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**In Coordination With:
Palestinian Water Authority (PWA)**

**Water and Sanitation, Hygiene (WaSH)
Monitoring Program**
Impact of the Current Crisis in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
Survey Report # 27
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Introduction

This is the second report prepared by the WaSH Monitoring Program during this phase. The first report was disseminated about two weeks ago and it included data for 40 communities. This report includes data for 17 communities surveyed during the previous two weeks. It is planned that the program will re-survey all Palestinian communities surveyed and updated during the previous phases. Reports will be disseminated every two weeks with data and information for the communities surveyed during the related period (about two weeks). It is hoped that we will be able to reach all communities in the Palestinian area that we managed to reach in the previous stages.

It is worth noting that 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 is done.

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 April 2006. Number of communities surveyed during this period is 17 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 during the same period. 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 April 2006. As was mentioned before, 17 communities were surveyed in the West Bank. The following tables present major important data.

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. Wastewater flowing from Ariel settlement is polluting Al Matwi spring in Salfet

During the first week of this month (April 2006) wastewater flowing from Ariel settlement was mixing with water flowing from Al Matwi spring (about three kilometers from Salfet city) which is used for domestic water supply for the community.

Although water flowing from the spring is about one and a half meter higher than the wastewater pipeline, intense rainfall during this period caused the overflow of wastewater which level became higher than the spring's water and therefore, complete mix with it.

Wastewater from Ariel settlement has been flowing and polluting the environment in Salfet, Bruqin, Kafr ad Dik and Farkha communities in the Salfet Governorate since long time ago and has been, and still are, a

major source of a health and environmental hazard to these Palestinian communities. Immediate and urgent solution is needed for the wastewater flowing from this settlement and all other settlements in the Palestinian area.

2. Al 'Aqrabaniya / Nablus Governorate

Al 'Aqrabaniya is a community located in the north-eastern part of Nablus Governorate (population of about 928 capita). During the past week, Israeli force occupied the main water reservoir in the community that distribute domestic water to the whole community, and established a monitoring / military station at that location. The reservoir door was destroyed by the Israeli Occupation Forces and water in it was deliberately polluted by them. Residents of the community confirmed that they saw the Israeli soldiers swimming in the reservoir and throwing stones in it.

As a result, the local council of the community had to cut off supply of water from this reservoir to the whole community until they are able to clean it, disinfect the water, and replace the damaged door of the reservoir. Israeli soldiers still exist in the location and according to the local council, there is no way that they can be sure that soldiers would leave the location or that they would not pollute the water again.

The local council of Al 'Aqrabaniyya is calling all international community as well as international human right organizations to put more pressure on Israeli government to stop immediately these acts of human right violations of Palestinians, and to put an end to Israeli occupation of the Palestinian land and resources.

3. Jinsafut & 'Azzun 'Atma /Qalqiliya Governorate

Jinsafut is a community in Qalqiliya Governorate with a population of about 2351 capita. During the past two weeks, the community received an order from the Israeli Occupation Forces that they are going to demolish one of the agricultural pools in the community (200 m³) and a greenhouse that were built recently with support from FPSC and in partnership with PHG.

On the other hand, in 'Azzun 'Atma (population of 1723 capita), the Israeli Occupation Forces is refusing to give permits to maintenance team that should do maintenance work to four agricultural wells located on the other side of the WALL (western side). These wells will be used for agricultural land reclamation in this community, which is one of the projects that are contributing to the support of Palestinians living in the area near the WALL.

In Kafr Sur in Tulkarem Governorate (population of about 1299 capita), many of the Palestinians owning agricultural lands on the other side of the WALL were also prohibited from reaching them despite the fact that they had permits from the Israeli Occupation Forces. The main gate in the WALL near Sal'it settlement was completely closed; soldiers available in that area did not allow any of the farmers to pass through the gate telling the farmers that this gate is made for the passage of those who work in the settlement only.

The head of the local council condemned the acts of the soldiers saying that this will for sure prohibit more than 100 families from their only source of income since they are not able to reach their land and therefore, this will in effect give the Israeli authorities more excuses to annex and occupy more of the Palestinian land and this will mainly be for the extension and expansion of the Sal'it settlement. It is worth mentioning that the Israeli Occupation annexed and took control over more that four thousands dunums of Kafr Sur's agricultural fertile land during the construction of the WALL in addition to more than two thousand dunums confiscated previously for the construction of Sal'it settlement.

Gaza Strip

Since the pull out of the Israeli occupation from the Gaza Strip on September 2005, and during the past period with the almost complete closure and siege policy imposed on the Strip with its complete isolation from the outside world, people in the Gaza Strip have been suffering from shortage of all resources and in all sectors. The WaSH sector is one of the sectors that is directly and severely affected by this Israeli siege policy during the current situation. It is expected that if the current situation should continue, a health and environmental crisis will surely worsen the already difficult situation in the whole Strip, especially and taking in to considerations that summer season is a few days ahead, where normally Palestinians suffering in the WaSH sector is the highest during this period.

