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**In Coordination With:
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**Water and Sanitation, Hygiene (WaSH)
Monitoring Program**
Impact of the Current Crisis in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
Survey Report # 26
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Introduction

This is the first report prepared by the WaSH Monitoring Programmed during this phase. It is planned that the program will re-survey all Palestinian communities surveyed and updated during the previous phases.

Some modifications were done on the previously used questionnaire where, and as suggested by some of the local and international institutions using the data, collection of some major indicators that reflect the actual WaSH situation in the Palestinian communities are collected.

In the **first section** of this report, collected data and information, as was done in the previous reports, are presented in different tables where each table reflects at least one of the major problems affecting the WaSH situation in these communities. This report includes summary of the information for communities surveyed during February 2006. Number of communities surveyed during this period is 40 communities. Summary of the collected data is included in the following tables. Major findings and comments on these tables are also provided.

The **second section** of this report presents some of the WaSH related major problems and needs for some of the communities that we managed to reach. These communities and their problems are only a sample of the difficulties facing Palestinian communities in the WaSH sector.

Section one:

This section includes summary of the data collected for the surveyed communities during February 2005. As was mentioned before, 40 communities were surveyed in the West Bank. The following tables present major important data. Summary of the situation in the Gaza Strip during the past period is also presented in this report.

Table 1: Surveyed Communities

This table includes communities that were surveyed during the previous period. Its basic data is presented in this table.

Table 2: Major WaSH situation indicators in the surveyed communities.

Data presented in this table was recently added to the used questionnaires. It includes major important indicators that reflect difficulties and major problems affecting these communities.

These indicators are as follows:

1. **Households with year-round access to improved water source (%) and Households with year-round access to unimproved water source (%):** Where **Improved water source** means Household connection, Public standpipe, Borehole, Protected dug well, protected spring, and **unimproved water sources** include: Unprotected well, unprotected spring, Vendor-provided water (Tanker truck water).
2. **Water supplied per capita per day (liter):** estimated quantity of water supplied per each person per day.
3. **Wastewater Network Coverage (%):** percentage of households connected to wastewater network.
4. **Connection to Cesspits or Septic Tank (%):** percentage of households connected to cesspits or septic tanks.
5. **Availability of Solid waste Collection System (%):** percentage of coverage of the wastewater collection system.
6. **Population Suffer from Water Born Diseases (%):** percentage of population affected by water related diseases.
7. **Water Supply Facilities Operated and Maintained by community (%):** percentage of the water supply facilities operated and maintained by the local council in the community.
8. **Cost Recovery for Water Supply Services (%):** percentage of financial coverage of the water supply services provided by the local council; this is reflected in collection of cost of water supply through payment of water bills by the households.
9. **Unaccounted for Water within Water Supply System (%):** percentage of quantity of water lost before

reaching the consumer.

10. **Monthly Household Income Spent on Water Supply (%)**: estimated percentage from the household income spent on water supply.
11. **Monthly Household Income Spent on Sanitation (%)**: estimated percentage from the household income spent on sanitation services, including cost of wastewater vacuum tankers.
12. **Major Community Problems and Needs**: summarizes major current problems and needs of the community according to the local council.

Table 3: Relative change in tankers water price

This table presents the estimated price of one cubic meter transported through tankers in New Israeli Skekels (NIS), which is about US\$ 0.22. Price paid per cubic meter now (i.e. during the current crisis) and price paid before the current Intifada are presented; relative percentage of change in the price of one cubic meter is estimated in the table.

Table 4: Effects of fixed checkpoints on communities

In this table, name as well as weight of effect (where 2 is for high effect, i.e. complete block of the road; 1 is for intermediate effect, i.e. delays for several hours) of the fixed checkpoints are presented. Effects on tankers water supply, on maintenance team access, and on Public Health Centers (PHC) access are evaluated and presented in the table.

Table 5: Effects of mobile checkpoints, earth mounds, and curfew on communities.

