The background of the entire page is a vibrant blue color. It is decorated with numerous white water droplets of various sizes and shapes, some appearing to fall from the top. There are also several white bubbles of different sizes scattered throughout the page, giving it a fresh, aquatic feel.

Assessment of the Current Status and Need for Emergency Water Tankering in the Gaza Strip

Presented to
Oxfam GB in Gaza

Presented by
Rifat Diab

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Introduction and Background

Over the period 27/12/2008-19/1/2009, Palestinians in the Gaza Strip faced a humanitarian crisis, due to the most extensive and intensive Israeli bombing and other military operations to date, resulting in severe damage to the civilian infrastructure in Gaza with many areas being left without water or electricity. Water supply disturbances resulting from the war on Gaza put many Palestinians in the Gaza Strip under dire conditions of water supply shortages, as attested by Jeremy Hobbs, Executive Director of Oxfam International:

“The people of Gaza have suffered terribly from lack of food, cooking gas, access to health care and destruction of water infrastructure during the three weeks of intense conflict, hundreds of thousands need emergency humanitarian aid now. A durable ceasefire, unimpeded access and unrestricted movement within Gaza is of utmost importance to get basic humanitarian relief to the hundreds of thousands who have been denied basic protection and let them start rebuilding their lives.”¹

Many WASH Cluster NGOs in Gaza, including Oxfam GB, ACF-Spain, Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), Care International, Islamic Relief, and Relief International, started water tankering operations in order to alleviate the dire humanitarian situation for many Palestinians in the Gaza Strip². Since 19/1/2009, a lot of work has been exerted into restoring the water distribution network in the Gaza Strip, with the support of many international agencies. Since it has become accepted that the water distribution network in the Gaza Strip is now almost fully operational, the WASH Cluster wishes to assess the need for the continuation of water tankering operations by NGOs in various parts of the Gaza Strip. Toward that end, the WASH Cluster Working Group on Water Tankering drafted Terms of Reference (TOR) for a short consultancy project to undertake a survey to assess the current status/need for emergency water tankering in the Gaza Strip. The consultancy was funded by Oxfam GB.

Methodology

All agencies conducting water tankering operations were interviewed over the period 9-13/4/2009. During the interviews, specific questions regarding the type of water tankered, quantities, locations of beneficiaries, and water safety procedures, were asked.

¹ <http://www.oxfam.org.uk/applications/blogs/pressoffice/?p=3203>. Accessed 14/4/2009.

² Water tinkering in the context of this assignment refers to emergency water tankering related to the war on Gaza in the period 27/12/2008-1/2009. There is ongoing water tankering to schools. Qatar Charity has provided UNRWA schools in the northern area before the war with water, and has expanded coverage to cover part of governmental schools after the war. In addition, the Qatari Red Crescent has provided 177 UNRWA schools with water since the beginning of the year. Furthermore, Islamic Relief started providing water to governmental schools on 9/4/2009, and is expected to continue operations until 30/6/2009. Water tankering to schools is beyond the scope of this report.

Persons Met

Persons met during the course of preparing this study and other interview details are given below.

Table 1. Persons Met

#	Name	Agency	Date of Interview
1	Mahmoud Shatat	ACF	9/4/2009
2	Dr. Khalil Elgabour	Relief International	9/4/2009
3	Yasser Nassar and Abeer Aqeel	Oxfam GB	12/4/2009
4	Bashar Ashour	PHG	12/4/2009
5	Adel Abu-Ikmeil and Fael Abu Oden	CARE	13/4/2009
6	Maher Najjar	CMWU	13/4/2009

During the course of each interview, the datasheet provided by the WASH Cluster was completed, and additional comments from the agencies were obtained. In the case of CMWU, the capacity of CMWU with regard to future tankering was assessed.

Documents Reviewed

Documents reviewed during the course of preparing this study include the following:

1. UNRWA PHC Clinic Surveillance data for the years 2008 and 2009.
2. CMWU's water distribution emergency repair and operation plan for year 2009.
3. Municipal service emergency planning guidelines, annex to the Municipality of Rafah's Capital Investment Program - year 2001.

Beneficiary Questionnaire and Sample

According to the TOR, the consultant was required to distribute questionnaires to 50 beneficiaries of the water tankering operations. A convenience³ sample (i.e. non-random) of ten beneficiaries from each of the five NGOs were selected for questionnaire administration, as per the following table:

Table 2. Beneficiary Questionnaire Sample Distribution (50 questionnaires)

ACF	Beit Lahya (3 Attatra, 2 Siafa), 3 Zeitoun, 2 Jabalia
Relief Int'l	3 Beit Hanoun, 3 Beit Lahya, 4 Jabalia,
Oxfam	2 Beit Hanoun, 5 Beit Lahya and Jabalia, 3 Gaza , (Zeitoun)
PHG	4 Beit Lahya and Jabalia, 3 Gaza , 3 Middle Area
CARE	4 Beit Lahya and Jabalia, 3 Gaza , 3 Middle Area

Contributors

Mr. Rifat Diab was responsible for overall study steering. Mr. Tariq Assar participated in conducting the interviews with the agencies and contributed to the production of the study report.

³ According to the ToR, there are no statistical requirements for representation.

Findings

Domestic Water

The following table displays the study findings related to domestic water tankering.

