The West Bank WASH Contingency Plan

The West Bank-Sate of Palestine

WASH Custer-State of Palestine

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Contents

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The WASH Cluster would like to acknowledge the support from the WASH Cluster contingency planning working group members to develop this guidance. Together with the WASH Custer team, all have allocated the required time and resources to prepare this plan, ensuring efficient WASH planning and coordination mechanism in place during emergencies.

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Acronyms

AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ARIJ	Applied Research Institute Jerusalem
FCU	Field Coordination Unit
H.H	House Hold
HCF	Health Care Facility
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
l/c/d	Leter per Capita per day
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of health
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOSD	Ministry of Social Development
NRW	Non-Revenue of Water
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
oPt	Occupied Palestinian territory
PA	Palestinian Authority
PARC	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PRCS	Palestine Red Crescent Society
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SIF	Secours Islamique France
UAWC	Union of Agricultural Work Committees
UN OCHA	The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	The United Nations Relief and Works Agency
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBWD	The West Bank Water Department
WHO	World Health Organization
WSP	Water Service Provider
WVI	World Vision International

1. Background

WASH services are one of the main basic requirements. Communities and households require safe, free and adequate access to WASH services to maintain their hygiene practices, health and livelihood. Whereas, emergencies that interrupt WASH services in a community will severely impact all the community's life aspects. Thus, maintaining and recovering WASH services for the emergency affected population should be the main priority of any emergency response initiative.

Moreover, the preparedness, planning and coordination of any WASH response require time to identify and design the appropriate actions, coordinate the activities with stakeholders, and measure the WASH partners' capacities in responding to the WASH needs. Therefore, forecasting the expected crises and emergencies and measuring their impact on the WASH services will allow the WASH actors and stakeholders to define the required actions, response capacities and communication procedures that will enable them to provide an efficient response in a timely manner.

In Palestine and particularly in the West Bank, the WASH sector is already suffering from chronic vulnerability. The Israeli restrictions against the WASH sector's development, climate change, and local authorities' limited capacities are reflected in this sector's severe fragility. According to the 2021 Humanitarian overview, more than 1.6 million Palestinians in the West Bank suffer limited access to WASH services. Many communities and households are unresilient to any crisis that could affect their access to sufficient WASH services. Therefore, crises could shift them to a severe vulnerability that could threaten their lives.

Therefore, the WASH Cluster- State of Palestine has facilitated developing a contingency plan for the WASH sector in the West Bank. The WASH Cluster established a contingency planning working group of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), WASH Cluster strategic advisory group members (SAG), West Bank WASH areas focal points and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). This group's main objective was to identify the expected risks that could affect the WASH sector in the West Bank and propose the appropriate WASH response toward these risks.

The WASH Cluster has engaged all the active Cluster partners in the response capacities identification phase; therefore, cluster partners were required to update their response capacities to the proposed risks based on the pre-identified actions.

This contingency plan will reference the WASH humanitarian actors during the planning and implementation of their WASH response during crises, besides allowing the humanitarian country team to advocate for resources required to operationalize this plan when needed.

2. Objectives

The West Bank WASH contingency plan's main objective is to "*Define the expected risks that could affect access to WASH services in the West Bank and identify the appropriate WASH response to address the emerging WASH needs".*

The WASH Cluster contingency planning group has identified several specific objectives to achieve the main goal of the West Bank contingency plan:

- Developing preidentified coordination and technical reference for WASH Cluster partners during the planning and implementation of their WASH actions.
- Identify and develop the required preparedness actions to support WASH Cluster partners during the implementation of their WASH response.
- Support WASH Cluster in advocating for allocating and mobilizing the required resources to respond to the defined risks
- Update Humanitarian country team and Local authorities about the WASH Cluster capacities in responding to the defined risks.

3. Methodology

The WASH Cluster followed several steps and adopted several tools and mechanisms during the development of the West Bank WASH contingency plan, including:

- Disk review for the available contingency and response plans, including PWA response plans, ICCG West Bank contingency plan, Gaza WASH contingency plan and the 2016 WASH contingency plan.
- Establishing a WASH contingency planning working group from the Cluster SAG members, Cluster areas' focal points, and ICRC.
- Workshops with the established working group to identify the expected risks, the likelihood and impact of each risk, the required preparedness response actions.
- Partners capacities survey to identify each partners' technical and operational capacities to respond to the identified risks.

This comprehensive methodology allowed the WASH Cluster to:

- Define and measure the likelihood and impact of the risks and hazards that could affect WASH services' flow for the affected populations.
- Identify the actions required to maintain minimum WASH services for the affected population.

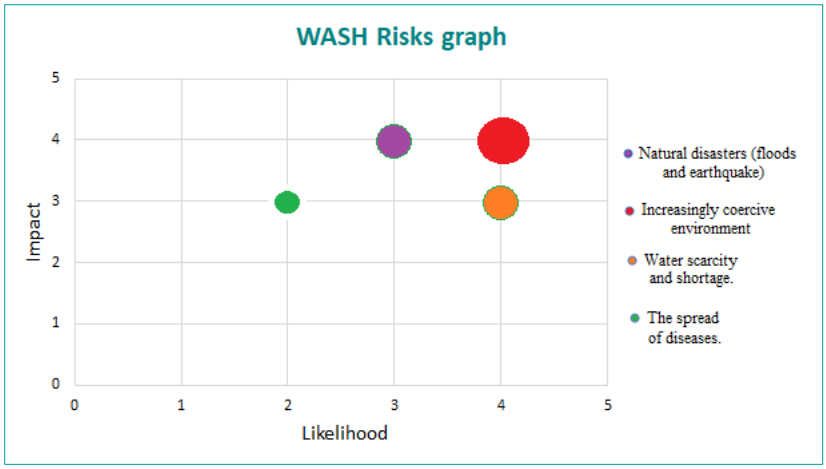
- Measure WASH Cluster partners' technical and operational capacities to respond to the defined risks.
- Measure the WASH Cluster caseload and required budget to execute the proposed actions.

4. Risks scenarios

Based on risk analysis, the WASH Cluster contingency planning group identified four main risks that could affect access to WASH services in the West Bank:

- Natural disasters (floods and earthquakes)
- Increasingly corrosive environment
- Water scarcity and shortage
- The spread of diseases

Each of the risks mentioned above is expected to impact the affected population's access to water and sanitation services and create severe vulnerability on institutional, community and household levels leading to serious humanitarian consequences.



4.1 Natural disasters (floods and earthquakes)

4.1.1 Overview

Floods

According to WASH 2020 vulnerability mapping, more than 10,000 families in 160 communities live in flooding zones. These families are being exposed to different levels of flooding events during winter, therefore experiencing several risks including but not limited to:

- Communities/ households being isolated due to road damage and flooding.
- Lack/Limited access to basic services (water, sanitation, education, health…etc) due to the Partial or total damage of communities' public structures (water network, cisterns, schools, clinics, roads).
- Partial or total damage to households' assets (shelters, WASH facilities, livelihood structures).

The WASH Cluster has calcified the severity of the flooding events as following:

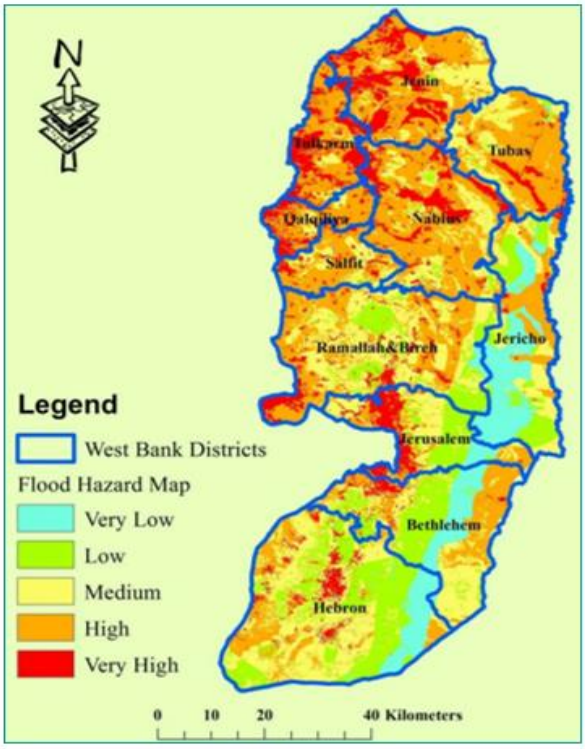
- Mild (water covered the streets and affected the movements)
- Medium (HH and markets suffered water leaking to their internal spaces)
- Sever (Significant private and public assets loss)