Effects of mobile/ flying checkpoints, earth mounds, and curfew on surveyed communities are presented, where and as was presented for the fixed checkpoints: 2 is for high effect, i.e. complete block of the road; 1 is for intermediate effect, i.e. delays for several hours.

Section two:

Some of the urgent problems and needs in some Palestinian communities.

1. Israeli forces demolish a water reservoir and small agricultural buildings in Beit Fouruk / Nablus Governorate.

During the second week of February 2006, Israeli forces and bulldozers demolished agricultural rooms used by farmers in Sha'ab Al Bir (about 5 Kms east of Beit Furik in Nablus Governorate). These agricultural rooms are used while working in the nearby land of this community and it is about 500 m³, in addition to a reservoir of about 60 m³ used by the same farmers. This happened despite the fact that owners of these houses and the reservoir had court orders to stop damaging them by the Israeli forces, knowing also that some of these houses were rebuilt after it was damaged previously by the Israeli forces.

During July 2005, Israeli forces demolished also about 22 small agricultural houses in Tana Al Tahta about 1 Km from Sha'ab Al Bir.

2. Destruction of groundwater well in Al Fara'a / Tubas Governorate

During the second week of February 2006, Israeli forces damaged a ground water well in Al Masaeed neighborhood in Al Fara'a under the pretext that it was not licensed.

The well is owned by Mutlak Al Duraey and Mohammad Al Masry and according to them, the well was licensed by the Jordanian Authorities before the year 1967 and it was licensed again by the Palestinian Authority about three months ago. During the past period, many incidences of the sort had happened with the major aim and according to

people living in that area of prohibiting them from getting their share of water and from irrigating their land and therefore, causing its damage and dryness of products. This is happening despite the fact that the largest percentage of water in that area is going to settlers and their land.

3. Tens of thousands of the dead birds were buried by Israelis in Palestinian land.

During the first half of January 2006, tens of thousands of dead /sick birds were buried by Israelis in Palestinian land very close to Beit Furik community in Al Ghor area (Jordan Valley), which is expected to cause environmental as well as health crisis in the nearby Palestinian areas. This is a clear violation to all international agreements and commitments.

This incident was confirmed by Palestinians working in settlements near the area including Mekhora settlement near Beit Furik community, Palestinians who witnessed this incident confirmed they were forced to do this job by their employer in the nearby settlement. Palestinians estimated that about 80,000 dead sick birds were buried in the area where some of these birds had symptoms of enlarged necks. Palestinians working in settlement were also forced to bury live sick birds in the same area.

Beit Furik residents directly complained about this to the local council that contacted the Palestinian Authority to follow up on the issue. But nothing was able to stop this act by the settlers.

Burial of these sick birds is expected to cause direct pollution of groundwater as well as affecting negatively the environment and hygiene of Palestinians, and therefore, affecting Palestinian health, livestock and agricultural products.

4. Dumping toxic materials in the dump site and wastewater network near Aidah Camp and Battir areas

Palestinians in Bethlehem Governorate confirmed that Israelis dumped toxic materials in the dump site near Battir community during the first week of February 2006. During the same period, it was also confirmed that wastewater that was mixed with toxic materials was evacuated in the wastewater \manholes behind Aida Camp in the north of Bethlehem Governorate.

This is expected to cause environmental as well as health crisis for the residents and their land in that area.

During the last week of January 2006, it was confirmed by Palestinians that Israelis evacuated large amount of colored wastewater thought to be mixed with toxic material in the manholes behind the WALL in the area of Belal Ben Rabah mosque in Bethlehem Governorate. It was confirmed by Palestinians living in that area that wastewater was coming from the other side of the WALL and that it reached the pumping station in Aida Camp, therefore, causing the pollution of the whole area and threatening the health of the residents and their environments.

5. Palestinians are denied access to Jordan Valley except those registered residents.

In the Jordan valley and during the month of February, farmers have been completely isolated from the rest of the West Bank. Their land was annexed and at the same time they were prevented from selling their produce to Israel or even to pass through the Bardala checkpoint. This is affecting directly the livelihood of their families and is expected to cause an agricultural and economic disaster for the area.

