

Nearly all households in the West Bank (96.3%) reported employing any kind of coping mechanism in order to adapt to a lack of sufficient water for drinking or domestic purposes, with 66.7% of these households reporting having reduced water consumption and 36.3% reporting increased spending on water by diverting household expenditure normally intended for other purposes. Those strata with the lowest reported rates of access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking and domestic purposes were Nablus Areas A and B (77.2%), Jericho Area C (80.0%), H2 (Hebron) (81.2%), Nablus Area C (82.3%), and Hebron Area C (83.6%). The effect of the restrictive planning system imposed by Israeli authorities on WASH infrastructure development or maintenance is particularly evident in certain parts of Area C and East Jerusalem, where WASH infrastructure is often inadequate (HNO 2022). West Bank wide, 33.1% of households reported that latrine waste drainage was collected through a sewage system, and solid waste disposal being collected by municipal authorities was reported by 93.2% of households. Solid waste accumulating for more than 3 days (out of the 7 days prior to data collection) was reported by 14.6% of households, with the highest reported rates being observed in Nablus Area C (44.6%), Tubas Area C (29.4%), and Jericho Area C (25.1%).

Most households (50.7%) were reportedly using a covered cesspit to dispose of latrine waste, with only 33.1% of households reporting sewer connections as a means of disposing of latrine waste. The most used system for disposing of solid waste was municipal waste collection (93.0%) followed by dumping of waste in official dump locations (4.8%). 14.6% of households observed solid waste accumulating in their area for 3 or more days out of the 7 days prior to data collection, and 5.0% of households reported the same for stagnant sewage.

## MAIN WATER SOURCES

% of households reporting access to an improved water source<sup>1</sup> for drinking purposes, by location:

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| Areas A and B  | 94.2%  |
| Area C         | 92.7%  |
| H2 (Hebron)    | 98.8%  |
| East Jerusalem | 100.0% |

% of households by reported main source of drinking water used at the time of data collection:

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Piped water into compound/home      | 81.6% |
| Bottled water                       | 7.2%  |
| Water trucking                      | 3.3%  |
| Piped water connected to public tap | 3.2%  |

% of households by reported main source of water used for domestic purposes (cooking, personal hygiene, cleaning) at the time of data collection:

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Piped water into compound/home      | 90.5% |
| Water trucking                      | 3.4%  |
| Piped water connected to public tap | 3.2%  |

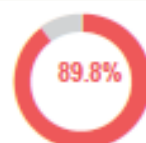
## WATER ACCESS & AVAILABILITY

% of households reporting insufficient access to water, per basic need:

|                   |      |
|-------------------|------|
| Other purposes    | 9.1% |
| Domestic purposes | 8.6% |
| Personal hygiene  | 5.5% |
| Cooking           | 2.5% |
| Drinking          | 2.1% |

% of households reporting access to a sufficient quantity for water for drinking and domestic purposes:

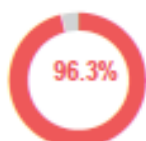
|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Areas A and B  | 89.5% |
| Area C         | 92.6% |
| H2 (Hebron)    | 81.2% |
| East Jerusalem | 90.2% |



## COPING WITH A LACK OF WATER

% of households reportedly employing coping mechanisms to adapt to a lack of water:

|                          |       |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Female-headed households | 99.2% |
| Male-headed households   | 95.9% |



% of households by reported coping mechanism employed to cope with a lack of water:

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Reduce water consumption     | 66.7% |
| Increase spending on water   | 36.3% |
| Modify hygiene practices     | 21.5% |
| Receive water on credit      | 15.9% |
| Drink water for domestic use | 8.2%  |
| No coping mechanism needed   | 3.7%  |

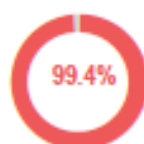
<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of the oPt MSNA, based on guidance with the WASH cluster, improved water sources were classified as including piped water directly into the home/compound, piped water connected to a public tap or filling point, protected well, protected spring, and bottled water. Unimproved water sources included protected and unprotected rainwater tank, illegal connection to piped water, water trucking, unprotected well, unprotected spring, and surface water without pre-treatment (pond, lake, river, dam, canal, stream etc.).



