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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 # 5
(20 October to 9 November 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 it is nearly the only source of updated information on the impact of the current crisis on water, sanitation and hygiene in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, for all local and international agencies working in the sector. 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 will focus on updating the information, and as it will not require intensive fieldwork, the data collection teams were reduced from 12 to 5, in order to reflect this expected 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 will be published going forward.

The current report is the fifth weekly update, which covers the period from 21st of October to 9th of November 2003. The goal is for each weekly / biweekly update to be disseminated at the beginning of the following week (Monday of the following week). 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 information on the related communities. In this fifth weekly report, detailed information related to 16 communities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is included. Data related to these communities was updated during the past two weeks and presented in four main tables that reflect major problems in these communities.

Table 1: Monthly water supplies from all sources to the community, and average price per cubic meter for tanker water during and before current crisis.

No	ID	Community Name	District	Water tanker price (NIS / m ³) *		Total monthly supply for the community (m ³ / month)	Per capita supply (l/c/d) **
				During the current crisis	Before the current crisis		
1	50535	'Aqqaba	Tubas	13.0	6.0	12000	76
2	50755	Tammun	Tubas	10.0	12.0	12000	44
3	50790	Khirbet 'Atuf	Tubas	15.0	20.0	350	129
4	151195	'Einabus	Nablus	22.0	18.0	4000	68
5	151345	Jurish	Nablus	12.0	8.0	2000	54
6	301605	Qibya	Ramallah	15.0	12.0	6500	52
7	301820	Beit 'Ur at Tahta	Ramallah	26.0	18.0	4000	36
8	301860	Beit 'Ur al Fauqa	Ramallah			2800	120
9	301925	Beit Nuba	Ramallah	15.0		800	108
10	452345	Khallet al Louza	Betlehem	17.0	10.0	250	21
11	452425	Abu Nujeim	Betlehem	17.0	10.0	500	24
12	502515	Khirbet Mushrif	Hebron	20.0	10.0	70	45
13	502650	Qafan al Khamis	Hebron	17.0	10.0	1000	30
14	502690	Ad Duwwara	Hebron	15.0	10.0	1400	32
15	502720	Al 'Uddeisa	Hebron	15.0	10.0	1300	34
16	552695	Beit Lahiya	North			330000	240

* Communities with no prices do not use water tankers

** Supply includes all domestic uses, 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 between 20th October and 9th November 2003.

No.	Community ID	Community Name	District	Water network damages		Percentage of affected population t	# of damaged wells		# of damaged springs		# of damaged water tankers		# of damaged roof tanks	# of damaged cisterns	# of damaged reservoirs	
				Main line	Secondary lines		Complete	Partial	Complete	Partial	Complete	Partial			Complete	Partial
1	50535	'Aqqaba	Tubas	No	Yes	80%										
2	151195	'Einabus	Nablus	Yes	Yes	70%		1	1				30	10		
3	151345	Jurish	Nablus	No	No					1						1
4	301820	Beit 'Ur at Tahta	Ramallah	No	No							1	10			

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		Water Supply by Tankers	Maintenance Teams	PHC Access	Water Supply by Tankers	Maintenance Teams	PHC Access	Water Supply by Tankers	Maintenance Teams	PHC Access
				Effect	Name of checkpoint	Effect	Name of checkpoint	Effect	Name of checkpoint									
1	50535	'Aqqaba	Tubas	NA		NA		1		1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA
2	50755	Tammun	Tubas	NA		NA		NA		1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1
3	50790	Khirbet 'Atuf	Tubas	2	Al Hamra checkpoint and a military base	NA		NA		2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1
4	151195	'Einabus	Nablus	2	Yetshar checkpoint	1	Yetshar and Howwara checkpoints	2	Howwara checkpoint	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
5	151345	Jurish	Nablus	1	Howwara checkpoint	NA		2	Howwara checkpoint	1	NA	1	1	NA	1	0	0	0
6	301605	Qibya	Ramallah	1	Ni'lin checkpoint	2	Ein Arik and Ni'lin checkpoints	2	Ein Arik and Ni'lin checkpoints	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1
7	301820	Beit 'Ur at Tahta	Ramallah	NA		2	Ein Arik checkpoint	2	Ein Arik checkpoint	2	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	1
8	301860	Beit 'Ur al Fauqa	Ramallah	NA		2	Ein Arik checkpoint	2	Ein Arik checkpoint	NA	2	2	NA	2	2	NA	1	1
9	301925	Beit Nuba	Ramallah	NA		2	Ein Arik and Ni'lin checkpoints	2	Ein Arik and Ni'lin checkpoints	1	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	1