Table 3.Domestic Water Tankering Operations

Agency	Start Date	End Date	Overall Quantity (m3)	Area	Number of Beneficiaries	Days of Operation	Daily Quantity (m3/day)	m3/beneficiary	Notes
ACF	12/1/2009	24/3/2009	16916.35	Mainly Gaza and North: Gaza (Az Zaitoun) (14.94% of quantity distributed), Jabalia (Jabalia El Balad) (42.39% of quantity distributed), Beit Lahya (Al Attarta) (24.54%) and Beit Lahya (As Siafa) (14.13%).	146223	71	238.3	0.1157	Water Source: Municipal water wells and fire hydrants, designated by CMWU
Relief International	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Did not tanker domestic water
Oxfam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Did not tanker domestic water
PHG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Did not tanker domestic water
CARE	2/4/2009	8/4/2009	1653.5	Beit Lahya (68.21% of total quantity distributed) and Jabalia (31.78%)	14293 ⁴	7	236.2	0.1157	Australian Fund
	21/2/2009	5/4/2009	6195.2	Beit Hanoun (59.74% of total quantity distributed), Moghraqa (29.15%), and Beit Lahya (10.51%)	53551 ⁵	44	140.8	0.1157	German Fund

⁴ Consultant estimate, based on similar operations. The number of beneficiaries in Beit Hanoun and Beit Lahya is reported to be 11,794, irrespective of the source of fund.

⁵ Consultant estimate, based on similar operations. The number of beneficiaries in Beit Hanoun and Beit Lahya is reported to be 11,794, irrespective of the source of fund.

Table 3.Domestic Water Tankering Operations

Agency	Start Date	End Date	Overall Quantity (m3)	Area	Number of Beneficiaries	Days of Operation	Daily Quantity (m3/day)	m3/beneficiary	Notes
Total			24,765.05		214,066		615.27		



Figure 1 Domestic Water Distribution

It is important to note the following:

1. Only ACF and CARE carried out domestic water tankering operations.
2. Overall quantity distributed in the period 12/1/2009 – 8/4/2009 was 24,765.05 m³.
Around 68% of the total quantity was tankered by ACF.
3. Overall number of beneficiaries is estimated to be 214,066.
4. Overall average daily quantity tankered was 615.27 m³/day.
5. Quantity per beneficiary per use appears to be around 116 litres / beneficiary.
6. Areas of duplicated efforts appear to be Jabalia and Beit Lahya.
7. ACF started operation during the war on Gaza (12/1/2009).

Drinking Water

The following table displays the study findings related to drinking water tankering.

Table 4. Drinking Water Tankering Operations

Agency	Start Date	End Date	Overall Quantity (m3)	Area	Number of Beneficiaries	Days of Operation	Daily Quantity (m3/day)	m3/beneficiary	Liters / Capita / Day
ACF	-	-		-		-	-	-	-
Relief International	26/3/2009	24/4/2009	6,945	Gaza City and North (62.20% of total quantity in North Gaza and 37.80% in Gaza City). Of total quantity in North Gaza, 13.88% in Beit Hanoun, 21.48% in Beit Lahya, 20.83% in Jabalia and 37.87% in Jabalia Camp.	28,000	30	231.5	0.2480	8.27
Oxfam	17/1/2009	15/4/2009	43,142	Beit Lahia, Biet Hanoon, Jabalia, Jabalia Camp, Gaza, Al Mograqah, Joher Al Deek, Middle Area (Wadi Al Salqa) Khanyounis, Rafah	63,708	89	484.7	0.0075	7.608
PHG	21/1/2009	15/2/2009	544.5	Al Mughraqa (5.33% of total quantity), Al Qaraya al Badawiyya (0.37%), Beit Hanoun (8.82%), Beit Lahiya (33.70%), Gaza (26.26%), Juhor ad Dik (8.17%), Fakhari (7.35%), Rafah (4.96%) and Shkat as Sufi (4.32%)	316,132	25	21.8	0.0017	0.07
	4/9/2009	30/4/2009	1,192.70	Abasan Kebera faraheen (7.38% of total quantity), Beit Hanoun(3.69%), Eastern Maghazi (5.27%), Estern Bureij (10.14%), Fakhari (13.44%), Joher El Deek (26.35%), Moghraga (21.08%), Shouka (10.01%), and Wadi Salqa (2.64%).	62,785	21	56.8	0.0189	0.9
CARE	2/21/2009	4/12/2009	1,757.75	Beit Hanoun 47.80% of total	18985	42	41.9	0.0926	2.20

Table 4. Drinking Water Tankering Operations

Agency	Start Date	End Date	Overall Quantity (m3)	Area	Number of Beneficiaries	Days of Operation	Daily Quantity (m3/day)	m3/beneficiary	Liters / Capita / Day
				quantity, Johr Addeik 3.81% of total quantity, Moghraqa 8.2%, and Beit Lahya 40.22					
Total			53,582				836.7		