8.6% of West Bank households (322 HHs) reported being affected by flooding in the 3 years prior to the MSNA data collection (of these 8.6% of households, 53.8% reported that their shelter had been affected by flooding and 78.0% reported floods disrupting their daily activities). For reported incidents of flooding, high levels of variation were observed between the different strata assessed in the West Bank, although due to the limitations of the geographic scope and granularity of the MSNA sample in the West Bank specific localities of concern cannot be highlighted at greater detail than by Oslo Area within each governorate. At this level of analysis, the highest rates of flooding were observed in Nablus Area C and Nablus Areas A and B, where 48.6% and 37.6% of households respectively reported having experienced a flooding incident in the 3 years prior to data collection. In Nablus Area C, 81.7% of households reported being covered by solid waste management services, 8.0% of households reported living in shelters considered inadequate at the time of the data collection, and 44.6% of households reported waste accumulating for more than 3 days (out of the 7 days prior to data collection), leaving households particularly vulnerable to the effects of flooding.

## SANITATION & HYGIENE

% of households with access to a functional and improved sanitation facility at the time of the data collection:



80.8% of households reported the availability of all listed sanitation items (toilet seat, niagara, handwashing station, bidet, toilet paper, soap).

Reported availability of each item:

|                     |       |  |
|---------------------|-------|--|
| Bidet               | 87.5% |  |
| Niagara             | 93.7% |  |
| Soap                | 95.8% |  |
| Toilet paper        | 96.3% |  |
| Toilet seat         | 97.6% |  |
| Handwashing station | 97.6% |  |

% of households by reported latrine waste drainage system in use by the household :

|                     |       |  |
|---------------------|-------|--|
| Covered cesspit     | 50.7% |  |
| Sewage system       | 33.1% |  |
| Covered septic tank | 9.7%  |  |
| Handdug hole        | 5.9%  |  |
| Open area           | 0.4%  |  |

5.0% of households reported observing stagnant sewage accumulation for more than 3 days out of the 7 days prior to data collection.

% of households by reported solid waste disposal system in use by the household :

|                                  |       |  |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|
| Municipal waste collection       | 93.2% |  |
| Burned on premises               | 2.4%  |  |
| Dumped in official dump location | 2.2%  |  |
| Openly dumped on premises        | 0.7%  |  |
| Dumped in the area               | 0.1%  |  |

14.6% of households reported observing solid waste accumulation for more than 3 days out of the 7 days prior to data collection.

## IMPACT OF FLOODING

Of the 8.6% of households (322 HHs) impacted by floods, 53.8% of households reported that their shelter had been affected, and 78.0% reported that their daily activities had been disrupted by floods in the 3 years prior to data collection.

% of households of the 8.6% households affected by floods by most commonly reported ways in which floods affected their shelter\*:

|                                      |       |  |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--|
| None                                 | 46.2% |  |
| Water leaking into shelter           | 34.9% |  |
| Damage to shelter surroundings       | 13.6% |  |
| Damage of furniture                  | 10.5% |  |
| Damage to shelter items <sup>2</sup> | 9.5%  |  |

% of households of the 8.6% households affected by floods, by most commonly reported mitigation measures taken to reduce the risk of flooding\*:

|                                      |       |  |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--|
| None                                 | 63.4% |  |
| Shelter rehabilitation/strengthening | 22.7% |  |
| Built walls/tunnels around shelter   | 11.4% |  |

% of households of the 8.6% households affected by floods, by most commonly reported ways in which floods affected their daily activities\*:

|                                      |       |  |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--|
| Sewer flooding occurred in area      | 28.2% |  |
| None                                 | 22.0% |  |
| Electricity/water services affected  | 20.0% |  |
| Adults could not get to work         | 19.0% |  |
| Children could not get to school     | 14.4% |  |
| People getting sick                  | 10.9% |  |
| Livelihoods affected                 | 7.1%  |  |
| Restricted access to health facility | 2.7%  |  |

<sup>2</sup> Damage to shelter items due to flooding is defined as including any damage (including minor) to doors, windows, floors, ceilings or other shelter items/structures.