It is worth mentioning that Israeli forces during the past several months has annexed the Jordan valley to Israel by denying access to the Jordan valley to any Palestinian except those registered residents for the last seven months and at the same time have prevented the Palestinian farmers from transferring their products through the Bardala checkpoint for more than four months.

6. General assessment of the Gaza Strip WaSH situation.

Since the complete withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the Gaza Strip in September 2005 and until now, many of the important issues are still left unresolved. Of these important issues is the future of the areas evacuated by Israelis which consists about one third of the Gaza Strip area, knowing that Palestinians living in these areas have been suffering from occupation and its siege policy for more than 38 years continuously, and they were deprived from all kinds of development and needed infrastructure.

Major areas that were directly affected include:

1. Sifa area, where part of the Beit Lahiya community in the north-west of the Strip was completely closed and isolated within the settlement area.
2. Al Mawasi (Khan Younis)
3. Al Mawasi (Rafah).
4. Al Qarya Al Suwaydiya
5. Masbah Um Al Naser (area surrounding the former Moraj settlement)
6. Deir Al Balah / Wadi Al Salqa (area surrounding the former Kfar Daroum settlement)

In these areas it is clear that:

- The previously mentioned areas still severely lack basic services in the Water, Sanitation, and Solid waste collection.
- There are clear evidences that water used for domestic purposes is polluted in most of these areas, especially in Al Mawasi and Al Qarya Al Suwaydiya (Al Sayyadin village) on the Egyptian/Palestinian borders.
- Ground water wells are the main source of water in these areas. According to results of a recent survey conducted by the Palestinian Hydrology Group / Gaza Strip, it was confirmed that the main sources of domestic water in that area are six available groundwater wells that have not been monitored by any authority for water quality knowing that some of these wells are less than one kilometer away from wastewater collection pools used in the past by Israeli settlers.
- The main source of water for the two major schools in Al Mawasy area is polluted according to results of water quality analysis conducted by the Ministry of Health for the source late during 2005.
- After the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, the municipal services in that area were halted for a long time, therefore, causing the accumulation of solid waste in several randomly created dump sites.
- No direct health services were provided to the poor residents of the evacuated areas. A Potential health crisis is expected in these areas that were completely isolated from the whole world during the previous period.
- Palestinian Authority was focusing on operating the ground water wells used previously by Israeli settlers in the Gaza Strip. Water pumped from these wells is mainly used for irrigation of the green houses in those settlements (about 320 Hectare). These groundwater wells are not used for domestic purposes yet.
- There are some intervention by local and international organizations in the area, which included rehabilitation and development of water networks, and water resources for these areas which is still ongoing until today.
- Some of the municipalities are facing certain problems and challenges during the current situation, which includes halt of some of the projects and support by certain donors especially after the Palestinian election and changes it caused including municipal elections. Of those municipalities are Al Naser and Al Shokah municipalities that are facing severe problems in the water supply. Some of the newly established neighborhoods built to support the poor and those who were displaced of their homes and built by some of the Gulf governments, are not occupied yet since they are not connected to a water supply source.(like Al Bahrin neighborhood in Al Shokah area)

