

The West Bank WASH Contingency Plan



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WASH Cluster contingency planning working group

Amer Abu fares	PARC
Asia Khalil	WeWorld-GVC
Ayman Rabi	Palestinian Hydrology Group
Carol Awad	UNICEF
Diana Anani	UN OCHA
Ghadeer Jubeh	ICRC
Hanadi Mubarak	MA'AN
Majeda Alawneh	PWA
Marie Scotto	ACTED
Moayad Bsharat	UAWC
Mohammed Amayreh	Action Against Hunger (AAH)
Waseem Mushtaha	OXFAM

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	Liter 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
WSRC	Water Sector Regulatory Council
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, particularly 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 2023 Humanitarian overview, more than 718,000 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 the development of the WASH contingency plan 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 to 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 be the technical and coordination reference for the WASH humanitarian actors during the planning, design and implementation of their WASH emergency response during crises. It will also allow the humanitarian country team to advocate for mobilising the resources required to operationalise 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 emergency response actions.
- Identify and develop the required preparedness actions to support WASH Cluster partners during the implementation of their WASH response.
- Support the WASH Cluster in advocating for allocating and mobilising the required resources to respond to the defined risks
- Update the 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:

- Desk review for the available contingency and response plans, including PWA response plans, ICCG West Bank contingency plan and the 2021 West Bank 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 and the required preparedness response actions.
- Partners capacities survey to identify each partner's technical and operational capabilities 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.



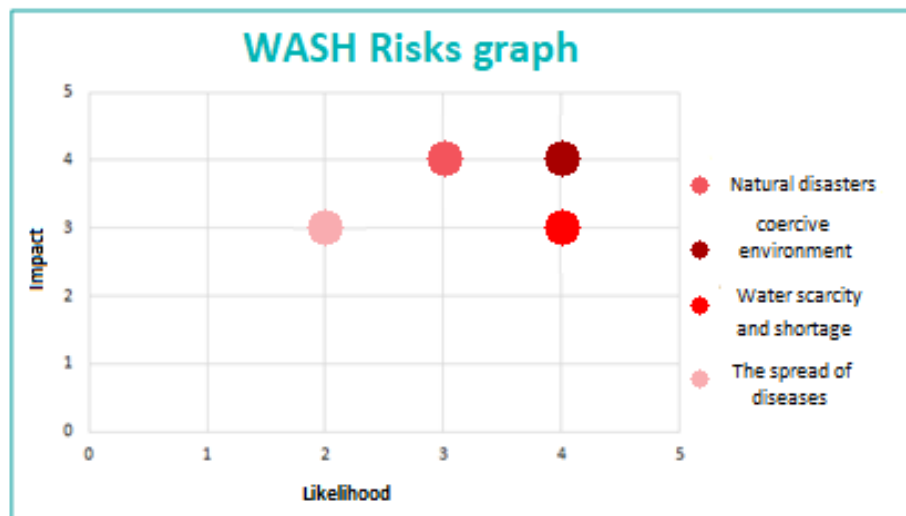
- Measure the WASH Cluster caseload and required budget to execute the proposed actions.

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 coercive 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 2021 vulnerability mapping, more than 10,000 families in 160 communities live in flooding zones. The 2021 MSNA has also confirmed that more than 266 thousand Palestinians are exposed to floods risks in the West Bank, therefore, experiencing several risks including but not limited to:



- Communities/ households 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 classified the severity of the flooding events as follows:

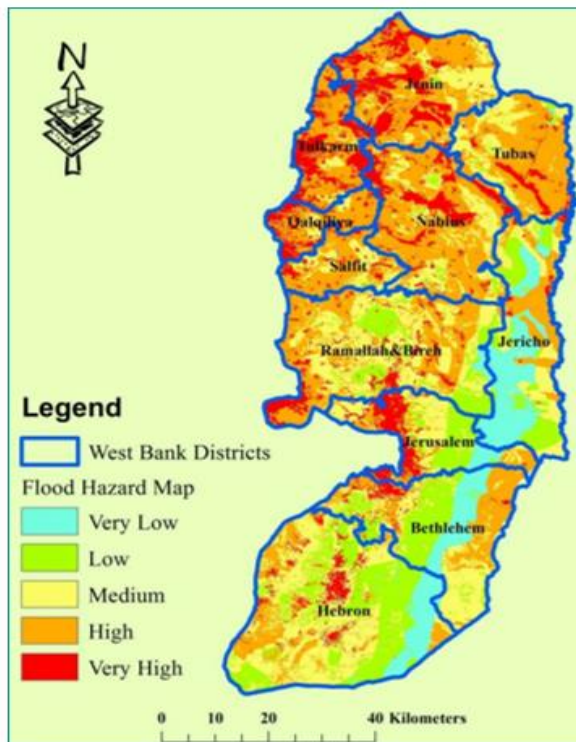
- Mild (water covered the streets and affected the movements).
- Medium (HH and markets suffered water leaking to their internal spaces).
- Sever (Significant private and public assets loss).

