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

**Water and Sanitation, Hygiene (WaSH)**

**Monitoring Project**

(West Bank and Gaza Strip)

Impact of the Current Crisis

**Weekly Report # 1**

**(16-28 August 2003)**

**In Cooperation**

With the

**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 communities out of 708 communities defined by Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) have been surveyed in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. For the purposes of WaSH MP, the total community number that will be monitored is 643 due to the fact that many of the defined communities by PCBS are either considered part of a city like Jerusalem or seasonal living places (summer or winter).

The importance of the WaSH MP originates from the fact that it is almost the only source of updated information on the impact of the current crisis on water, sanitation and hygiene in West Bank and Gaza Strip for all local and international agencies working in the sector. During the first phase of the project, detailed information have been gathered from different localities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Such information have been analyzed and stored in a locally designed database. Furthermore, 7 monthly reports have been published and the database can be accessed through the project website on the following address [www.phg.org/campaign](http://www.phg.org/campaign)

However, the second phase of the WaSH MP implied some modifications in the management of the project. The data collection teams were reduced from 12 to 5 due to the expected reduction in the workload, since this phase will focus on updating the information and no intensive fieldwork is required. Furthermore, there was a need to modify the reporting frequency and format to respond to the needs of some organizations. Accordingly, a new form for information update has been designed (APPENDIX 1) and weekly or biweekly updates will be published. The current report is the first weekly update. It is planned that the update for each week will be disseminated at the beginning of the following week (Monday of the following week). All the updates can also be accessed through the website of the project.

Weekly reports will include information extracted from the newly designed questionnaire and to the related communities. In this first weekly report, detailed information related to about 27 communities are also included and in the same format of the previous 8 reports disseminated through the past year by the project. Data related to these communities was updated during August 2003, and therefore was also included in this report.

## 2. Surveyed communities

### 2.1 Updates Collected in August 2003

Report #8 of the WaSH monitoring project was distributed in August 14<sup>th</sup>. Since that date, changes in the WaSH situation were found in several Palestinian communities, therefore, new questionnaire were filled for these communities; summaries of the recognized problems, reported cause of the problem, and options for actions in these communities are presented in Table 1 below. On the other hand, Table 2 presents some of the communities that do not have water network and face problems related to water delivery though tankers especially during summer; more details related to these communities will be provided later in the following weekly reports.

**Table 1: Proposed actions to address emerged needs from the current crisis in the communities with updated data during August 2003.**

No.	Comm. ID	Comm. Name	District	Pop.97	Recognized Problems	Reported proximate cause of the problem	Options for Action
1	703425 703470 703430 703445	Bani Suheila Khuza'a 'Abasan al Jadida (as Saghira) 'Abasan al Kabira	Khan Yunis	23,000 7,000 4,000 13,400	Shortage in needed water for these four communities is about 170 m <sup>3</sup> / hour and reduction of supply by Mekorot Company.  Large population with no wastewater networks	The main pumping station located in Bani Suheila community is not functioning well. This pumping station pumps water from the main reservoir in Bani Suheila to other main communities in the south-eastern part of the Gaza Strip, namely Khuza'a, 'Abasan al Jadida (as Saghira), and 'Abasan al Kabira in addition to Bani Suheila community. Pumping is all day around (24 hours) where water coming from Mekorot Company and Miraj settlement is stored in the main reservoir before distribution to these communities, since it is not possible to pump water directly to these communities.  The pumping station has three pumps; two for direct pumping and the third is stand by. Currently, one of the three pumps is not functioning at all and another one is facing problems and is not expected to work for	Replacement of all pumps in the pumping station with suitable pumps that could provide water to all related communities.  Alternative water sources to provide needed water. Give back normal supply from Mekorot Company.  Setup of new wastewater networks for the communities.

No.	Comm. ID	Comm. Name	District	Pop.97	Recognized Problems	Reported proximate cause of the problem	Options for Action
						more than two months; this will result in having only one pump to provide water for the four main communities mentioned previously.	
2	100290	Qaffin	Tulkarem	6525	High cost of wastewater evacuation (120 NIS) and large population.  Old and deteriorated water network (age is 20 years).	No vacuum tankers are available in the community in addition to the difficulty of movement between communities because of the Israeli closures and siege policy.  Lack of investment and control of water project licenses by Israeli occupation.	Provision of vacuum tankers to facilitate disposal of wastewater or setup of a new wastewater network.  Rehabilitation of the old water network
3	100350	Baq ash Sharqiya	Tulkarem	3055	Deteriorated and bad water network.  High effect of checkpoints and curfews on movement of people and tankers.	The existing water network is agricultural one, which is laid on ground, very old, and covers 30% of the community only.  Current crisis / siege policy	Replace the existing agricultural water network with a suitable water network and a new water source.  Removal of checkpoints and curfews.
4	100545	Al Jarushiya	Tulkarem	677	No water network is available in the community.	Restriction on water project licenses by Israeli authorities and no fund is available for the network.	Setup of a new water network and new reservoir.