Table 1: Surveyed communities

No.	Community ID	Community Name	District	Survey Date
1	10025	'Arabbuna	Jenin	10/2/2006
2	10060	Faqqu'a	Jenin	10/2/2006
3	10140	Beit Qad	Jenin	10/2/2006
4	50550	Tayasir	Tubas	22/2/2006
5	50580	Al Malih	Tubas	5/2/2006
6	50740	Wadi al Far'a	Tubas	5/2/2006
7	50755	Tammun	Tubas	6/2/2006
8	100330	Nazlat 'Isa	Tulkarem	15/2/2006
9	100350	Baqa ash Sharqiya	Tulkarem	12/2/2006
10	100425	Zeita	Tulkarem	20/2/2006
11	100475	'Illar	Tulkarem	22/2/2006
12	200965	Baqat al Hatab	Qalqiliya	23/2/2006
13	200985	Jayyus	Qalqiliya	20/2/2006
14	201005	'Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali	Qalqiliya	23/2/2006
15	201100	'Azzun	Qalqiliya	20/2/2006
16	201125	Habla	Qalqiliya	20/2/2006
17	201175	Kafr Thulth	Qalqiliya	20/2/2006
18	301480	Bani Zeid	Ramallah	11/2/2006
18	301635	Bir Zeit	Ramallah	5/2/2006
20	301640	'Ein Siniya	Ramallah	5/2/2006
21	301675	Jifna	Ramallah	5/2/2006
22	301705	Abu Qash	Ramallah	5/2/2006
23	301715	Ni'lin	Ramallah	8/2/2006
24	301730	Ras Karkar	Ramallah	8/2/2006
25	301735	Surda	Ramallah	5/2/2006
26	301740	Al Janiya	Ramallah	8/2/2006
27	301745	Al Midya	Ramallah	9/2/2006
28	301755	Kafr Ni'ma	Ramallah	7/2/2006
29	301760	Bil'in	Ramallah	9/2/2006
30	301775	Badiw al Mu'arrajat	Ramallah	15/2/2006
31	301800	'Ein 'Arik	Ramallah	7/2/2006
32	502560	Kharas	Hebron	23/2/2006
33	502585	Nuba	Hebron	23/2/2006
34	502640	Tarqumiya	Hebron	23/2/2006
35	502840	Dura	Hebron	15/2/2006
36	503090	Beit ar Rush al Fauqa	Hebron	21/2/2006
37	503120	Yatta	Hebron	6/2/2006
38	503245	Adh Dhahiriya	Hebron	14/2/2006
39	503320	As Samu'	Hebron	6/2/2006
40	503335	Ar Ramadin	Hebron	13/2/2006

Table 2: Major WaSH situation indicators in the surveyed communities

No.	Community ID	Community Name	Governorate	Households with year-round access to improved water source (%)	Households with year-round access to unimproved water source (%)	Water supplied per capita per day (liter)	Wastewater Network Coverage (%)	Connection to Cesspits or Septic Tank (%)	Availability of Solid waste Collection System (%)	Population Suffer from Water Born Diseases (%)	Water Supply Facilities Operated and Maintained by community (%)	Cost Recovery for Water Supply Services (%)	Unaccounted for Water within Water Supply System (%)	Monthly Household Income Spent on Water Supply (%)	Monthly Household Income Spent on Sanitation (%)	Major Community Problems and Needs
1	10025	'Arabbuna	Jenin	0	100	45	0	100	50					9	3	
2	10060	Faqqu'a	Jenin	0	100	50	0	90	90	15				8	2	
3	10140	Beit Qad	Jenin	0	100	50	0	90	90	6				8	2	Decrease of price in water is due mainly to availability of water from the unlicensed wells.
4	50550	Tayasir	Tubas	0	100	45	0	100	100	20	40	0		20	5	
5	50580	Al Malih	Tubas	0	100	20	0	0	0	30				25		1. This Bedouin community has about 20,000 head of livestock. Tankers are used for domestic water and springs / cisterns are used for livestock.
6	50740	Wadi al Far'a	Tubas	0	100	60	0	90	90	25	20	20	10	10	5	1. No water network is available in the community. The main source of water is agricultural wells and Fara'a spring which is contaminated. Cisterns are used for storage of domestic water.
7	50755	Tammun	Tubas	5	95	40	0	80	90	20	50	90		10	2	
8	100330	Nazlat 'Isa	Tulkarem	0	100	70		100	100	6	100	80	40	5	2	1. Removal of wastewater flowing from Metser settlement very close to the community. 2. Construction of the WALL caused damage of the water network, and