Earthquakes

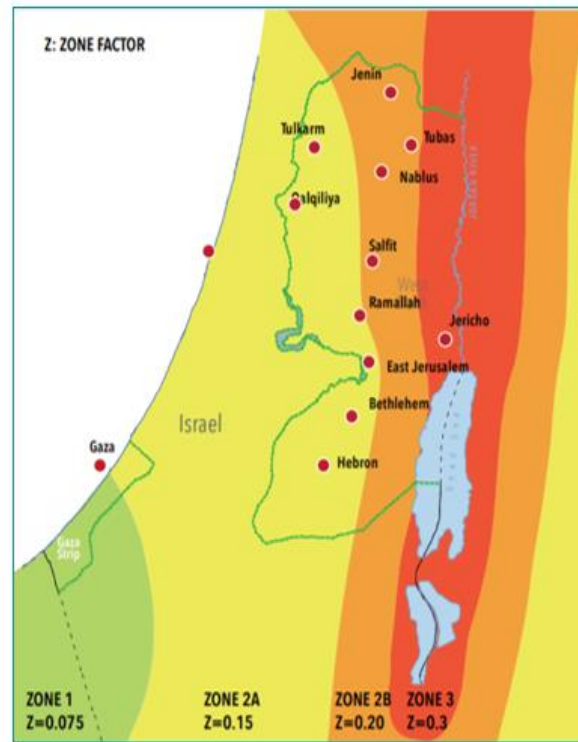
An earthquake of 6 or more on the Richter scale will bring down hundreds of buildings throughout the oPt. One of the worst affected areas will be the edge of the Jordan Valley (from Lake Tiberias to the Dead Sea), which includes the cities of Jenin, Tubas, Nablus, Ramallah and Jerusalem. The Jordan Valley 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 and in UNRWA, municipal and government buildings and newly established collective centres.
- 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 include but are 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 exposes 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.

4.2 Increasingly coercive environment

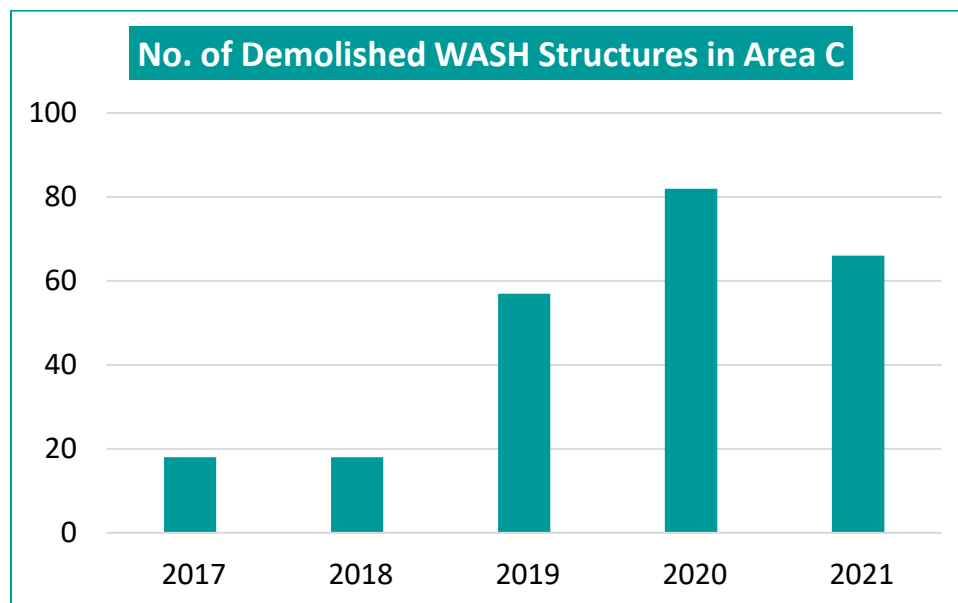
4.2.1 Overview

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. Since the beginning of 2022, more than 184 demolition incidents have been recorded 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 and deploying rain-harvesting cisterns, WASH facilities in institutions and mobile latrines. Therefore, these communities and households cannot 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 coercive 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) affects 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.
- Due to access restrictions and materials confiscation, WASH actors face challenges in providing the required WASH humanitarian assistance.

4.3 Water scarcity and shortage

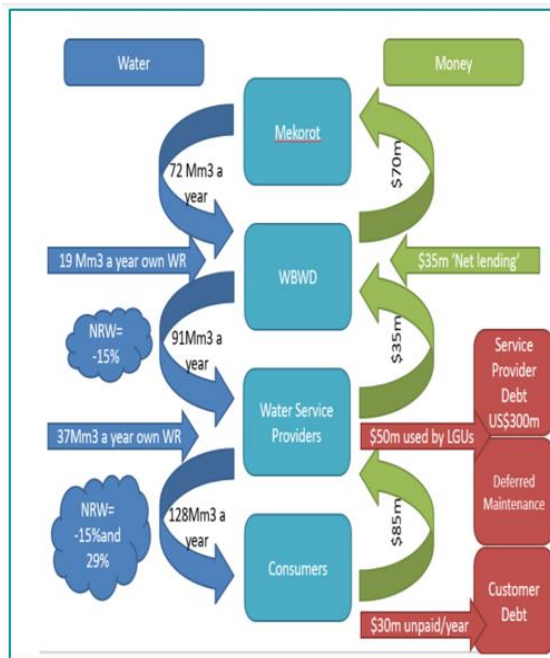
4.3.1 Overview

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).

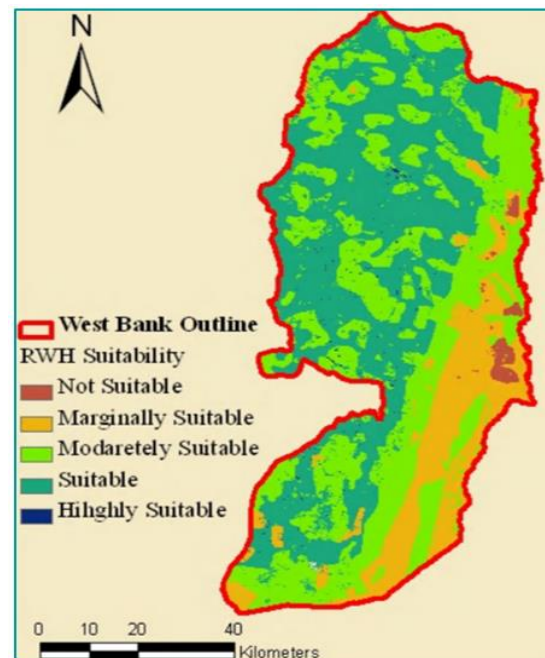
The groundwater is the primary water source in the West Bank. PWA and some municipalities are extracting around 108 MCM through 70 groundwater wells in and purchasing around 77 MCM from the Israeli water company Mekorot.

