did not have access to online communication channels or did not use them frequently;

The list of relevant authorities and data holders that were contacted during Phase One Engagement: Baseline Data Collection is presented in section 5.1 of this report.

4.4 Phase Two Consultation: E&S Baseline Key Issues, E&S Objectives and Strategic Development Priorities (SDP)

Based on a detailed review of the baseline data and information, the JV assessment team conducted a series of consultation meetings with key stakeholders at a local, regional and national level.

The purpose of Phase Two Consultation, which was held in September-October 2020, was to approach representative ministries and authorities responsible for critical sectors such as water, energy etc. as well as selected representatives of the private sector and industry, NGOs and international organizations, inform them about the data collected during Phase One Consultation and request them to comment and share their opinion on baseline issues, legislation gaps, E&S objectives and Strategic Development Priorities (SDP).

To this purpose, the following stakeholder consultation activities have been implemented:

- A meeting between ICUD/MoLG and JV Project Team has been conducted on 23.09.2020;
- A meeting with EQA, ICUD/MoLG and JV Project Team has been conducted on 24.09.2020;
- A meeting with Tourism sector representatives from Bethlehem and JV Project Team has been conducted on 08.10.2020;
- A meeting with Bethlehem Refugee Popular Committees and JV Project Team has been conducted on 13.10.2020;

- A meeting with Nablus Refugee Popular Committees and JV Project Team has been conducted on 21.10.2020;
- Selected stakeholders were approached via email during the week 20.09.2020 – 01.10.2020 to provide their feedback.

For more details about Phase Two consultation activities see Appendix C of this report.

During Phase Two Consultation, representatives from the JV assessment team:

- Presented the meeting agenda and recapped the purpose and objectives of the SESA and the consultation programme.
- Presented the findings of the baseline data review of relevance to the stakeholder group in attendance. This also included key environmental and social issues and gaps in the existing Legal and Institutional Framework of Palestine.
- Facilitated discussions amongst participants regarding the data presented as well as any environmental and social issues and objectives stakeholders had pertaining to sustainable urban growth within their communities. This also included identification of Strategic Development Priorities (SDP).
- Used presentations to support facilitation and consensus and ensure a structured and efficient discussion.
- Captured feedback through the use of Fact Sheets – Questionnaires provided and integrated this into the assessment process as appropriate.
- Provided the contact details of the JV assessment team to ensure that stakeholders were able to continue to provide input should they feel inclined to do so.

Phase Two Consultation was supported by the following Fact Sheets – Questionnaires:

1. SESA Overview
2. Baseline Key Issues
3. Key Legal and Institutional Framework Gaps
4. Strategic Environmental and Social Goals and Objectives -Alternatives to address E&S issues

As in Phase One Engagement, the stakeholder approach and methodology took into consideration the 'Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings'. More specifically:

- All reasonable efforts were made to conduct meetings through online channels such as zoom;
- Consultations took place in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings and one-on-one meetings;
- Traditional channels of communications (dedicated phone-lines and mail) were employed to allow stakeholders to provide their feedback and suggestions;

During Phase Two Consultation, a total of 38 Stakeholder authorities, represented by 68 participants, were contacted at the national, regional and local levels; of these, 27 Stakeholder authorities, represented by 39 participants provided their feedback in the form of completed consultation material. Stakeholders' participation was satisfactory, reaching 71% for contacted authorities and 57% for their representatives. The list of stakeholders that were contacted during Phase Two Consultation is presented in section 5.2 and Appendix B of this report.

4.5 Phase Three Consultation: Priority Setting

The purpose of Phase Three Consultation was to present a list of SDP relevant to the SESA project, to all involved stakeholders, including communities with special needs or those considered vulnerable or marginalised. All attendees were requested to participate in the vertical prioritization process of the SDP presented, comment and share their opinion taking into consideration the overall needs of the urban development.

More specifically, during Phase Three consultation, held in December 2020, stakeholders were presented with a total of 28 SDP that were selected by the Consultant during the SESA process as most significant for the five (5) targeted urban areas. The selection of identified SDP is described in detail in Section 5.1.2 of the SESA report.

Stakeholders were asked to select 5 out the 28 selected SDP that they consider as most significant, taking into consideration the overall needs of urban development for the targeted urban areas; each time an SDP was included in a stakeholder's top-5 list, it received one point. The score for each SDP was then added and potential priority SDP as a result of the vertical prioritization process were those that received the highest scores. This is standard process in Policy SESA, as mentioned in bibliography[2]; obviously top-5 priority SDP were different for each Urban Area. The results of the vertical prioritization process are described in detail in Section 5.2.2 of the SESA report.

During Phase Three Consultation, the following stakeholder consultation activities have been implemented:

- A meeting for Gaza Urban Area stakeholders was conducted on 09.12.2020;
- A meeting for Nablus Urban Area stakeholders was conducted on 10.12.2020;
- A meeting for National Stakeholders, mostly situated in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area, was conducted on 14.12.2020;
- A meeting for Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area stakeholders was conducted on 15.12.2020.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, stakeholders from Bethlehem and Hebron Urban Areas were consulted via email/phone calls in December 2020.

For more details about Phase Three consultation activities see Appendix C of this report.

Phase Three Consultation was supported by one Fact Sheet – Questionnaire, presenting the 28 SDP.

As in previous consultation phases, the stakeholder approach and methodology took into consideration the 'Technical Note on Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings'; more specifically:

- All reasonable efforts were made to conduct meetings through online channels such as zoom; virtual stakeholder meetings were attended by international and local experts;
- Traditional channels of communications (dedicated phone-lines and mail) were employed to allow stakeholders to provide their feedback and suggestions;

During Phase Three Consultation, a total of 84 Stakeholder authorities, represented by 136 participants, were contacted at the national, regional and local levels; of these, 73 Stakeholder authorities, represented by 113 participants provided their feedback in the form of completed consultation

[2] *'World Bank. 2008. Sierra Leone - Mining Sector Reform: A Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment. Washington, DC.' https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/8087*

material. Stakeholders' participation in the vertical ranking process was high, reaching 87% for contacted authorities and 83% for their representatives. The list of stakeholders that were contacted during Phase Three Consultation is presented in section 5.2 and Appendix B of this report.

4.6 Phase Four: Final SESA Presentation and Disclosure

During the fourth and final consultation phase, the SESA report, including conclusions and recommendations of the SESA process, was presented to the client and selected representatives from key Ministries and Authorities. A number of hard copies of the SESA presentation were made available for distribution to key stakeholders in the five targeted urban areas.

Depending on their geographical area of interest, Stakeholders were invited to attend either:

- A National Public Hearing Session (applies to national stakeholders and stakeholders from Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area), held on 30.06.2021. This meeting was attended by
  - → Members of the ministries and organizations within the National ESIA Evaluation Committee;
  - → ICUD Members;
  - → Stakeholders & representatives of the RAB urban area.
- Four Technical Public Hearing Sessions for each of the remaining urban areas. Technical Public Hearing Sessions for Gaza and Nablus Urban Areas were held on 01.07.2021; Technical Public Hearing Sessions for Bethlehem Urban Area was held on 05.07.2021and for Hebron Urban Area on 07.07.2021. These meetings were attended by:
  - → Technical Representatives of the Nablus, Bethlehem, Hebron and Gaza Urban Areas;
  - → ICUD members of Nablus, Bethlehem, Hebron and Gaza Urban Areas;
  - → Main stakeholders of Nablus, Bethlehem, Hebron and Gaza Urban Areas who were involved in the public consultations phase 2 and 3.

For more details about Phase Four consultation activities see Appendix C of this report.

CHAPTER 5. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

5.1 Phase One Engagement: Baseline Data Collection

Several targeted engagements were completed during January, February and March 2020 including introductory meetings with MDLF, EQA, and Urban Area Representatives from, Nablus, Ramallah and Al Bireh, Bethlehem Hebron and Gaza.

The list of relevant authorities and data holders that were contacted during Phase One Engagement: Baseline Data Collection is presented in Table 3 below. Detailed minutes may be accessed via the SESA Palestine ftp file sharing platform[3].

Table 3: Meetings – Baseline data collection

No	Date	Brief Description
1	22/1/2020	ICUD Nablus Area Coordinator
2	25/1/2020	ICUD Ramallah /Al-Bireh Area Coordinator
3	29/1/2020	Hebron Urban area Coordinator
4	30/1/2020	Gaza Municipality
5	1/2/2020	Nablus Municipality
6	5/2/2020	Palestinian Water Authority
7	5/2/2020	Natural Resources & Power Authority
8	13/2/2020	Gaza Municipality
9	16/2/2020	Gaza Municipality
10	18/2/2020	EQA Gaza - General Director Assistant
11	18/2/2020	Bethlehem Urban Area Coordinator - Director of Bethlehem Directorate of LG
12	23/2/2020	CMWU, Gaza
13	23/2/2020	Municipality of Gaza
14	24/2/2020	EQA Gaza
15	25/2/2020	RAB Technical Committee
16	26/2/2020	ICUD Gaza City Coordinator - JV meeting
17	26/2/2020	Nablus Technical Committee
18	26/2/2020	Hebron Technical Committee
19	27/2/2020	Bethlehem Technical Committee
20	2/3/2020	Meeting With UNRWA
21	3/3/2020	Meeting with Ministry of Education and Higher Education in Gaza
22	4/3/2020	Meeting with Energy and Natural Resources Authority, Gaza
23	11/3/2020	Paltel and MTIT, Gaza
24	15/3/2020	MOPWH, Gaza
25	15/3/2020	Joint Services Council for Solid Waste Management in the Governorates of Gaza and the North
26	16/3/2020	Ministry of Social Development, Gaza
27	16/3/2020	Ministry of Labor, Gaza
28	18/3/2020	JSC of Solid Waste Management (Ramallah/Al Bireh Governorate)

[3] http://gofile.me/6J3So/FgBtWnGNW

5.2 Phase Two (E&S Baseline Key Issues, E&S Objectives and SDP) and Phase Three (Priority Setting) Consultations

During Phase Two Consultation, a total of 38 Stakeholder authorities, represented by 68 participants, were contacted at the national, regional and local levels; of these, 27 Stakeholder authorities, represented by 39 participants provided their feedback in the form of completed consultation material. Stakeholders' participation was satisfactory, reaching 71% for contacted authorities and 57% for their representatives, as presented Table 4 below (for more details see Appendix B of this report).

Table 4: Phase Two & Phase Three Consultation participants

	Phase Two Participating Stakeholder Authorities		Phase Three Participating Stakeholder Authorities	
	Contact with	Response	Contact with	Response
National	19	12	20	17
Gaza	7	3	8	5
Nablus	4	4	19	19
Ramallah and Al Bireh	-	-	7	4
Bethlehem	8	8	21	19
Hebron	-	-	9	9
Total	**38**	**27**	**84**	**73**

During Phase Three Consultation, the JV with the support of the ICUD Team made all reasonable efforts to engage stakeholders who provided their feedback during Phase Two Consultation; approximately 82% of stakeholders approached during Phase Two Consultation were also approached during Phase Three Consultation. Given the fact that Phase Two and Phase Three Consultations were conducted under severe world-wide restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic, participation in Consultation Phases Two and Three was considered satisfactory.

Tables 5 - 10 below present the stakeholders that were approached and stakeholders that responded during Phase Two and Phase Three Consultations; these are grouped at a national and regional/local level (per Urban Area).

