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

**Water and Sanitation, Hygiene (WaSH)
Monitoring Project:
Impact of the Current Crisis in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
Weekly Report # 7
(8 December to 31 December 2003)**

**In Cooperation with:
Palestinian Environmental NGOs Network (PENGON)**



Through the following members/organizations:

Applied Research Institute/ Jerusalem (ARIJ); Arab Studies Society- Land Research Center / Hebron (LRC); Green Peace Association/ Gaza Strip (GPA); Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees/ Tulkarm (PARC); Palestinian Environmental Protection Society/ Jenin (PEPS)



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1. Introduction

Since the beginning of the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Monitoring Project (WaSH MP) in June 2002, 643 of the 708 communities defined by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) have been surveyed in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. For the purposes of the WaSH MP, the total number of communities that will be monitored is 643, due to the fact that many of the PCBS-defined communities are considered part of a city, like Jerusalem, or are deemed seasonal living places (summer or winter).

The importance of the WaSH MP stems from the fact that among all of the local and international agencies working in the sector, it is nearly the only source of updated information on the impact of the Occupation on water, sanitation and hygiene in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. During the first phase of the project, detailed information was gathered from different localities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Such information has been analyzed and stored in a locally designed database. Seven monthly reports were published using this data, and the database can be accessed through the project website at the following address: www.phg.org/campaign

The nature of the second phase of the WaSH MP has dictated certain modifications in the management of the project. As this phase focuses on updating the information, and requires less intensive fieldwork, the data collection teams were reduced from 12 to 5, in order to reflect the reduction in workload. Furthermore, there was a need to modify the reporting frequency and format to respond to the needs of some organizations accessing the reports. Accordingly, a new form for information update has been designed (APPENDIX 1) and weekly or biweekly updates have been published during this phase.

The current report is the seventh weekly update and covers the period from the 8th of December to the 31st of December 2003. The goal is for each weekly / biweekly update to be disseminated on the Monday of the week following the period being reported on. All the updates can also be accessed through the project website: <http://www.phg.org/campaign>

Weekly reports will include information extracted from the newly designed questionnaire, as well as additional information on the related communities. In this seventh weekly report, detailed information related to 20 communities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is included. Data related to these communities was updated during the past three weeks and presented in tables that reflect major problems in these communities.

2. Urgent Needs During the Current Reporting Period

Wadi As Salqa Community / Gaza Strip

Wadi as Salqa community is located to the east of Deir al Balah community; it is bordered by Kisofoem settlement in the east, Al Musaddar community in the north, Deir Al Balah community in the west, and Kfar Daroom settlement in the south. The main source of water in the community is the available private wells, in addition to the well recently excavated by ANERA for the local council.

During the past several days, the Israeli bulldozers have leveled a wide area of the agricultural land in the community including a number of the houses and a ground water well owned by local family. The well is used for domestic use and supplies water to more than 30 households; residents are forced to transfer water by animals to supply the needed water in areas where they suffer from a real shortage in quantity. The Israeli army also damaged about 30 roof tanks in the community. During this period, the Israeli army surrounded the community and denied the entrance of residents as well as local council maintenance teams.

Rafah Camp / Gaza Strip

The Israeli army continued the leveling of land and the destruction of infrastructure in Rafah Camp in the Gaza Strip between the 22nd and the 24th of December, 2003. This included Rafah Camp, Block O, Yebna Camp and Al Khassas area. Destruction in the infrastructure included the following: the main water supply line to the previously mentioned areas and the local UNRWA clinic, which is 4 inches and about 155 meters in length (estimated cost is about \$7000); and the wastewater network where 5 main and 7 secondary manholes were completely destroyed (estimate cost is about \$2000). Damage to this network resulted in the mix-up of wastewater with water from the main network and, in addition, cut off the supply of water to the related areas.

In addition to this, the Israeli army killed Khalil Al Khassas, the guard of the wastewater pumping station in Block O, who was present at the station at the time of the incursion in Rafah Camp.

Khirbet al Muntar al Gharbiya / Jenin Governorate

Khirbet al Muntar al Gharbiya is located on the western side of the Apartheid Wall in the Jenin Governorate. The nearest Public Health Center (PHC) is located in Baqa Al Sharqiya, the road to which is almost closed. People that need to access the PHC must wait until the gate is open in order to pass to the other side of the Wall and reach the PHC. Usually, these gates are opened only at specific hours. In addition, this gate is not the only checkpoint blocking access to the PHC; usually there is another checkpoint at the Qaffin intersection, which, in many cases, causes delay for more than 5 hours only, if you are lucky!