Earthquakes

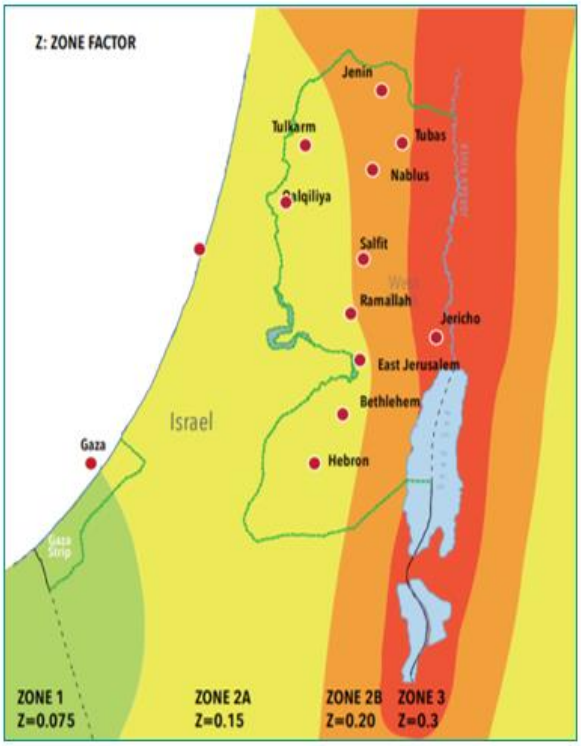
An earthquake of 6 or more on the Richter scale will bring down hundreds of buildings throughout the oPt. One of the worst affected areas will be the edge of the Jordan Valley (from Lake Tiberias to the Dead Sea), which includes the cities of Jenin, Tubas, Nablus, Ramallah and Jerusalem. The Jordan Valley is an active seismic region; eight significant earthquakes have happened in the last 1,000 years ranging from 6 to 7 on a magnitude scale. Time intervals for earthquakes ranging from 6 to 7 Richter are from 10 years to 213 years, with the latest one in 1927, measuring 6.3 Richter scale. This level of seismicity calls for a constant high level of mitigation and preparedness.

An earthquake of 6 to 6.5 on the Richter scale would result in:

- Approximately 1,000 fatalities, 10,000 casualties and 100,000 displaced.
- Some sources estimate that 6% of all buildings in the West Bank's main cities will totally collapse at that magnitude.
- Tens of thousands of homeless and displaced people will seek refuge in tent camps as well as in UNRWA, municipal and government buildings and newly established collective centers.
- Public structures like sewer, water, communication and electricity networks will be severely damaged throughout the affected areas.



Flood Hazard Map



Seismic Hazard Map for Building Codes

4.1.2 Humanitarian consequences

The WASH-related humanitarian consequences of the flooding and earthquake risks are including but not limited to:

- Losing access to drinking and domestic water and drinking water, exposing the affected population to several health and social complications.
- Losing access to sanitation services on household and community levels, exposing the affected population to environmental and health problems.
- Losing access to WASH facilities in institutions (schools and HCFs) will affect these institutions' services during emergencies. The WASH Cluster has classified the severity of the flooding events as following:
  a) Mild (water covered the streets and affected the movements)
  b) Medium (HH and markets suffered water leaking to their internal spaces)
  c) Sever (Significant private and public assets loss)

4.1.3 WASH response

- The provision of trucked water,
- The Provision of bottled water,
- The provision of mobile latrines,
- H.H Hygiene kits and vouchers,
- The provision of community hygiene and cleaning materials and tools,
- The provision of PE tanks,
- The provision of operational materials and tools (water, sanitation),
- The provision of handwashing stations in schools and HCFS,
- Rehabilitation/ installation of WASH facilities and infrastructures (Cisterns, wells, culverts, ….etc.),
- The provision of chlorine tablets,
- Installation of household floods prevention structures,
- Water quality monitoring,
- Vacuuming wastewater.

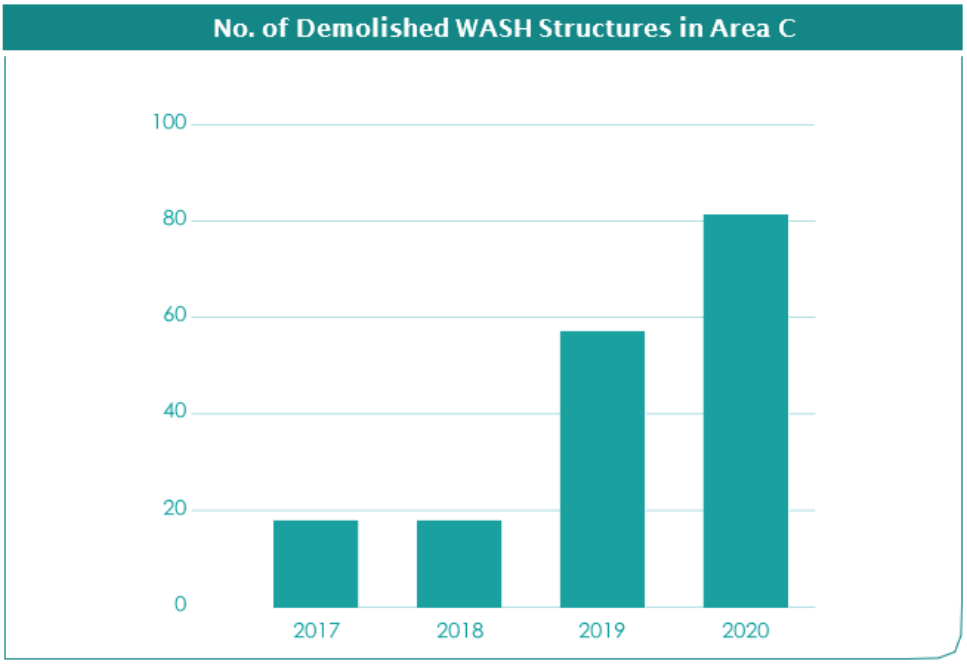
4.2 Increasingly corrosive environment

4.2.1 Overview

In the West Bank, the restrictive planning regime enforced by the Israeli authorities in Area C and East Jerusalem continued to expose challenging living conditions in Area C communities. During 2020 more than 400 demolition incidents were recording against WASH, Shelter, health, education and livelihood structures. Moreover, the intensive Israeli monitoring of the Palestinian communities in Area C prevents these communities from rehabilitating or developing their public and household structures and assets to ensure the basic services that satisfy their humanitarian needs.

Regarding the WASH sector, The Israeli authorities are preventing the connection of Palestinian communities to the water and sewage networks, as well as the deployment of rain-harvesting cisterns, WASH facilities in institutions and mobile latrines. Therefore, these communities and households are not able to improve their access to WASH services. Moreover, the escalation of the demolition and confiscation incidents against WASH structures in the Jordan valley, South Hebron and East Jerusalem increases the affected communities' vulnerability. Whereas severe shortage of WASH services will increase the corrosive environment these

communities are suffering from, pushing family's displacement and forcible transfer exposes them to several economic and social complications.



4.2.2 Humanitarian consequences

Therefore, the WASH Cluster has identified the following risks associated with a significant increase in the coercive environment:

- Losing access to WASH services due to the partial or total demolition of communities' and households' WASH structures (water and sewer networks, WASH facilities in schools and clinics, cisterns, latrines, PE tanks…etc.).
- Losing access to water due to the demolition of main water resources (filling points and pumping stations) affect the operation's water distribution systems.
- Limited capacities to maintain WASH services due to the Israeli restrictions against rehabilitating/replacing the expired, outdated, unfunctional WASH structures.
- Limited access for WASH actors to provide the required WASH humanitarian assistance due to the access restrictions and materials confiscation.