Table 5: Phase Two and Phase Three Consultations – Contacts and Responses at a National Level

#	Stakeholders	Phase Two Consultation				Phase Three Consultation			
		Gaza		West Bank		Gaza		West Bank	
		Contact	Response	Contact	Response	Contact	Response	Contact	Response
1	Ministry of Agriculture	Not included in Phase 2		YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
2	Ministry of National Trade	N/A		YES	N/A	N/A		YES	YES
3	Palestinian Investment Fund (PIF)	N/A		Not included in Phase 2		N/A		YES	NO
4	Ministry of Social Development	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
5	Ministry of Labour	YES	NO	NO	NO	Not included in Phase 3		YES	YES
6	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
7	Ministry of Public Works & Housing	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
8	Ministry of Health	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
9	Ministry of Transportation	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
10	Palestinian Water Authority (PWA)	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
11	Palestinian Energy & Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

#	Stakeholders	Phase Two Consultation				Phase Three Consultation			
		Gaza		West Bank		Gaza		West Bank	
		Contact	Response	Contact	Response	Contact	Response	Contact	Response
12	Palestinian Electricity Regulation Council	N/A		YES	NO	N/A		Not included in Phase 3	
13	Joint Service Councils for Waste Management	YES	YES	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES	YES	YES
14	Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities (MOTA)	N/A		YES	YES	N/A		YES	YES
15	Palestinian Business Women's Association	N/A		Not included in Phase 2		N/A		YES	NO
16	Palestinian Environmental NGO Network / Friends of the Earth	N/A		YES	YES	N/A		YES	YES
17	UNESCO	N/A		YES	NO	N/A		YES	NO
18	ICUD Project	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
19	MDLF	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
20	Environmental Quality Authority (EQA)	N/A		YES	NO	N/A		YES	YES
21	Ministry of Local Government	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Table 6: Phase Two and Phase Three Consultations – Contacts and Responses in Gaza Urban Area

#	Stakeholders	Phase Two Consultation		Phase Three Consultation	
		Contact	Response	Contact	Response
1	Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP)	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
2	Al-Tawfiq Cooperative Society for Fishermen	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
3	Water Sector Regulatory Council / Gaza	YES	NO	Not included in Phase 3	
4	Coastal Municipalities Authority (CMWU)	YES	YES	YES	YES
5	Gaza Electricity Distribution Corporation	YES	YES	Not included in Phase 3	
6	Women's Affairs Centre	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
7	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	YES	NO	YES	NO
8	UNICEF State of Palestine	YES	NO	YES	NO
9	United Nations Relief & Works Agency (UNRWA)	YES	YES	YES	NO
10	Municipality of Gaza	YES	NO	YES	YES

Table 7: Phase Two and Phase Three Consultations – Contacts and Responses in Nablus Urban Area

#	Stakeholders	Phase Two Consultation		Phase Three Consultation	
		Contact	Response	Contact	Response
1	Nablus Chamber of Commerce	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
2	Recycled Wastewater Association (lands irrigated for areas near Nablus West WWTP)	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
3	Solid Waste JSC, Nablus	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
4	Palestinian General Union of People with Disability	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
5	Balata Camp	YES	YES	YES	YES
6	New Askar Camp	YES	YES	Not included in Phase 3	
7	Old Askar Camp	YES	YES	YES	YES
8	No.1 Camp	YES	YES	YES	YES
9	Nablus Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
10	Salem Council	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
11	Beit Eba Council	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
12	Zawata Village Council	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
13	KufrQalil Village Council	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
14	Qusin Village Council	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
15	Azmut Village Council	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
16	Iraq Burin Village Council	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
17	Sarra Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
18	Deir Al-Hatab Village Council	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES

#	Stakeholders	Phase Two Consultation		Phase Three Consultation	
		Contact	Response	Contact	Response
19	Tell Village Council	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
20	Beit Wazan Council	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES

Table 8: Phase Two and Phase Three Consultations – Contacts and Responses in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area

#	Stakeholders	Phase Two Consultation		Phase Three Consultation	
		Contact	Response	Contact	Response
1	Ramallah & Al Bireh Chamber of Commerce	Not included in Phase 2		YES	NO
2	Mental Health and Psychological Support	Not included in Phase 2		YES	NO
3	Women Affairs Technical Committee (WATC)	Not included in Phase 2		YES	NO
4	Beitunia Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
5	Al Bireh Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
6	Ramallah Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
7	Surda Abu Qash Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES

Table 9: Phase Two and Phase Three Consultations – Contacts and Responses in Bethlehem Urban Area

#	Stakeholders	Phase Two Consultation		Phase Three Consultation	
		Contact	Response	Contact	Response
1	Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
2	Stone and Marble Union Industry (Headquarters)	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
3	Water Supply & Sewerage Authority (WSSA)	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
4	Research Applied Institute (ARIJ)	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
5	Bethlehem JSCSWM	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
6	JSC Planning & Devlopment (Artas & Al Khader)	Not included in Phase 2		YES	NO
7	Joint Service Council for Tourism Development	YES	YES	YES	YES
8	Ministry of Culture	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
9	Bethlehem Development Foundation	YES	YES	Not included in Phase 3	
10	Masar Ibrahim Al Khalil	YES	YES	Not included in Phase 3	
11	Arab Hotel Association - AHA	YES	YES	Not included in Phase 3	
12	Rural Womens' Development Society	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
13	Dheisheh Camp Popular Committee	YES	YES	YES	YES
14	Aida Camp Popular Committee	YES	YES	YES	YES
15	Azza Camp Popular Committee	YES	YES	YES	YES
16	Camps in Department of Refugee Affairs	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
17	Popular Committee (No.1 Camp)	Not included in Phase 2		YES	NO
18	BADIL Resource Center for Palestine	YES	YES	YES	YES
19	Beit Jala Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
20	Bethlehem Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
21	Al Doha Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
22	Al Khader Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
23	Beit Sahour Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
24	Artas Village Council	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES

Table 10: Phase Two and Phase Three Consultations – Contacts and Responses in Hebron Urban Area

#	Stakeholders	Phase Two Consultation		Phase Three Consultation	
		Contact	Response	Contact	Response
1	Hebron Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
2	North Hebron Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
3	Water Joint Service Council for North Hebron	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
4	Hebron JSC	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
5	Hebron Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
6	Halhul Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
7	Tafuh Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES

#	Stakeholders	Phase Two Consultation		Phase Three Consultation	
		Contact	Response	Contact	Response
8	Beit Kahel Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES
9	Dura Municipality	Not included in Phase 2		YES	YES

5.3 Phase Four Disclosure: Final SESA Presentation

The SESA report, including conclusions and recommendations of the SESA process, was presented to the client and selected representatives from key Ministries and Authorities during the fourth and final consultation phase. A number of hard copies of the SESA presentation were made available for distribution to key stakeholders in the five targeted urban areas.

A total of 49 Stakeholder authorities at the national, regional and local levels, represented by 100 participants, attended Phase Four Consultation meetings. Table 11 below presents the stakeholder authorities that attended meetings indicates those that provided feedback; these are grouped at a national and regional/local level (per Urban Area).

Table 11: Phase Four Consultations

Level	#	Stakeholder Authority	Comments
National	1	ICUD local members	
	2	JV Team Member	YES
	3	Ministry of National Economy	
	4	Ministry of Agriculture	YES
	5	PENRA	YES
		MoLG / West Bank and Gaza	YES
	7	Ministry of Higher Education / Gaza	
	8	Ministry of Transportation / Gaza	
	9	Ministry of Social Development / Gaza	YES
Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area	10	JCU	
	11	Bitunia Municipality	
	12	Ramallah Municipality	YES
	13	Al-Bireh Municipality	YES
	14	Surda/Abu Qash Municipality	YES
Gaza Urban Area	15	Municipality of Gaza	YES
	16	Joint Service Council	YES
	17	ICRC	
	18	Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP)	YES
	19	CMWU	
	20	UNRWA	
Nablus Urban Area	21	Nablus Municipality	YES
	22	Beit Iba Village Council	YES
	23	Deir Sharaf Village Council	
	24	Iraq Burin Village Council	
	25	Deir Al-Hatab Village Council	
	26	Salem Village Council	
	27	Rujeeb Village Council	
	28	Beit Wazan Village Council	YES
	29	Azmoot Village Council	
	30	Wadi Shaeer Irrigation Water Association	YES
	31	Nablus Chamber of Commerce & Industry	YES
Bethlehem Urban Area	32	MoLG /Bethlehem Directorate	
	33	Bethlehem Governorate	
	34	Bethlehem Municipality	YES
	35	Beit Jala Municipality	
	36	Al- Doha Municipality	
	37	Al- Khader Municipality	

Level	#	Stakeholder Authority	Comments
	38	Beit Sahour Municipality	YES
	39	Ministry of Culture / Bethlehem Directorate	
	40	EQA /Bethlehem Directorate	
	41	Applied Research Institute –Jerusalem	YES
	42	Water Supply & Sewerage Authority	YES
	43	Bethlehem JSC / Solid Waste Management	YES
	44	AHA Hotel Association	YES
Hebron Urban Area	45	Halhul Municipality	YES
	46	Hebron Municipality	YES
	47	Dura Municipality	
	48	Taffouh Municipality	YES
	49	Hebron Chamber of Commerce & Industry	

5.4 Project progress Meetings

During the SESA process, the Consultant held several meetings with the Client and EQA in order to provide updates on project progress and address methodological issues. The project progress meetings conducted are presented in Table 12 below.

Table 12: Project progress Meetings

No	Date	Brief Description
1	14/1/2020	Kick-off meeting WB
2	14/1/2020	Meeting with EQA WB
3	15/1/2020	Kick-off meeting Gaza (Skype)
4	15/1/2020	ICUD-JV meeting / SESA scope and expectations
5	25/2/2020	ICUD-JV Meeting / Inception Report
6	12/5/2020	SESA Methodology meeting – JV & the Client
7	24/6/2020	SESA progress meeting – JV & the Client
8	15/7/2020	EQA
9	03/9/2020	ICUD meeting - Discussion about consultation issues
10	16/09/2020	ICUD meeting - Discussion about consultation issues
11	17/09/2020	ICUD meeting - Discussion about ranking methodology
12	19/11/2020	Project Planning / Work plan
13	11/02/2021	ICUD / Progress meeting
14	22/02/2021	Meeting with EQA
15	01/04/2021	Meeting with World Bank
16	08/04/2021	Clarification Meeting with World Bank
17	19/04/2021	Clarification Meeting with World Bank

The SESA kick-off meeting for West Bank and Gaza stakeholders was held in January 2020. These introductory sessions were hosted by ICUD and the assessment team with the primary objective to introduce the assessment team and the concept of a SESA. During project progress meetings, SESA methodological issues were discussed and agreed upon between JV and the Client. Detailed minutes may be accessed via the SESA Palestine ftp file sharing platform[4].

[4] http://gofile.me/6J3So/FgBtWnGNW

CHAPTER 6. STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK MECHANISM

While the engagement and consultation programme was designed to facilitate dialogue (through facilitated group discussions), it was recognised that stakeholders may wished to engage with the JV assessment team outside of this process; any additional stakeholders' feedback or concerns would thus be raised independently of the structured engagement and consultation process.

During each engagement, stakeholders were provided with factsheets and contact cards containing the key telephone and email contact details for the assessment team. Stakeholders were then able to call or write to the assessment team to provide information or voice their concerns.

Stakeholders were also able to contact ICUD directly through their Urban Area Coordinator. This information was then forwarded to the JV assessment team for action.

CHAPTER 7. MONITORING AND RECORD KEEPING

Prior to each engagement and consultation, a clear agenda was provided to stakeholders in advance. Where presentations were used, these were made available to attendees on request. All attendees were provided with factsheets and contact sheets to aid the consultation process. For consultations held via Zoom, those were recorded and were made available to interested parties upon request.

Detailed meeting minutes were also drafted and were available for review by the ICUD team. Once approved, they were provided to the ICUD Project, MDLF, Urban Area Coordinators for distribution to interested parties.

CHAPTER 8. RESOURCES

Financial (budget) and human resources have been allocated to support engagement and consultation efforts throughout the assessment process. It is understood that no 'sitting fees' or 'per diems' are payable to public officials.

Phase One: Baseline Data Collection

With the support of TPA and ENVECO, the local assessment teams (Aqua and EMCC) led the baseline data collection phase.

Phase Two and Phase Three Consultations

The meetings with high priority stakeholder groups for Phase Two and Phase Three Consultations were led by the international environmental and social experts in cooperation with the local assessment teams; given COVID-19 restrictions, physical and virtual presence were employed as and where required. For low priority stakeholders, the local environment and social experts conducted these consultations. Engagement scheduling and logistical support was provided by the local teams.

Phase Four: Final SESA Presentations and Disclosure.

Arrangements pertaining to the final SESA presentation were discussed and agreed with the ICUD Project and MDLF. The meetings with high priority stakeholder groups were led by the international environmental and social experts in cooperation with the local assessment teams; given COVID-19 restrictions, physical and virtual presence were employed as and where required. Engagement scheduling and logistical support was provided by the local teams.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS & PRIORITISATION