No.	Comm. ID	Comm. Name	District	Pop.97	Recognized Problems	Reported proximate cause of the problem	Options for Action
5	100690	Kafr al Labad	Tulkarem	3009	Large population with old and deteriorated water network, and also there is no wastewater network in the community.	Restriction on licenses related to water projects, and also there are no funds for this project.	Rehabilitation of the water network in the community.  Setup of a new wastewater network.
6	100710	Kafa	Tulkarem	260	Difficult access to PHC, which is about 5 Km away from the community and 4 cases of water related disease are registered in it.  Very high wastewater evacuation cost (300 NIS / tanker).	Bad water quality, which was confirmed by An Najah University after conducting sampling and testing on the used water.  Check points and restriction on movements of people between communities during the current crisis.	Medical support and water sampling / treatment.  Removal of checks points to free the movement of people and tankers.
7	100795	Saffarin	Tulkarem	774	The quality of the water used is very bad.  High cost of wastewater evacuation (200 NIS / tanker).  No water network is available in the community.	Water quality is not monitored or treated.  Checkpoints are restricting the movement of people and tankers, and no vacuum tankers are available in the community.  Licenses of water related projects are completely controlled by the Israeli occupation.	Sampling and treatment of the used water.  Provision of wastewater vacuum tankers and removal of checkpoints.  Setup of a water network for the community connected to a suitable source of water.
8	100800	Beit Lid	Tulkarem	4412	Access to PHC which is 18 Km away is difficult.  Destruction of the local water network (estimated cost is \$2,250).	Checkpoints are restricting the movement of people and tankers.  Israeli action	Medical support and removal of checkpoints.  Rehabilitation of the local network. New cisterns. Find alternative water source.

No.	Comm. ID	Comm. Name	District	Pop.97	Recognized Problems	Reported proximate cause of the problem	Options for Action
9	150875	Beit Wazan	Nablus	837	Old and leaking water network.  Reduction of supply by Mekorot company by 60% of the normal supply.	Current crisis restrict maintenance of the water network.  Israeli control over water resources in the area.	Rehabilitation of the local water network.  Give back the normal supply of water by Mekorot company. New cisterns for the community (coverage now is 70% only). Find alternative source of water including rehabilitation of the local spring in the community.
10	151095	'Asira al Qibliya	Nablus	1708	Access to the PHC which is 10 Km away is difficult.  Relatively large population with no water network.	Checkpoints are restricting the movement of people and tankers.  Water related project's licenses are restricted by Israeli occupation.	Medical support / new clinic in the community.  Setup of new water network for the community and connecting it with a water source (Mekorot, Huwwara, or Odala wells).
11	251275	Qarawat Bani Hassan	Salfit	2703	High cost of wastewater evacuation (150 NIS / tanker).	Movement of tankers and people are restricted through checkpoints.	Removal of checkpoints and provision of wastewater tankers for the community.
12	251320	Mas-ha	Salfit	1442	Water network does not cover the whole community.	Lack of investment / water projects licenses are controlled by Israeli authorities.	Expansion of the local water network.
13	251340	Sarta	Salfit	1900	High wastewater evacuation cost (150 NIS).	Large population with only one vacuum tanker with difficult movement through checkpoints.	Provision of wastewater vacuum tankers.

No.	Comm. ID	Comm. Name	District	Pop.97	Recognized Problems	Reported proximate cause of the problem	Options for Action
14	301825	Beituniya	Ramallah	9391	Very large population with leaking and old water network (age is 26 years).	Maintenance of the network is restricted by checkpoints and lack of funds.	Rehabilitation of the old water network. New cisterns since coverage now is only 5%.
15	401930	Beit Duqqu	Jerusalem	1186	Relatively, large population with leaking and old water network which is 24 years old.  Low per capita water supply (49 l/c/d).	Checkpoints restrict movement of maintenance team.  Closure of main valves, which is 40% of the time and reduction of Mekorot supply by 25% of the normal quantity.	Rehabilitation of the local water network.  Reopen the main valves and give back normal supply by Mekorot. New cisterns where coverage now is 5% only.
16	401950	Beit 'Anan	Jerusalem	3160	Large population with leaking water network, which is 24 years old.  Per capita supply is only 53 l/c/d.	Difficulty of movement of maintenance teams / lack of investment.  Closure of main valves is 40% of the time and reduction of supply by Mekorot company by 25% of the normal supply.	Rehabilitation of the local water network.  Reopen closed valves and give back normal supply by Mekorot company. Alternative source of water. New cisterns (no cisterns are available in the community).
17	401965	Beit Ijza	Jerusalem	497	Old and leaking water network (21 years old).  Low per capita supply (61 l/c/d).	Maintenance of networks are restricted by checkpoints and closures.  Closure of main valves is 47% of the time and Mekorot company reduced supply by 20%.	Rehabilitation of the water network.  Re-open closed valves and give back normal supply by Mekorot company. Find alternative source of water (no cisterns are available in the community).

