

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	West Bank and Gaza
Program Title:	Water Resources Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	294-002
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$22,808,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$28,505,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$39,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's program to improve water resources in the West Bank and Gaza (WBG) includes the construction of wells, pipelines, reservoirs, and water distribution systems in the West Bank; the construction of a desalination plant and a regional water pipeline in Gaza; the construction of a wastewater primary treatment facility in Hebron in the West Bank; training and technical assistance in water system management, including operation and maintenance services and the management of water as a resource; and increased awareness at both the regional and the village level on how to plan, manage, operate and maintain water supply and water distribution systems. The beneficiaries of this program include more than 1,000,000 residents of Gaza and over 500,000 residents of the West Bank.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Water Supply Increases - Conventional and Non-Conventional Sources (\$20,608,000 ESF; \$28,505,000 ESF Prior Year Unobligated). USAID will use funds for the construction of a well and a water supply system for the northern West Bank. This will mean that potable water is available for the first time in many target villages. Under a 632(b) interagency agreement with the State Department, \$127,000,000 of Wye River Accord funds will be used to support the construction of a regional water carrier and desalination plant in the Gaza Strip. USAID's water projects are fully vetted with the Palestinians and the Israelis before implementation. Support from the Government of Israel (GOI) is critical to project success since GOI assistance is needed to make sure that equipment and material can get to project sites. In addition, prior to construction, USAID ensures that projects will be sustainable and costs can be recovered through implementation of workable user fees and tariff structures. Given the current economic downturn in the WBG, however, some outside assistance will be necessary in the near-to-medium term. The village water project continues USAID's innovative approach begun in Jenin. It will involve village councils in making decisions on how to pay for and maintain the water distribution system. The Mission will also incrementally fund implementation of the bulk water effort to bring more water to the southern part of the West Bank and will fund the construction of a primary wastewater treatment facility for the West Bank city of Hebron. Finally, USAID will also incrementally fund the construction management company that is overseeing these major infrastructure projects.

Integrated Management of Water Resources (\$2,200,000 ESF). USAID has developed an integrated water resources management planning tool to help address the gap between water supply and demand. USAID will strengthen the capability of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) to better manage resources and existing infrastructure, as well as the new interventions provided by USAID and other donors. USAID funds will also support program-funded staff, audits, evaluations, and assessments.

FY 2005 Program:

Water Supply Increases - Conventional and Non-Conventional Sources (\$36,695,000 ESF). USAID plans to use FY 2005 resources requested in this Congressional Budget Justification to incrementally fund construction management services for the desalination and water carrier projects in Gaza. Incremental funding will also be available for the construction of water transmission lines and networks in the West

Hebron and Nablus area, through the Village Water program. Construction will begin on the Hebron Wastewater Treatment plant, to reclaim water for agricultural use.

Integrated Management of Water Resources (\$2,805,000 ESF). USAID will use FY 2005 funds to strengthen the capability of the PWA to better manage resources and existing infrastructure, as well as the new interventions provided by USAID and other donors. USAID will also support program funded staffing costs through September 2006 and audits.

Performance and Results: Access to safe water represents one of the most important basic human needs of the Palestinian people and is vital to a growing economy and a healthy population. Better management of available water resources also continues to be critical to promoting stability in the Region. Phase I of the West Bank Water Resources program put into service four major production wells yielding approximately eight million cubic meters of water per year. A USAID-funded village water system in the Jericho area of the Northern West Bank serves another 4,500 Palestinians.

The Phase II program constructed approximately 17,500 meters of water transmission lines in the Hebron/Bethlehem region, with four large booster pump stations. USAID's FY 2003 and FY 2004 program will result in a comprehensive water supply system and utilization of new production wells that will bring water to over 500,000 people in the West Bank.

Since September 2000, border closings have created logistics problems for the water resources portfolio. While USAID continues to achieve results, it has been difficult at times to move personnel and equipment from Israel to the West Bank and Gaza. However, the Mission has regular meetings with the Israeli military which has provided written support for the USAID water program, and special efforts continue to be made to ensure minimal disruption to water infrastructure construction. For example, through the village water program, rural villages will be connected to water networks for the first time and local residents will take responsibility for management of this resource. USAID will also provide assistance to construct a regional water carrier system for Gaza. This will result in potable water for all of the residents of the Gaza Strip -- over one million people -- and free up marginal water sources for agricultural uses. Near Hebron, wastewater reuse will be introduced. Because of water supply damages caused by incursions, the Emergency Water Operations Center provided essential water supplies to communities with over two million people.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of key partners in the water sector, including U.S. firms CH2MHILL, Metcalf and Eddy, and Camp, Dresser, and McKee. The Mission will use full and open competition procurement procedures for its upcoming large infrastructure projects, providing opportunities for qualified U.S. contractors.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

West Bank and Gaza

294-002 Water Resources Development	ESF
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	268,525
Expenditures	228,455
Unliquidated	40,070
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	34,670
Expenditures	26,688
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	303,195
Expenditures	255,143
Unliquidated	48,052
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	28,505
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	22,808
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	51,313
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	39,500
Future Obligations	39,500
Est. Total Cost	433,508