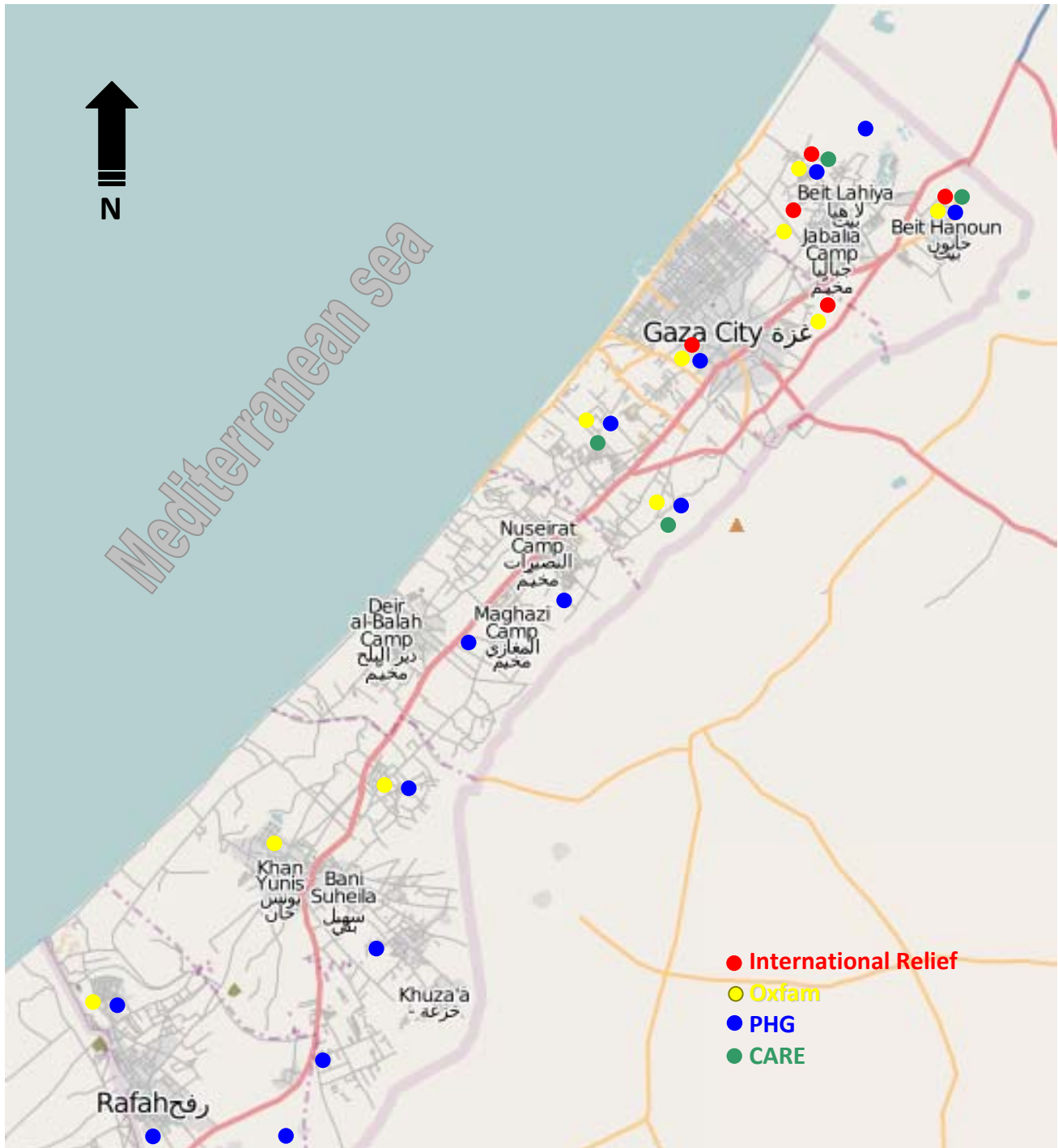


Figure 2 Drinking Water Distribution

It is important to note the following:

1. With the exception of the number of beneficiaries for Relief International, all other institutions' estimates are unreasonable. All other data dependent on the number of beneficiaries, such as per capita daily share of water (litres / capita / day) are as unreasonable as the number of beneficiaries themselves. In order to obtain meaningful beneficiary number estimates, it is important to coordinate / cooperate with local institutions in this regard. Local institutions are more capable of keeping track of the number of beneficiaries.
2. Two agencies tankered drinking water to most parts of the Gaza Strip (Oxfam and PHG). The remaining two agencies (Relief International and CARE) tankered drinking water to Gaza and the North of Gaza.
3. Overall quantity distributed in the period 17/1/2009 – 24/4/2009 was 53,582 m³. Around 80% of the total quantity was tankered by Oxfam.
4. Reporting by some agencies participating in tankering drinking water shows some lack of experience with regard to tankering water, as related to correctly identifying numbers of beneficiaries, correctly and consistently identifying geographical areas, and maintaining easy-to-understand reports.
5. It is important in this regard that the participating agencies develop reporting standards for water tankering operations, to be used in the future.
6. A good proposal for future operations is to develop a distribution standard quantity (litres / capita / day) to be followed by agencies. Relief International's standard of 8 litres / capita / day appears to be a good starting point.

Domestic and Drinking Water Quality / Water Safety Chain

According to ToR, procedures employed by agencies to monitor the safety chain of water tankering were to be documented and commented on. The following points need to be highlighted with regard to water safety:

1. In general, bacteriological testing is seen as being more important than chemical testing.
2. Chemical testing concentrates on examining concentrations of Chlorides and Nitrates, without much emphasis on other chemical properties, such as pH, for example.
3. It appears that rapid water tankering operation startup can be seen as a barrier to conduct water testing, even at project startup.
4. There are no standards for desalinated water chemical properties.
5. At most, drinking water filling points are tested for bacteriological contamination. Systematic testing of water safety along all the water supply chains appears to be absent in all agencies.
6. Water testing is seen as part of project startup, but not part of project implementation. (Was residual chlorine testing of water at any stage of the supply chain conducted by any agency?)

Reasons that have prevented water safety from becoming an alarming problem include the following:

- More than one water tankering project was started significantly after the conclusion of military operations, when it became clear that no further deterioration in the water network and potential contamination were going to happen.
 - The military operations were conducted during the cooler periods of the year, when water biological contamination is less likely to happen.
7. Some agencies insist on tanker cleanup operations before the beginning of tankering. Systematic cleaning of tankers and other containment vessels needs to be developed into a standardized procedure to be followed, in tandem with quality testing.