The average water consumption in the West Bank is about 82 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 include but are not limited to:

- The high rates of the non-revenue of water (NRW) reached more than 30% on water infrastructure and this rate is likely to increase due to limited control over the bulk water infrastructures in Area C.
- 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.
- 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.
- The fluctuation and decrease of the rainfall in the West Bank is affecting the water supply for more than 70% of the West Bank communities who are relying on rainwater harvesting as a primary or secondary water source.



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 decrease in the water supply to the Palestinian communities:

- The households will rely on high-cost water trucking to satisfy their basic water needs, affecting their affordability to purchase adequate quantities of water.
- The most vulnerable households who can afford trucked water will decrease their water consumption to less than 30 l/c/d, affecting their hygiene and health status.
- There will be a decrease in the families' income in the farming and herding communities where water is a primary input of their business.

4.4 The spread of diseases

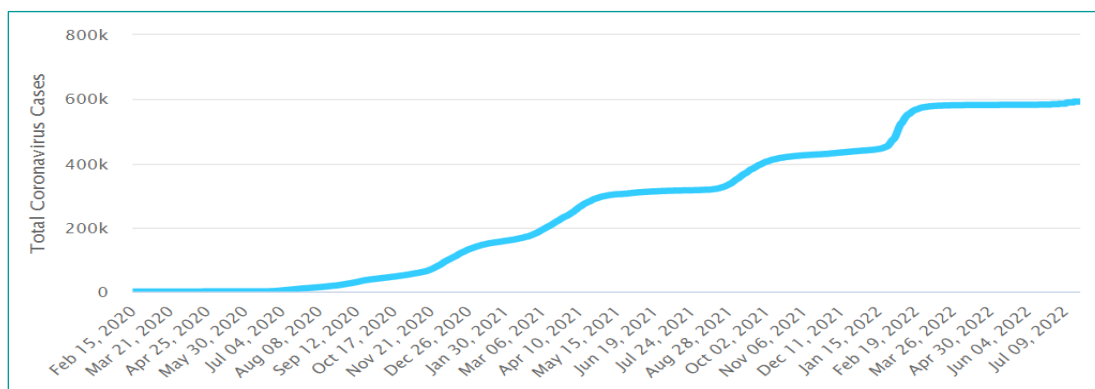
4.4.1 Overview

The ongoing COVID-19 epidemic showed a severe gap in the national and international preparedness measures against diseases outbreak. Since March 2020, more than 340,000 COVID -19 infected cases were recorded in the West Bank; out of them, more than 3,680 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.



Total Coronavirus Cases in the State of Palestine

4.4.2 Humanitarian consequences

The lack of or limited access to sufficient WASH services during the spread of diseases could result in severe humanitarian consequences that affect the national and international efforts to control the spread of that disease. These consequences include but are 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 or overcrowding around these facilities, therefore putting 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, increasing their risk of being infected.

5. Estimated humanitarian caseload per scenario

Scenario	Earthquake and flooding	Increasingly coercive environment	Water scarcity and shortage	The spread of diseases
Expected Caseload	623,000	140,000	360,500	430,000
Assumptions	<p>Communities who face mild, medium and severe flooding events according to WASH vulnerability mapping and MSNA 2022.</p> <p>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 collapse, including schools and health care facilities.</p>	<p>With the enforcement of new regulations from the Israeli authorities, indicatively 140,000 people are estimated to be potentially affected.</p>	<p>Communities receiving water quantities less than 50 l/c/d will be the most affected by any drop in water supply, according to WSRC 2021.</p>	<p>The population under the poverty line in the West Bank, according to PCBS (13.9%), all these families should be targeted by infection prevention and control actions.</p>

6. WASH proposed response and preparedness actions

#	Proposed response	Unit	Risk scenarios	Activity description	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
1	The provision of trucked water	Truck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake and flooding • Increasingly coercive environment • Water scarcity • The spread of diseases 	<p>The provision of trucked water for the communities not connected/ lost the connection to water networks. By purchasing trucked water, the Partners will ensure providing the vulnerable families with the required water quantities (30 l/c/d) to satisfy their basic needs for drinking, cooking, cleaning and maintaining basic hygiene practices. In addition, PWA and CMWU will activate the necessary water filling points in the affected area to facilitate water trucks' access to fill and deliver the water.</p> <p><i>The water filling points' activation/ operation and trucked water delivery should be started within five days of the response.</i></p>	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flash floods • Escalation of violence ▪ The spread of diseases 	<p>The 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 by providing water quantities (3 l/c/d) for the targeted households to satisfy their</p>	less than two weeks	

#	Proposed response	Unit	Risk scenarios	Activity description	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
				<p>drinking needs until providing a more sufficient water source (water trucking, water network).</p> <p><i>The purchase and delivery of bottled water should be started within 24 hours of the response.</i></p>		
3	The provision/ rehabilitation of household latrines,	Latrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods Escalation of violence ▪ The spread of diseases 	<p>The provision of mobile latrines will target families with insufficient access to basic sanitation facilities during emergencies. The partners will provide/ rehabilitate latrines that satisfy the affected persons' needs for defecation, handwashing and other hygiene practices, considering the minimum privacy, dignity and safety measures.</p> <p><i>The purchase and delivery of the mobile latrine should be started within five days of the response.</i></p>	2 - 4 weeks	Standard design and technical specification of mobile latrine
4	H.H Hygiene kits and vouchers	Hygiene kit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods Escalation of violence ▪ The spread of diseases 	<p>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</p>	less than two weeks	Map of WFP licensed shops for e-vouchering