Deterioration of the whole WaSH situation is expected to even accelerate rapidly during the coming period if aid to Palestinian Authority is suspended. During the past period, the WaSH MP has been emphasizing that despite the fact that many local and international organizations are working in the Palestinian communities; there was no sign of clear and actual improvements in the WaSH sector since needs in these communities are very huge. Concerns are even more serious during the coming period with the actual suspension of aid and with some donors considering cutting funding to the Palestinian Authority. The WaSH MP will try to provide all available information as soon as possible through its mailing list and website in the coming period.

Some of the directly affected areas during the past short period include:

- In Beit Hanoun and Beit Lahia, because of the continuous cut off for electricity in the area, main pumping stations of the wastewater stopped and are not working any more. The main lines were also damaged during the direct attack of the Strip by the Israeli Occupation Forces.
- In the northern part of the Strip where more than 250,000 people live there was a direct damage to the main water, electricity, and phone lines. Since about one week, the whole area has been living in complete darkness as a direct result of the Israeli occupation attacks and damage to the networks. Communities directly affected are: Al Sekkah, Zemmo, Al Maghayer in Beit Hanoun where there was a direct damage to the water main lines feeding the area; Al Sifa in Beit Lahia where getting into and out of the area is completely dangerous and it became difficult to provide the area with basic needs and services; Al Atatra/ American school area; Al Qarya Al Badawiyah/ Umm Al Naser where the water and electricity networks were damaged as a direct result of the Israeli attacks to the area and where it was completely difficult for the maintenance teams to reach these areas and do needed maintenance work for the damaged networks

Table 1: Surveyed Communities

No.	Community ID	Community Name	Governorate	Population 2006	Survey Date
1	10225	Umm Dar	Jenin	630	15/03/2006
2	10230	Al Khuljan	Jenin	526	23/03/2006
3	10240	Dhaher al 'Abed	Jenin	401	07/03/2006
4	10370	Arraba	Jenin	10800	02/03/2006
5	10495	Sir	Jenin	832	11/03/2006
6	100250	'Akkaba	Tulkarem	282	12/03/2006
7	150840	Al 'Aqrabaniya	Nablus	968	08/03/2006
8	150885	'Ein Shibli	Nablus	214	18/03/2006
9	201015	Far'ata	Qalqiliya	710	13/03/2006
10	201020	Immatin	Qalqiliya	2648	15/03/2006
11	201115	'Isla	Qalqiliya	958	11/03/2006
12	201260	Sanniriya	Qalqiliya	3229	11/03/2006
13	502770	Al Kum	Hebron	1440	11/03/2006
14	502810	Deir Samit	Hebron	6192	11/03/2006
15	502860	As Sikka	Hebron	872	07/03/2006
16	502910	Al Majd	Hebron	1967	15/02/2006
17	503010	Beit ar Rush at Tahta	Hebron	537	07/03/2006

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 Council %	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 %	Community Needs and Comments
1	10225	Umm Dar	Jenin	0	100	30	0	100	100	20				15	6	The community has no water network; there is a need for a network and a source of water.
2	10230	Al Khuljan	Jenin	0	100	45	0	100	60	20				15	6	1- The community has no water network. 2- Water source is outside the community. 3- No chlorination system is available in the community and water is not tested for quality.
3	10240	Dhafer al 'Abed	Jenin	0	100	80	0	100	70	10	60			12	9	1. The only water source is private tankers that provide water from Baqa Ash Sharqiya. 2. A local solid waste collection system collects about 70% of the community waste; the rest is dumped randomly in the fields.

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 Council %	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 %	Community Needs and Comments
4	10370	Arraba	Jenin	95	5	50	0	100	100	5	80	40	40	6	7	The community has old water network; it is in need of a new main line in addition to another reservoir.
5	10495	Sir	Jenin	90	10	120	100	100	100	0	90	70	35	7	4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of the water network is needed; partial financial support is available from some local sources in addition to the license. 2. Construction of 200 m³ / high reservoir. 3. Currently, a wastewater network is under construction.
6	100250	Akkaba	Tulkarem	0	100	60	0	100	0	20	0			18	2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The community has no water network; it has a license for it. It is also in need of a defined water source. 2. This community is very close to the WALL, which

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																affected the community very much in addition to the current difficult economic situation.
7	150840	Al 'Aqrabaniya	Nablus	80	20	70	0	100	0	15				7	0	1. The community was connected recently to a water network; 80% of the households are connected and 20% are still using tankers. 2. The main water sources are private groundwater wells in the area.
8	150885	'Ein Shibli	Nablus	0	100	60	0	100	80	20	100	0		5	6	1. The main water source is a local spring with a pump connected to it and a network that supply water to households. The pump is operated by electricity. No one is paying for electricity or for water.
9	201015	Far'ata	Qalqiliya	25	75	40	0	95	90	5				8	3	1. The community has no water network. About 600