Table 5. Water Quality Testing Procedures

ACF	Since domestic water tankering started during the war on Gaza, no tests, whether bacteriological or chemical were performed. After the war, the procedure for disinfection was explained to the water contractor. Water quality testing was contracted to Bir Zeit Lab. Tankers with positive Total Coliforms were excluded from distribution.
Relief International	No tests, whether bacteriological or chemical are performed. The contractors responsible for drinking water are amongst the most well-known, and are more likely than not, to provide safe water.
Oxfam	Bacteriological and chemical tests were performed at the outset of the water tankering operation. In addition, random samples were taken on a weekly basis and checked for bacteriological contamination and chemical properties. Unfortunately, the sampling program does not appear to follow any established guidelines, with regard to frequency, selection and related issues.
PHG	There was no time to conduct water testing, whether bacteriological or chemical.
CARE	For drinking water, bacteriological and chemical testing was performed before distribution. No additional testing was performed. For domestic water, no testing was performed.

Primary Health Care (PHC) Clinic records of water-related diseases

Records from UNRWA clinics showing the number of cases of Diarrhoea, for the years 2008 and 2009 were examined. The following figure shows cases of Diarrhoea⁶ by Gaza Strip town.

⁶ Includes Acute bloody diarrhoea, Watery diarrhoea (children < 3 yrs) and Watery diarrhoea (children > 3 yrs), as categorized by UNRWA's Primary Health Care Clinics.

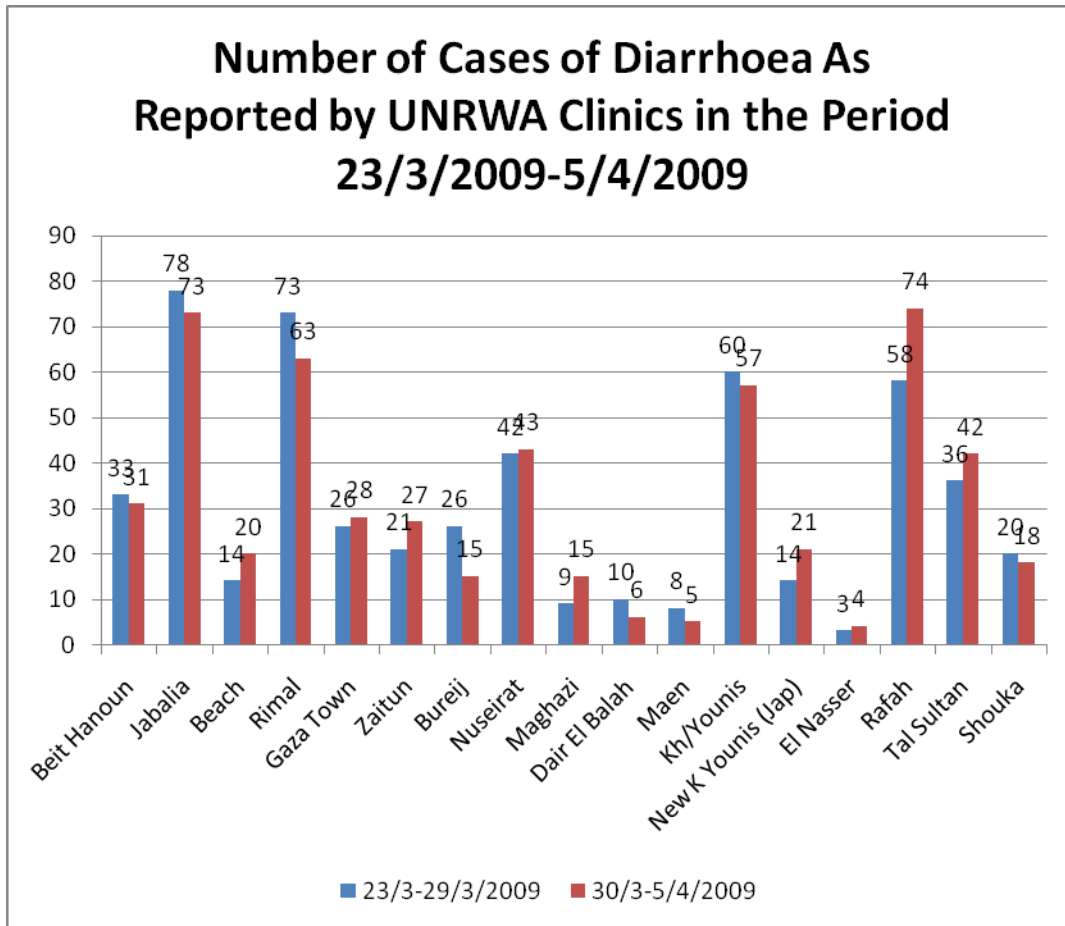


Figure 3. Number of Cases of Diarrhoea Reported to UNRWA Primary Health Care Clinics in the Period 23/3/2009-5/4/2009.

The figure shows, for example, that in Beit Hanoun there were 33 cases of Diarrhoea in the period 23/3/2009-29/3/2009 and 31 cases in the period 30/3/2009-5/4/2009.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to draw solid conclusions regarding the cause-effect link between cases of Diarrhoea as reported above and tankered water safety, because of the following:

1. The data obtained were from UNRWA clinics only, and not from all clinics in the areas covered by the tankering operations.
2. The clinic data show cases of Diarrhoea for entire towns, and not for specific localities covered by the tankering operations.
3. Only the more severe forms of Diarrhoea requiring medical attention get reported. Milder forms of the disease do not.