4.2.3 WASH response

- The provision of trucked water,
- The Provision of bottled water,
- The provision of mobile latrines,
- H.H Hygiene kits and vouchers,
- The provision of PE tanks,
- The provision of operational materials and tools (water, sanitation),
- The provision of handwashing stations in schools and HCFS,
- Rehabilitation/ installation of WASH facilities and infrastructures (Cisterns, wells, culverts….etc.),
- The provision of chlorine tablets,
- Installation of household floods prevention structures,
- Water quality monitoring.

4.3 Water scarcity and shortage

4.3.1 Overview

The Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) is the governmental body responsible for the overall planning, management and development of the water sector in Palestine. In the West Bank, PWA manages the bulk water supply to the water service providers (WSPs) through the West Bank Water Department (WBWD).

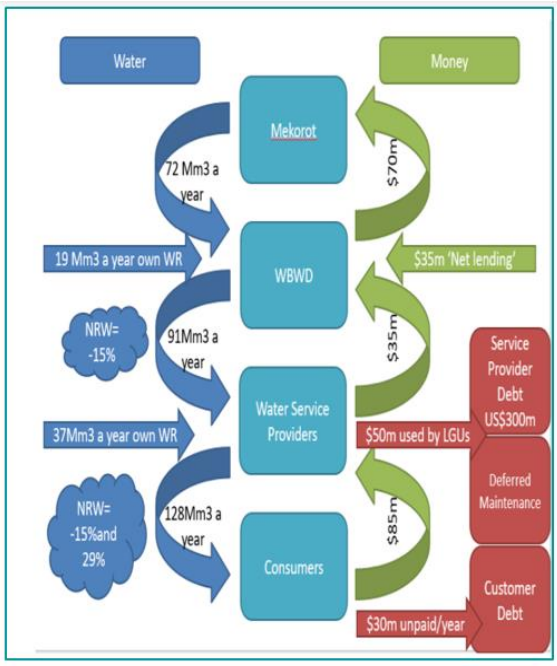
The main water sources to groundwater wells a) PWA and Municipal wells and springs), b) Purchasing water from the Israeli water company Mekorot. According to PWA records, more than 80% of the annual water supply (91 million M^3) is being purchased from Mekorot with an average cost of 0.8 USD/M^3.

The average water consumption in the West Bank is about 87 l/c/d, which is less than WHO recommendations regarding minimum water consumption (100 l/c/d); however, many challenges and risks could decrease this amount to dangerous levels. These risks and challenges, including but not limited to:

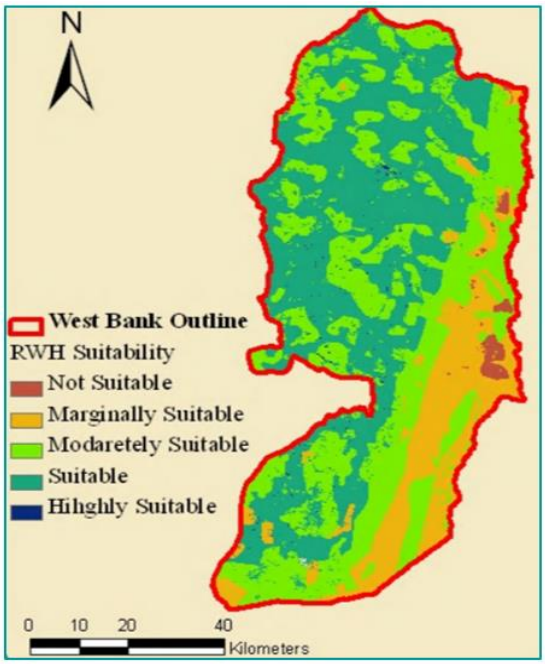
- The high rates of the non-revenue of water (NRW) reaching 30% on water infrastructure,. Moreover, and due to limited control over the infrastructures in Area C, this rate is likely to increase.
- The fluctuation of water supply from Mekorot due to several technical and political reasons. Technical problems on Mekorot infrastructures directly affect the water supply to the Palestinian communities since Mekorot prioritizes the Israeli settlements to ensure permanent water supply. On the

political level, and since the Israeli state owns Mekorot company, the water supply to the Palestinian communities could be used as a bargaining and stress chip during any political conflict with PA.

- The limited capacities of WSPs to operate and maintain their water infrastructures, considering that many of these WSPs are vulnerable councils with limited WASH infrastructure technical and operational capacities. And the water fees collection rates of water services are very low, which increases the WSPs total Debt, affecting their financial capacities.



Water Sources vs. revenues, debts in the West Bank



Rain Water Harvesting Suitability Map

4.3.2 Humanitarian consequences

Therefore, the WASH Cluster has identified the following risks associated with a significant increase in the coercive environment:

- Losing access to WASH services due to the partial or total demolition of communities' and households' WASH structures (water and sewer networks, WASH facilities in schools and clinics, cisterns, latrines, PE tanks…etc).
- Losing access to water due to the demolition of main water resources (filling points and pumping stations) affect the operation's water distribution systems.

- Limited capacities to maintain WASH services due to the Israeli restrictions against rehabilitating/replacing the expired, outdated, unfunctional WASH structures.
- Limited access for WASH actors to provide the required WASH humanitarian assistance due to the access restrictions and materials confiscation.

4.3.3 WASH response

- The provision of trucked water,
- The Provision of bottled water,
- The provision of mobile latrines,
- H.H Hygiene kits and vouchers,
- The provision of PE tanks,
- The provision of operational materials and tools (water, sanitation),
- The provision of handwashing stations in schools and HCFS,
- Rehabilitation/ installation of WASH facilities and infrastructures (Cisterns, wells, culverts….etc),
- The provision of chlorine tablets,
- Installation of household floods prevention structures,
- Water quality monitoring.

4.4 The spread of diseases

4.4.1 Overview

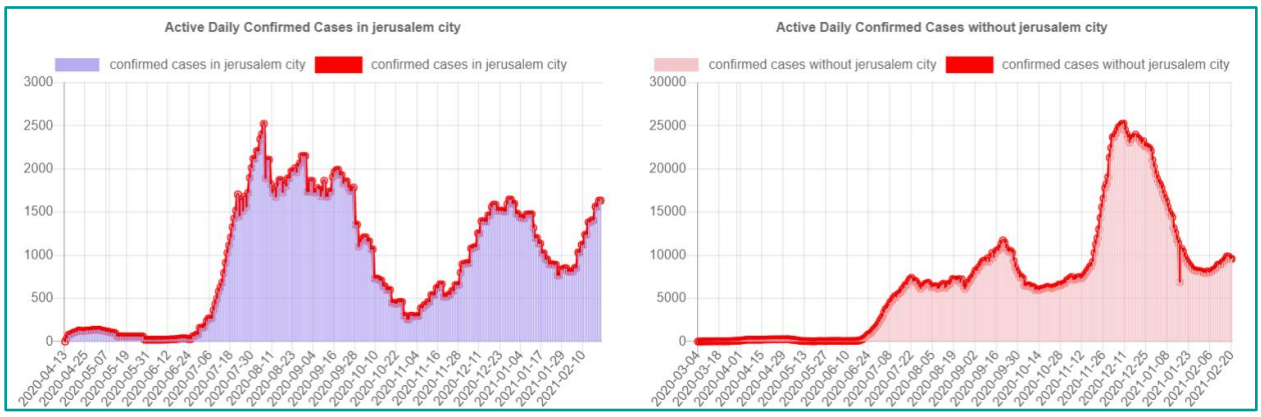
The ongoing COVID-19 epidemic showed a severe gap in the national and international preparedness measures against diseases outbreak. Since March 2020, more than 75,000 COVID -19 infected cases were recorded; out of them, more than 700 passed away. Health, education, and livelihood sectors were the most affected by the epidemic due to the weak health infrastructures and government restrictions as infection prevention and control measures.

As a response to this global emergency, WHO is continually updating its infection prevention and control recommendations and standards such as Maintaining social distancing, wearing masks and applying appropriate hygiene practices. Adequate access to WASH services is considered one of the main factors affecting a person's capacity to maintain the minimum IPC measures, including:

- Ensure access to hygiene and cleaning materials and tools on household, institution and community levels. Therefore, enhance the capacity to maintain

the recommended hygiene practices such as handwashing and environmental cleaning.