National / Urban Area	Stakeholders		First Name	Last Name	Title	Email	Phone	Influence	Interest	Priority	Attitude
National	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	Thaer	Rabi	Member of the National EIA Committee.	thaer_rabi@yahoo.com	+970598931072	H	H	1	U
		Ministry of Agriculture - Fisheries Department - Gaza	Jehad	Salah	General Director of Fisheries Department	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Ministry of National Trade	Ministry of National Trade - WB	Suhail	Hirzallah	Member of the National EIA Committee.	sohailh@met.gov.ps	+970597858529	U	U	4	U
	Palestinian Investment Fund (PIF)	Palestinian Investment Fund (PIF)	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	infor@pif.ps	+97022969600	H	H	1	U
	Ministry of Social Development	Ministry of Social Development - Gaza	Riyad	Al Bitar	General Manager, Planning	ryitar@yahoo.com	+970599310301	H	H	1	F
			Mohammed	Hamada	General Manager, Planning	moh24680@yahoo.com	+970598887131				
			Reem	Eslim	General Manager, Project	reemeslim@hotmail.com	+970598865677				
		Ministry of Social Development - WB	Dr.Arij	Dagarah	Coordinator of Joint Planning Councils	abargothi@mosa.gov.ps ai.live.mosa2012@gmail.com	+970594668791 +970593103058				
	Ministry of Labour	Ministry of Labour - Gaza	Maher	Abu Rayya	General Manager, International Relationships	eng.maburayya@gmail.com	+970599681126	H	H	1	F
			Karima	Abu Salama	Translator	kalrkkauma@hotmail.com	+970599327144				
			Mohammed	Tubail	Manager of Labour	mtubail@gov.ps	+970592700360				
			Nabil	Elmabhoh	Head of Cooperative Work Agency	nmabhouh@gov.ps	+970599605639				
		Ministry of Labour - WB	Ayham	Nsoor	member of National ESIA Committee	[Unknown]	+9702-2982800				
	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	Ministry of Education -WB	Mamoon	Jaber	Planning Dept.	mamoon.jaber@moe.edu.ps	+97022983222	H	H	1	F
			Mohammad	Matar	Director of Research and Development Center	mohammad.matar@moe.edu.ps	[Unknown]				
		Ministry of Higher Education - WB	Nariman	Hijazi	Excutive Secretary	nareman.jaber@mohe.pna.ps	+97022982636				
		Ministry of Education and Higher Education - Gaza	Mohammad	Nassae	Project Manager	mnasar@mohe.ps	+970599487301				
			Sally	Hanoun	Civil Engineer	engisally@gmail.com	+970 599445584				
			Eman	Obaid	Head of Dpartment	obaideman75@hotmail.com	+970 599326255				
	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Ministry of Public Works & Housing - Gaza	Abdallah	Alostaz	Deputy Chairman	aostaz88@gmail.com	+97282853044 +972282853007	H	H	1	F
			Yasimne	Matar	Policy and Planning Departmnent	eng_yasmen@hotmail.com	970 567309281				
			Najey	Sarhan	Deputy Chairman	nsarhanps@yahoo.com	+97282853044 +972282853007				
		Ministry of Public Works & Housing - WB	Mona	skaik	[Unknown]	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
			Jawad	Saadeh	Member of the National EIA Committee.	saadehjawad@ymail.com	+970594277514				
	Ministry of Health		Mahmood	Othman	Director of Environmental Health Department	m_othman11@yahoo.com	+970562402148	H	H	1	U
	Ministry of Transportation	Ministry of Transportation -WB	Zafer	Jaber	Member of the National EIA Committee.	zjabr@mot.gov.ps	+970592929047	H	H	1	U
		Ministry of Transportation - Gaza	Mohammed	Srour	Deputy of Projects officer	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Palestine Water Authority	Palestine Water Authority - Gaza	Said	Ali	General Director - Gaza	sali@pwa-gpmu.org	+970599412818	H	H	1	F
		Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) - WB	Majidah	Alawneh	Member of the National EIA Committee.	mag_alawneh@yahoo.com	+970598928293				
	Palestinian Energy & Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)	PENRA - Gaza	Hala	Elzibda	Assistant of Deputy Chairman PWNRA	enghala.z@gmail.com	+970599266946	H	H	1	F
		PENRA - WB	Abdul Hadi	Barakat	Director of Planning & Environmental Division	abarakat@menr.org	+970562002448				
			Lina	Lahlabat	on behalf of Abudlhadi Barakat	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Palestinian Electricity Regulation Council	Palestinian Electricity Regulation Council	Hamdi	Tahbboub	CEO	hamdi.tahboub@perc.ps	+970592929258	H	A	1	F
	Joint Services Council for Solid Waste Management	Joint Services Council for Solid Waste Management - WB	Hussain	Abu Own	Excutive Director, JSC	husain.abuoun@jscrab.ps	+97022957977 +970598566866	H	H	1	U
		Joint Service Councils for Waste Management - South Gaza	Ali	Barhoum	General Director	dr.alibarhoum@gmail.com	+97259 9815100				
		Joint Service Councils for Waste Management - North Gaza	Abed Elrahem	Abu Alqumboz	General Director	adhamabulkumboz@hotmail.com	+97299815622				
	Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities (MOTA)	Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities (MOTA)	Eman	Titi	The Department of Antiquities & Cultural Heritage	eman.titi@yahoo.com	+970592980092	H	H	1	F
			Awni	Shawamrah	Member of the National EIA Committee	awni111@yahoo.com	+97059840109				
	Palestinian Business Women's Association		[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	pr@asala-pal.org	+97022413035	L	A	3	U
	Palestinian Environmental NGO Network / Friends of the Earth		Abeer	Butmeh	PENGON Coordinator	info@pengon.org	+970599776429 +97022966319	L	H	3	U
	UNESCO		Majd	Beltaji	Director of Coordination and stakeholders	m.beltaji@unesco.org	+972-2 295 97 40	L	U	4	U
			Hala	Tannous	Deputy Office Manager	h.tannous@unesco.org	+972-2 295 97 40				

National / Urban Area	Stakeholders		First Name	Last Name	Title	Email	Phone	Influence	Interest	Priority	Attitude
	ICUD Project	ICUD Project / Gaza	Ayman	Abu Sha'aban	Gaza Urban Area Coordinator	aymanabushaban@hotmail.com	+970598910890	H	H	1	F
		ICUD Project / Nablus	Ahmed	Odeh	Nablus Urban Area Coordinator	ahmedodeh.icud@gmail.com	+970569300873				
		ICUD Project / Hebron	Nidal	Jabbarin	Hebron Urban Area Coordinator	nj.icud@gmail.com	+970569300897				
		ICUD Project / Bethlehem	Dalia	Abu Hashish	Bethlehem Urban Area Coordinator	abuhashish.dalia@gmail.com	+9705693000896				
		ICUD Project / Ramallah and Al Bireh	Shuruq	Jaber	Technical Supervisor	palshuruq@yahoo.com	+970569300754				
			Jumana	Abu Sada	GIS Specialist	jabusada.icud@gmail.com	+970569300875				
			Lama	Dahboor	Technical Coordinator	Lamadahboor17@gmail.com	[Unknown]				
			Khawla	A. Tawell	Ramallah - Al Bireh Urban Area Coordinator	khtaweel@gmail.com	+970599997648				
			Khaled	Ghazal	Director of Solid Waste	k.ghazal@ramallah.ps	+970599671064				
	MDLF	MDLF - WB	Nancy	Almasri	Social Expert	nalmasri@mdlf.org.ps	+970594910013	H	H	1	F
		MDLF - Gaza	Samir	Matar	Environmental Expert	samir.matar@mdlf.org.ps	+970 592879121				
	Environmental Quality Authority (EQA)		Yaser	Abu Shanab	Acting Director of Environmental Protection	Yaser_Shanab@hotmail.com y.shanab@environment.pna.ps	+970568864230	H	H	1	U
			Zaghlool	Samhan	Director of Planning and Policy	zaghloulsamhan@hotmail.com	[Unknown]				
	Ministry of Local Government	Ministry of Local Government - Gaza	Rami	Al Masri	General Manager, Planning	rami_masri@hotmail.com	972599299966	H	H	1	F
		Ministry of Local Government - WB	Arwa	Abul Hija	General Director, Bethlehem Directorate	arwa333@yahoo.com	+970594228881				
			Nisreen	Hammad	Member of the National ESIA Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
Gaza	Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP)		Ahmed	Al- Sourani	General Coordinator	ahmed.sourani@gupap.org	+970566666151	U	U	4	U
			Atef	Al-Ghussein	Member of the consulting committee of GUPAP and Officer of Education Program at Welfare Association	afelghussein@outlook.com	+970599325843				
	Al-Tawfiq Cooperative Society for Fishermen		Ahmed	Al-Ejlah	Projects and Public Relations Coordinator	al_tawfiq_1973@hotmail.com	+970599306530	L	A	3	U
	Water Sector Regulatory Council		Ramez	Al-Madhoun	Advisor	r.madhoun@wsrc.ps	+972599784467	A	A	1	U
	Coastal Municipalities Authority (CMWU)		Monther	Shoublaq	General Director - Gaza	monthersh@cmwu.ps	+970599267108	H	H	1	F
			Moutaz	Qomboz	Planning	mqomboz@cmwu.ps	+970 562200809				
			Hana	Awad	Planning	hana_awad@cmwu.ps	+970 562200810				
	Gaza Electricity Distribution Corporation		Sameet	Mutair	Deputy Chairman PWNRA & Chairman of GEDCO	sameer_mutair@hotmail.com, smutair@gedco.ps	+970592013333	A	A	1	U
	Women's Affairs Centre		Amal	Syam	Executive Director	amal_sy@hotmail.com	+970599872664	L	A	3	U
	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)		Mohamoud	Abu Aisha	Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting Officer	mahmoud.abu-aisha@undp.org	+972599448972	A	H	1	F
	UNICEF State of Palestine		Yasser	Nassar	WASH Cluster	ynassar@unicef.org	+970598934713	A	A	1	U
			Baha	El Shatali	Gaza Education Sub-Cluster Coordinator	belshatali@unicef.org	+970598934719				
			Wasfy	Abuzanoona	Child Protection Officer	wabuzanoona@unicef.org	+970599674339				
	United Nations Relief & Works Agency (UNRWA)		Daila	Matter	ESO	d.matar2@unrwa.org	+970599907366	A	H	1	F
			Akram	Abu Amira	Deputy Field Chief ICIP Programme	a.abuamira@unrwa.org	+970592905527				
	Municipality of Gaza		Yahya	Sarraj	Mayor	ysarraj@gmail.com	+970599863370	A	H	1	F
			Ahmad	Abedo	Director of the Department of Solid Waste	ahed_7@hotmail.com	+970599815677				
			Wael	Shehada	Director of the Department of Planning	wshehada@hotmail.com	+970599310457				
			Mayada	Obaid	Environmental Engineer	mayadaobaid@gmail.com	+970 597674527				
			Mohammed	Hanoush	GIS Expert	eng.hannoosh@gmail.com	+970 97924917				
			Abd El-kareem	Hasouna	Networks Systems Engineer	eng.abed90@gmail.com	+970 592235584				
			Hosny	Muhanna	Media Department	hosny.press@gmail.com	+970 599953737				
			Rana	Ziara	International Cooperation Unit	rmmziara@gmail.com	970 5955668434				
			Ramzy	Ahel	Water Department	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
			Mohanad	Al-Safadi	Urban Planning	mohanadsafadi@hotmail.com	+970598691379				
Nablus	Nablus Chamber of Commerce		Omar	Hashem	Chairman of the Board	nabluschamber@gmail.com	+970599255028	L	A	3	U
			Ahmed	Aquba	Public relations	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Recycled Wastewater Association (lands irrigated for areas near Nablus West WWTP)		Sudqi	Ibsiasi	Head of Association	wadi.shaeer@yahoo.com	+970599362745	L	A	3	U
	Solid Waste JSC, Nablus		Saed	Abu Zant	Chairman of the Board	nablusjsc@gmail.com	+970569299162	H	H	1	U
	Palestinian General Union of People with Disability		Moawia	Mona	The Head of the Branch (Nablus)	un.dis.pal@hotmail.com	+97057758484	L	A	3	U
			Mohammad	Masri	member of the Branch (Nablus)	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Popular committee of Balata Camp		Emad	Zaki	Balata Camp Popular Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		A	A	1	U
			Ahmed	Thoqan	Balata Camp Popular Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
			Feryal	Kharoub	Head of Education Dept.	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	New Askar Camp		Moa'amar	Abu Kishek	New Askar Camp Popular Committees	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		A	A	1	U
	Old Askar Camp		Husni	Odeh	Old Askar Camp Popular Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		A	A	1	U
			Khaled	Musallam	Old Askar Camp Popular Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	No.1 Camp		Ibrahim	Nimer	Ein Beit Elma'a Camp Popular Committee	pcscampno1@gmail.com	+972599335157	A	A	1	U
	Nablus Municipality		Sameeh	Tubeleh	Mayor	mayor@nablus.org	+97092390000	H	H	1	F