#	Proposed response	Unit	Risk scenarios	Activity description	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
				<p>dignity needs. 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.</p> <p><i>The purchase and delivery of the hygiene kits should be started within five days of the response.</i></p>		
5	The provision of community hygiene and cleaning materials and tools	Community kit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods The spread of diseases 	<p>The provision of hygiene and cleaning materials to the communities affected by emergencies will support the local authorities in maintaining the hygiene of 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.</p> <p><i>The purchase and delivery of the community hygiene and cleaning kits should be started within five days of the response.</i></p>	2-4 weeks	Map of WFP eligible shops in the West Bank
6	The provision of PE tanks	PE tank (1.5M3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods Escalation of violence 	Providing PE tanks for the most vulnerable households improves their water-keeping and storage capacities during emergencies.	less than two weeks	Market survey Contracts with the suppliers

#	Proposed response	Unit	Risk scenarios	Activity description	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing restrictions 	<p>Providing 1500 litres PE tanks will ensure the targeted household's water storage capacity for 8 to 10 days.</p> <p><i>The purchase and delivery of the PE tanks should be started within two days of the response.</i></p>		
7	The provision of operational materials and tools (water, sanitation)	WASH service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods Escalation of violence Increasing restrictions The spread of diseases 	<p>The action is about providing vulnerable WASH service providers with operation and maintenance materials to maintain their services during emergencies. Therefore the provided materials should maintain the water and sanitation services for the affected communities. The materials and tools' type, quantity and quality should be according to the WASH Cluster standard O&M list attached.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	4-8 weeks	<p>Checklist of the required maintenance and operation tools and materials</p> <p>List of the main private sector suppliers</p>
8	The provision of handwashing stations in	Institutions (Schools, HCFs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods Escalation of violence The spread of diseases 	<p>The provision and installation of handwashing stations in schools and healthcare facilities will provide access to the targeted institutions to maintain the</p>	2-4 weeks	

#	Proposed response	Unit	Risk scenarios	Activity description	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
	schools and HCFS			<p>required level of hygiene practices. The provided handwashing facilities could be mobile or fixed and consider the number and gender of the users.</p> <p><i>The purchase and installation of the handwashing facilities should be started within five days of the response.</i></p>		
9	Rehabilitation/installation of WASH facilities and infrastructure at the community level (water and sewer networks, reservoirs, wells, culverts....etc.)	WASH facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods Escalation of violence Increasing restrictions ▪ The spread of diseases 	<p>As medium- and long-term solution partners to provide simple WASH infrastructures on the community level. These simple infrastructures will provide improved access to WASH services for the affected groups and facilitate their recovery after the emergency. The proposed infrastructures should provide an immediate solution for the identified WASH vulnerability like flooding, water scarcity....etc.).</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	more than eight weeks	
10	The provision of chlorine tablets	Kg of chlorine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods Escalation of violence 	The action targets the communities and households relying on water cisterns as their	2-4 weeks	PWA Technical guidance and

#	Proposed response	Unit	Risk scenarios	Activity description	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing restrictions The spread of diseases 	<p>main water storage source. Therefore, providing chlorine tablets for these communities and households will ensure the quality of the stored water to be adequate for drinking and domestic use.</p> <p><i>The chlorine tablets' provision should be started within five days of the response or associated with cisterns rehabilitation activities.</i></p>		chlorination manual
11	Installation of household floods prevention structures	Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods Escalation of violence 	<p>The installation/ construction of household flood prevention measures will provide the necessary protection for 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.).</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	More than eight weeks	
12	Water quality monitoring	Test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods Escalation of violence 	Partners in coordination with PWA and the relative service providers will monitor the water quality in the affected areas. This	less than two weeks	PWA water quality department contacts

#	Proposed response	Unit	Risk scenarios	Activity description	Timeframe	Preparedness actions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing restrictions The spread of diseases 	<p>includes implementing several tests for community and household water resources and storage structures.</p> <p><i>The monitoring process should start immediately after the crisis to ensure that the provided water is suitable for drinking and domestic use.</i></p>		
13	Vacuuming wastewater	Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash floods The spread of diseases 	<p>Through this action, partners will target the affected communities that do not have sewer services. These households facing wastewater flooding due to emergency situations 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.</p> <p><i>The vacuuming of the wastewater should be started immediately when wastewater flooding occurs in the targeted areas.</i></p>	less than two weeks	<p>Map of the official wastewater disposal sites</p> <p>List of private vacuum trucks owners and locations</p>



7. Estimated WASH response caseload per scenario

WASH response interventions	Unit	Scenarios' caseload (Quantities needed)			
		Earthquake and flooding	Increasingly coercive environment	Water scarcity and shortage	The spread of diseases
The provision of trucked water	Truck (10 M³)	10,080	12,600	32,445	18,060
The Provision of bottled water	1.5 litre	224,000	840,000	-	860,000
The provision/ rehabilitation of household latrines	Latrine	36,000	23,000	-	1,260
H.H Hygiene kits and vouchers	Hygiene kit	23,850	29,000	72,100	86,000
The provision of community hygiene and cleaning materials and tools	Community kit	500	360	400	800
The provision of PE tanks	PE tank (1.5M3)	23,850	29,000	72,100	-
The provision of operational materials and tools (water, sanitation)	WASH service provider	175	110	158	150
The provision of handwashing stations in schools, HCFS and IDPs centres	Institutions (Schools, HCFs)	120	200	-	293
Rehabilitation/installation of WASH facilities and infrastructures (Water wells, pumping stations, water, sewer, stormwater networks, culverts....etc.)	WASH facility	150	270	400	300
Installation of floods prevention structures	Structure	750	360	-	-
The provision of chlorine tablets	Kg	2,240	25,251	50,502	2,950
Water quality monitoring	Test	700	450	2,300	3,060
Vacuuming wastewater	Household	3,600	11,300	-	-