- Ensure access to adequate water and sanitation facilities on household, institution and community levels. Therefore, decrease crowdedness around WASH facilities and ensure these facilities' sufficiency, such as handwashing stations and latrines.
- Improve/ maintain public water and sanitation services for the most vulnerable communities, therefore promoting the households and communities' capacities to maintain an adequate hygiene status.



4.4.2 Humanitarian consequences

The lack of or limited access to sufficient WASH services during the spread of diseases could be resulting in severe humanitarian consequences that affect the national and international efforts in controlling the spread of that disease. These consequences including but not limited to:

- Limited capacities or abilities to maintain adequate hygiene practices in the household, school, or community will result in more infected cases.
- Limited access to WASH facilities due to the inadequate quantity or quality of these facilities will result in not using these facilities or overcrowding around them, therefore put the facilities users at the risk of being infected.
- Limited access to public water and sanitation services will prevent many vulnerable households who cannot compensate for this limited access from applying the recommended IPC measures. Therefore, increase their risk of being infected.

4.4.3 WASH response

- The provision of trucked water,
- The Provision of bottled water,
- The provision of mobile latrines,
- H.H Hygiene kits and vouchers,
- The provision of community hygiene and cleaning materials and tools,
- The provision of operational materials and tools (water, sanitation),
- The provision of handwashing stations in schools and HCFS,
- Rehabilitation/ installation of WASH facilities and infrastructures (Cisterns, wells, culverts….etc.),
- The provision of chlorine tablets,
- Installation of household floods prevention structures,
- Water quality monitoring,
- Vacuuming wastewater.

5. Estimated humanitarian caseload per scenario

Scenario	Earthquake and flooding	Increasingly corrosive environment	Water scarcity and shortage	The spread of diseases
Expected Caseload	**112,000**	**140,000**	**360,500**	**174,000**
Assumptions	Communities who face mild, medium and severe flooding events according to WASH vulnerability mapping. An earthquake of 6 to 6.5 on the Richter scale will result in approximately 100,000 displaced persons + 6 % of all buildings in the West Bank's main cities will totally collapse, including schools and health care facilities.	With the enforcement of new regulations from the Israeli authorities, indicatively 140,000 people are estimated to be potentially affected	Communities currently receiving water quantities less than 50 l/c/d will be the most affected by any drop in water supply.	The severe vulnerability cases in the West Bank, according to MOSD (0.058), all these families should be targeted by infection prevention and control actions.

6. Coordination

Action	Discerption	Timeline	Focal point	Remarks
Emergency event	When one or more of the identified scenarios occur based on the defined triggers.	NA	PA or HCT	
Activation of WASH response planning	WASH SAG to agree about the activation of the WASH response of scenario according to the contingency plan.	Immediately	WASH Cluster SAG	
Needs identification	WASH area focal points to assess the immediate humanitarian needs in their geographical areas using the defined assessment tools.	24 hours	WASH Cluster Area focal points	
Coordination with related PA authorities	WASH Cluster to communicate the relative PA authorities to assess their response plans and field updates.	24 hours	WASH Cluster team	
Rapid gap analysis	WASH Cluster to analyze the collected data and PA ministries plan to identify the gap and the required caseload.	24 hours	WASH Cluster team	
Update partners response capacities	WASH Cluster to assess partners' response capacities based on the available resources and stocks.	48 hours	WASH Cluster team	
Provide the required WASH response	Cluster partners to provide the required assistance based on the contingency plan specifications, timeframe and coordination procedures.	According to the Contingency response plan timeframe	WASH Cluster partners	
Coordinating and monitoring the response.	WASH Cluster to coordinate the response with partners and ensure the response's quality according to the contingency plan guidelines.	NA	WASH Cluster team	

7. Annexes

6.1 WASH proposed response and preparedness actions

#	Proposed response	Unit	Activity description	Average cost/unit -USD	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
1	**The provision of trucked water**	Truck (10 M^3)	The provision of trucked water for the communities not connected/ lost the connection to water networks. By purchasing trucked water, the Partners will provide the vulnerable families with the required water quantities (30 l/c/d) to satisfy their basic needs for drinking, cooking, cleaning, and maintaining the basic hygiene practices. PWA will activate the necessary water filling points in the affected area to facilitate water trucks' access to fill their tanks and deliver the water. *The water filling points' activation/ operation and trucked water delivery should be started within five days of the response.*	100	less than two weeks	Water trucking implementation methodology, Map of water filling points in the West Bank
2	**The Provision of bottled water**	1 liter	Provision of bottled water will target the families that lost their access to water during emergencies. This activity's main objective is to maintain lifesaving access to water through providing drinking water quantities (3 l/c/d) for the targeted households to satisfy their drinking needs until providing a sufficient water source (water trucking, water network).	0.4	less than two weeks	

#	Proposed response	Unit	Activity description	Average cost/unit -USD	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
			The purchase and delivery of the bottled water should be started within 24 hours of the response.			
3	**The provision of mobile latrines**	Latrine	The provision of mobile latrines will target the families, institutions and communities who lost their access to basic sanitation facilities during emergencies. The partners will provide mobile latrines that satisfy the affected persons' needs for defecation, hand washing and other hygiene practices considering the minimum privacy, dignity and safety measures. *The purchase and delivery of the mobile latrine should be started within five days of the response.*	1700	2-4 weeks	Standard design and technical specification of mobile latrine
4	**H.H Hygiene kits and vouchers**	Hygiene kit	The distribution of hygiene kits or hygiene materials vouchers will target the most vulnerable families with limited capacities to purchase the required hygiene materials during emergencies. The activity objective is to support the affected families in adopting adequate hygiene practices that maintain their health considering safety, privacy and dignify needs. According to the WASH Cluster standard list of hygiene materials, the provided materials should satisfy the family's needs for **14 days**. *The purchase and delivery of the hygiene kits should be started within five days of the response.*	70	less than two weeks	Map of WFP licensed shops for e-vouchering

#	Proposed response	Unit	Activity description	Average cost/unit -USD	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
5	**The provision of community hygiene and cleaning materials and tools**	Community kit	The provision of hygiene and cleaning materials to the communities affected by emergencies will support the local authorities in maintaining the affected communities' environment. This includes cleaning the community's streets, institutions and other public facilities. According to the WASH Cluster standard list of hygiene materials, the provided materials should be provided to satisfy the family's needs for 14 days. *The purchase and delivery of the community hygiene and cleaning kits should be started within five days of the response.*	1300	2-4 weeks	Map of WFP eligible shops in the West Bank
6	**The provision of PE tanks**	PE tank (1.5M3)	The provision of PE tanks for the most vulnerable households improves their water keeping and storage capacities during emergencies. Providing 1500 liters PE tanks will ensure the targeted household's water storage capacity for 8 to 10 days. *The purchase and delivery of the PE tanks should be started within two days of the response.*	200	less than two weeks	Market survey Contracts with the suppliers
7	**The provision of operational materials and tools (water, sanitation)**	WASH service provider	The action is about providing the vulnerable WASH service providers with operation and maintenance materials to maintain their services during emergencies. Therefore, the provided materials should maintain the water and	NA (see attached list)	4-8 weeks	Checklist of the required maintenance and operation

#	Proposed response	Unit	Activity description	Average cost/unit -USD	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
			sanitation services for the affected communities. The type, quantity and quality of the materials and tools should be according to the WASH Cluster standard O&M list attached. *The purchase and delivery of the maintenance and operation materials should be started after a detailed assessment of each service provider's needs within 30 days of the response.*			tools and materials List of the main private sector suppliers.
8	**The provision of handwashing stations in**	institutions (School, HCF)	The provision and installation of handwashing stations in schools and healthcare facilities will provide access to the targeted institutions to maintain the required level of hygiene practices. The provided handwashing facilities could be mobile or fixed and consider the users' number and gender besides the persons with special needs. *The purchase and installation of the handwashing facilities should be started within five days of the response.*	800	2-4 weeks	
9	**Rehabilitation/ installation of WASH facilities and infrastructures (Cisterns, wells, culverts….etc.)**	WASH facility	As a medium- and long-term solution partners to provide simple WASH infrastructures on household, institution and community levels. These simple infrastructures will provide improved access to WASH services for the affected groups and will facilitate their recovery after the emergency. The proposed infrastructures should provide an immediate	15,000	more than eight weeks	