National / Urban Area	Stakeholders	First Name	Last Name	Title	Email	Phone	Influence	Interest	Priority	Attitude
		Amal	Hudhud	Environmental Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)	ahudhud@gmail.com	+970599702080				
		Maha	Zaidan	Planning Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)	mzaidan@hotmail.com	+970599886287				
		Masara	Alhanbaly	Planning Engineer	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
		Revan	Obayd	Planning Engineer	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Salem Council	Naveen	Odeh	Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)	neveen2020@live.com	+970598230654	H	H	1	U
	Beit Eba Council	Basim	Thaher	Engineer of Local Committee (ICUD Technical Committee)	basimthaher11@gmail.com	+970598083113	H	H	1	U
	Zawata Village Council	Hefez	Eliewi	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)	ileawi@live.com	+970599888949	H	H	1	U
	KufrQalil Village Council	Sameer	Sayel	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)	maglskk@hotmail.com	+970598536000	H	H	1	U
	Qusin Village Council	Omar	Abu Nimrah	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)	qusincouncil@yahoo.com	+970568110777	H	H	1	U
	Azmut Village Council	Mohammad	Alawneh	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)	mohd.alawneh@paltel.ps azmoutvillage@hotmail.com	+970592220346	H	H	1	U
	Iraq Burin Village Council	Kifayah	Taweel	Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)	0598794519za@gmail.com	+970598594519	H	H	1	U
	Sarra Municipality	Mohammad	Turabi	Mayor (ICUD Technical Committee)	sarra.council@hotmail.com	+970595681122	H	H	1	U
	Deir Al-Hatab Village Council	Abdul Kareem	Husain	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)	saedodeh.org@yahoo.com	+970597222320	H	H	1	U
	Tell Village Council	Mahmood	Alhendi	Head of Council	mahmoodalhindi0@gmail.com		H	H	1	U
	Beit Wazan Council	Falasteen	Abu Eisheh	Engineer/ Architect (ICUD Technical Committee)	eleaafalasteen@hotmail.com	+970598100380	H	H	1	U
Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ramallah & Al Bireh Chamber of Commerce	Salah	Mosa	General Manager	salahmusah@gmail.com	+970593167079	L	A	3	U
	Mental Health and Psychological Support	Rabeha	Odeh	Program Director	jrabiha@yahoo.com	+970599370859	L	A	3	U
	Women Affairs Technical Committee (WATC)	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	+97022987783 +9702986497	L	A	3	U
	Beitunia Municipality	Ribhi	Douleh	Mayor	[Unknown]	+97022900533	H	H	1	F
		Ettaf	Al Deek	Head of Projects Division (ICUD Technical Committee)	eng_ettafaldeek@yahoo.com	+970595603053				
		Fida	Azem AbuZaid	Head of Engineering Department (ICUD Technical Committee)	fida1285@hotmail.com	+970594444814				
		MAHAMMAD	MAJDOBEH	CITY DIRECTOR	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Al Bireh Municipality	Azzam	Ismael	Mayor	mayor@al-bireh.org	+97022404737	H	H	1	F
		Eyad	Daraghmah	Director of Environmental Health (ICUD Technical Committee)	daraghmah@hotmail.com	+970599934964				
		Lamia	Hamayel	Head of Waste Water Section (ICUD Technical Committee)	lamia.hamayel@gmail.com	+970599396428				
		Dima	Judeh Wahidi	Urban Planner (ICUD Technical Committee)	dima@al-bireh.org	+970599374256				
		Amneh	Qub	Planning Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)	arch.amneh@gmail.com	+970595660081				
	Ramallah Municipality	Mousa	Hadid	Mayor	mayor@ramallah.ps	+97022945555	H	H	1	F
		Osama	Hamdeh	Urban Planning Division (ICUD Technical Committee)	o.hamdeh@ramallah.ps	+970595884141				
		Khaled	Ghazal	Director of Solid Waste (ICUD Technical Committee)	k.ghazal@ramallah.ps	+970599671064				
		Malvena	Al-Jamal	Director of Environmental Health Dept. (ICUD Technical Committee)	m.aljamal@ramallah.ps	+970592888326				
		Issa	Sayegh	(ICUD Technical Committee)	IssaSyg@yahoo.com	+970599671028				
		Ahmad	Abu Laban	ICUDL City Director	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Surda Abu Qash Municipality	Farah	Abu Zeid	Mayor	[Unknown]	+97022819444	H	H	1	F
		Ghaitha	Nimer	Head of Engineering Department (ICUD Technical Committee)	ghaithanimer@hotmail.com	[Unknown]				
Bethlehem	Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Samir	Hazboun	Chairman of the Board	info@bethlehem-chamber.org	+970592742742 / 022742742	L	A	3	U
	Stone and Marble Union Industry (Headquarters)	Maher	Hushaysh	CEO	info@usm-pal.ps	97222776393/4	L	A	3	U
		Sameeh	Thawabteh	General Director of the Union	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	WSSA - Water Supply & Sewerage Authority -Bethlehem	Hamza	Al-Halaybeh	Operation Engineer	hhalaybeh@wssa-beth.org	[Unknown]	H	H	1	F
	Research Applied Institute (ARIJ)	Dr. Jad	Ishaq	General Manager	pmaster@arij.org	[Unknown]	L	L	4	U
		Jain	Hilal	Head of Water & Environment	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Bethlehem JSCSWM	Iyad	Abudayeh	Executive Director	Iyada87@gmail.com	+970595036677	H	H	1	F
	JSC Planning & Development (Artas & Al Khader)	Khalil	Muammar	[Unknown]	eng.khalil.mummar@gmail.com	+970598020869	A	A	1	F
	Joint Service Council for Tourism Development	Tamer	Zreineh	Deputy Director	info@jsctd.org	+970568808560 / 022742227	L	A	3	U
	Ministry of Culture	Zuhar	Tmazi	Bethlehem Office Director	zohairtmezi@yahoo.com	+970568929139	L	A	3	U
	Bethlehem Development Foundation	Mazin	Karam	Chief Executive Officer	mkaram@bethlehemdevelopment.org	+970599529925 / 022758877	L	A	3	U

National / Urban Area	Stakeholders	First Name	Last Name	Title	Email	Phone	Influence	Interest	Priority	Attitude
	Masar Ibrahim Al Khalil	George	Rashmawi	General Director	george@masaribrahim.ps info@masaribrahim.ps	+970599180872 / 022775045	L	A	3	U
	Arab Hotel Association - AHA	Elias	Al Arja	Association President	elas.alarja1959@gmail.com	+970599212235	L	A	3	U
	Rural Womens' Development Society	Nadia	Harb	General Director	nadia@rwds.ps	+970598904487	L	A	3	U
	Dheisheh Camp Popular Committee	Muhammad	Taha Abu Alya	Head of Popular Committee	m.abualia1964@gmail.com	+970599999024	A	A	1	U
	Aida Camp Popular Committee	Saeed	Al Azza	Head of Popular Committee	Saidalazzeh@hotmail.com / info@aidacommittee.org	+970598545854	A	A	1	U
		Shatha	AL-Azza	Public Relations	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Azza Camp Popular Committee	Muhammad	Al Azza	Head of Popular Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		A	A	1	U
		Amjad	Jaber	Deputy head of the Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Camps in Department of Refugee Affairs (Dora)	Yaser	Abu Keshek	General Director (Camps in Dora)	y.keshek@dora.plo.ps	+972592088015	A	A	1	U
	Popular Committee (No.1 Camp)	Taha	Al-bes	Director of the Committee	tahaalbs@yahoo.com	+970599944402	A	A	1	U
	BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights	Nidal	Al Azza	General Director	n.azza@badil.org	+970569600127	A	A	1	U
		Ahmad	Hammash	Researcher	a.hammash@badil.org	+970599386080				
	Beit Jala Municipality	Nicola	Khamis	Mayor	info@beitjala-city.org	+97022742601 +97022744457	H	H	1	F
		Adel	Liddawi	Development Engineer	adellidd@gmail.com a.liddawi@beitjala-city.org	+970595197695				
		Samya	Zeit Khaliliyeh	Director of Engineering Dept.	s.khalilieh@beitjala-city.org	[Unknown]				
	Bethlehem Muncipality	Anton	Salman	Mayor	info@bethlehem-city.org	+97022741322/3/4	H	H	1	F
		Ziyad	Alsayeh	Planning and Projects Department	ziad.alsayeh@gmail.com	+970592980028				
		Amjad	Salman	Director of Planning Dept.	dragonzsn91@gmail.com	[Unknown]				
	Al Doha Municipality	Ra'afat	Jawabra	Mayor	public@aldohamunicipality.org k.salah@aldohamunicipality.org	+97022770233 +97022764343	H	H	1	F
		Nidal	Salah	Director of Engineering Dept.	nsalah82@yahoo.com	+970597915576				
	Al Khader Municipality	Ahmed	Salah	Mayor	ahmedos.salah@gmail.com	+970569661707 +97022750838	H	H	1	F
		Raed	Ghayyadeh	[Unknown]	raed-gh77@hotmail.com	+970569870177				
		Jihad	Al-Taweel	City Engineer	jehad_han_2011@hotmail.com	[Unknown]				
	Beit Sahour Municipality	Jihad	Khair	Mayor	info@bietsahour.ps	+97222773666	H	H	1	F
		Fouad	Ishaq	GIS Specialist	fuad@beitsahour.ps	[Unknown]				
	Artas Village Council	Ahmad	Ismaeil	Head of the Village Council	[Unknown]	+970595242815	H	H	1	U
Hebron	Hebron Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Abdo	Hamza Idris	Hebron Chamber of Commerce	info@hebroncci.org	+9722228218	L	A	3	U
	North Hebron Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture	Noor Edeen	Jaradat	Representative	north.hebro@pal-chambers.org	+97222299377	L	A	3	U
	Water Joint Service Council for North Hebron	Issa	Mreizeeq	Executive Manager	jcws.nhebron@gmail.cm	+97022248888	H	H	1	U
	Hebron JSC	Abdul Hay	Arafah	Head, Joint Service Council Solid Waste / Executive Manager	abdelhyarafeh@gmail.com abed_arafeh2003@yahoo.com	+970592331177	H	H	1	F
	Hebron Municipality	Tayseer	Abu Sneineh	Mayor	mayor@hebron-city.ps	+97022228121/2/3	H	H	1	F
		Ala'a	Shaheen	Head, Engineering Department	shahin_alaa@hotmail.com	+970598907428				
		Mohammad	Mriesh	Urban Planning Eng.	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available					
	Halhul Municipality	Hijazi	Mereeb	Mayor	info@halhul-city.ps	+97022229936	H	H	1	F
		Mohammad	Sbitan	Engineering Projects Department / Urban Planning Eng.	mohammad_sbitan@yahoo.com	+970592200664				
	Tafuh Municipality	Mahmoud	Arezikat	Mayor	mirziqat@taffouh.org	+97056860600 +97022241093/2	H	H	1	F
		Yusof	Jabary	Engineering Department / Planning & projects Engineer	yousef@hebron-city.ps	+970599524499				
	Beit Kahel Municipality	Ibrahim	Al-Alatawna	Mayor	akatawneh8488@yahoo.com	+97022257489	H	H	1	F
		Ali	Attawneh	Head of Engineering	akattawneh8484@yahoo.com	+970568888209				
	Dura Municipality	Ahmed	Salhoub	Mayor	info@duracity.ps	+970562000500 +97022280555	H	H	1	F
		Maryam	Al-Namourah	Engineering Department / City Engineer	mnamoura@duracity.ps	+970562000486				

Legend

Influence:	H - High A - Average L - Low U - Unknown	Interest:	H - High A - Average L - Low U - Unknown	Attitude:	F - Favourable N - Neutral H - Hostile U - Unknown

APPENDIX B: CONTACTS AND RESPONSES FROM STAKEHOLDER REPRESENTATIVES - PHASE TWO AND PHASE THREE CONSULTATIONS

National / Urban Area	Stakeholders		Representatives					Phase Two Consultation			Phase Three Consultation		
			First Name	Last Name	Title	Email	Phone	Attendees in Meetings	Sent email	Response	Invitations or sent email	Attendees in Meetings	Response
National	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	Thaer	Rabi	Member of the National EIA Committee.	thaer_rabi@yahoo.com	+970598931072	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
		Ministry of Agriculture - Fisheries Department - Gaza	Jehad	Salah	General Director of Fisheries Department	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
	Ministry of National Trade	Ministry of National Trade - WB	Suhail	Hirzallah	Member of the National EIA Committee.	sohailh@met.gov.ps	+970597858529	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Palestinian Investment Fund (PIF)	Palestinian Investment Fund (PIF)	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	infor@pif.ps	+97022969600	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
	Ministry of Social Development	Ministry of Social Development - Gaza	Riyad	Al Bitar	General Manager, Planning	ryitar@yahoo.com	+970599310301	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
			Mohammed	Hamada	General Manager, Planning	moh24680@yahoo.com	+970598887131	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
			Reem	Eslim	General Manager, Project	reemeslim@hotmail.com	+970598865677	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
		Ministry of Social Development - WB	Dr.Arij	Dagarah	Coordinator of Joint Planning Councils	abargothi@mosa.gov.ps ai.live.mosa2012@gmail.com	+970594668791 +970593103058	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Ministry of Labour	Ministry of Labour - Gaza	Maher	Abu Rayya	General Manager, International Relationships	eng.maburayya@gmail.com	+970599681126	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
			Karima	Abu Salama	Translator	kalrkkauma@hotmail.com	+970599327144	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
			Mohammed	Tubail	Manager of Labour	mtubail@gov.ps	+970592700360	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
			Nabil	Elmabhoh	Head of Cooperative Work Agency	nmabhouh@gov.ps	+970599605639	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
		Ministry of Labour - WB	Ayham	Nsoor	member of National ESIA Committee	[Unknown]	+9702-2982800	NO			YES	NO	YES
	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	Ministry of Education -WB	Mamoon	Jaber	Planning Dept.	mamoon.jaber@moe.edu.ps	+97022983222	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
			Mohammad	Matar	Director of Research and Development Center	mohammad.matar@moe.edu.ps	[Unknown]	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
		Ministry of Higher Education - WB	Nariman	Hijazi	Excutive Secretary	nareman.jaber@mohe.pna.ps	+97022982636	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
		Ministry of Education and Higher Education - Gaza	Mohammad	Nassae	Project Manager	mnasar@mohe.ps	+970599487301	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
			Sally	Hanoun	Civil Engineer	engisally@gmail.com	+970 599445584	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
			Eman	Obaid	Head of Dpartment	obaideman75@hotmail.com	+970 599326255	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Ministry of Public Works & Housing - Gaza	Abdallah	Alostaz	Deputy Chairman	aostaz88@gmail.com	+97282853044 +972282853007	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
			Yasimne	Matar	Policy and Planning Departmnent	eng_yasmen@hotmail.com	970 567309281	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
			Najey	Sarhan	Deputy Chairman	nsarhanps@yahoo.com	+97282853044 +972282853007	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
			Mona	skaik	[Unknown]	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
		Ministry of Public Works and Housing -WB	Jawad	Saadeh	Member of the National EIA Committee.	saadehjawad@ymail.com	+970594277514	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Ministry of Health		Mahmood	Mahmood	Othman	Director of Environmental Health Department	+970562402148		NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Ministry of Transportation	Ministry of Transportation -WB	Zafer	Jaber	Member of the National EIA Committee.	zjabr@mot.gov.ps	+970592929047	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
		Ministry of Transportation - Gaza	Mohammed	Srour	Deputy of Projects officer	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Palestine Water Authority	Palestine Water Authority - Gaza	Said	Ali	General Director - Gaza	sali@pwa-gpmu.org	+970599412818	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
		Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) - WB	Majidah	Alawneh	Member of the National EIA Committee.	mag_alawneh@yahoo.com	+970598928293	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Palestinian Energy & Natural Resources Authority (PENRA)	PENRA - Gaza	Hala	Elzibda	Assistant of Deputy Chairman PWNRA	enghala.z@gmail.com	+970599266946	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
		PENRA - WB	Abdul Hadi	Barakat	Director of Planning & Environmental Division	abarakat@menr.org	+970562002448	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
			Lina	Lahlabat	on behalf of Abudlhadi Barakat	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
	Palestinian Electricity Regulation Council	Palestinian Electricity Regulation Council	Hamdi	Tahbboub	CEO	hamdi.tahboub@perc.ps	+970592929258	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Joint Services Council for Solid Waste Management	Joint Services Council for Solid Waste Management - WB	Hussain	Abu Own	Excutive Director, JSC	husain.abuoun@jscrab.ps	+97022957977 +970598566866	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
		Joint Service Councils for Waste Management (South Gaza)	Ali	Barhoum	General Director	dr.alibarhoum@gmail.com	+97259 9815100	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
		Joint Service Councils for Waste Management (North Gaza)	Abed Elrahem	Abu Alqumboz	General Director	adhamabulkumboz@hotmail.com	+97299815622	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Ministry of Tourism &	Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities (MOTA)	Eman	Titi	The Department of Antiquities & Cultural Heritage	eman.titi@yahoo.com	+970592980092	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES

National / Urban Area	Stakeholders		Representatives					Phase Two Consultation			Phase Three Consultation		
			First Name	Last Name	Title	Email	Phone	Attendees in Meetings	Sent email	Response	Invitations or sent email	Attendees in Meetings	Response
Gaza	Antiquities (MOTA)		Awni	Shawamrah	Member of the National EIA Committee	awni111@yahoo.com	+97059840109	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
	Palestinian Business Women's Association		[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	pr@asala-pal.org	+97022413035	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
	Palestinian Environmental NGO Network / Friends of the Earth		Abeer	Butmeh	PENGON Coordinator	info@pengon.org	+970599776429 +97022966319	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	UNESCO		Majd	Beltaji	Director of Coordination and stakeholders	m.beltaji@unesco.org	+972-2 295 97 40	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
			Hala	Tannous	Deputy Office Manager	h.tannous@unesco.org	+972-2 295 97 40	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
	ICUD Project	ICUD Project / Gaza	Ayman	Abu Sha'aban	Gaza Urban Area Coordinator	aymanabushaban@hotmail.com	+970598910890	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
		ICUD Project / Nablus	Ahmed	Odeh	Nablus Urban Area Coordinator	ahmedodeh.icud@gmail.com	+970569300873	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
		ICUD Project / Hebron	Nidal	Jabbarin	Hebron Urban Area Coordinator	nj.icud@gmail.com	+970569300897	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
		ICUD Project / Bethlehem	Dalia	Abu Hashish	Bethlehem Urban Area Coordinator	abuhashish.dalia@gmail.com	+9705693000896	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
		ICUD Project / Ramallah and Al Bireh	Shuruq	Jaber	Technical Supervisor	palshuruq@yahoo.com	+970569300754	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
			Jumana	Abu Sada	GIS Specialist	jabusada.icud@gmail.com	+970569300875	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
			Lama	Dahboor	Technical Coordinator	Lamadahboor17@gmail.com	[Unknown]	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
			Khawla	A. Tawell	Ramallah - Al Bireh Urban Area Coordinator	khtaweel@gmail.com	+970599997648	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
			Khaled	Ghazal	Director of Solid Waste	k.ghazal@ramallah.ps	+970599671064	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	MDLF	MDLF - WB	Nancy	Almasri	Social Expert	nalmasri@mdlf.org.ps	+970594910013	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
		MDLF - Gaza	Samir	Matar	Environmental Expert	samir.matar@mdlf.org.ps	+970 592879121	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Environmental Quality Authority (EQA)		Yaser	Yaser	Abu Shanab	Acting Director of Environmental Protection	+970568864230	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
			Zaghlool	Zaghlool	Samhan	Director of Planning and Policy	[Unknown]	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Ministry of Local Government	Ministry of Local Government - Gaza	Rami	Al Masri	General Manager, Planning	rami_masri@hotmail.com	+972599299966	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
		Ministry of Local Government - WB	Arwa	Abul Hija	General Director, Bethlehem Directorate	arwa333@yahoo.com	+970594228881	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
			Nisreen	Hammad	Member of the National ESIA Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP)		Ahmed	Al- Sourani	General Coordinator	ahmed.sourani@gupap.org	+970566666151	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
			Atef	Al-Ghussein	Member of the consulting committee of GUPAP and Officer of Education Program at Welfare Association	afelghussein@outlook.com	+970599325843	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
	Al-Tawfiq Cooperative Society for Fishermen		Ahmed	Al-Ejlah	Projects and Public Relations Coordinator	al_tawfiq_1973@hotmail.com	+970599306530	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Water Sector Regulatory Council		Ramez	Al-Madhoun	Advisor	r.madhoun@wsrc.ps	+972599784467	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Coastal Municipalities Authority (CMWU)		Monther	Shoublaq	General Director - Gaza	monthersh@cmwu.ps	+970599267108	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
			Moutaz	Qomboz	Planning	mqomboz@cmwu.ps	+970 562200809	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
			Hana	Awad	Planning	hana_awad@cmwu.ps	+970 562200810	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
	Gaza Electricity Distribution Corporation		Sameet	Mutair	Deputy Chairman PWNRA & Chairman of GEDCO	sameer_mutair@hotmail.com, smutair@gedco.ps	+970592013333	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Women's Affairs Centre		Amal	Syam	Executive Director	amal_sy@hotmail.com	+970599872664	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)		Mohamoud	Abu Aisha	Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting Officer	mahmoud.abu-aisha@undp.org	+972599448972	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
	UNICEF State of Palestine		Yasser	Nassar	WASH Cluster	ynassar@unicef.org	+970598934713	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
			Baha	El Shatali	Gaza Education Sub-Cluster Coordinator	belshatali@unicef.org	+970598934719	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
			Wasfy	Abuzanoona	Child Protection Officer	wabuzanoona@unicef.org	+970599674339	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
	United Nations Relief & Works Agency (UNRWA)		Daila	Matter	ESO	d.matar2@unrwa.org	+970599907366	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
			Akram	Abu Amira	Deputy Field Chief ICIP Programme	a.abuamira@unrwa.org	+970592905527	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
	Municipality of Gaza		Yahya	Sarraj	Mayor	ysarraj@gmail.com	+970599863370	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
			Ahmad	Abedo	Director of the Department of Solid Waste	ahed_7@hotmail.com	+970599815677	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
			Wael	Shehada	Director of the Department of Planning	wshehada@hotmail.com	+970599310457	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
			Mayada	Obaid	Environmental Engineer	mayadaobaid@gmail.com	+970 597674527	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
			Mohammed	Hanoush	GIS Expert	eng.hannoosh@gmail.com	+970 97924917	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
			Abd El-kareem	Hasouna	Networks Systems Engineer	eng.abed90@gmail.com	+970 592235584	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
			Hosny	Muhanna	Media Department	hosny.press@gmail.com	+970 599953737	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
			Rana	Ziara	International Cooperation Unit	rmmziara@gmail.com	+970 5955668434	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
			Ramzy	Ahel	Water Department	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
			Mohanad	Al-Safadi	Urban Planning	mohanadsafadi@hotmail.com	+970598691379	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Nablus	Nablus Chamber of Commerce		Omar	Hashem	Chairman of the Board	nabluschamber@gmail.com	+970599255028	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO

National / Urban Area	Stakeholders	Representatives					Phase Two Consultation			Phase Three Consultation		
		First Name	Last Name	Title	Email	Phone	Attendees in Meetings	Sent email	Response	Invitations or sent email	Attendees in Meetings	Response
		Ahmed	Aquba	Public relations	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
	Recycled Wastewater Association (lands irrigated for areas near Nablus West WWTP)	Sudqi	Ibsiasi	Head of Association	wadi.shaeer@yahoo.com	+970599362745	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Solid Waste JSC, Nablus	Saed	Abu Zant	Chairman of the Board	nablusjsc@gmail.com	+970569299162	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Palestinian General Union of People with Disability	Moawia	Mona	The Head of the Branch (Nablus)	un.dis.pal@hotmail.com	+97057758484	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
		Mohammad	Masri	member of the Branch (Nablus)	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
	Popular committee of Balata Camp	Emad	Zaki	Balata Camp Popular Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
		Ahmed	Thoqan	Balata Camp Popular Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
		Feryal	Kharoub	Head of Education Dept.	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
	New Askar Camp	Moa'amar	Abu Kishek	New Askar Camp Popular Committees	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
	Old Askar Camp	Husni	Odeh	Old Askar Camp Popular Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
		Khaled	Musallam	Old Askar Camp Popular Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
	No.1 Camp	Ibrahim	Nimer	Ein Beit Elma'a Camp Popular Committee	pcscampno1@gmail.com	+972599335157	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
	Nablus Municipality	Sameeh	Tubeleh	Mayor	mayor@nablus.org	+97092390000	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
		Amal	Hudhud	Environmental Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)	ahudhud@gmail.com	+970599702080	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
		Maha	Zaidan	Planning Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)	mzaidan@hotmail.com	+970599886287	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
		Masara	Alhanbaly	Planning Engineer	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
		Revan	Obayd	Planning Engineer	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
	Salem Council	Naveen	Odeh	Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)	neveen2020@live.com	+970598230654	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Beit Eba Council	Basim	Thaher	Engineer of Local Committee (ICUD Technical Committee)	basimthaher11@gmail.com	+970598083113	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Zawata Village Council	Hefez	Eliewi	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)	ileawi@live.com	+970599888949	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	KufrQalil Village Council	Sameer	Sayel	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)	maglskk@hotmail.com	+970598536000	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Qusin Village Council	Omar	Abu Nimrah	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)	qusincouncil@yahoo.com	+970568110777	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Azmut Village Council	Mohammad	Alawneh	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)	mohd.alawneh@paltel.ps azmoutvillage@hotmail.com	+970592220346	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Iraq Burin Village Council	Kifayah	Taweel	Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)	0598794519za@gmail.com	+970598594519	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Sarra Municipality	Mohammad	Turabi	Mayor (ICUD Technical Committee)	sarra.council@hotmail.com	+970595681122	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Deir Al-Hatab Village Council	Abdul Kareem	Husain	Head of Council (ICUD Technical Committee)	saedodeh.org@yahoo.com	+970597222320	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Tell Village Council	Mahmood	Alhendi	Head of Council	mahmoodalhindi0@gmail.com	[Unknown]	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Beit Wazan Council	Falasteen	Abu Eisheh	Engineer/ Architect (ICUD Technical Committee)	eleaafalasteen@hotmail.com	970598100380	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ramallah & Al Bireh Chamber of Commerce	Salah	Mosa	General Manager	salahmusah@gmail.com	+970593167079	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
	Mental Health and Psychological Support	Rabeha	Odeh	Program Director	jrabiha@yahoo.com	+970599370859	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
	Women Affairs Technical Committee (WATC)	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	[Unknown]	+97022987783 +9702986497	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	Beitunia Municipality	Ribhi	Douleh	Mayor	[Unknown]	+97022900533	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
		Ettaf	Al Deek	Head of Projects Division (ICUD Technical Committee)	eng_ettafaldeek@yahoo.com	+970595603053	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
		Fida	Azem AbuZaid	Head of Engineering Department (ICUD Technical Committee)	fida1285@hotmail.com	+970594444814	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
		MAHAMMAD	MAJDOBEH	CITY DIRECTOR	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
	Al Bireh Municipality	Azzam	Ismael	Mayor	mayor@al-bireh.org	+97022404737	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
		Eyad	Daraghmah	Director of Environmental Health (ICUD Technical Committee)	daraghmah@hotmail.com	+970599934964	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
		Lamia	Hamayel	Head of Waste Water Section (ICUD Technical Committee)	lamia.hamayel@gmail.com	+970599396428	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES

National / Urban Area	Stakeholders	Representatives					Phase Two Consultation			Phase Three Consultation		
		First Name	Last Name	Title	Email	Phone	Attendees in Meetings	Sent email	Response	Invitations or sent email	Attendees in Meetings	Response
		Dima	Judeh Wahidi	Urban Planner (ICUD Technical Committee)	dima@al-bireh.org	+970599374256	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
		Amneh	Qub	Planning Engineer (ICUD Technical Committee)	arch.amneh@gmail.com	+970595660081	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Ramallah Municipality	Mousa	Hadid	Mayor	mayor@ramallah.ps	+97022945555	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
		Osama	Hamdeh	Urban Planning Division (ICUD Technical Committee)	o.hamdeh@ramallah.ps	+970595884141	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
		Khaled	Ghazal	Director of Solid Waste (ICUD Technical Committee)	k.ghazal@ramallah.ps	+970599671064	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
		Malvena	Al-Jamal	Director of Environmental Health Dept. (ICUD Technical Committee)	m.aljamal@ramallah.ps	+970592888326	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
		Issa	Sayegh	(ICUD Technical Committee)	IssaSyg@yahoo.com	+970599671028	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
		Ahmad	Abu Laban	ICUDL City Director	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
	Surda Abu Qash Municipality	Farah	Abu Zeid	Mayor	[Unknown]	+97022819444	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
		Ghaitha	Nimer	Head of Engineering Department (ICUD Technical Committee)	ghaithanimer@hotmail.com	[Unknown]	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
Bethlehem	Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Samir	Hazboun	Chairman of the Board	info@bethlehem-chamber.org	+970592742742 / 022742742	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Stone and Marble Union Industry (Headquarters)	Maher	Hushaysh	CEO	info@usm-pal.ps	97222776393/4	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
		Sameeh	Thawabteh	General Director of the Union	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
	WSSA - Water Supply & Sewerage Authority - Bethlehem	Hamza	Al-Halaybeh	Operation Engineer	hhalaybeh@wssa-beth.org	[Unknown]	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Research Applied Institute (ARIJ)	Dr. Jad	Ishaq	General Manager	pmaster@arij.org	[Unknown]	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
		Jain	Hilal	Head of Water & Environment	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Bethlehem JSCSWM	Iyad	Abudayeh	Executive Director	Iyada87@gmail.com	+970595036677	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	JSC Planning & Devlopment (Artas & Al Khader)	Khalil	Muammar	[Unknown]	eng.khalil.mummar@gmail.com	+970598020869	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
	Joint Service Council for Tourism Development	Tamer	Zreineh	Deputy Director	info@jsctd.org	+970568808560 / 022742227	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
	Ministry of Culture	Zuhar	Tmazi	Bethlehem Office Director	zohairtmezi@yahoo.com	+970568929139	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Bethlehem Development Foundation	Mazin	Karam	Chief Executive Officer	mkaram@bethlehemdevelopment.org	+970599529925 / 022758877	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
	Masar Ibrahim Al Khalil	George	Rashmawi	General Director	george@masaribrahim.ps info@masaribrahim.ps	+970599180872 / 022775045	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
	Arab Hotel Association - AHA	Elias	Al Arja	Association President	elas.alarja1959@gmail.com	+970599212235	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
	Rural Womens' Development Society	Nadia	Harb	General Director	nadia@rwds.ps	+970598904487	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Dheisheh Camp Popular Committee	Muhammad	Taha Abu Alya	Head of Popular Committee	m.abualia1964@gmail.com	+970599999024	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
	Aida Camp Popular Committee	Saeed	Al Azza	Head of Popular Committee	Saidalazzeh@hotmail.com / info@aidacommittee.org	+970598545854	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
		Shatha	AL-Azza	Public Relations	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
	Azza Camp Popular Committee	Muhammad	Al Azza	Head of Popular Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
		Amjad	Jaber	Deputy head of the Committee	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
	Camps in Department Of Refugee Affairs (Dora)	Yaser	Abu Keshek	General Director (Camps in Dora)	y.keshek@dora.plo.ps	+972592088015	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES
	Popular Committee (No.1 Camp)	Taha	Al-bes	Director of the Committee	tahaalbs@yahoo.com	+970599944402	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO
	BADIL Resource Center for Palestine	Nidal	Al Azza	General Director	n.azza@badil.org	+970569600127	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES
		Ahmad	Hammash	Researcher	a.hammash@badil.org	+970599386080	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
	Beit Jala Municipality	Nicola	Khamis	Mayor	info@beitjala-city.org	+97022742601 +97022744457	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
		Adel	Liddawi	Development Engineer	adellidd@gmail.com a.liddawi@beitjala-city.org	+970595197695	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
		Samya	Zeit Khaliliyeh	Director of Engineering Dept.	s.khalilieh@beitjala-city.org	[unknown]	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Bethlehem Muncipality	Anton	Salman	Mayor	info@bethlehem-city.org	+97022741322/3/4	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
		Ziyad	Alsayeh	Planning and Projects Department	ziad.alsayeh@gmail.com	+970592980028	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
		Amjad	Salman	Director of Planning Dept.	dragonzsn91@gmail.com	[unknown]	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Al Doha Municipality	Ra'afat	Jawabra	Mayor	public@aldohamunicipality.org k.salah@aldohamunicipality.org	+97022770233 +97022764343	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
		Nidal	Salah	Director of Engineering Dept.	nsalah82@yahoo.com	+970597915576	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Al Khader Municipality	Ahmed	Salah	Mayor	ahmedos.salah@gmail.com	+970569661707 +97022750838	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
		Raed	Ghayyadeh	[Unknown]	raed-gh77@hotmail.com	+970569870177	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO

National / Urban Area	Stakeholders	Representatives					Phase Two Consultation			Phase Three Consultation		
		First Name	Last Name	Title	Email	Phone	Attendees in Meetings	Sent email	Response	Invitations or sent email	Attendees in Meetings	Response
		Jihad	Al-Taweel	City Engineer	jehad_han_2011@hotmail.com	[unknown]	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Beit Sahour Municipality	Jihad	Khair	Mayor	info@bietsahour.ps	+97222773666	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
		Fouad	Ishaq	GIS Specialist	fuad@beitsahour.ps	[unknown]	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Artas Village Council	Ahmad	Ismaeil	Head of the Village Council	[Unknown]	+970595242815	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Hebron	Hebron Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Abdo	Hamza Idris	Hebron Chamber of Commerce	info@hebroncci.org	+9722228218	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	North Hebron Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture	Noor Edeen	Jaradat	Representative	north.hebro@pal-chambers.org	+97222299377	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Water Joint Service Council for North Hebron	Issa	Mreizeeq	Executive Manager	jcws.nhebron@gmail.cm	+97022248888	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Hebron JSC	Abdul Hay	Arafah	Head, Joint Service Council Solid Waste / Executive Manager	abdelhyarafeh@gmail.com abed_arafeh2003@yahoo.com	+970592331177	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Hebron Municipality	Tayseer	Abu Sneineh	Mayor	mayor@hebron-city.ps	+97022228121/2/3	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
		Ala'a	Shaheen	Head, Engineering Department	shahin_alaa@hotmail.com	+970598907428	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
		Mohammad	Mriesh	Urban Planning Eng.	Attended phase 2 or phase 3 consultation / No contact details available		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
	Halhul Municipality	Hijazi	Mereeb	Mayor	info@halhul-city.ps	+97022229936	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
		Mohammad	Sbitan	Engineering Projects Department / Urban Planning Eng.	mohammad_sbitan@yahoo.com	+970592200664	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Tafuh Municipality	Mahmoud	Arezikat	Mayor	mirziqat@taffouh.org	+97056860600 +97022241093/2	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
		Yusof	Jabary	Engineering Department / Planning & projects Engineer	yousef@hebron-city.ps	+970599524499	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Beit Kahel Municipality	Ibrahim	Al-Alatawna	Mayor	akatawneh8488@yahoo.com	+97022257489	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
		Ali	Attawneh	Head of Engineering	akattawneh8484@yahoo.com	+970568888209	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
	Dura Municipality	Ahmed	Salhoub	Mayor	info@duracity.ps	+970562000500 +97022280555	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
		Maryam	Al-Namourah	Engineering Department / City Engineer	mnamoura@duracity.ps	+970562000486	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES

APPENDIX C: CONSULTATIONS SUMMARY

C.1 Phase One: Baseline Data Collection

The list of relevant authorities and data holders that were contacted during Phase One Engagement: Baseline Data Collection and the available detailed records of each meeting (Meeting Agenda, Presentations, MoM) are presented in Table C-1 below.

Supporting documentations, such as the introductory letter from ICUD to facilitate consultations and the Environmental Approval Request as per EQA requirements as well as the detailed records of each meeting (Meeting Agenda, Presentations, MoM) may be accessed via the SESA Palestine ftp file sharing platform (*02. Consultation Folder*)[5].

Table C-1: Meetings and Supporting documentations – Phase One Engagement: Baseline data collection

No	Date	Brief Description	Meeting Agenda	Presentation	MoM
1	22/1/2020	ICUD Nablus Area Coordinator			X
2	25/1/2020	ICUD Ramallah /Al-Bireh Area Coordinator			X
3	29/1/2020	Hebron Urban area Coordinator			X
4	30/1/2020	Gaza Municipality			X
5	1/2/2020	Nablus Municipality			X
6	5/2/2020	Palestinian Water Authority			X
7	5/2/2020	Natural Resources & Power Authority			X
8	13/2/2020	Gaza Municipality			X
9	16/2/2020	Gaza Municipality			X
10	18/2/2020	EQA Gaza - General Director Assistant			X
11	18/2/2020	Bethlehem Urban Area Coordinator - Director of Bethlehem Directorate of LG			X
12	23/2/2020	CMWU, Gaza	X		X
13	23/2/2020	Municipality of Gaza	X		X
14	24/2/2020	EQA Gaza	X		X
15	25/2/2020	RAB Technical Committee	X	X	X
16	26/2/2020	ICUD Gaza City Coordinator - JV meeting			X
17	26/2/2020	Nablus Technical Committee	X		X
18	26/2/2020	Hebron Technical Committee	X	X	X
19	27/2/2020	Bethlehem Technical Committee	X	X	X
20	2/3/2020	Meeting With UNRWA			X
21	3/3/2020	Meeting with Ministry of Education and Higher Education in Gaza			X
22	4/3/2020	Meeting with Energy and Natural Resources Authority, Gaza			X
23	11/3/2020	Paltel and MTIT, Gaza			X
24	15/3/2020	MOPWH, Gaza			X
25	15/3/2020	Joint Services Council for Solid Waste Management in the Governorates of Gaza and the North			X
26	16/3/2020	Ministry of Social Development, Gaza			X
27	16/3/2020	Ministry of Labor, Gaza			X
28	18/3/2020	JSC of Solid Waste Management (Ramallah/Al Bireh Governorate)			X

[5] http://**QuickConnect**.to/team3-ftp
Consultation folder consists of detailed data from stakeholder consultation.

C.2 Phase Two Consultation: E&S Baseline Key Issues, E&S Objectives and SDP

During Phase Two Consultation, which was held in September-October 2020, the following stakeholder consultation activities have been implemented, as presented in Table below.

- A meeting between ICUD/MoLG and JV Project Team has been conducted on 23.09.2020;
- A meeting with EQA, ICUD/MoLG and JV Project Team has been conducted on 24.09.2020;
- A meeting with Tourism sector representatives from Bethlehem and JV Project Team has been conducted on 08.10.2020;
- A meeting with Bethlehem Refugee Popular Committees and JV Project Team has been conducted on 13.10.2020;
- A meeting with Nablus Refugee Popular Committees and JV Project Team has been conducted on 21.10.2020;
- Selected stakeholders were approached via email during the week 20.09.2020 – 01.10.2020 to provide their feedback.

Table C-2 below presents a summary of the consultations for Phase Two; the cells colored in grey indicate that the consultation with stakeholders took place through meeting while the rest via email. This Table includes stakeholder authorities approached grouped per area of interest, number of representatives were contacted at the national, regional and local levels per stakeholder authority, the consultation materials (introductory letter from ICUD and Fact Sheets – Questionnaires) used per stakeholder group and detailed records of each meeting (Meeting Agenda, Presentations, Attendance sheet, Photos, Zoom recording) or emails.

Fact Sheets – Questionnaires were differentiated per recipient, according to their interests and expertise; the consultation material per recipient is presented in column 6: *Sectors covered by Fact Sheets – Questionnaires* of Table below. Fact Sheets – Questionnaires, as completed by stakeholders, are also presented in Column 13: Responses of Table C-2.

All these files may also be accessed via the SESA Palestine ftp file sharing platform (*02. Consultation Folder*)[6].

[6] *http://**QuickConnect**.to/team3-ftp*
Consultation folder consists of detailed data from stakeholder consultation.