CMWU Capacity

The following points need to be highlighted with regard to CMWU capacity to handle water provision beyond water networks⁷.

⁷ CMWU is mainly concerned with municipal water networks. There are scattered communities in the Gaza Strip which are not served by the municipal water networks. These communities, whose locations are difficult to pinpoint, obtain water for consumption from agricultural wells.

1. The capacity of CMWU is more pronounced in water and wastewater crisis management than in contingency planning. More explicitly, the consultant expected to obtain a document from CMWU showing an analysis of internal and external capabilities and external risks, managerial arrangement to handle crises with clear division of roles amongst potential stakeholders, and emergency standard operating procedures. That was unattainable.
2. CMWU is in possession of a number of tankers (7) that are used at times of emergencies. It appears however, that the number is insufficient to respond to all demand in the Gaza Strip.
3. Responding to water crises of the type experienced in the Gaza Strip in the period 27/12/2008-19/1/2009 requires the continuous support of international agencies, such as UNRWA and UNICEF, as shown by CMWU's water crisis mitigation plan.
4. Except for the governorates of Rafah and to some extent Khan Younis, CMWU does not have operational control over many water production and distribution facilities. There is coordination between CMWU and municipalities whose water and wastewater services are not under the control of CMWU. Coordination (information exchange with regard to the scope of the crisis) needs to be expedited.
5. CMWU was prompt in administering small-scale contracts for water network repairs. However, the procurement cycle for larger works will need to be expedited, to become more responsive to emergency situations⁸.
6. CMWU has had an important role in designating wells to be used as sources for domestic water hauling by water tankering NGOs. An important development of this scheme is to provide CMWU with mobile Reverse Osmosis units that can be fitted to wells under the operational control of CMWU, or other wells, such as agricultural or private wells.
7. CMWU carried out most of the important repair works on the water distribution networks, as reported by Mr. Maher Al-Najjar, CMWU Deputy General Director. The following table, obtained from CMWU, shows the repair works completion dates in the different localities within the Gaza Strip.

Table 6. Water Distribution Network Repair Completion Dates by Locality. Source: CMWU

#	Locality	Date of Completion of Repairs
1.	Jabalia, Beit Lahya, and Beit Hanoun	25/2/2009
2.	Moghraqa	20/1/2009
3.	Nusseirat	20/1/2009
4.	Gaza (Zimmo Well)	21/1/2009

⁸ Similarly, procurement related to water provision during crises will need to be expedited for NGOs tankering water. In addition, water contingency funds will need to be incorporated in concerned NGO budgets. Water tankering start dates by more than one NGO show a delayed response to a well known crisis, because of the need to obtain donor approval.

It is however, important to note that, as corroborated by CMWU, house connections in completely-destroyed areas have not been restored. These areas will probably continue to be in need for water tankering, at least in the immediate future⁹.

Beneficiary Points of View

The following figures show the views of the beneficiaries with regard to the issues raised in the beneficiary questionnaire, annexed in Annex xyz.

Perception on water quality

The following figure shows that most of the respondents (48 out of 50 or 96%) saw the quality of the water provided as being good.

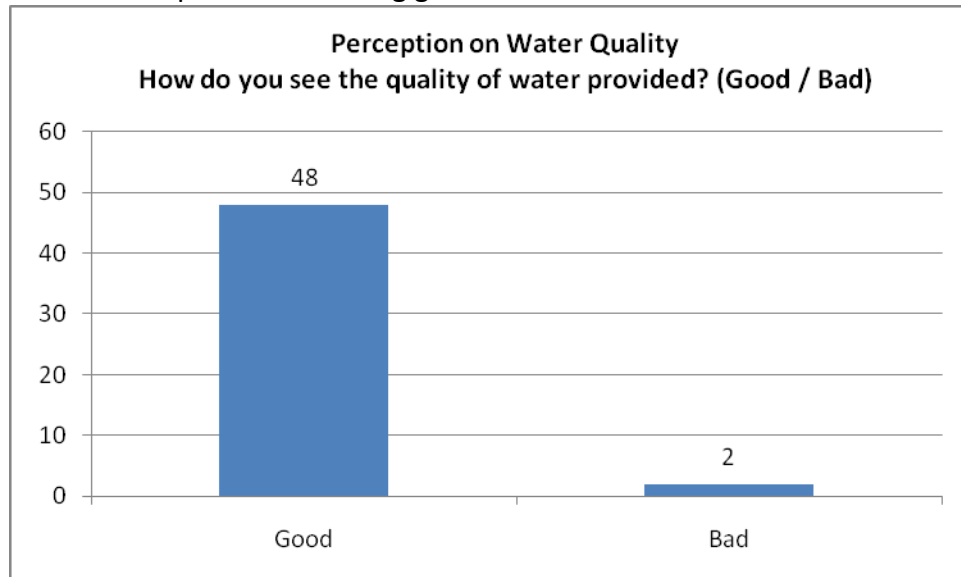


Figure 4. Beneficiary Perceptions on Water Quality

Water Testing

The following figure shows that a majority of respondents (35 out of 50 or 70%) did not see any water testing being done during tankering.

⁹ Three centers for displaced people (IDPs) will continue to need water. There are 100 households in Attatra, Beit Lahya, 13 households in Ezbet Abd-Rabbou, Jabalia and 40 households in Zeiton, Gaza. **Qatar Charity** will continue to supply the afore-mentioned households with water.