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10	201020	Immatin	Qalqiliya	50	50	40	0	100	90	5				10	3	<p>m³ is provided through cisterns and tankers.</p> <p>2. Chlorine tablets are used for chlorination; it is supplied by the Ministry of Health through local council.</p> <p>3. New cisterns are needed</p> <p>4. They need a closer water source</p> <p>1. The community has no water network. Main source of water is cisterns and tankers.</p> <p>2. New cisterns are required for the community.</p> <p>3. Water used is chlorinated through tablets that are distributed by the Ministry of Health through the local council.</p>

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 Council %	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 %	Community Needs and Comments
11	201115	Isla	Qalqiliya	100	0	90	0	100	100	0	100	85	40	7	5	1. Rehabilitation of the water network is needed since it is very old. 2. Construction of a 200 m ³ / high distribution reservoir.
12	201260	Sanniriya	Qalqiliya	90	10	75	0	100	100	0	80	90	30	4	4	1. The WALL has affected severely the livelihood of farmers in this community, since most of their irrigated land is in 'Azzon 'Atmeh and they cannot reach it without permits which is normally difficult to get. 2. About 3 kms of the water main line is located behind the WALL
13	502770	Al Kum	Hebron	90	10	66	0	100	100	0		15	25	15	2	1. Rehabilitation and extension of the water network is needed 2. Containers for solid waste 3. Households water meters 4. Pipes and fittings for maintenance work.

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 Council %	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 %	Community Needs and Comments
14	502810	Deir Samit	Hebron	80	20	35	10	90	90	2		10	25	10	2	1. Rehabilitation and extension of the water network. 2. Community reservoir 3. Solid waste collection vehicle. 4. Water tankers. 5. Rehabilitation of the local spring. 6. Pipes and fittings for maintenance work. 7. Extension of the treatment plant.
15	502860	As Sikka	Hebron	70	30	15	0	95	0	1		5	45	10		1. Rehabilitation and expansion of internal water network 2. Solid waste system (connection and transportation)
16	502910	Al Majd	Hebron	60	40	50	0	100	0	1		0	20	10	0	1. Rehabilitation of the water network. 2. Solid waste collection system.

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 Council %	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 %	Community Needs and Comments
17	503010	Beit ar Rush at Tahta	Hebron	90	10	55		100		1	70	40	45	15		<p>3. Water tankers. 4. Pipes and fittings for maintenance work.</p> <p>During the period 2000 to 2005, Mekorot severely cut off the supply to the community.</p> <p>1. Rehabilitation and extension of the water network. 2. Solid waste collection systems. 3. Households connection and water meters.</p>

Table 3: Relative change in tankers water price

No.	Community ID	Community Name	Governorate	Population 2006	Tankers Average Price now / NIS per m ³	Tankers Average Price before Intifada / NIS per m ³	Now / Before %
1	502910	Al Majd	Hebron	1967	16.0	10.0	160
2	100250	'Akkaba	Tulkarem	282	12.0	8.0	150
3	502810	Deir Samit	Hebron	6192	15.0	10.0	150
4	502770	Al Kum	Hebron	1440	14.0	10.0	140
5	10225	Umm Dar	Jenin	630	16.0	12.0	133
6	10230	Al Khuljan	Jenin	526	12.0	9.0	133
7	10240	Dhaher al 'Abed	Jenin	401	12.0	9.0	133
8	10370	Arraba	Jenin	10800	8.0	6.0	133
9	201015	Far'ata	Qalqiliya	710	14.0	12.0	117
10	10495	Sir	Jenin	832	16.0	14.0	114
11	201020	Immatin	Qalqiliya	2648	13.0	12.0	108
12	150840	Al 'Aqrabaniya	Nablus	968	7.0	7.0	100

Table 4: Effects 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	10495	Sir	Jenin			1	Beit Iba, Qalqiliya	1	Beit Iba, Qalqiliya
2	201015	Far'ata	Qalqiliya					1	Beit Iba, Qalqiliya
3	201020	Immatin	Qalqiliya					1	Beit Iba, Qalqiliya
4	201115	'Isla	Qalqiliya			1	Qalqiliya, Beit Iba	1	Qalqiliya, Beit Iba
5	201260	Sanniriya	Qalqiliya			1	Beit Iba, Howwara / Nablus	1	Beit Iba, Howwara / Nablus
6	502810	Deir Samit	Hebron	1	Beit Awwah				
7	502860	As Sikka	Hebron	2	Beit Awwah				
8	502910	Al Majd	Hebron	2	Beit Awwah	2	Beit Awwah	2	Beit Awwah