Table C-2: Summary of Phase Two Consultation: E&S Baseline Key Issues, E&S Objectives and SDP

SESA Stakeholder group	Stakeholder authority	Number of representatives were contacted	ICUD Letter	Fact Sheets - Questionnaires	Sectors covered by Fact Sheets - Questionnaires	Meetings					Emails	Responses
						Meeting agenda	Presentations	Attendance Sheet	Photos	Zoom recording		
01. ICUD Meeting 23.9.2020	ICUD Project	7		X	All	X						
	MDLF	2										
02. EQA Meeting 24.9.2020	ICUD Project	1	X	X	All	X						
	Environmental Quality Authority (EQA)	2										
03. Gaza – Group 13 (Waste) / Email	Joint Service Councils for Waste Management (South Gaza)	2	x	X	Solid Waste + Energy						X	X
	Municipality of Gaza	1										
04. Gaza – Group 2 (Ministry of Public Works & Housing) / Email	Ministry of Public Works & Housing - Gaza	3	X	X	Urban + Housing + Transportation						X	
05. Gaza – Group 6 (Social Development - Labour) / Email	Ministry of Social Development - Gaza	3	X	X	Social Welfare + Education + Health + Employment / Economic Development						X	
	Ministry of Labour - Gaza	4										
06. Bethlehem – Group 2 (Refugee Popular Committees) / Meeting 13.10.2020	Dheisheh Camp Popular Committee	1	X	X	Social Welfare + Education + Health	X		X	X			X
	Aida Camp Popular Committee	1										
	Azza Camp Popular Committee	1										
	BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights	2										
07. Gaza – Group 3 (MoLG) / Email	Ministry of Local Government - Gaza	1	X	X	All						X	X
08. Gaza – Group 11 (UNRWA) / Email	United Nations Relief & Works Agency (UNRWA)	2	X	X	Social Welfare + Education + Health						X	X
09. Gaza – Group 10 (UN Agencies excl. UNRWA) / Email	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	1	X	X	All						X	
	UNICEF State of Palestine	3										
10. Gaza – Group 8 (Water) / Email	Palestine Water Authority - Gaza	1	X	X	Water/Wastewater + Energy + Urban						X	X
	Water Sector Regulatory Council - Gaza	1										

SESA Stakeholder group	Stakeholder authority	Number of representatives were contacted	ICUD Letter	Fact Sheets - Questionnaires	Sectors covered by Fact Sheets - Questionnaires	Meetings					Emails	Responses
						Meeting agenda	Presentations	Attendance Sheet	Photos	Zoom recording		
	Coastal Municipalities Authority (CMWU)	1										
11. Gaza – Group 12 (Energy) / Email	Palestinian Energy & Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) - Gaza	1	X	X	Energy + Solid Waste + Wastewater						X	X
	Gaza Electricity Distribution Corporation	1										
12. Bethlehem – Group 6 (Private Sector Tourism) / Meeting 08.10.2020	Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities (MOTA)	2	X	X	Tourism Cultural Heritage + Urban + Industrial	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Joint Service Council for Tourism Development	1										
	Bethlehem Development Foundation	1										
	Masar Ibrahim Al Khalil	1										
	Arab Hotel Association - AHA	1										
13. Ministry of Public Works and Housing WB / Email	Ministry of Public Works and Housing -WB	1	X	X	Urban & Strategic Planning Transportation Housing						X	
14. Ministry of National Trade / Email	Ministry of National Trade - WB	1	X	X	Employment / Economic Development						X	
15. Ministry of Transportation / Email	Ministry of Transportation -WB	1	X	X	Transportation						X	X
16. Energy and Natural Resources Authority / Email	PENRA - WB	1	X	X	Energy & Biodiversity						X	X
17. Palestinian Electricity Regulation Council / Email	Palestinian Electricity Regulation Council	1	X	X	Energy						X	
18. Ministry of Agriculture / Email	Ministry of Agriculture	1	X	X	Agriculture						X	
19. Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) - WB / Email	Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) - WB	1	X	X	Water						X	
20. Ministry of Education (Palestine) / Email	Ministry of Education (Palestine) -WB	2	X	X	Education						X	X
21. Ministry of Health - Dept of Environmental	Ministry of Health/ Dept of Environmental Health	1	X	X	Health						X	X

SESA Stakeholder group	Stakeholder authority	Number of representatives were contacted	ICUD Letter	Fact Sheets - Questionnaires	Sectors covered by Fact Sheets - Questionnaires	Meetings					Emails	Responses
						Meeting agenda	Presentations	Attendance Sheet	Photos	Zoom recording		
Health / Email												
22. Palestinian Environmental NGO Network - Friends of the Earth / Email	Palestinian Environmental NGO Network / Friends of the Earth	1	X	X	All						X	X
23. UNESCO / Email	UNESCO	1	X	X	All						X	
24. Ministry of Social Development / Email	Ministry of Social Development - WB	1	X	X	Social Welfare + Education + Health						X	X
25. Ministry of Local Government -WB / Email	Ministry of Local Government - WB	1	X	X	All						X	X
26. Nablus Popular Committees for Refugee Camps / Meeting 21.10.2020	Balata Camp	2	X	X	All	X		X	X			X
	New Askar Camp	1										
	Old Askar Camp	2										
	No.1 Camp	1										
		SUM = 68										

Legend

	consultation with stakeholders through meeting
	consultation with stakeholders via email

Images from Phase Two Consultation meetings are presented below.

Meeting 08.10.2020 - 12. Bethlehem – Group 6 (Private Sector Tourism)










Meeting 13.10.2020 - 06. Bethlehem – Group 2 (Refugee Popular Committees)









Meeting 21.10.2020 - 26. Nablus Popular Committees for Refugee Camps



C.3 Phase Three Consultation: Priority Setting

During Phase Three Consultation, held in December 2020, the following stakeholder consultation activities have been implemented, as presented in Table below.

- A meeting for Gaza Urban Area stakeholders was conducted on 09.12.2020;
- A meeting for Nablus Urban Area stakeholders was conducted on 10.12.2020;
- A meeting for National Stakeholders, mostly situated in Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area, was conducted on 14.12.2020;
- A meeting for Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area stakeholders was conducted on 15.12.2020.

- Stakeholders from Bethlehem and Hebron Urban Areas were consulted via email/phone calls in December 2020 Due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Table C-3 below presents a summary of the consultations for Phase Three; the cells colored in grey indicate that the consultation with stakeholders took place through meeting while the rest via email. This Table includes stakeholder authorities approached grouped per area of interest, number of representatives were contacted at the national, regional and local levels per stakeholder authority, invitations, consultation materials (letter from ICUD, Presentation and Fact Sheet – Questionnaire) and detailed records of each meeting (Attendance sheet, Photos, Zoom recording) or emails. Fact Sheet – Questionnaire, as completed by stakeholders, are also presented in Column 6: *Responses* of Table C-3.

All these files may also be accessed via the SESA Palestine ftp file sharing platform (*02. Consultation Folder*)[7].

Table C-3: Summary of Phase Three Consultation: Priority Setting

SESA Stakeholder group	Stakeholder authority	Number of representatives were contacted	Invitations / sent emails	Consultation materials	Attendance Sheet	Responses
01. Gaza meeting 9/12/2020	Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP)	1		X	X	X
	Ministry of Agriculture - Fisheries Department - Gaza	1				
	Al-Tawfiq Cooperative Society for Fishermen	1				
	Ministry of Social Development - Gaza	1				
	Ministry of Labour - Gaza	1				
	Ministry of Education and Higher Education - Gaza	1				
	Ministry of Public Works & Housing - Gaza	1				
	Ministry of Health - Gaza	1				
	Ministry of Transportation - Gaza	1				
	Palestine Water Authority - Gaza	1				
	Coastal Municipalities Authority (CMWU)	1				
	Palestinian Energy & Natural Resources Authority (PENRA) - Gaza	1				
	Joint Service Councils for Waste Management (South Gaza)	2				
	Women's Affairs Centre	1				
	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	1				
	UNICEF State of Palestine	1				
	United Nations Relief & Works Agency (UNRWA)	1				
	ICUD Project	1				
	MDLF	1				
	Ministry of Local Government - Gaza	1				
	Municipality of Gaza	3				
02. Nablus meeting 10/12/2020	Nablus Chamber of Commerce	1	X	X	X	X
	Recycled Wastewater Association (lands irrigated for areas near Nablus West WWTP)	1				
	Solid Waste JSC, Nablus	1				
	Palestinian General Union of People with Disability	1				
	Balata Camp	2				
	Old Askar Camp	1				
	No.1 Camp	1				
	ICUD Project	1				
	Nablus Municipality	3				

[7] http://**QuickConnect**.to/team3-ftp
Consultation folder consists of detailed data from stakeholder consultation.

SESA Stakeholder group	Stakeholder authority	Number of representatives were contacted	Invitations / sent emails	Consultation materials	Attendance Sheet	Responses
	Salem Council	1				
	Beit Eba Council	1				
	Zawata Village Council	1				
	KufrQalil Village Council	1				
	Qusin Village Council	1				
	Azmut Village Council	1				
	Iraq Burin Village Council	1				
	Sarra Municipality	1				
	Deir Al-Hatab Village Council	1				
	Tell Village Council	1				
	Beit Wazan Council	1				
03. Ramallah and Al Bireh meeting 14/12/2020	Ministry of Agriculture	1	X	X	X	X
	Ministry of National Trade - WB	1				
	Ministry of Social Development - WB	1				
	Ministry of Education (Palestine) -WB	1				
	Ministry of Higher Education - WB	1				
	Ministry of Public Works and Housing -WB	1				
	Ministry of Health/ Dept of Environmental Health	1				
	Ministry of Transportation -WB	1				
	ICUD Project	2				
	Ministry of Local Government - WB	1				
	Beitunia Municipality	3				
	Al Bireh Municipality	5				
	Ramallah Municipality	5				
	Surda Abu Qash Municipality	1				
04. Ramallah and Al Bireh meeting 15/12/2020	Palestinian Investment Fund (PIF)	1	X	X	X	X
	Ministry of Labour - WB	1				
	Ministry of Agriculture, Olives agricultural sector, include cooperatives or associations representatives.	1				
	Ramallah & Al Bireh Chamber of Commerce	1				
	Environmental Quality Authority (EQA)	2				
	Mental Health and Psychological Support	1				
	Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) - WB	1				
	PENRA - WB	1				
	Joint Services Council for Solid Waste Management - WB	1				
	Palestinian Business Women's Association	1				
	Dora Camps	1				
	Popular Committee (No.1 Camp)	1				
	Palestinian Environmental NGO Network / Friends of the Earth	1				
	UNESCO	1				
	ICUD Project	3				
05. Bethlehem - email	Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce and Industry	1	X	X		X
	Stone and Marble Union Industry (Headquarters)	1				
	WSSA - Water Supply & Sewerage Authority - Bethlehem	1				
	Applied Research Insitute of Jerusalem (ARIJ)	2				
	Bethlehem JSCSWM	1				
	JSC Planning & Devlopment (Artas & Al Khader)	1				
	Ministry of Tourism & Antiquities (MOTA)	1				
	Joint Service Council for Tourism Development	1				
	Ministry of Culture	1				
	Rural Womens' Development Society	1				
	Dheisheh Camp Popular Committee	1				
	Aida Camp Popular Committee	1				
	Al-Azza Camp Popular Committee	1				
	BADIL Resource Center for Palestine	1				
	ICUD Project	1				
	Ministry of Local Government - WB	1				

SESA Stakeholder group	Stakeholder authority	Number of representatives were contacted	Invitations / sent emails	Consultation materials	Attendance Sheet	Responses
	Beit Jala Municipality	3				
	Bethlehem Muncipality	3				
	Al Doha Municipality	2				
	Al Khader Municipality	3				
	Beit Sahour Municipality	2				
	Artas Village Council	1				
06. Hebron - email	Hebron Chamber of Commerce and Industry	1	X	X		X
	North Hebron Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture	1				
	Water Joint Service Council for North Hebron	1				
	Hebron JSC	1				
	ICUD Project	1				
	Hebron Municipality	2				
	Halhul Municipality	2				
	Tafuh Municipality	2				
	Beit Kahel Municipality	2				
	Dura Municipality	2				
		SUM = 136				

Legend

	consultation with stakeholders through meeting
	consultation with stakeholders via email

Images from Phase Three Consultation meetings are presented below.