#	Proposed response	Unit	Activity description	Average cost/unit -USD	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
			solution for the identified WASH vulnerability like flooding, water scarcity….etc). *The installation of the proposed infrastructures should be after a detailed assessment of the WASH needs based on technical design. And should be completed within 60 days of the emergency response.*			
10	**The provision of chlorine tablets**	Kg of chlorine	The action targets the communities and households relying on water cisterns as their main water storage source. Therefore, providing chlorine tables for these communities and households will ensure the quality of the stored water to be adequate for drinking and domestic use. *The chlorine tablets' provision should be started within five days of the response or associated with cisterns rehabilitation activities.*	10	2-4 weeks	PWA Technical guidance and chlorination manual
11	**Installation of household floods prevention structures**	Structure	The installation/ construction of household flood prevention measures will provide the necessary protection for the families affected by flooding events. Partners will target the most vulnerable households by installing several flood prevention elements such as (protection walls, culverts, stormwater pipes…etc.). *The installation of the proposed infrastructures should be after a detailed assessment of the needs and technical design. And should be completed within 40 days of the emergency response.*	1500	More than eight weeks	

#	Proposed response	Unit	Activity description	Average cost/unit -USD	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
12	**Water quality monitoring**	Test	Partners in coordination with PWA and the relative service providers will monitor the water quality in the affected areas. This includes implementing several tests for community and household water resources and water storage structures. *The monitoring process should start immediately after the crises until ensuring that the provided water is suitable for drinking and domestic use.*	30	less than two weeks	PWA water quality department contacts
13	**Vacuuming wastewater**	Household	By this action, partners will target the affected communities that are not connected to sewer services. The households facing wastewater flooding due to emergencies will be targeted by regular vacuuming of their cesspit and septic tanks to ensure that wastewater flooding will not affect the targeted households and the surrounding environment. *The vacuuming of the wastewater should be started immediately when wastewater flooding takes place in the targeted areas.*	70	less than two weeks	Map of the official wastewater disposal sites List of private vacuum trucks owners and locations

6.2 WASH Cluster West Bank Contingency Focal points

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6.3 WASH Cluster West Bank contingency planning working group

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Mohamad Mutwe'	UAWC	Project Coordinator	mohammed@uawc-pal.org	0599275374
Mohammed Amayreh	Action Against Hunger	Head of WB office (HOB)	mamayreh@pt.acfspain.org	0598912923
Waseem Mushtaha	OXFAM	WASH program manager	wassem.mushtaha@oxfam.org	0599861030

6.4 WASH Area Focal Points

Name	Organization	Geographical Area	Email	Phone
Amer Abu fares	PARC	Jericho governorate	amer.abufares@pal-arc.org	0595156535
Ghassan, Al Jamal	MA'AN	Jenin and Tulkarm governorates	g.aljamal@maan-ctr.org	0599671243
Moayad Daraghmeh	WeWorld-GVC	Tubas and Nablus governorates	moayed.daraghmeh@gvc.weworld.it	0599676174
Mohamad Mutwe'	UAWC	Qalqilya and Salfit governorates	mohammed@uawc-pal.org	0599275374
Mohammed Amayreh	AAH	Bethlehem and Hebron governorates	mamayreh@pt.acfspain.org	0598912923
Yamen Tannineh	ACTED	Jerusalem and Ramallah governorates	yamen.tannineh@acted.org	0595111503

6.5 WASH Implementing Partners

Organization	Focal Point	Operation office	Email	Phone #
ACTED	Yamen Tannineh	Ramallah	yamen.tannineh@acted.org	0595 111 503
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	Mohammed Aymareh	Hebron	mamayreh@pt.acfspain.org	0598 912 923
ARIJ	Jane Hilal	Bethlehem	jane@arij.org	0598 944 732
CESVI	Marco Verber	Jerusalem	emergency_jer@cesvioverseas.org	0592 859 990
Global Communities	George Kapatayes	Ramallah	gkapataies@globalcommunities.ps	0562 600 320
House of Water and Environment	Sawsan Al-Qudsi	Ramallah	sawsan.qudsi@hwe.org.ps	0599 434 636
MA'AN Development Center	Ghassan Al Jamal	Ramallah	g.aljamal@maan-ctr.org	0599 671 243
OXFAM	Waseem Mushtaha	Hebron	wassem.mushtaha@oxfam.org	0599 861 030
PARC	Amer Abu Fares	Ramallah	amer.abufares@pal-arc.org	0595 156 535

Organization	Focal Point	Operation office	Email	Phone #
Save the Children	Husain Qanoo	Ramallah	hussain.qano@savethechildren.org	0598947 729
Secours Islamique France - SIF	Sireen Abu Jamous	Ramallah	awsmanager.wb@secours-islamique.org	0595770189
UAWC	Mohammed Mutawea	Ramallah	mohammed@uawc-pal.org	0599275374
UNICEF	Carol Awad	Jerusalem	cawad@unicef.org	0547787672
World Vision International (WVI)	Ashraf Isayed	Ramallah	ashraf_isayed@wvi.org	0598950824
WeWorld-GVC	Giovanni Pedron	Jerusalem	giovanni.pedron@gvc.weworld.it	0595808285

6.6 Emergency contacts

Institution	Focal point	Position	Email	Phone
Ministry of Education (MoE)	Wisam Nakhleh	Director General of Buildings	wisam.nakhleh@moe.edu.ps	0598531098
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Mahmoud Othman	Environmental Department Unit	m_othman11@yahoo.com	0562402148
Ministry of Local Governance (MoLG)	Rula Tawil	MoLG WASH focal point	rulatawil@yahoo.com	0568600670
Ministry of Social Development MoSD	Asem Khamees	Director of Family Affairs	mosdgovps@gmail.com	0598932309
OCHA Middle West bank field office	Muayad Khdear	Head of FCU- Middle West bank	khdear@un.org	0599858803
OCHA North West bank field office	Iyad Shwaikeh	Head of FCU- North West bank	shwaikeh@un.org	0599759958
OCHA South West Bank field office	Diana Al Nather	Head of FCU- South West Bank	ananid@un.org	0599997072
Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS)	Mahdi Al-Jamal	Disaster Management Unit	maljamal@palestinercs.org	0598354077
Palestinian Civil Defense	Rae'd Asa'd	General Director of Civil Defense	pr@pcd.ps	0562505666
Palestinian Water Authority (PWA)	Majeda Alawneh	PWA focal point	malawneh@msn.com	0599796061

6.7 WASH Cluster Partners response capacities

Proposed response	Unit	Average cost/unit -USD	Name of Organization/s	Partners Operational Capacity	Quantities available	Required budget USD$	# of benef.
Community hygiene materials and tools	Community kit	1,300	ARIJ, PARC, PHG, AAH, ACTED, Global Communities, SIF, UNICEF	794	-	**$1,032,200**	228,362
H.H Hygiene kits and vouchers	Hygiene kit	70	ARIJ, PARC, PHG, UAWC, AAH, ACTED, Global Communities, OXFAM, SCI, SIF, WWGVC, UNICEF	18,744	200	**$1,312,080**	104,600
Installation of floods prevention structures	Structure	1,688	MA'AN, PARC, PHG, AAH, Global Communities, OXFAM, WWGVC, UNICEF	370	-	**$622,500**	37,430
Provision of bottles of water	1.5 liters bottle	0.8	PARC, PHG, UAWC, AAH, Global Communities, OXFAM, SIF, WWGVC, UNICEF	373,000	-	**$294,400**	54,579
Provision of chlorine tablets	Kg of chlorine	10	PARC, PHG, AAH, Global Communities, SIF, WWGVC	3,100	-	**$31,000**	32,670
Provision of handwashing stations in schools and HCFS	Institution (School, HCF)	1,710	ARIJ, HWE, PARC, PHG, AAH, ACTED, Global Communities, OXFAM, WVI, WWGVC, UNICEF	425	2	**$712,000**	88,830