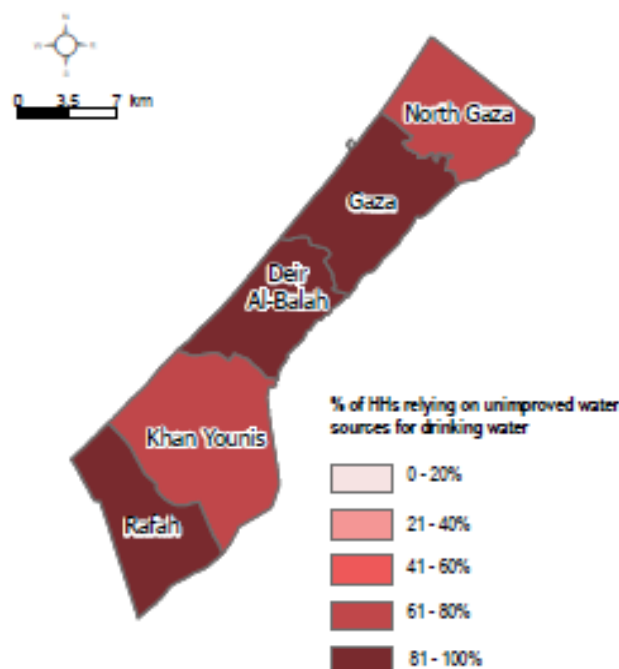


Although 95.1% of Gaza households reported having access to water on their premises, the majority of households (82.6%) were reliant on unimproved water sources for their drinking water at the time of the data collection<sup>1</sup>. While 94.7% of Gaza households were able to use piped water into compound as their main water source for domestic purposes, only 3.2% of households were able to use piped water into compound for drinking, confirming that tap water in private homes is generally not potable or safe for consumption. Reliance on water trucking (82.5%) and piped water connected to a public tap (13.0%) were the most commonly reported main sources of drinking water for Gaza households. While 92.2% of households reported having access to sufficient quantities of water for drinking and domestic purposes, high rates of households employing negative coping mechanisms in order to cope with a lack of water were also observed - with 84.9% of households employing a coping mechanism related to water consumption. The most commonly reported negative coping mechanism employed by households to cope with a lack of water was receiving water on credit (48.9%). 5.7% of households reported drinking water intended for domestic use - potentially increasing risk for the spread of waterborne diseases or exposure to hazardous chemical substances.

Nearly all households (99.7%) reported having access to functional and improved sanitation facilities at the time of the data collection. Most households (86.5%) were connected to a sewage system for latrine waste drainage, with 10.7% of households reportedly using a covered cesspit. The most used system for disposing of solid waste was municipal waste collection (93.0%) followed by dumping of waste in official dump locations (4.8%).

## WATER ACCESS & AVAILABILITY

% of household relying on unimproved<sup>1</sup> water sources for drinking water, by governorate



% of households reporting insufficient access to water, per basic need:

|                   |      |  |
|-------------------|------|--|
| Domestic purposes | 5.9% |  |
| Other purposes    | 5.7% |  |
| Personal hygiene  | 5.4% |  |
| Drinking          | 2.9% |  |
| Cooking           | 2.4% |  |

## MAIN WATER SOURCES

% of households by reported main source of drinking water used at the time of data collection:

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Water trucking                      | 82.5% |
| Piped water connected to public tap | 13.0% |
| Piped water into compound/home      | 3.2%  |
| Bottled water                       | 0.9%  |

% of households by reported main source of water used for domestic purposes (cooking, personal hygiene, cleaning) at the time of data collection:

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Piped water into compound/home      | 94.7% |
| Protected well                      | 5.2%  |
| Piped water connected to public tap | 0.2%  |

## COPING WITH A LACK OF WATER

% of households by reported coping mechanism employed to cope with a lack of water:

|                              |       |  |
|------------------------------|-------|--|
| Receive water on credit      | 48.9% |  |
| Reduce water consumption     | 29.3% |  |
| No coping mechanism needed   | 15.1% |  |
| Modify hygiene practices     | 14.4% |  |
| Increase spending on water   | 11.6% |  |
| Drink water for domestic use | 5.7%  |  |

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of the oPt MSNA, based on guidance with the WASH cluster, improved water sources were classified as including piped water directly into the home/compound, piped water connected to a public tap or filling point, protected well, protected spring, and bottled water. Unimproved water sources included protected and unprotected rainwater tank, illegal connection to piped water, water trucking, unprotected well, unprotected spring, and surface water without pre-treatment (pond, lake, river, dam, canal, stream etc.).