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																seven houses are completely isolated on the other side of the WALL; readings of the water and electricity meters is done through telephone calls and maintenance teams are unable to reach them.
9	100350	Baqa ash Sharqiya	Tulkarem	0	100	60	0	100	100					7	7	1. The community has no water network; instead, a local simple agricultural water network connected to agricultural well, provide houses with the needed water that is stored in households cisterns.
10	100425	Zeita	Tulkarem	100	0	120	65	35	100		100	65	25	1.5	2.5	1. Construction of the WALL caused damage to the water and agricultural networks. 2. Main source of water is a well owned by the community municipality. It is anticipated that wastewater from cesspits and septic tanks is contaminating the well.
11	100475	Illar	Tulkarem	15	85	60	0	100	100	20	100			7	5	1. Availability of tanker owned by the local council caused reduction in cost of

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12	200965	Baqat al Hatab	Qalqiliya	0	100	45	0	100	100	10				10	3	water by tankers compared to price of private tankers water. 2. Families that are unable (poor) to pay immediately for water coming through the tanker owned by the local council cannot get the needed water immediately.
13	200985	Jayyus	Qalqiliya	70	30	35	0	100	100	0	5		15	5	5	1. Water project to get water from behind the WALL. 2. New volumetric water meters for the rest of the community that were not covered recently. Use of these new volumetric water meters resulted in reduction of the losses from 35% to almost less than 15%
14	201005	'Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali	Qalqiliya	20	80	40										1. The community is isolated behind the Wall.
15	201100	'Azzun	Qalqiliya	70	30	40	0	100			7.5		27		5	1. There is a problem in collection of

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16	201125	Habla	Qalqiliya	0	100	150	0	100	100	10	10	100	37	2	10	water distribution cost because of the difficult economic situation during the current crisis. 2. Wastewater collection network and treatment (study is available). 3. Replacement of the used water meters with new
17	201175	Kafr Thulth	Qalqiliya		100	30	0	100	100					13	5	1. Expansion of the water network and building a reservoir are in progress. 2. Maintenance of the groundwater well. 3. Elevated 500 m ³ tank. 4. Wastewater collection system
18	301480	Bani Zeid	Ramallah	98	2	40	1.5	98.5	95	1	0	70	40	2	1	1. Household connections to the water network. 2. Solid waste dump site. Currently, several random dump sites are being used. 3. Practical solution for the continuous control and closure of the water valve

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19	301635	Bir Zeit	Ramallah	100	0	70	0	100	100	0		75	35	2	1	by nearby settlers. 4. Creation of new jobs (unemployment is about 35%).
20	301640	'Ein Siniya	Ramallah	100	0	60	0	100	0	0	30		35	1	0	1. Irrigation network
21	301675	Jifna	Ramallah	100	0	55	0	100	100	0			35	2	1	1. Wastewater network
22	301705	Abu Qash	Ramallah	100	0	60	0	100	100	0			35	2	1	1. Solid waste collection vehicle. 2. Wastewater network 3. Creation of new Jobs (unemployment is about 40%)
23	301715	Ni'lin	Ramallah	100	0	55	0	100	100	0	0	60	40	2	1	1. Rehabilitation of the secondary water network. 2. Creation of Jobs (unemployment is about 30%)
24	301730	Ras Karkar	Ramallah	100	0	50	0	100	100	0	0	60	40	3	1	1. Rehabilitation of the water network 2. Wastewater network 3. Cisterns 4. Creation of new jobs (unemployment is about 40%)
25	301735	Surda	Ramallah	100	0	65	0	100	70	0			50	1		1. Rehabilitation of the water network.

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																2. Wastewater collection system.
26	301740	Al Janiya	Ramallah	100	0	50	0	100	100	0	0	50	35	3	1	1. Rehabilitation of the water network 2. Cisterns 3. Solid waste dumping site
27	301745	Al Midya	Ramallah	100	0	45	0	100	100	2	0	50	50	5	1	1. Water network rehabilitation 2. Solid waste dumping site. The available site is at entrance of the community and affecting negatively health and environment. 3. Cisterns 4. Creation of new jobs (unemployment is about 40%)
28	301755	Kafr Ni'ma	Ramallah	100	0	60	0	100	100	1.5	0		30	3	1.5	1. Cisterns 2. Solid Waste collection vehicle. 3. Creation of Job opportunities (unemployment is about 50%).
29	301760	Bil'in	Ramallah	100	0	50	0	100	100	0	0	65	40	3	1	1. Rehabilitation of the water network 2. Cisterns 3. Creation of Jobs (unemployment is about 50%)
30	301775	Badiw al Mu'arrajat	Ramallah	0	100		0	0	0	1	0			10	0	