Proposed response	Unit	Average cost/unit -USD	Name of Organization/s	Partners Operational Capacity	Quantities available	Required budget USD$	# of benef.
Provision of latrines	Latrine	1,700	PARC, PHG, UAWC, AAH, ACTED, CESVI, OXFAM, WWGVC, UNICEF	770	33	**$1,309,000**	11,005
Provision of operational materials and tools (water, sanitation)	WASH service provider	15,000	MA'AN, PARC, PHG, AAH, Global Communities, SIF, WWGVC, UNICEF	108	-	**$1,620,000**	161,000
Provision of PE tanks	PE tank ($1.5M^3$)	220	HWE, PARC, PHG, UAWC, AAH, ACTED, Global Communities, OXFAM, WWGVC, UNICEF	2,990	170	**$648,000**	16,230
Rehabilitation/installation of WASH facilities and infrastructures	WASH facility	15,240	ARIJ, MA'AN, PARC, PHG, UAWC, AAH, ACTED, Global Communities, OXFAM, SCI, WVI, WWGVC, UNICEF	219	35	**$3,335,000**	156,075
Vacuuming wastewater	Household	70	PARC, CESVI, OXFAM, WWGVC	1,310	-	**$91,700**	8,430
Water quality monitoring	Test	35	ARIJ, PARC, PHG, CESVI, Global Communities, WWGVC	2,850	1,000	**$97,500**	16,875
Water trucking	Truck ($10\ M^3$)	105	PARC, PHG, UAWC, OXFAM, WWGVC, UNICEF	2,710	50	**$284,500**	26,750
Total						**$11,389,880**	**942,836**

6.8 Main Private sector suppliers of WASH items (The suppliers list does not represent all the suppliers in the West Bank market and they were proposed by cluster partners based on their experience)

No.	Activity	Private sector supplier/s	Focal point/s	Location	Email	Phone/ Mobile
1	**Community hygiene materials and tools**	AlBareeq Company	Mahdi Khanfar	Jenin	info@albareeq.ps	0599672982
		Al Sa'feen company	Hatem Hatem	Hebron	Raed@supertex.ps	0595550000
		Eeveness Company	Salam Tomazi	Hebron	salam.alharithi@gmail.com	0569740200
		Zoom Factory	Tammer Zomar	Nablus	tamer.zammar@hotmail.com	092389965
2	**H.H Hygiene kits**	Al-Bareeq Company	Bara Abu Alrob	Jenin	braaabualrob@gmail.com	0597828385
		Eeveness Company	Salam Tomazi	Hebron	salam.alharithi@gmail.com	0569740200
3	**Bottled water**	Murjan Water Co. Ltd.	Sales Department	Ramallah	murjanwater@hotmail.com	022904929
		National Beverages Company (NBC)	Hanan Khalaf	Ramallah	hkhalaf@nbc-pal.ps	0229070231
		Nu'man Al Juneidi Company	Abdallah Shu'ebat	Hebron	sales@juneidi-ps.com	0569800333
		VIVIANE Natural Mineral Water	Sales Department	Jericho	info@juneidi-ps.com	022241157
4	**Chlorine tablets**	Arab Medical Instruments and Equipment Company	Abeer Lada'a	Ramallah	info@amie.ps	022959771
		Sun Pharm Drug Store	Khaled Abu Shmais	Ramallah	khaled@sunpharm-pal.com	0597616007
5	**Handwashing stations in schools and HCFS**	Ibrhaeem Dawoud for general Contracting	Ibrhaeem Dawoud	Hebron	ab-19682012@hotmail.com	0599253086
6	**Mobile latrines**	AL Amour Company	Tareq 'Amour	Salfit	Tareq@alamourco.ps	0597375810
		Al Ishaa for General Contracting Company	Mohammad Faqyat	Hebron	alishaa.com@hotmail.com	0599660825
		Ibrhaeem Dawoud for general Contracting	Ibrhaeem Dawoud	Hebron	ab-19682012@hotmail.com	0599253086

No.	Activity	Private sector supplier/s	Focal point/s	Location	Email	Phone/ Mobile
7	**Operation materials and tools (water, sanitation)**	Al Junidi Company	Samer Al Junidi	Nablus	aljunaidyco@yahoo.com	0599233690
		Al-Than'a Company	Asia Hamzah	Tulkarem	althana.dripline@hotmail.com	0599779735
		Future Iron Pipes	Donia Swatie	Hebron	sales@fip.ps	0592301110
		Sama company for hydraulic systems	Amal Qaisyia	Hebron	sales-n@sma.ps	02264472
8	**Provision of PE tanks**	Ibrhaeem Dawoud for general Contracting	Ibrhaeem Dawoud	Hebron	ab-19682012@hotmail.com	0599253086
		Professional Engineers Company	Abd AL Qader Hamdan	Hebron	petco.heb@hotmail.com	0569404020
		Royal Industrial Trading Company	Mohammad Zoughaier	Hebron	Info@royal.ps	0598263333
9	**Water quality tests**	An-Najah National University	Zahran Ashqar	Nablus	zashqar@najah.edu	0599129110
		Palestine Polytechnic University	Muhannad Nassar	Hebron	mohannadn@ppu.edu	0599234130
		Tubas Municipality lab	Najeeb Mubaslat	Tubas	Tubasmuntubas@hotmail.com	0599871097

6.8 Community WASH assessment tool

1. Demographic Information	
1.1 Location	
Q1.1.1	**Community Name** ----------
Q1.1.2	**Governorate** ----------
Q1.1.3	**Community Type** 1. Urban 2. Rural 3. Bedouin
Q1.1.4	**% of community HH located in (**……. Area A, …… Area B, …… Area C, ……. East Jerusalem, ……. Gaza Strip)
1.2 Community population	
Q1.2.1	**Number of Community members** Less than 18 years ---------- Male ---------- Female Between 18 and 65 years ---------- Male ---------- Female 65 years or above ---------- Male ---------- Female No. of persons with Disabilities ---------- Male ---------- Female
1.3 Livestock Information	
Q1.3.1	**Number of sheep** ----------
Q1.3.2	**Number of cows & camels** ----------
2. Water Availability	
2.1 General Aspects (Multi-choose)	
Q2.1.1	**Main source of drinking water in summer** 1. Water network /…….% 2. Rainwater cistern /…….% 3. Water trucking /…….% 4. Spring /…….% 5. Wells /…….% 6. Other /…….%
Q2.1.2	**Main source of drinking water in winter** 1. Water network /…….% 2. Rainwater cistern /…….% 3. Water trucking /…….% 4. Spring /…….% 5. Wells /…….% 6. Other /…….%
Q2.1.3	**Main source of domestic water in summer** 1. Water network /…….% 2. Rainwater cistern /…….% 3. Water trucking /…….% 4. Spring /…….% 5. Wells /…….% 6. Other /…….%
Q2.1.4	**Main source of domestic water in winter** 1. Water network /…….% 2. Rainwater cistern /…….% 3. Water trucking /…….% 4. Spring /…….% 5. Wells /…….% 6. Other /…….%
2.2 Water Network	
Q2.2.1	**Piped water network is available** 1. Yes 2. No (if the answer is "No" go to Q2.3.1)
Q2.2.2	**Frequency of piped water availability in summer** -------- day per ------- month -------- hours per ------- day
Q2.2.3	**Frequency of piped water availability in winter** -------- day per ------- month

	-------- hours per ------- day
Q2.2.4	**Monthly amount of water purchased** ------- **m³** in summer ------- **m³** in winter
Q2.2.5	**Does the pressure of water in the network** 1. Sufficient 2. Not sufficient
Q2.2.6	**Total size of available water tanks ---------- m³**
2.3 Rainwater Cisterns	
Q2.3.1	**Rainwater cistern is available** 1. Yes 2. No (if the answer is "No" go to Q2.4.1)
Q2.3.2	**Cistern storage** ------- **m³**
Q2.3.3	**Maximum amount of water available inside the cistern** ------- **m³**
2.4 Water Trucking	
Q2.4.1	**Water trucking is used** 1. Yes 2. No (if the answer is "No" go to Q2.5.1)
Q2.4.2	**Amount of water purchased per month in summer** ---------- m³
Q2.4.3	**Amount of water purchased per month in winter** ---------- m³
Q2.4.4	**Distance to nearest fetching water point** --------- □ **m** □ **km**
Q2.4.5	**Time to fetch water from the nearest water source** --------- □ **hour** □ **day**
Q2.4.6	**The cost of one cubic meter (1 m³)** ------- **Shekels**
2.5 Water Springs	
Q2.5.1	**Water spring is used** 1. Yes 2. No (if the answer is "No" go to Q2.6.1)
Q2.5.2	**Monthly amount of water collected in summer** ---------- m³
Q2.5.3	**Monthly amount of water collected in winter** ---------- m³
Q2.5.4	**Estimate the amount of water produced in summer** ---------- m³ / day
Q2.5.5	**How is the water collected from the spring?** □ Trucks, □ bottles, □ jerry cans, □ Other
Q2.5.6	**Distance and time away from the spring** ---------- m ---------- hour
2.6 Water Wells	
Q2.6.1	**Water well is used** 1. Yes 2. No (if the answer is "No" go to Q3.1.1)
Q2.6.2	**Monthly amount of water collected in summer** ---------- m³
Q2.6.3	**Monthly amount of water collected in winter** ---------- m³
Q2.6.4	**Estimate the amount of water produced in summer** ---------- m³ / day