The cost of wastewater evacuation for the community is about 160 NIS per tanker. The main source of water for the community is tanker water (80% of the available sources) which transfers water from Baqa Al Sharqiya. Due to the previously mentioned reasons, the quantity of water delivered to the community is never enough. Many water tanker drivers have quit their jobs because of the accompanied risk in

water transfer and because of difficulties associated with having to go through the checkpoints.

Table 1: Monthly Water Supplies from All Sources and the Average Price per cubic meter for Tanker Water During and Before the Intifada for the Communities Surveyed

No.	Community ID	Community Name	District	Water tanker price (NIS/m3)*		Total monthly supply for the community (m ³ /month)	Per capita supply (l/c/d)**
				During the Intifada	Before the Intifada		
1	150680	Burqa	Nablus	13.0	13.0	9000	84
2	452190	khallet an Nu'man	Betlehem	20.0	15.0	200	39
3	452245	Juhdum	Betlehem	12.0	7.0	1500	41
4	452280	Hindaza	Betlehem	15.0	10.0	2000	36
5	452400	Wadi Rahhal	Betlehem	20.0	10.0	500	34
6	452410	Al 'Iqab	Betlehem	17.0	10.0	1000	43
7	452440	Al Ma'sara	Betlehem	17.0	10.0	700	34
8	502435	Khirbet ad Deir	Hebron	20.0	10.0	300	39
9	502505	Khirbet al Mantara	Hebron	20.0	10.0	100	29
10	502515	Khirbet Mushrif	Hebron	20.0	10.0	60	38
11	502655	Beit Kahil	Hebron	17.0	10.0	4500	30
12	502685	Idhna	Hebron	12.0	7.0	16000	33
13	502910	Al Majd	Hebron	18.0	10.0	1400	30
14	502920	Hadab al Fawwar	Hebron	10.0	5.0	1500	32
15	502955	Deir Razih	Hebron	15.0	10.0	300	36
16	502960	Ar Rihya	Hebron	12.0	6.0	3000	34
17	502980	Imreish	Hebron	15.0	10.0	1100	35
18	503165	Al Bira	Hebron	20.0	10.0	350	44
19	653275	Wadi as Salqa	Deir Al-			5000	43
20	753490	Rafah	Rafah			380000	213

* Communities with no prices do not use water tankers

** Supply includes all domestic usage, including domestic agriculture and domestic livestock, in addition to all losses in the water network for communities that have one. Estimated average losses in the water network are about **40%** of the total supplied amount according to Palestinian Water Authority (PWA).

Table 2: Destruction of Water Infrastructure by Israeli army between 8th December and 31st December 2003 in the Surveyed Communities

No.	Community ID	Community Name	District	Water network damages		Percentage of affected population	# of damaged wells		# of damaged roof tanks
				Main line	Secondary Line		Complete	Partial	
1	150680	Burqa	Nablus	Yes	Yes	20			
2	653275	Wadi as Salqa	Deir Al-Balah	Yes	Yes	10	1		30
3	753490	Rafah	Rafah	Yes	Yes	10			30

Table 3: Checkpoint and Closure Effects on the WaSH Situation in the Palestinian Communities

(0: No Effect 1: Delay between 1 to 6 hours 2: Completely blocked

NA: Not Applicable—For example, a fixed checkpoint does not exist within this community, or water tankers are not used there, etc.)

No.	Community ID	Community Name	District	Fixed point effect on						Mobile Checkpoint Effect on			Earth Mounds Effect On			Curfew Effect On				
				Water supply by tankers		Maintenance team		PHC Access		Effect	Name of Checkpoint	Water supply by tankers	Maintenance team	PHC Access	Water supply by tankers	Maintenance team	PHC Access	Water supply by tankers	Maintenance team	PHC Access
				Effect	Name of Checkpoint	Effect	Name of Checkpoint	Effect	Name of Checkpoint											
										Effect	Name of Checkpoint	Effect	Name of Checkpoint	Effect	Name of Checkpoint					
1	150680	Burqa	Nablus	1	Shaffi Shomron	2	Homish	2	Shaffi Shomron	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
2	452245	Juhdum	Betelehem	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		
3	452400	Wadi Rahhal	Betelehem	NA		NA		NA		NA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
4	452410	Al 'Iqab	Betelehem	NA		NA		NA		NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
5	452440	Al Ma'sara	Betelehem	NA		NA		NA		NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
6	502505	Khirbet al Mantara	Hebron	2	Gush Etzion junction	NA		2	Gush Etzion junction	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
7	502655	Beit Kahil	Hebron	NA		NA		NA		1	0	1	2	0	2	2	2	2		
8	502685	Idhna	Hebron	NA		NA		NA		1	0	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
9	502910	Al Majd	Hebron	NA		NA		NA		1	0	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
10	502955	Deir Razih	Hebron	NA		NA		NA		1	0	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
11	502980	Imreish	Hebron	NA		NA		NA		1	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
12	503165	Al Bira	Hebron	2	Beit Awwa Junction	0		2	Beit Awwa Junction	1	0	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		