No.	Comm. ID	Comm. Name	District	Pop.97	Recognized Problems	Reported proximate cause of the problem	Options for Action
18	401980	Al Qubeiba	Jerusalem	1533	Old and Leaking water network (22 years).  Low per capita water consumption (54 l/c/d)	Maintenance of networks are restricted by checkpoints and closures.  Mekorot company reduced supply by 20% of the normal supply.	Rehabilitation of the local network.  Give back normal supply by Mekorot company. Find alternative source of water (no cisterns are available in the community).
19	401995	Biddu	Jerusalem	4719	Old and leaking water network, which is 24 years old.  Low per capita water supply (54 l/c/d).	Restriction of movement of the maintenance team through the checkpoints and the unavailability of funds.  Closing of main valves is 47% of the time and reduction of Mekorot company supply by 30%.	Rehabilitation of the local water network.  Reopen main valves and give back normal supply by Mekorot. Find alternative source of water.
20	402015	Qatanna	Jerusalem	5555	Low per capita supply (50 l/c/d).	Mekorot company reduced supply by 15% and closing of main valves 33% of the time in addition to leakage in the water network.	Give back normal supply by Mekorot company and re-open the main valves. Rehabilitation of the local spring and new cisterns (current coverage of cisterns is only 20%).
21	402020	Beit Surik	Jerusalem	2829	Old and leaking water network which 24 years old.  Low per capita supply (54 l/c/d).	Movement of maintenance team is restricted through checkpoints.  Closing of main valves 43% of the time and Mekorot company supply is reduced by 15%.	Rehabilitation of the local network.  Re-open closed valves and give back normal supply by Mekorot company. Rehabilitation of the local spring and new cisterns (current coverage of cisterns is only 15%).

No.	Comm. ID	Comm. Name	District	Pop.97	Recognized Problems	Reported proximate cause of the problem	Options for Action
22	402025	Beit Ikka	Jerusalem	1163	Low per capita supply (51 l/c/d).  Local water network is leaking.	Mekorot company reduced supply of water by 20% and closures of main valves 47% of the time.  Restriction of movement of maintenance teams through checkpoints.	Give back normal supply by Mekorot company and re-open closed valves.  Rehabilitation of the local water network. New cisterns for the community since no cisterns are available in it.
23	552695	Beit Lahiya	North Gaza	38460	Wastewater collected from households in the community is affecting the environment in it in a negative way.	Wastewater network does not cover the whole community.	Expansion of the local wastewater network to cover the whole community and treatment of it before final disposal to control the negative effect on the environment.
24	552790	Jabalya	North Gaza	53534	Wastewater collected from households in the community is affecting the environment in it in a negative way.  Water sources are not enough for the community.	Wastewater network does not cover the whole community.  Large population and not enough sources to cover the needs.	Expansion of the local wastewater network to cover the whole community and treatment of it before final disposal to control the negative effect on the environment. New sources to cover the needs of the community.

No.	Comm. ID	Comm. Name	District	Pop.97	Recognized Problems	Reported proximate cause of the problem	Options for Action
25	653240	Deir al Balah	Deir Al-Balah	34537	<p>Large population and the wastewater network covers only 60% of the community.</p> <p>Mekorot company reduced supply by 50%.</p> <p>Damages of the water network (Estimated cost is \$60,000)</p>	<p>Lack of investment and the control of Israeli authorities of licenses for water related projects.</p> <p>Control of water resources by Israeli authorities.</p> <p>Israeli action</p>	<p>Expansion of the water network to cover the whole community.</p> <p>Give back normal supply by Mekorot company.</p> <p>Find alternative source of water.</p> <p>UNRWA and EU are expected to support rehabilitation of the water network.</p>