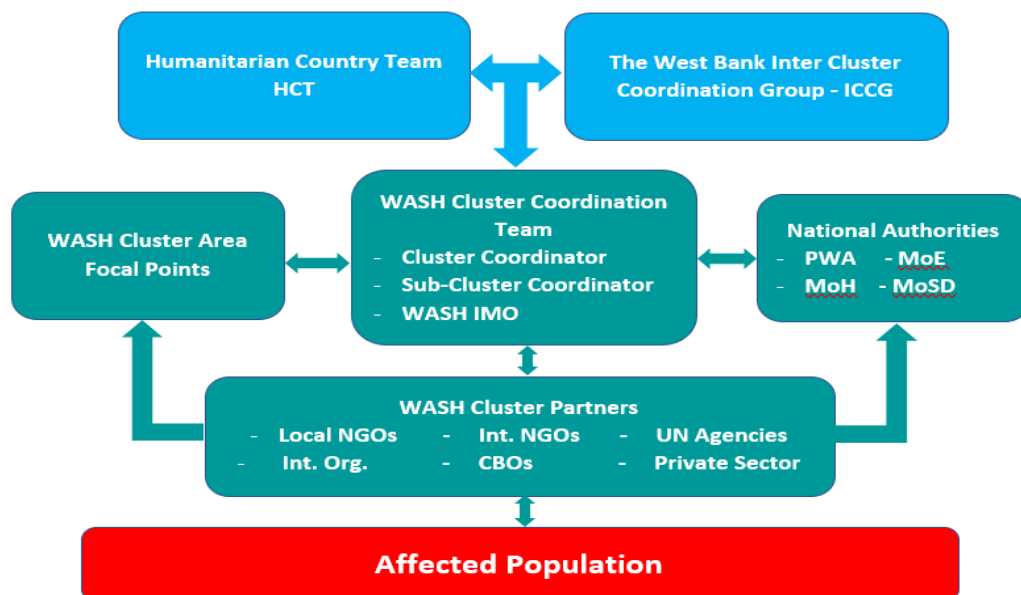
8. Coordination

8.1 WASH Cluster Coordination mechanism

In cooperation with area focal points and partners, the WASH Cluster has developed a clear coordination mechanism to ensure efficient communication between the WASH Cluster coordination team, WASH partners and national authorities. Moreover, the WASH Cluster actively participates in the national and subnational inter-cluster coordination mechanisms. Therefore, the WASH emergency planning and response during emergencies will be a part of the sub-national inter-agency planning and response.

For Intra Cluster coordination:

- WASH Cluster coordinate with national authorities and area focal points to assess/crosscheck the WASH needs resulting from the risks scenarios.
- WASH area focal points coordinate with the local authorities and communities to assess the WASH needs in their geographical areas.
- WASH Cluster analyse the vulnerability data to define the WASH vulnerability caseload, severity, and geographical and demographical breakdown.
- In coordination with partners and national authorities, WASH Cluster will update partners' response capacities and geographical focus.
- WASH Cluster partners provide the required WASH assistance according to the cluster technical standards and procedures.
- WASH Cluster partners regularly update the WASH 5Ws system and fund tracking sheets in accordance with the cluster communication tools and mechanisms.
- WASH Cluster provide regular updates to the ICCG, HCT and Cluster lead agency on the progress of the WASH response and the outstanding WASH needs.



8.2 WASH Contingency Plan operationalisation procedures:

Action	Discription	Timeline	Focal point
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 on the activation of the WASH response 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 relevant PA authorities	WASH Cluster to communicate with the relevant PA authorities to assess their response plans and field updates.	24 hours	WASH Cluster team
Rapid gap analysis	WASH Cluster to analyse 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

9. Annexes

9.1 WASH Cluster West Bank Contingency Focal points

Name	Organisation	Position	Email	Phone
Mohammed Amro	WASH Cluster	WASH Cluster Coordinator	mamro@unicef.org	0592911044
Mohammed Hussain	WASH Cluster	WASH Cluster IM Officer	mohahusseini@unicef.org	0599674383

9.2 WASH Cluster West Bank contingency planning working group

Name	Organisation	Position	Email	Phone
Amer Abu fares	PARC	Projects Coordinator	amer.abufares@pal-arc.org	0595156535
Asia Khalil	WeWorld-GVC	Head of Operations	asia.khalil@gvc.weworld.it	0594211368
Ayman Rabi	Palestinian Hydrology Group	Executive Director	ayman@phg.org	0595222885
Carol Awad	UNICEF	WASH specialist	cawad@unicef.org	0547787672
Diana Anani	UN OCHA	HAA/ Head of FCU- South	ananid@un.org	0599997072
Name	Organisation	Position	Email	Phone
Hanadi Mubarak	MA'AN	Senior MEAL Coordinator	hanadi@maan-ctr.org	0598905104
Majeda Alawneh	PWA	PWA focal point	malawneh@msn.com	0599796061
Marie Scotto	ACTED	Development Officer	marie.scotto@acted.org	0599998931
Islam Nairokh	UAWC	Project Manager	islam-n@uawc-pal.org	0599257953
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

9.3 WASH Area Focal Points

Name	Organisation	Geographical Area	Email	Phone
Amer Abu fares	PARC	Jericho governorate	amer.abufares@pal-arc.org	0595156535
Hanadi Mubarak	MA'AN	Jenin and Tulkarm governorates	hanadi@maan-ctr.org	0598905104
Moayad Daraghmeh	WeWorld-GVC	Tubas and Nablus governorates	moayed.daraghmeh@gvc.weworld.it	0599676174
Moayad Bsharat	UAWC	Qalqilya and Salfit governorates	moayyad@uawc-pal.org	0592798895
Mohammed Amayreh	AAH	Bethlehem and Hebron governorates	mamayreh@pt.acfspain.org	0598912923
Yuliia Bogdanovych	ACTED	Jerusalem and Ramallah governorates	yuliia.bogdanovych@acted.org	0595111503