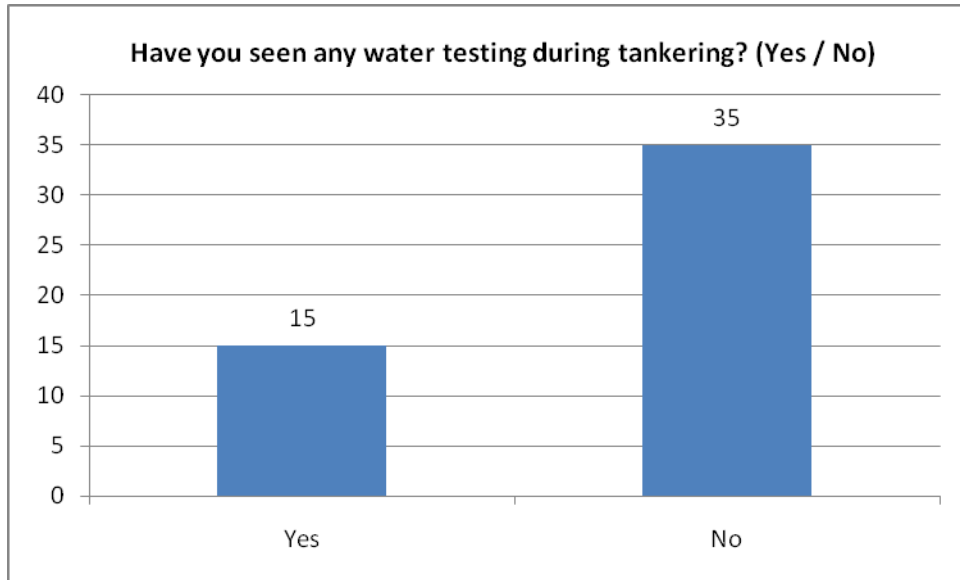


Figure 5. Beneficiary Perceptions on Water Testing.

Community Consultation

The following figure shows that many respondents (28 out of 50 or 56%) said they were not consulted before tankering began.

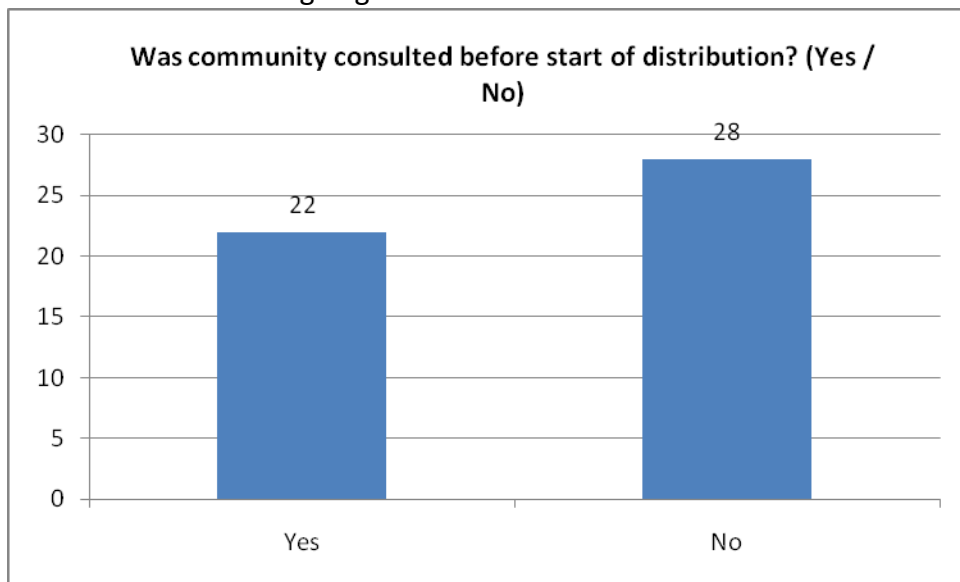


Figure 6. Beneficiary Perceptions on Community Consultation.

Importance of Water Distributed

The following figure shows that all respondents (50 out of 50 or 100%) saw water distribution as being essential.

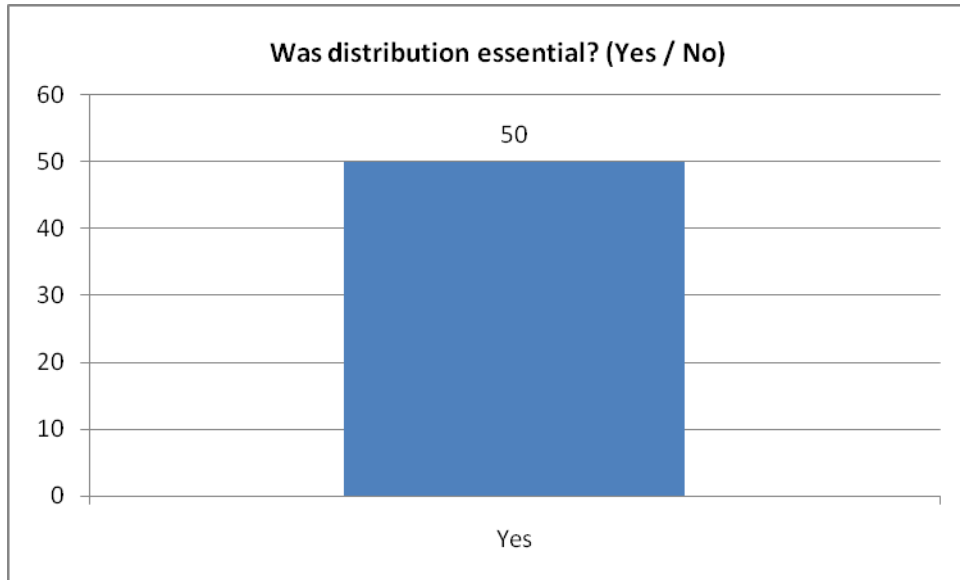


Figure 7. Beneficiary Perception on Distribution Being Essential.