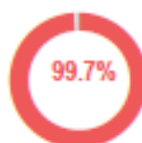


## IMPACT OF FLOODING

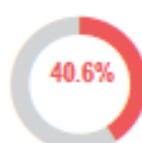
12.0% of Gaza households (502 HHs) reported being affected by flooding in the 3 years prior to the MSNA data collection (of these households 41.2% reported their shelter being impacted by flooding and 87.1% reported floods disrupting their daily activities). For reported incidents of flooding, high levels of variation were observed between the different localities assessed in Gaza. Flooding was reported by more than 20.0% of households in the following localities in North Gaza governorate: Umm Naser (47.0%), Beit Lahiya (33.1%), Jabalya (32.1%), Beit Hanun (30.0%), and Jabalya Camp (27.7%). Flooding was also reported by more than 20.0% of households in the following localities in Khan Yunis governorate: Abasan Jadida (30.9%) and Al Fukhari (20.8%). Of particular note is that Umm Naser, the locality with the highest observed rate of households reporting flooding events, was also the locality with the highest reported rate (14.5%) of households living under critical shelter conditions across all Gaza localities (11.1% in makeshift shelters and 3.4% in unfinished shelters), leaving households particularly vulnerable to the effects of flooding.

## SANITATION & HYGIENE

% of households with access to a functional and improved sanitation facility at the time of the data collection:



% of households reporting the permanent availability of all listed sanitation items (toilet seat, niagara, handwashing station, bidet, toilet paper, soap):



|                     |       |             |
|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| Toilet paper        | 41.6% | <div></div> |
| Soap                | 94.6% | <div></div> |
| Niagara             | 95.8% | <div></div> |
| Handwashing station | 97.1% | <div></div> |
| Bidet               | 97.3% | <div></div> |
| Toilet seat         | 99.4% | <div></div> |

% of households by reported latrine waste drainage system in use by the household :

|                     |       |             |
|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| Sewage system       | 86.5% | <div></div> |
| Covered cesspit     | 10.7% | <div></div> |
| Covered septic tank | 1.6%  | <div></div> |
| Hand-dug hole       | 1.0%  | <div></div> |
| Open area           | 0.1%  | <div></div> |

3.0% of households reported observing stagnant sewage accumulation for more than 3 days out of the 7 days prior to data collection.

% of households by reported solid waste disposal system in use by the household :

|                                  |       |             |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Municipal waste collection       | 93.0% | <div></div> |
| Dumped in official dump location | 4.8%  | <div></div> |
| Openly dumped on premises        | 1.4%  | <div></div> |
| Dumped in the area               | 0.4%  | <div></div> |
| Burned on premises               | 0.3%  | <div></div> |

7.9% of households reported observing solid waste accumulation for more than 3 days out of the 7 days prior to data collection.

## IMPACT OF FLOODING

Of the 12.0% of households (502 HHs) affected by floods, 41.2% of households reported that their shelter or the area surrounding their shelter had been impacted, and 87.1% reported that their daily activities had been negatively impacted by floods in the 3 years prior to data collection.

% of households of the 12.0% households affected by floods by most commonly reported ways in which floods affected their shelter\*:

|                                      |       |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| None                                 | 58.8% | <div></div> |
| Water leaking into shelter           | 33.6% | <div></div> |
| Damage of furniture                  | 29.7% | <div></div> |
| Damage to shelter items <sup>2</sup> | 21.2% | <div></div> |
| Damage to shelter surroundings       | 6.5%  | <div></div> |

% of households of the 12.0% households affected by floods, by most commonly reported mitigation measures taken to reduce the risk of flooding:

|                                      |       |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| None                                 | 84.5% | <div></div> |
| Shelter rehabilitation/strengthening | 10.9% | <div></div> |
| Built walls/tunnels around shelter   | 4.8%  | <div></div> |
| Leaving shelter or moving location   | 0.8%  | <div></div> |

% of households of the 12.0% households affected by floods, by most commonly reported ways in which floods affected their daily activities\*:

|                                      |       |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| Children could not get to school     | 56.5% | <div></div> |
| Adults could not get to work         | 26.9% | <div></div> |
| Electricity/water services affected  | 18.9% | <div></div> |
| People getting sick                  | 18.7% | <div></div> |
| None                                 | 12.9% | <div></div> |
| Restricted access to health facility | 12.3% | <div></div> |
| Sewer flooding occurred in area      | 10.0% | <div></div> |
| Livelihoods affected                 | 6.5%  | <div></div> |

<sup>2</sup> Damage to shelter items due to flooding is defined as including any damage (including minor) to doors, windows, floors, ceilings or other shelter items/structures.