Table 4: Changes in Supply from Mekorot Company and in Water Supplied by Tankers in the Surveyed Palestinian Communities

No.	Community ID	Community Name	District	Mekorot Company Supply (m ³ / month)			Tankers Supply (m ³ / month)		
				During Intifada	Before Intifada	Percentage Change (%)	During Intifada	Before Intifada	Percentage change (%)
1	150660	Bizzariya	Nablus	3500	3500	0			
2	151010	Rujeib	Nablus	8000	9800	-19			
3	151365	Qusra	Nablus	3000	6000	-50	6000	6000	0
4	200945	Jit	Qalqiliya	3000	3500	-15			
5	200970	Hajja	Qalqiliya				4000	5000	-20
6	251290	Qira	Salfit	1500	1700	-12			
7	301595	Shuqba	Ramallah	1000	5000	-80			
8	301625	Shabtin	Ramallah	0	1800	-100	200		
9	301665	Budrus	Ramallah	400	2000	-80	600		
10	301710	Deir Qaddis	Ramallah	2200	2600	-16			
11	301725	Kharbatha Bani	Ramallah	3500	3500	0			
12	653065	An Nuseirat Camp	Deir Al-	5000	20000	-75			
13	653240	Deir al Balah	Deir Al-	4000	40000	-90			

Although Mekorot is reducing its supply by, in some cases, 100% of its pre-Intifada amount, this shortfall is in some cases being filled by tankers or any other available sources. Water from tankers is of course more expensive than piped water—partly due to the requirement of having to pass through checkpoints. Where this supply is not possible (due to lack of access, tankers, etc.) then the communities suffer an artificial drought.

Table 5: Delays of Water/Solid Waste Tanker Movement at Selected Checkpoints

No.	Community ID	Community Name	District	Date	Transported material	Tanker volume	Checkpoint name	Filling point name or dump site location	Needed time for the vehicle to pass the checkpoint (hh:mm)								Required # of transported vehicles	Transported vehicles	
									Trip 1		Trip 2		Trip 3		Trip 4				
									Out of the community	Into the community	Out of the community	Into the community	Out of the community	Into the community	Out of the community	Into the community			
1	10230	Al Khuljan	Jenin	04/12/2003	Water	12 m3	The Wall	Baqa al Sharqiyah	3:25	0:40	4:00	1:40						10	2
2	503080	Ar Rifa'iyya	Hebron	20/12/2003	Water	10 m3	Zeef intersection	Al Fahs	0:45	0:15	0:45	0:45						3	2
3	653200	Deir al Balah Camp	Deir Al-Balah	09/12/2003	Solid waste	7 m3	Kfar Daroom Settlement checkpoint	Solid waste dumpsite / east of Dier Al Balah	1:00	0:45								15	5
4	502685	Idhna	Hebron	07/12/2003	Water	12 m3	Musalam well checkpoint	Musalam well	0:30	0:30	0:30	0:15	0:30					5	3
5	502685	Idhna	Hebron	07/12/2003	Water	10 m3	Musalam well checkpoint	Musalam well	0:45	0:20	0:30	0:35						4	2
6	201020	Immatin	Qalqilya	03/12/2003	Water and Solid waste	10 m3	Jaljoulia checkpoint	Abu Mariam well / En Nabi Elias	0:30	1:00	0:35	0:30	0:30	0:45	0:30	0:30	0:30	8	4
7	503115	Khallet al Maiyya	Hebron	20/12/2003	Water	10 m3	Zeef intersection / Yatta	Al Fahs / Hebron	0:45	0:15	0:45	0:45						4	2