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31	301800	'Ein 'Arik	Ramallah	100	0	60	0	98	95	1	5		30	3	1.5	1. Wastewater collection System 2. Creation of new jobs (unemployment is about 35%) 3. Land reclamation
32	502560	Kharas	Hebron	92	8	65	5	95	50	2		60	47	5	1.5	1. Solid waste containers
33	502585	Nuba	Hebron	80	20	53	6	94	50			30	35	6	2	1. Rehabilitation and extension of the water network. 2. Solid waste container.
34	502640	Tarqumiya	Hebron	70	30	40		100	90			20	60	6	2	1. Extension of the water network. 2. Water pump. 3. Cisterns
35	502840	Dura	Hebron	42	58	35	0	95	98			45	31	6	3	1. Additional tanker to transport water during summer time since shortage in water is severe during summer time. 2. Rehabilitation of Al Bir Al Gharbi.
36	503090	Beit ar Rush al Fauqa	Hebron	65	35	20	0	95	50				45			1. Rehabilitation and extension of the water network. 2. Solid waste containers 3. Water tankers

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37	503120	Yatta	Hebron	45	55	20	0	100	50	15	0	10	45	5	1	<p>1. To connect unconnected neighborhoods to the water network including Almuntar (1000 capita), Eziz (600 capita), Khressa(600), Talet Al soumed (400).</p> <p>2. Mobile water tankers (2).</p> <p>3. Maintenance vehicle and equipments (welding and screwing machines, pipes and fittings).</p>
38	503245	Adh Dhahiriya	Hebron	32	68	15	0	100	80	2			20			<p>1. Rehabilitation and extension of water network.</p> <p>2. Water tankers.</p> <p>3. New water source.</p> <p>4. Development of solid waste collection system.</p>
39	503320	As Samu'	Hebron	90	10	20	0	100	60	2	0	40	27	2	0.5	<p>1. Source of water since available source is not enough for the community.</p> <p>2. Cisterns (about 150 units).</p> <p>3. Development of the internal water network.</p>

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40	503335	Ar Ramadin	Hebron	0	100	10	0	50	0	5						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Provision of maintenance spare parts (meters, fittings). 1. Connection to a water network 2. Water tankers. 3. Solid waste collection system.

Table 3: Relative change in tankers water price

No.	Community ID	Community Name	Governorate	Population 2004	Tankers Average Price (now) NIS	Tankers Average Price (before)NIS	Now / Before %
1	50580	Al Malih	Tubas	204	18.0	10.0	180
2	301480	Bani Zeid	Ramallah	6040	15.0	9.0	167
3	301745	Al Midya	Ramallah	1280	33.0	20.0	165
4	50550	Tayasir	Tubas	2368	12.0	8.0	150
5	100350	Baqa ash Sharqiya	Tulkarem	4061	15.0	10.0	150
6	200985	Jayyus	Qalqiliya	3249	15.0	10.0	150
7	301715	Ni'lin	Ramallah	4661	30.0	20.0	150
8	301775	Badiw al Mu'arrajat	Ramallah	784	7.0	5.0	140
9	200965	Baqat al Hatab	Qalqiliya	1717	12.0	9.0	133
10	201175	Kafr Thulth	Qalqiliya	4287	9.0	7.0	129
11	10025	'Arabbuna	Jenin	848	10.0	8.0	125
12	10060	Faqqu'a	Jenin	3462	10.0	8.0	125
13	50740	Wadi al Far'a	Tubas	2313	10.0	8.0	125
14	50755	Tammun	Tubas	10315	10.0	8.0	125
15	502560	Kharas	Hebron	7001	12.5	10.0	125
16	503245	Adh Dhahiriya	Hebron	28080	10.0	8.0	125
17	201005	'Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali	Qalqiliya	68	12.0	10.0	120
18	503120	Yatta	Hebron	42122	12.0	10.0	120
19	503320	As Samu'	Hebron	17645	12.0	10.0	120
20	503335	Ar Ramadin	Hebron	3017	12.0	10.0	120
21	201100	'Azzun	Qalqiliya	8116	25.0	25.0	100
22	502840	Dura	Hebron	21186	12.0	12.0	100
23	503090	Beit ar Rush al Fauqa	Hebron	948	10.0	10.0	100
24	10140	Beit Qad	Jenin	866	8.0	12.0	67
25	100475	'Illar	Tulkarem	6826	8.0	12.0	67
26	301635	Bir Zeit	Ramallah	6499	15.0		
27	301675	Jifna	Ramallah	1333	11.0		