Q2.6.5	**How is the water collected from the well?**	□ Trucks,	□ bottles,	□ jerry cans, □ Other
Q2.6.6	**Distance and time away from the well**	---------- m	---------- hour	
3. Water Quality				
3.1 Drinking Water Treatment				
Q3.1.1	**Water is treated to be drinkable**	1.Yes	2. No	
Q3.1.2	**Water is boiled to be drinkable**	1.Yes	2. No	
Q3.1.3	**Water is chlorinated to be drinkable**	1.Yes	2. No	
Q3.1.4	**Water is sieved through cloth to be drinkable**	1.Yes	2. No	
Q3.1.5	**Water is filtered through water filter to be drinkable**	1.Yes	2. No	
3.2 Physical Appearance of the Piped Water				
Q3.2.1	**Does the piped water have a color**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No piped water is available
Q3.2.2	**Does the piped water have a smell**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No piped water is available
Q3.2.3	**Does the piped water have a taste**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No piped water is available
3.3 Physical Appearance of the Cistern Water				
Q3.3.1	**Does the cistern water have a color**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No cistern water is available
Q3.3.2	**Does the cistern water have a smell**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No cistern water is available
Q3.3.3	**Does the cistern water have a taste**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No cistern water is available
3.4 Physical Appearance of the Trucked Water				
Q3.4.1	**Does the trucked water have a color**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No trucked water is available
Q3.4.2	**Does the trucked water have a smell**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No trucked water is available
Q3.4.3	**Does the trucked water have a taste**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No trucked water is available
3.5 Physical Appearance of the Spring Water				
Q3.5.1	**Does the spring water have a color**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No spring water is available
Q3.5.2	**Does the spring water have a smell**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No spring water is available
Q3.5.3	**Does the spring water have a taste**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No spring water is available
3.6 Physical Appearance of the Well Water				
Q3.6.1	**Does the well water have a color**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No well water is available

Q3.6.2	**Does the well water have a smell** 1.Yes 2. No 3. No well water is available
Q3.6.3	**Does the well water have a taste** 1.Yes 2. No 3. No well water is available
3.7 Water related Diseases	
Q3.7.1	**Has any community member/s have a water related disease in the previous year?** 1. Yes 2. No
Q3.7.2	**How many persons had water related diseases in the previous year?** Less than 18 years ---------- Male ---------- Female Between 18 and 60 years ---------- Male ---------- Female 60 years or above ---------- Male ---------- Female
4. Water Consumption	
4.1 Community Use	
Q4.1.1	**Number of cubic meters of water consumed for domestic use per day in summer** ---------- m^3
Q4.1.2	**Number of cubic meter of water consumed for demostic use per day in winter** ---------- m^3
4.2 Use for Livestock	
Q4.2.1	**Number of cubic meters of water consumed for animals use per day in summer** ---------- m^3
Q4.2.2	**Number of cubic meters of water consumed for animals use per day in winter** ---------- m^3
4.3 User for Agricultural	
Q4.3.1	**Number of cubic meters of water consumed for agriculture use per day in summer** ---------- m^3
Q4.3.2	**Number of cubic meters of water consumed for agriculture use per day in winter** ---------- m^3
4.4 Other uses	
Q4.4.1	**Number of cubic meters of water consumed for industrial use per day in summer** ---------- m^3
Q4.4.2	**Number of cubic meters of water consumed for commercial use per day in summer** ---------- m^3
4.5 Consumption indicators	
Q4.5.1	**Percentage of consumed water quantities according to water supplier in summer** □ **Network** ----- % □ **Trucking** ----- % □ **Cisterns** ----- %
Q4.5.2	**Percentage of consumed water quantities according to water supplier in summer** □ **Network** ----- % □ **Trucking** ----- % □ **Cisterns** ----- %
5. Water Price	
5.1 Price of Piped Water	
Q5.1.1	**Is the water price paid through water meters** 1. Yes 2. No
Q5.1.2	**Tariff of piped water in summer** (0 -) m^3 = ---- NIS, (-) m^3 = ---- NIS, (>) m^3 = ----NIS
Q5.1.3	**Tariff of piped water in winter** (0 -) m^3 = ---- NIS, (-) m^3 = ---- NIS, (>) m^3 = ----NIS

5.2 Price of Water Trucking	
Q5.2.1	**Price of trucked water in summer** ---------- NIS\ m^3
Q5.2.2	**Price of trucked water in winter** ---------- NIS\ m^3
6. Sanitation	
6.1 Sanitation Network	
Q6.1.1	**# of houses connected to wastewater network** ……..
Q6.1.2	**# of houses connected to cesspits or septic tanks** ……..
6.2 Toilets	
Q6.2.1	**# of houses does not have their own toilet** …….. (if the answer > 0; then go to Q6.2.2)
Q6.2.2	**What is/are the coping mechanism/s?** **1. Sharing latrine with others ……. HHs** **2. Open deification ……. HHs** **3. Other ……HHs**

6.9 Household WASH assessment tool

1. Demographic Information	
1.1 Location	
Q1.1.1	**Community Name** ----------
Q1.1.2	**Governorate** ----------
Q1.1.3	**Community Type** 1. Urban 2. Rural 3. Bedouin
Q1.1.4	**The house is located in** 1. Area A 2. Area B 3. Area C 4. East Jerusalem 5. Gaza Strip
1.2 Family Members	
Q1.2.1	**Number of family members** Less than 18 years ---------- Male ---------- Female Between 18 and 65 years ---------- Male ---------- Female 65 years or above ---------- Male ---------- Female No. of persons with Disabilities ---------- Male ---------- Female
1.3 Livestock Information	
Q1.3.1	**Number of sheep** ----------
Q1.3.2	**Number of cows & camels** ----------
2. Water Availability	
2.1 General Aspects (Multi-choose)	
Q2.1.1	**Main source of drinking water in summer** 1. Water network /…….% 2. Rainwater cistern /…….% 3. Water trucking /…….% 4. Spring /…….% 5. Wells /…….% 6. Other /…….%
Q2.1.2	**Main source of drinking water in winter** 1. Water network /…….% 2. Rainwater cistern /…….% 3. Water trucking /…….% 4. Spring /…….% 5. Wells /…….% 6. Other /…….%
Q2.1.3	**Main source of domestic water in summer** 1. Water network /…….% 2. Rainwater cistern /…….% 3. Water trucking /…….% 4. Spring /…….% 5. Wells /…….% 6. Other /…….%
Q2.1.4	**Main source of domestic water in winter** 1. Water network /…….% 2. Rainwater cistern /…….% 3. Water trucking /…….% 4. Spring /…….% 5. Wells /…….% 6. Other /…….%
2.2 Water Network	
Q2.2.1	**Piped water network is available** 1. Yes 2. No (if the answer is "No" go to Q2.3.1)
Q2.2.2	**Frequency of piped water availability in summer** -------- day per ------- month -------- hours per ------- day
Q2.2.3	**Frequency of piped water availability in winter** -------- day per ------- month -------- hours per ------- day
Q2.2.4	**Monthly amount of water purchased** ------- **m^3** in summer ------- **m^3** in winter