Access to drinking water

The following figure shows that many respondents (33 out of 50 or 66%) said they do not have access to enough drinking water.

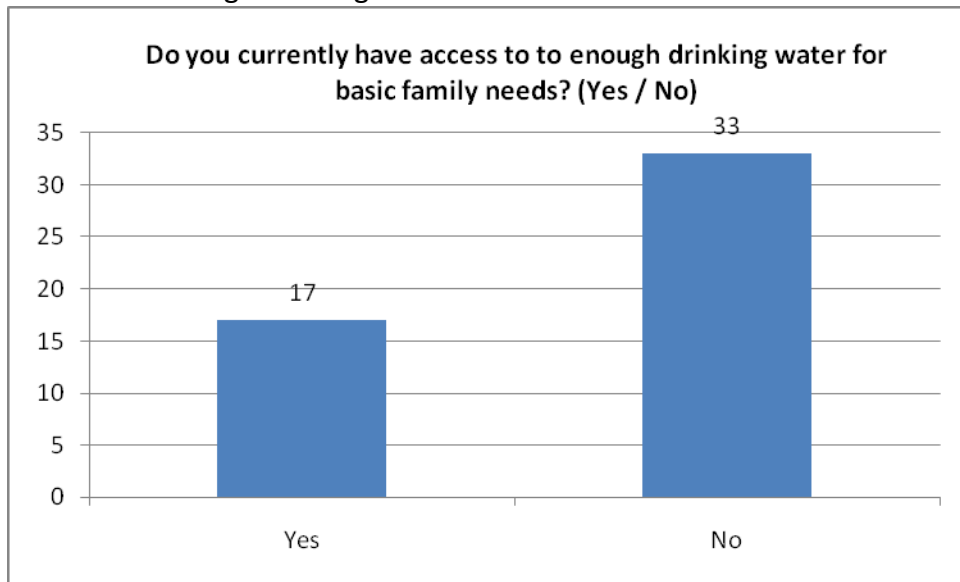


Figure 8. Beneficiary Perceptions on Access to Drinking Water.

Access to domestic water

The following figure shows that many respondents (29 out of 50 or 58%) said they have access to enough domestic water.

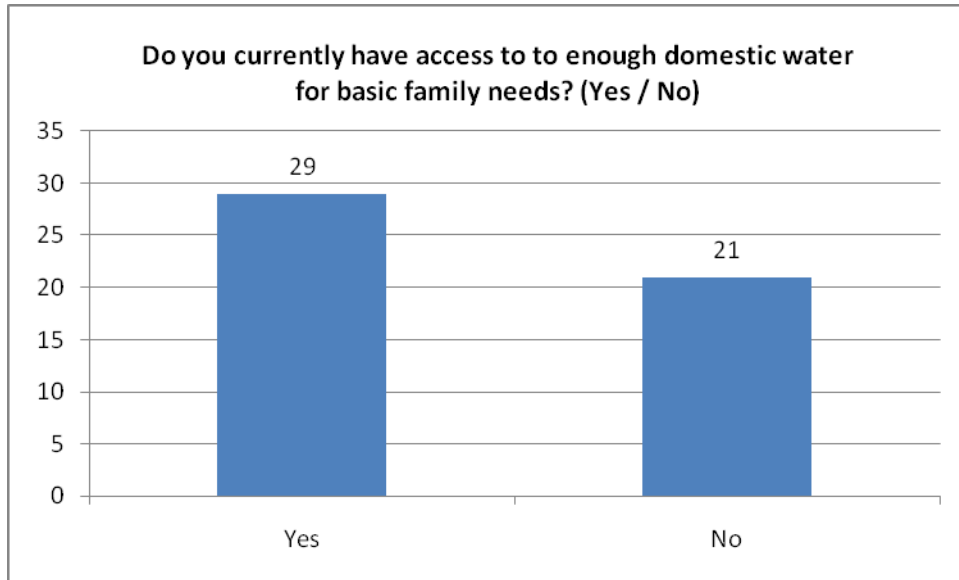


Figure 9. Beneficiary Perceptions on Access to Domestic Water.

Cash for Water

The following figure shows that most respondents (35 out of 50 or 70%) prefer to receive water than cash support for beneficiary water purchase.