No.	Community ID	Community Name	Governorate	Population 2004	Tankers Average Price (now) NIS	Tankers Average Price (before)NIS	Now / Before %
28	301740	Al Janiya	Ramallah	1148	15.0		

Table 4: Effect of fixed checkpoints on communities

No.	Community Id	Community Name	Governorate	FCP Effect on Tankers Supply	FCP Name	FCP Effect on Maintenance Team Access	FCP Name	FCP Effect on PHC Access	FCP Name
1	50580	Al Malih	Tubas	2	Tayaseer checkpoint			2	Tayaseer checkpoint
2	100330	Nazlat 'Isa	Tulkarem			2	Gates in the Wall	2	Gates in the Wall
3	200985	Jayyus	Qalqiliya	1	Wall Gate	2	Wall Gate		
4	201005	'Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali	Qalqiliya	1	Wall Gate	1	Wall Gate	1	Wall Gate
5	201100	'Azzun	Qalqiliya			2	Beit Iba checkpoint	1	Beit Iba checkpoint
6	201125	Habla	Qalqiliya	2	Wall Gate	1	Wall Gate	1	Wall Gate
7	201175	Kafr Thulth	Qalqiliya	2	Three agricultural gates in the Wall.				
8	301715	Ni'lin	Ramallah	1	Ni'lin checkpoint				
9	301745	Al Midya	Ramallah	1	Ni'lin checkpoint				

No.	Community Id	Community Name	Governorate	FCP Effect on Tankers Supply	FCP Name	FCP Effect on Maintenance Team Access	FCP Name	FCP Effect on PHC Access	FCP Name
10	301775	Badiw al Mu'arrajat	Ramallah	1	Taybeh checkpoint			1	Taybeh checkpoint
11	502840	Dura	Hebron	1	Halhul / Hebron checkpoint	1	Al Fawwar checkpoint		
12	503120	Yatta	Hebron	2	Zeif, Khlet Al Maya, and Aldirat checkpoints	2	Zeif, Khlet Al Maya, and Aldirat checkpoints	2	Zeif, Khlet Al Maya, and Aldirat checkpoints
13	503245	Adh Dhahiriya	Hebron	2	Al Samou'	2	Al Samou'	2	Al Samou'
14	503320	As Samu'	Hebron	2	As Simia (north - west)	2	As Simia (north - west)	1	As Simia (north - west)
15	503335	Ar Ramadin	Hebron	2	Ar Ramadin and surrounding four settlements.	2	Ar Ramadin and surrounding four settlements.	2	Ar Ramadin and surrounding four settlements.

No.	Community Id	Community Name	District	Population 2004	MCP Effect on			Earth Mounds Effect on			Curfew Effect on		
					Tankers Supply	Maintenance Team Access	PHC Access	Tankers Supply	Maintenance Team Access	Effect on PHC Access	Tankers Supply	Maintenance Team Access	PHC Access
22	503245	Adh Dhahiriya	Hebron	28080	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	503320	As Samu'	Hebron	17645	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
24	503335	Ar Ramadin	Hebron	3017	1	1	1				1	1	1