Zoom Meeting 9/12/2020 - Gaza







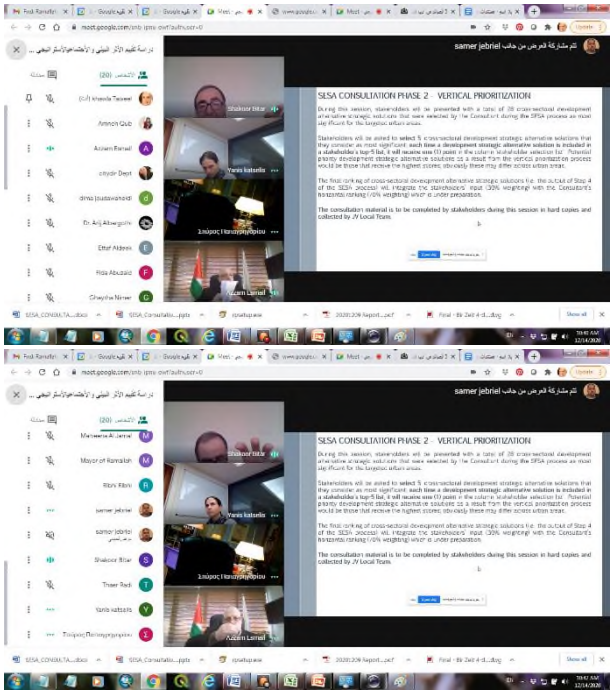


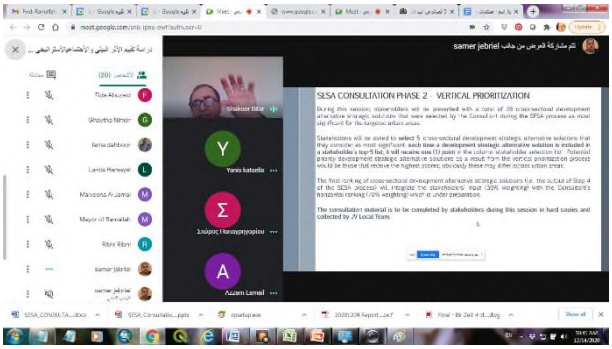




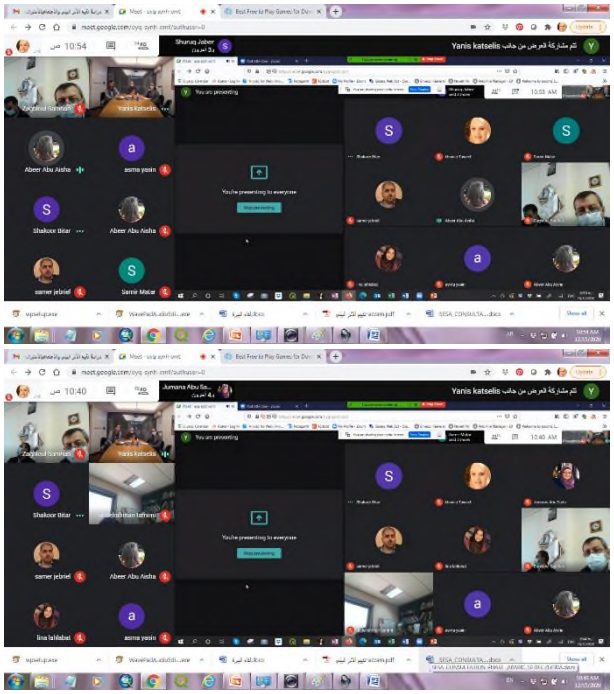


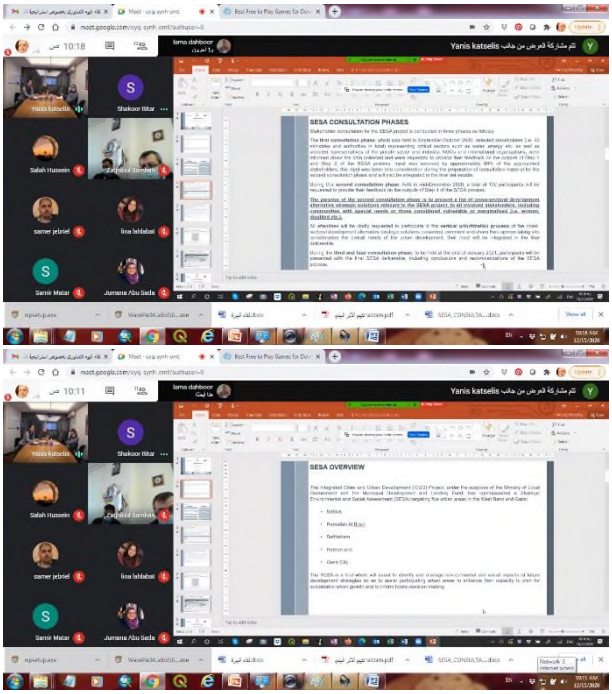
Zoom Meeting 14/12/2020 - Ramallah and Al Bireh

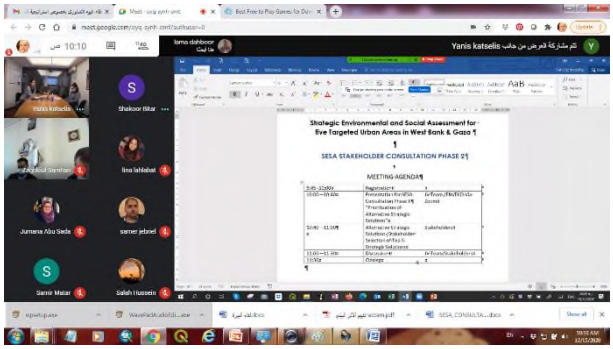


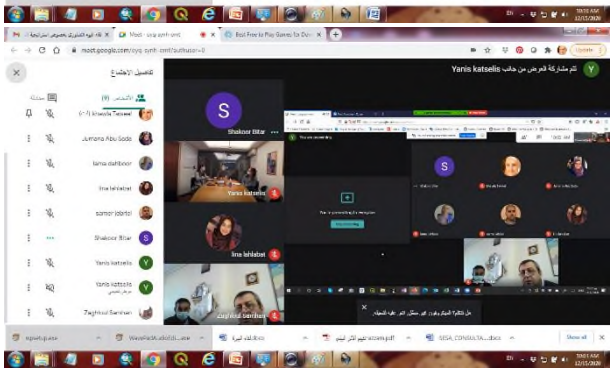


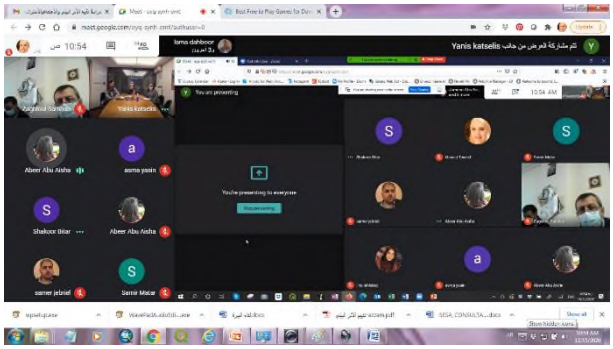
Zoom Meeting 15/12/2020 - Ramallah and Al Bireh











C.4 Phase Four Consultation: Final SESA Presentation and Disclosure

During Phase Four Consultation, held in June - July 2021, the following stakeholder consultation activities have been implemented, as presented in Table below.

- A meeting for Ramallah and Al Bireh Urban Area stakeholders was conducted on 30.06.2021;
- A meeting for Gaza Urban Area stakeholders was conducted on 01.07.2021;
- A meeting for Nablus Urban Area stakeholders was conducted on 01.07.2021;
- A meeting for Bethlehem Urban Area stakeholders was conducted on 05.07.2021; and
- A meeting for Hebron Urban Area stakeholders was conducted on 07.07.2021.

Table C-4 below presents a summary of the consultations for Phase Four. This Table includes stakeholder authorities approached grouped per area of interest, number of representatives in meetings per stakeholder authority, invitations/attendees, consultation materials (Meeting Agenda, Presentation and Narrative) and detailed records of each meeting (Photos, Zoom recording). Column 7 of this table indicates any comments received by stakeholders.

All these files may also be accessed via the SESA Palestine ftp file sharing platform (*02. Consultation Folder*)[8].

Table C-4 Summary of Phase Four Consultation: Final SESA Presentation and Disclosure

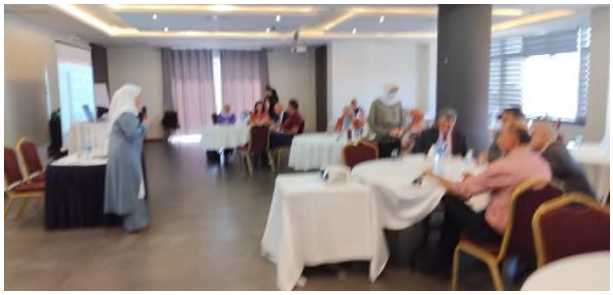
SESA Public Hearing	Stakeholder Authority	Number of representatives in meeting	Invitations & Attendees	Consultation materials	Zoom Recording & Photos	Comments
01. Ramallah and Al Bireh Public	JCU	1	X	X	X	X
	ICUD	2				
	Bitunia Municipality	3				
	Ramallah Municipality	6				

[8] http://**QuickConnect**.to/team3-ftp
Consultation folder consists of detailed data from stakeholder consultation.

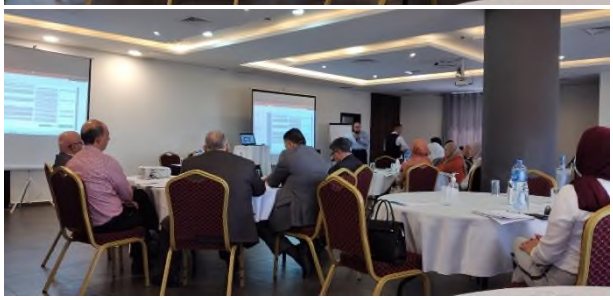
SESA Public Hearing	Stakeholder Authority	Number of representatives in meeting	Invitations & Attendees	Consultation materials	Zoom Recording & Photos	Comments
Hearing meeting (30.06.2021)	Al-Bireh Municipality	3				
	Surda/Abu Qash Municipality	3				
	Ministry of National Economy	1				
	Ministry of Agriculture	1				
	PENRA	2				
02. Gaza Public Hearing meeting (01.07.2021)	Municipality of Gaza	8	X	X	X	X
	Joint Service Council	2				
	Ministry of local government	2				
	Ministry of higher education	3				
	Colsultants	5				
	Ministry of transportation	1				
	ICRC	1				
	Gaza Urban & Peri-urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP)	1				
	Ministry of Social Development	1				
	CMWU	1				
	UNRWA	1				
03. Nablus Public Hearing meeting (01.07.2021)	ICUD	1	X	X	X	X
	MoLG/Nablus Directorate	1				
	Nablus Municipality	3				
	Beit Iba Village Council	2				
	Deir Sharaf Village Council	1				
	Iraq Burin Village Council	2				
	Deir Al-Hatab Village Council	1				
	Salem Village Council	2				
	Rujeeb Village Council	1				
	Beit Wazan Village Council	1				
	Azmoot Village Council	1				
	Wadi Shaeer Irrigation Water Association	1				
	Nablus Chamber of Commerce & Industry	1				
04. Bethlehem Public Hearing meeting (05.07.2021)	ICUD	1	X	X	X	X
	JV Team Member	1				
	MoLG /Bethlehem Directorate	1				
	Bethlehem Governorate	1				
	Bethlehem Municipality	2				
	Beit Jala Municipality	1				
	Al- Doha Municipality	2				
	Al- Khader Municipality	2				
	Beit Sahour Municipality	1				
	Ministry of Culture / Bethlehem Directorate	1				
	EQA /Bethlehem Directorate	1				
	Applied Research Institute –Jerusalem	2				
	Water Supply & Sewerage Authority	3				
	Bethlehem JSC / Solid Waste Management	1				
	AHA Hotel Association	1				
05. Hebron Public Hearing meeting (07.07.2021)	ICUD	1	X	X	X	X
	MoLG /Hebron Directorate	2				
	Halhul Municipality	3				
	Hebron Municipality	4				
	Dura Municipality	1				
	Taffouh Municipality	1				
	Hebron Chamber of Commerce & Industry	1				

Images from Phase Four Consultation meetings are presented below.

Meeting 30.06.2021 - 01. Ramallah and Al Bireh Public Hearing







Meeting 01.07.2021 - 02. Gaza Public Hearing





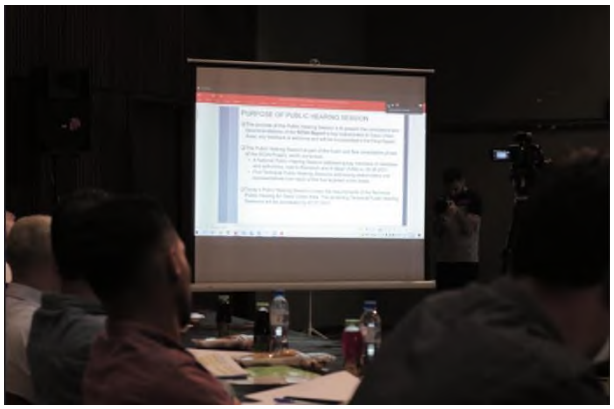




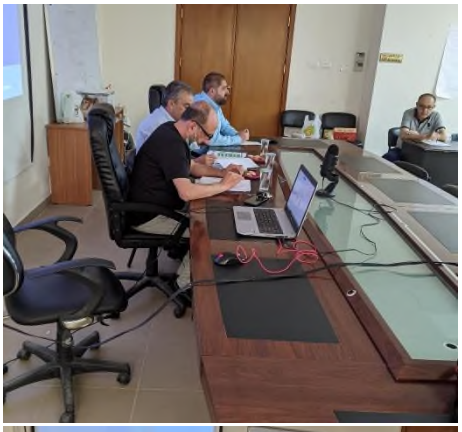







Meeting 01.07.2021 - 03. Nablus Public Hearing








Meeting 05.07.2021 - 04. Bethlehem Public Hearing











Meeting 07.07.2021 - 05. Hebron Public Hearing