9.4 WASH Implementing Partners

Organisation	Focal Point	Operation office	Email	Phone #
AAA	Omaima Shaltaf	Ramallah	info@aaa-arc.org	0597 666 025
ACTED	Marie Scotto	Ramallah	marie.scotto@acted.org	0599 998 931
Action Against Hunger	Mohammed Aymareh	Hebron	mamayreh@pt.acfspain.org	0598 912 923
ANERA	Naser Qadous	Ramallah	nqadous@anera-jwg.org	0599 676 194
ARIJ	Jane Hilal	Bethlehem	jane@arij.org	0598 944 732
CESVI	Roberto Turcato	Jerusalem	emergency_jer@cesvioverseas.org	0529 600 326
ESDC	Ahmad Ali Dabouqi	Hebron	a.dabouqi@esdc-pal.org	0599 439 295
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	Hanadi Mubarak	Ramallah	hanadi@maan-ctr.org	0598 905 104

Organisation	Focal Point	Operation office	Email	Phone #
OXFAM	Waseem Mushtaha	Hebron	wassem.mushtaha@oxfam.org	0599 861 030
PARC	Amer Abu Fares	Ramallah	amer.abufares@pal-arc.org	0595 156 535
PENGON	Abeer Al Butmeh	Ramallah	abeerpengon@yahoo.com	0599 776 429
Palestinian Hydrology Group	Abdulrauf Aburahma	Ramallah	abd-aburahma@phg.org	0595 153 335
PUI	Abbud Al-Shareef	Jerusalem	wb.field.coord@premiere-urgence.ps	0562 100 058
Qatar Charity	Hussam Shuaiby	Jerusalem	hshuaiby@qcharity.org	0562 100 334
Save the Children	Husain Qanoo	Ramallah	hussain.qano@savethechildren.org	0598 947 729
Secours Islamique France	Mohammad Adwan	Jerusalem	awsengineer1.wb@secours-islamique.org	0568 257 167
UAWC	Moayad Bsharat	Ramallah	moayyad@uawc-pal.org	0592 798 895
UNICEF	Carol Awad	Jerusalem	cawad@unicef.org	0547 787 672
UNRWA	Manar Abu Leil	Jerusalem	M.AbuLeil@UNRWA.ORG	0542 168 643
World Vision International	Ashraf Isayed	Ramallah	ashraf_isayed@wvi.org	0598 950 824
WeWorld-GVC	Asia Khalil	Jerusalem	asia.khalil@gvc.weworld.it	0594 211 368

9.5 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	mosdgoyps@gmail.com	0598932309
OCHA Middle West bank field office	Muayad Khdear	Head of FCU- Middle West bank	khdear@un.org	0599858803

Institution	Focal point	Position	Email	Phone
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

9.6 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	AAA, ARIJ, ESDC, HWE, MA'AN, PARC, PENGON, PHG, AAH, OXFAM, SIF, WWGVC, UNICEF, UNRWA	968	70	\$1,261,400	244,500
H.H Hygiene kits and vouchers	Hygiene kit	70	AAA, ARIJ, ESDC, MA'AN, PARC, PENGON, PHG, UAWC, AAH, ACTED, ANERA, CESVI, Global Communities, OXFAM, SIF, WWGVC, UNICEF, UNRWA	20,752	750	\$1,452,640	112,204
Installation of floods prevention structures	Structure	1,500	PARC, PHG, AAH, OXFAM, WWGVC, UNICEF	245	-	\$372,500	51,350
Provision of bottles of water	1.5 liters bottle	0.62	AAA, ESDC, MA'AN, PARC, PHG, UAWC, AAH, ANERA, Global Communities, OXFAM, SIF, WWGVC, UNICEF, UNRWA	434,840	5,000	\$275,904	38,798

Proposed response	Unit	Average cost/unit -USD	Name of Organization/s	Partners Operational Capacity	Quantities available	Required budget USD\$	# of benef.
Provision of chlorine tablets	Kg of chlorine	10	AAA, PARC, PHG, AAH, OXFAM, QC, SIF, WWGVC	42,150	50	\$421,500	100,520
Provision of handwashing stations in schools and HCFS	Institution (School, HCF)	800	AAA, ARIJ, HWE, PARC, PHG, AAH, OXFAM, WVI, WWGVC, UNICEF, UNRWA	609	4	\$487,700	143,200
Provision of latrines	Latrine	1,700	AAA, ESDC, PARC, PHG, UAWC, AAH, ACTED, ANERA, OXFAM, PUI, WWGVC, UNICEF	603	32	\$1,025,100	3,841
Provision of operational materials and tools (water, sanitation)	WASH service provider	15,000	AAA, ESDC, PARC, PHG, AAH, ACTED, OXFAM, QC, SIF, WWGVC, UNICEF, UNRWA	94	3	\$1,410,000	177,570
Provision of PE tanks	PE tank (1.5M ³)	210	AAA, ESDC, HWE, MA'AN, PARC, PHG, UAWC, AAH, ACTED, OXFAM, PUI, WWGVC, UNICEF	3,085	55	\$690,000	16,400
Rehabilitation/installation of WASH facilities and infrastructures	WASH facility	14,785	AAA, ARIJ, PARC, PHG, UAWC, AAH, Anera, OXFAM, PUI, SCI, WWGVC, WVI, UNICEF, UNRWA	173	33	\$2,565,000	299,950
Vacuuming wastewater	Household	45	PARC, PHG, QC, OXFAM, WWGVC	1,215	-	\$54,675	6,250