Q2.2.5	**Does the pressure of water in the network** 1. Sufficient 2. Not sufficient
Q2.2.6	**Total size of available water tanks ---------- m³**
2.3 Rainwater Cisterns	
Q2.3.1	**Rainwater cistern is available** 1. Yes 2. No (if the answer is "No" go to Q2.4.1)
Q2.3.2	**Cistern storage ------- m³**
Q2.3.3	**Maximum amount of water available inside the cistern ------- m³**
2.4 Water Trucking	
Q2.4.1	**Water trucking is used** 1. Yes 2. No (if the answer is "No" go to Q2.5.1)
Q2.4.2	**Amount of water purchased per month in summer** ---------- m³
Q2.4.3	**Amount of water purchased per month in winter** ---------- m³
Q2.4.4	**Distance to nearest fetching water point** --------- □ **m** □ **km**
Q2.4.5	**Time to fetch water from the nearest water source** --------- □ **hour** □ **day**
Q2.4.6	**The cost of one cubic meter (1 m³)** ------- **Shekels**
2.5 Water Springs	
Q2.5.1	**Water spring is used** 1. Yes 2. No (if the answer is "No" go to Q2.6.1)
Q2.5.2	**Monthly amount of water collected in summer** ---------- m³
Q2.5.3	**Monthly amount of water collected in winter** ---------- m³
Q2.5.4	**Estimate the amount of water produced in summer** ---------- m³ / day
Q2.5.5	**How is the water collected from the spring?** □ Trucks, □ bottles, □ jerry cans, □ Other
Q2.5.6	**Distance and time away from the spring** ---------- m ---------- hour
2.6 Water Wells	
Q2.6.1	**Water well is used** 1. Yes 2. No (if the answer is "No" go to Q3.1.1)
Q2.6.2	**Monthly amount of water collected in summer** ---------- m³
Q2.6.3	**Monthly amount of water collected in winter** ---------- m³
Q2.6.4	**Estimate the amount of water produced in summer** ---------- m³ / day
Q2.6.5	**How is the water collected from the well?** □ Trucks, □ bottles, □ jerry cans, □ Other

Q2.6.6	**Distance and time away from the well**	---------- m	---------- hour	
3. Water Quality				
3.1 Drinking Water Treatment				
Q3.1.1	**Water is treated to be drinkable**	1.Yes	2. No	
Q3.1.2	**Water is boiled to be drinkable**	1.Yes	2. No	
Q3.1.3	**Water is chlorinated to be drinkable**	1.Yes	2. No	
Q3.1.4	**Water is sieved through cloth to be drinkable**	1.Yes	2. No	
Q3.1.5	**Water is filtered through water filter to be drinkable**	1.Yes	2. No	
3.2 Physical Appearance of the Piped Water				
Q3.2.1	**Does the piped water have a color**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No piped water is available
Q3.2.2	**Does the piped water have a smell**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No piped water is available
Q3.2.3	**Does the piped water have a taste**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No piped water is available
3.3 Physical Appearance of the Cistern Water				
Q3.3.1	**Does the cistern water have a color**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No cistern water is available
Q3.3.2	**Does the cistern water have a smell**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No cistern water is available
Q3.3.3	**Does the cistern water have a taste**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No cistern water is available
3.4 Physical Appearance of the Trucked Water				
Q3.4.1	**Does the trucked water have a color**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No trucked water is available
Q3.4.2	**Does the trucked water have a smell**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No trucked water is available
Q3.4.3	**Does the trucked water have a taste**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No trucked water is available
3.5 Physical Appearance of the Spring Water				
Q3.5.1	**Does the spring water have a color**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No spring water is available
Q3.5.2	**Does the spring water have a smell**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No spring water is available
Q3.5.3	**Does the spring water have a taste**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No spring water is available
3.6 Physical Appearance of the Well Water				
Q3.6.1	**Does the well water have a color**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No well water is available
Q3.6.2	**Does the well water have a smell**	1.Yes	2. No	3. No well water is available

Q3.6.3	**Does the well water have a taste** 1.Yes 2. No 3. No well water is available
3.7 Water related Diseases	
Q3.7.1	**Has any family member have a water related disease in the previous year?** 1. Yes 2. No
Q3.7.2	**How many persons had water related diseases in the previous year?** Less than 18 years ---------- Male ---------- Female Between 18 and 60 years ---------- Male ---------- Female 60 years or above ---------- Male ---------- Female
4. Water Consumption	
4.1 Household Use	
Q4.1.1	**Number of liters of water consumed for domestic use per day in summer** ---------- liters
Q4.1.2	**Number of liters of water consumed for demostic use per day in winter** ---------- liters
4.2 Use for Livestock	
Q4.2.1	**Number of liters of water consumed for animals use per day in summer** ---------- liters
Q4.2.2	**Number of liters of water consumed for animals use per day in winter** ---------- liters
4.3 User for Agricultural	
Q4.3.1	**Number of liters of water consumed for agriculture use per day in summer** ---------- liters
Q4.3.2	**Number of liters of water consumed for agriculture use per day in winter** ---------- liters
4.4 Other uses	
Q4.4.1	**Number of liters of water consumed for industrial use per day in summer** ---------- liters
Q4.4.2	**Number of liters of water consumed for commercial use per day in summer** ---------- liters
4.5 Consumption indicators	
Q4.5.1	**Percentage of consumed water quantities according to water supplier in summer** **□ Network ----- % □ Trucking ----- % □ Cisterns ----- %**
Q4.5.2	**Percentage of consumed water quantities according to water supplier in summer** **□ Network ----- % □ Trucking ----- % □ Cisterns ----- %**
5. Water Price	
5.1 Price of Piped Water	
Q5.1.1	**Is the water price paid through water meters** 1. Yes 2. No
Q5.1.2	**Tariff of piped water in summer** (0 -) m^3 = ---- NIS, (-) m^3 = ---- NIS, (>) m^3 = ----NIS
Q5.1.3	**Tariff of piped water in winter** (0 -) m^3 = ---- NIS, (-) m^3 = ---- NIS, (>) m^3 = ----NIS

5.2 Price of Water Trucking	
Q5.2.1	**Price of trucked water in summer** ---------- NIS\ m^3
Q5.2.2	**Price of trucked water in winter** ---------- NIS\ m^3
6. Sanitation	
6.1 Sanitation Network	
Q6.1.1	**The house is connected with wastewater network** 1.Yes 2. No (If the answer is yes go through Q6.1.2)
Q6.1.2	**The cost of getting rid sewage ---------- NIS/month**
Q6.1.3	**The house is connected with cesspits or septic tanks** 1.Yes 2. No (If the answer is yes go through Q6.1.4)
Q6.1.4	**The capacity of cesspit ------- m^3**
Q6.1.5	**The status of cesspit 1. Filtration phase 2. Saturated phase 3. Septic tank**
Q6.1.6	**How often is it emptied ---------- day**
6.2 Toilets	
Q6.2.1	**Private toilet is available inside the house** 1.Yes 2. No
Q6.2.2	**Private outdoor latrine is available** 1.Yes 2. No
Q6.2.3	**Shared outdoor latrine is available** 1.Yes 2. No
Q6.2.4	**Number of families shared the outdoor latrine** ----------
Q6.2.5	**Shared outdoor gender specific latrine is available** 1.Yes 2. No
Q6.2.6	**Number of families shared the outdoor latrine** ----------
Q6.2.7	**Toilet\latrine is suitable for disabled people** 1.Yes 2. No
Q6.2.8	**Do family members practice open defecation** Less than 18 years Male (1. Yes 2. No) Female (1. Yes 2. No) Between 18 and 60 years Male (1. Yes 2. No) Female (1. Yes 2. No) 60 years or above Male (1. Yes 2. No) Female (1. Yes 2. No)
7. Hygiene	
7.1 Hygiene Materials	
Q7.1.1	**Bar soap is available** 1.Yes 2. No
Q7.1.2	**Toothbrush\ toothpaste is available** 1.Yes 2. No
Q7.1.3	**Tissue Roll is available** 1.Yes 2. No
Q7.1.4	**Menstrual pad is available** 1.Yes 2. No

7.2 Hygiene Training	
Q7.2.1	**Have any family member received a training in hygiene** 1. Yes 2. No (if the answer is "Yes" go to Q7.2.2)
Q7.2.2	**Number of trainers in the previous year** Less than 18 years ---------- Male ---------- Female Between 18 and 60 years ---------- Male ---------- Female 60 years or above ---------- Male ---------- Female
Q7.2.3	**Do they had training with a donation of materials (ex. hygiene kits)** 1. Yes 2. No