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		Water Supply by Tankers	Maintenance Teams	PHC Access	Water Supply by Tankers	Maintenance Teams	PHC Access	Water Supply by Tankers	Maintenance Teams	PHC Access
				Effect	Name of checkpoint	Effect	Name of checkpoint	Effect	Name of checkpoint									
10	452345	Khallet al Louza	Betlehem	NA		NA		NA		1	1	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA
11	452425	Abu Nujeim	Betlehem	NA		NA		NA		1	1	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA
12	502515	Khirbet Mushrif	Hebron	NA		NA		NA		1	1	1	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA
13	502650	Qafan al Khamis	Hebron	NA		NA		NA		1	1	1	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA
14	502690	Ad Duwwara	Hebron	Na		NA		NA		1	1	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA
15	502720	Al 'Uddeisa	Hebron	NA		NA		NA		1	1	2	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA
16	552695	Beit Lahiya	North Gaza	NA		0		0		NA	2	0	NA	2	0	NA	0	0

Table 4: Changes in supply from Mekorot Company and in water supplied by tankers in Palestinian communities.

No.	Community ID	Community Name	District	Mekorot Company Supply (m ³ / month)			Tankers Supply (m ³ / month)		
				During Current Crisis	Before Current Crisis	Percentage Change	During Current Crisis	Before Current Crisis	Percentage Change
1	50535	'Aqqaba	Tubas	0	5000	-100%	12000	12000	0
2	50755	Tammun	Tubas				12000	12000	0
3	50790	Khirbet 'Atuf	Tubas	350	350	0			
4	151195	'Einabus	Nablus	1500	3500	-58%	2500	500	400%
5	151345	Jurish	Nablus				2000	3000	-34%
6	301605	Qibya	Ramallah	4000	7000	-43%	1300	1900	-32%
7	301820	Beit 'Ur at	Ramallah	2500	4000	-38%	900	1700	-48%
8	301860	Beit 'Ur al	Ramallah	1800	3000	-40%			
9	301925	Beit Nuba	Ramallah	650	1250	-48%	160		
10	452345	Khallet al	Betlehem	150	300	-50%	100	50	100%
11	452425	Abu Nujeim	Betlehem	250	600	-59%	150	50	200%
12	502515	Khirbet Mushrif	Hebron	50	100	-50%	20	10	100%
13	502650	Qafan al	Hebron	700	1300	-47%	200	100	100%
14	502690	Ad Duwwara	Hebron	1000	1700	-42%	300	100	200%
15	502720	Al 'Uddeisa	Hebron	1000	1600	-38%	200	100	100%

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

Emergency WaSH Updates and Needs

Deir al Balah, Gaza Strip

In Deir al Balah community, four Groundwater wells are available that provide water to the people. The main problem in this community is summarized as follows:

- T46 well (Abu Hammam well) is located in the eastern part the community very close to the green line. Two other wells, K21 and K20 are in the area of Al Berkeh (the Pool) that is very close to the settlement of Ghoush Qatiff north of Deir al Balah community.
- It is always not possible to get to these wells easily since this area is most of the time closed by Israeli Military.
- There is an electrical generator, which is very close to well T46 that is destroyed on purpose by the Israeli Military in addition to damaging the connected cables. These results in cut off electricity, which means cut off water supply to the eastern part of the community.
- The main road to the community was completely closed by the Israeli army since the start of the crisis, leaving going through fields as the only way to reach this area and completely difficult to reach it at night for urgent issues.
- After six o'clock in the afternoon, it is completely difficult for the people living in the eastern part of the community to reach the public health center (PHC) outside the community. Also, people living by Al Berkeh area (the Pool) near the wells K21 and K20, face the same problem.
- Due to the continuous land leveling in the eastern area, the main line in the water network, which is 12" inches, in addition to the other secondary lines are affected by the destruction, therefore, water supply is cut off from most of the community.
- A dumping site is available in the eastern part of Deir al Balah community which serves all communities in the central area including the following communities: Deir al Balah, Al Maghazi, Al Nuseirat, Al Bureij, Az Zawayda, Al Musaddar, and Wadi as Salqa. Trucks that transfer solid waste are forced to use secondary routes that are very difficult. In many cases the trucks are completely prohibited from reaching the dumpsite, therefore, forcing these trucks to dump the waste on the nearby agricultural area.

Al Qarara / Khan Yunis Governorate

Al Qarara community is located south of Deir al Balah Governorate, where the southern part of the Gaza Strip is completely separated from the central part of it at Abu Houly checkpoint. This checkpoint is one of the most difficult checkpoints in the Gaza Strip, where for example it takes the municipality maintenance team hours to pass through it, if allowed to pass at all, or are completely prohibited from passing through the checkpoint; on the other hand, for normal people it is very difficult to pass the checkpoint.

The main source of water to AL Qarara community is from two wells: the first one located very close to Ghoush Qatiff settlement and the other well is usually turned off at night. In addition to this, the main reservoir for the community is also located in the eastern part of the community and near the border. Maintenance of these wells and reservoir is a real problem since it is required to get a permit from Israelis to get to the location, and in most cases this is not possible at all.

Actions are needed to support these communities!

APPENDIX 1