Proposed response	Unit	Average cost/unit -USD	Name of Organization/s	Partners Operational Capacity	Quantities available	Required budget USD\$	# of benef.
Water quality monitoring	Test	30	AAA, ARIJ, PARC, PHG, PENGON, CESVI, OXFAM, WWGVC	1,620	50	\$48,600	74,375
Water trucking	Truck (10 M ³)	45	AAA, ESDC, PARC, PHG, UAWC, QC, OXFAM, WWGVC, UNICEF	4,500	200	\$290,210	60,822
Total						\$10,355,229	1,090,780

9.7 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
		Eveness 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
		Eveness 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

No.	Activity	Private sector supplier/s	Focal point/s	Location	Email	Phone/ Mobile
		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
7	Operation materials and tools (water, sanitation)	Al Junidi Company	Samer Al Junidi	Nablus	aljunaidyco@yahoo.com	0599233690
		Al-Thana'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

No.	Activity	Private sector supplier/s	Focal point/s	Location	Email	Phone/ Mobile
		Palestine Polytechnic University	Muhannad Nassar	Hebron	mohannadn@ppu.edu	0599234130
		Tubas Municipality lab	Najeeb Mubaslat	Tubas	Tubasmuntubas@hotmail.com	0599871097



9.8 WASH services community assessment tool

Section	Question	Answer
Community Information	Governorate	
	Palestinian District (PCBS)	
	Palestinian community	
	Number of Population	
	Number of HouseHolds	
	Avg. HH size	
	Male 0-18	
	Female 0-18	
	Male 18-65	
	Female 18-65	
	Male 65+	
	Female 65+	
	Poverty rate	
	% of PWD	
	% of female-headed HH	
	% of Refugees	
	% Individuals suffering chronic diseases	
	Unemployment rate (15 years and above)	
	Dependency Rate	
	Community affected by occupation violence	
	Community Classification	
	% of pop. In area C	
	% of pop. In A&B	
	% of pop. In H2	
	% of pop. In EJ	
WASH Cluster Partners	The agency conducting the assessment	
	Name of the Assessor	
	Date of the interview	
Community focal point	Complete name of respondent	
	What is your role in this community?	
	Email address	
	Phone no.	
Service Provider information	What is the type of service provider?	Joint service council
		Municipality
		Local council
		CBO



Section	Question	Answer
		Community representative
	What is the name of the service provider?	
	Specify the communities benefited by this service provider!	
	Select the type of service/s you provide!	Water services
		Sanitation services
		Solid waste services
		Flood prevention services
Water services	Select the main source of water!	Water well (licensed)
		Water well (not licensed)
		Filling point
		Spring
		PWA-JWSC
	Select an alternative source of water! (If any)	Water well (licensed)
		Water well (not licensed)
		Filling point
		Spring
		PWA-JWSC
	Specify the percentage (%) of water network service coverage in the catchment area	0.00%
		10.00%
		20.00%
		30.00%
		40.00%
		50.00%
		60.00%
		70.00%
		80.00%
		90.00%
		100.00%
	How much is the average cost of water from the water network source? (NIS/M3)	
	Estimate the no. of households not connected to the water network in the catchment area	
	What is the percentage of the non-revenue of water in the water distribution system ?	



Section	Question	Answer
	What is the average water consumption provided via the water network (L/C/D)?	
	According to the water distribution schedule, every how many days the water reaches the houses?	
	Do water trucking services needed in the catchment area?	Yes
		No
	If yes, who is the owner of the water truck?	Service provider body
		Private sector
		CBO
	What is the average cost of water delivered from the water trucking source for the end user? (NIS/M3)	
	What is/are the water uses in the community?	Domestic
		Drinking
		Livelihood
		Tourist
		Commercial
Sanitation service	Specify the percentage (%) of sewer network service coverage in the catchment area	0.00%
		10.00%
		20.00%
		30.00%
		40.00%
		50.00%
		60.00%
		70.00%
		80.00%
		90.00%
		100.00%
	Specify the percentage (%) of sewage service connected to the municipal sewage treatment unit	0.00%
		10.00%
		20.00%
		30.00%
		40.00%
		50.00%
		60.00%
		70.00%
		80.00%
		90.00%
		100.00%
	Estimate the no. of households not connected to the sewage collection network in the catchment area	



Section	Question	Answer
	Estimate the percentage (%) of households depending on the vacuuming truck for sewage disposal	
	Who is the owner of the vacuum truck?	Service provider body
		Private sector
		CBO
	How much is the cost of a 10 M3 capacity vacuuming truck for one trip?	
	Where is the main vacuum truck disposing point?	Agricultural area
		Open area (wadies)-illegal
		Open area (wadies)-legal
		Treatment Plant
Solid waste services	Specify the % of solid waste service coverage in the catchment area	0.00%
		10.00%
		20.00%
		30.00%
		40.00%
		50.00%
		60.00%
		70.00%
		80.00%
		90.00%
		100.00%
	Estimate the no. of households not covered by the solid waste collection services in the catchment area	
	Specify the disposal location of the collected municipal solid waste?	Open area (legal)
		Open area (illegal)
		Transfer station
		Legal dumping site
		Illegal dumping site
	How much is the frequency of Waste accumulation in the community?	None
		Rarely (once or less per week)
		Occasionally (between 2 to 4 days per week)
		Properly (>4 days per week)
		Never
		1 to 3



Section	Question	Answer
Flood prevention services	How much was the frequency in the last three years of the flood/s presence in the area?	More than 3
	How do you evaluate the severity of floods?	Mild
		Medium
		Severe
	# of households affected by the floods!	
Comments	Any additional comments from the respondent	
	Assessor's comments/Observations if any	