**Table 2: List of communities that do not have water network and face difficulties in tankers movement.**

No.	Comm. ID	Community Name	District	Population97
1	502785	Humsa	Hebron	13
2	502820	Rafada	Hebron	307
3	502800	Tarusa	Hebron	39
4	502610	Shamaliyyat al Hawa	Hebron	67
5	502735	Qinan an Namir	Hebron	80
6	502830	Ar Rawa'in	Hebron	168
7	502705	Jurun al Louz	Hebron	44
8	502725	Wadi ar Rim	Hebron	68
9	502575	Umm al Butm	Hebron	58
10	502580	Hamrush	Hebron	39
11	502570	Qila	Hebron	660
12	502890	Tawas	Hebron	105
13	502600	Ras al Jora	Hebron	188
14	502625	Khirbet Jamrura	Hebron	12
15	502545	Jala	Hebron	182
16	502505	Khirbet al Mantara	Hebron	95
17	503335	Ar Ramadin	Hebron	2208
18	503035	Khallet 'Arabi	Hebron	139
19	502975	Khallet al 'Aqed	Hebron	150
20	502885	Al Hijra	Hebron	488
21	503335	Khirbet Tawil ash Shih	Hebron	135
22	452715	Ar Rawa'in	Betlehem	112
23	452670	Al 'Azazima	Betlehem	59
24	502985	Iskeik	Hebron	120
25	502880	Birin	Hebron	125

## 2.2 Weekly Report

As was mentioned previously, the WaSH MP completed the survey of 643 Palestinian communities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip during the past year. Updates for data and information will be provided through weekly or biweekly reports for surveyed communities during each specific week. Collected information will be presented in summary table categorized by specific problem.

This is the first report of the weekly reports series. It covers the period from August 16<sup>th</sup> to August 28<sup>th</sup> 2003. Data collected is summarized in the four tables below and according to defined problem.

**Table 3: Monthly water supplies from all sources and average price per cubic meter for tankers water.**

No.	Community		District	Average Price of Tankers Water (NIS/m <sup>3</sup> )	Water Supply (m <sup>3</sup> /month)
	ID	Name			
1	502485	Safa	Hebron	20	1000
2	502585	Nuba	Hebron	15	1500
3	502540	Beit Ummer	Hebron	15	20000
4	502630	Halhul	Hebron	10	20000
5	502450	Surif	Hebron	15	10000
6	452265	Ad Doha	Bethlehem	20	7000
7	452270	Al Khader	Bethlehem	20	8000
8	703425	Bani Suhila	Khan Yunis	-	70000
9	703470	Khuza'a	Khan Yunis	-	28000
10	703445	Abasan Al Kabira	Khan Yunis	-	55000
11	653065	An Nuseirat Camp	Deir Al Balah	-	105000

Note: communities with no price do not use tankers

**Table 4: Destruction in the water infrastructure between 16 and 28 August 2003.**

	Community		District	Water Network Destruction	
	ID	Name		Damage	% of Affected People
1	502485	Safa	Hebron		
2	502585	Nuba	Hebron		
3	502540	Beit Ummer	Hebron		
4	502630	Halhul	Hebron		
5	502450	Surif	Hebron		
6	452265	Ad Doha	Bethlehem		
7	452270	Al Khader	Bethlehem		
8	703425	Bani Suhila	Khan Yunis	Main line	50
9	703470	Khuza'a	Khan Yunis		
10	703445	Abasan Al Kabira	Khan Yunis		
11	653065	An Nuseirat Camp	Deir Al Balah		



**Table 6: Changes in supply from Mekorot Company and water through tankers during the current crisis.**

No.	Community		District	Mekorot Supply (m <sup>3</sup> / month)			Tankers Water Supply (m <sup>3</sup> / month)		
	ID	Name		Current Supply	Regular Supply	% of reduction in supply from the regular quantity	Current Supply	Regular Supply	% of current supply from the regular supply
1	502485	Safa	Hebron	1000	2000	50	100	50	200
2	502585	Nuba	Hebron	1500	4000	62	500	200	250
3	502540	Beit Ummer	Hebron	20000	35000	43	1000	700	143
4	502630	Halhul	Hebron	20000	30000	33	6000	4000	150
5	502450	Surif	Hebron	10000	20000	50	1500	1000	150
6	452265	Ad Doha	Bethlehem	7000	10000	30	350	250	140
7	452270	Al Khader	Bethlehem	8000	10000	20	600	480	125
8	703425	Bani Suhila	Khan Yunis			20	-	-	-
9	703470	Khuza'a	Khan Yunis	4000	12000	67	-	-	-
10	703445	Abasan Al Kabira	Khan Yunis	5000	15000	67	-	-	-
11	653065	An Nuseirat Camp	Deir Al Balah	1000	2000	50	-	-	-

Although Mekorot is reducing its supply by, in some cases, 67% of the regular supply before current crisis, the shortfall is, in some cases, being filled by tankers. This is, of course, more expensive than piped water, partly due to the requirement to pass checkpoints. Where this is not possible (due to lack of access, tankers etc) then the communities suffer an artificial drought.



# **APPENDIX 1**

Questionnaire used during the current survey.