9.9 WASH household assessment tool

Section	Question	Answer
Household information	Surveyor name	
	Geographical Area	
	Governorate	
	Palestinian Community	
	Please take a geo-point of your current location	xxxxxx
	Please take a geo-point of your current location	yyyyyy
	HH Rep. Name	
	HH Rep. Phone no.	
	How many people in your household	
	Male 0-18	
	Female 0-18	
	Male 18-65	
	Female 18-65	
	Male 65+	
	Female 65+	
	# of PWD	
Access to water	What is the primary water source for domestic use ?	Water network
		Water trucking
		Rainwater harvesting
		Water well
	What is the secondary water source for domestic use ?	Water network
		Water trucking
		Rainwater harvesting
		Water well
	What is the primary water source for drinking use ?	Water network
		Water trucking
		Rainwater harvesting
		Water well
	What is the secondary water source for drinking use ?	Water network
		Water trucking
		Rainwater harvesting
		Water well
	If the water system is network! What is the average consumption per month (M3)	



Section	Question	Answer
	How many days do you have access to water in the network per month! (Days/month)	
	If the water system in water trucking ! What is the average consumption per month M3	
	If the water system is water trucking ! What is the cost of each M3 (ILS/M3)	
	If the water system is rainwater harvesting cistern ! What is the rainwater harvesting cistern volume (M3)	
	What is the distance to the water source?	On-premises
		Less than 0.5 Km
		0.6 to 1 km
		1 to 3 Km
		3 to 7 km
	If connected to the water network, who is the operator?	more than 7 km
		NON
		CBOs
		Private Vendors
		Charities
	What is the household estimated average water consumption (M3/month) (Total from all sources)	CMWU
		Municipality
	What is the type of water storage unit your HH use!	Water service council
		Concrete tank
		Steel tank
		PE tank
	How much is the water storage available Qty (M3)!	Water cistern



Section	Question	Answer
	Domestic water Storage capacity M3	
	Does the storage units covered or not !	Yes
		No
	How much is the water price of drinking water (ILS/250 liter)	5 or less
		6 to 10
		11 to 15
		more than 15
	For what do you use the water ?	Domestic
		Drinking
		livelihood
Access to sanitation and hygiene	What is the available sewage collection system	Sewer network
		Covered and lined septic tank/cesspool
		A hand-dug hole in the ground
		It is connected to communal lined drainage and the sewage system
		It drains into an open area outside of the shelter and remains stagnant
	Does the household apply water reuse measures ?	Always
		Sometimes
		Never
	If not connected to the septic tank! Do your HH use vacuum the tank regularly?	Yes
		No
	What is the vacuum truck disposing point?	Treatment Plant
		Open area - illegal
		Sewer Network
		Dumping site
		Agricultural area
	What is the cost of vacuuming the tank (ILS/10 m3)?	20 or less
		20 to 50
		50 to 75
		75 to 100
		100 to 150
		above 150
	What is the available household sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) ?	Flush or pour/flush toilet
		Pit latrine without a slab or platform
		Pit latrine with a slab and platform



Section	Question	Answer
		Open hole
		Bucket toilet
		Hanging toilet/latrine
		Plastic bag
		None of the above, open defecation
	What is the status of the latrine in the HH?	Connected to the water source
		Clean and no smells
		No water leaking
		Sufficient space
		Sufficient lightening
		Ensure privacy
	What is the distance to the latrines	Inside the shelter
		less than 50 meters
		50 to 100
		more than 100
	Do you share this sanitation facility (latrine or toilet) with other households?	Yes
		No
	If yes, how many households are you sharing this sanitation facility with?	
	Which of the following items are permanently available in your latrine?	Toilet seat
		Handwashing station (in or beside the latrine)
		Bidet
		Toilet paper
		Soap
		Trash basket
		Non
	What is the availability of personal and household hygiene materials ?	Always
		Often
		Sometimes
		Never
	Do the latrines used by your household lockable from the inside?	Yes
		No
	Do your HH toilet adapted for PWD use?	Yes
		No
	If there are PWD/s in the HH	
Access to solid waste collection service	Do your HH connected to the public solid waste collection service?	Yes
		No
		Municipality



Section	Question	Answer
	If Yes, What is the type of service provider?	CBO
		Joint Services councils
		Private Sector
	If yes, how many times per week solid waste is being collected?	
	How do you collect the solid waste in your house?	Pins
		Solid waste plastic bags
		Any available bag
	Availability of solid waste pins or containers in your neighborhood !	Yes
		No
	If not, what is the main coping mechanism for solid waste disposal?	Dumping solid waste in an official dumping location
		Dumping in the area
		Burning "incineration" in the area
		Burying
	How do you evaluate the solid waste accumulation ?	Rarely (once or less per week)
		Occasionally (between 2 to 4 per week)
		Properly (>4 per week)
Flood prevention services	How many times has your current location seen flooding in the past 3 years?	Never
		1 to 3
		More than 3
	How were your daily activities been affected by floods in the past three years? (Multiple)	Children could not get to school
		Mobility of adults affected
		Electricity services negatively affected
		Water services negatively affected
		Affected livelihoods due to damage to agricultural land, injury/death to herd and livestock, or related infrastructure
		People getting sick
		Restricted access to markets
		Restricted access to healthcare facilities
		Sewer services negatively affected
		No effects
		Water leaking into the shelter



Section	Question	Answer
	How has your shelter been affected by floods in the past three years? (Multiple)	Damage of furniture (sofas, bed, cabinets, etc.)
		Damage to shelter items (doors, windows, floor, ceiling, etc.)
		Damage to shelter surroundings (boundary walls, garden, entrance, external furniture)
		Complete destruction of shelter
		Don't know
	What are the mitigation measures have you used to reduce the risk of flooding?	Nothing
		Simple shelter rehabilitation (strengthening/ isolating the cieling and walls)
		Leave the shelter or move to another location.
		Walls or tunnels around the shelters to protect it from water leaking and flow.
		Don't know
Comments	Any additional comments from the respondent ?	
	Assessor's comments/Observations if any !	

The West Bank WASH Contingency Plan

WASH Cluster Coordination Team

State of Palestine

November 2022

[WASH Cluster Website](#)