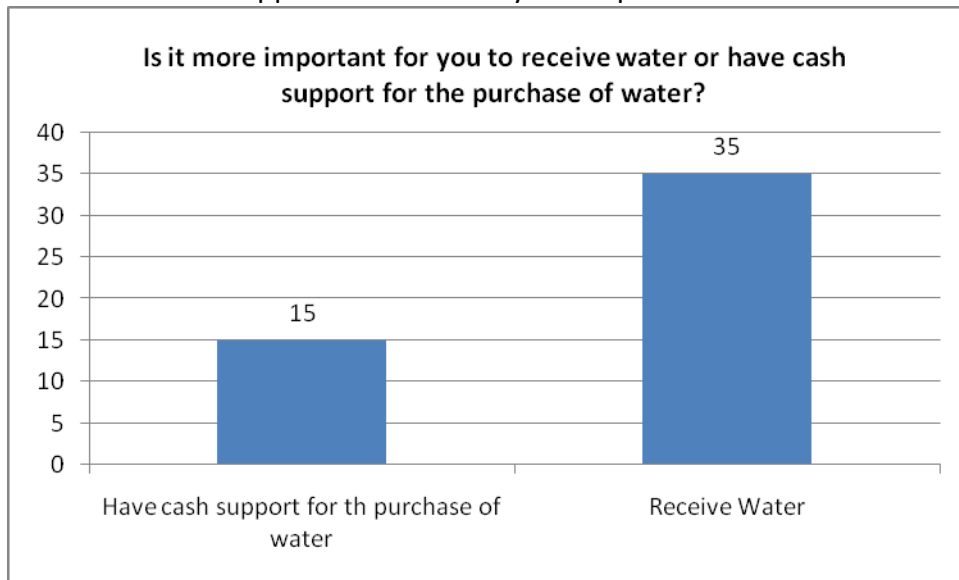
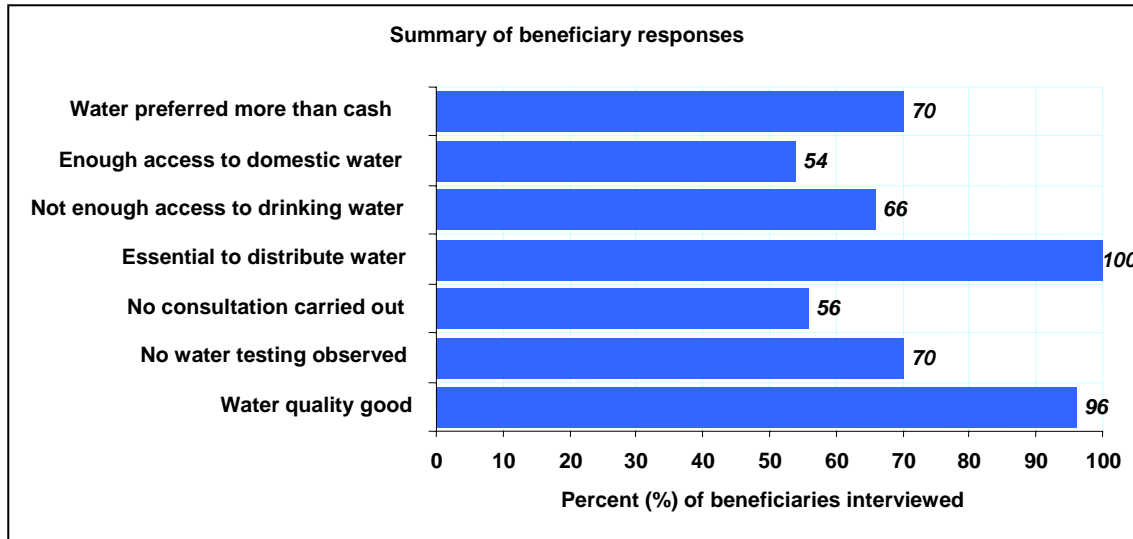


Figure 10. Beneficiary Perceptions on Receiving Cash to Buy Water.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. There is a clear need to enhance water quality control procedures. This is more applicable to the following:
 - a. Source chemical and bacteriological quality testing to include during, rather than only on the onset, of water tankering operations. Residual chlorine testing can be included

- b. Bacteriological testing for tankers to include, during, rather than only on the onset, of water tankering operations.
 - c. Bacteriological testing for distribution tanks (tanks in communal shelters for the displaced and private tanks used for communal).
 - d. The on-going tankering water sampling plan needs to be developed, to include, inter alia, frequency of testing, and number of samples.
2. Desalinated water quality standards are non-existent. Some agencies working on water tankering have reported developing desalinated water quality standards. It is important that standards become well-developed, accepted to / shared by local institutions and consequently deployed / disbursed.
3. There is some difficulty in determining the number of beneficiaries for drinking water tankering operations. This is especially relevant when the tankering operations are performed to communal distribution tanks, rather than to households.
4. The combined effect of the varied approaches to water tankering, in general, provide for better overall beneficiary outreach.
5. On a more operational level, emergency funds should be made readily available to commence water tankering as soon as possible under conditions similar to the ones in effect during the period 27/12/2008-21/1/2009.
6. Water tankering depends on the availability of fairly usable access road networks, which usually become compromised during situations of armed conflicts.
7. Water tankering during emergencies builds significantly on elements of the water distribution networks still operational during crises. In this regard, it is important that assurance is obtained that such elements are operational in a sound manner before building on such elements.
8. With regard to desalination (drinking water), mixing should be considered, in conformance with any relevant and yet-to-be-developed desalinated water quality standards.
9. There is a problem with the lack of authorized water desalination plant operators in the southern parts of the Gaza Strip.
10. Many agencies name CMWU as the source of information on 50,000 capita in the Gaza Strip needing drinking and domestic water. CMWU capabilities with regard to “need identification” needs to be developed. Many agencies also name CMWU as the source of information on water wells to be used in domestic water distribution.
11. The beneficiary views summarized below should be taken into account in future emergency water tankering.



12. There is a need for agencies concerned to communicate better with each other at an earlier stage, to overcome some overlaps in NGO tankering coverage, as shown in the areas of Gaza and North Gaza. Southern parts of the Gaza Strip have received much less emphasis during the tankering operations, than Gaza and the northern parts of Gaza, and there is a need to remedy that in future tankering operations.
13. It is important to use existing and up-to-date clinic data on disease surveillance as an evidence base for tankering interventions at specific locations in future emergencies. It is also important to strengthen the whole Gaza Strip monitoring and Surveillance system to include the many other PHC Clinics (especially the 100 plus MoH and NGOs/Private clinics) additional to the relatively small number of UNRWA Clinics (17) currently reporting. This system must also integrate with the water quality surveillance system across the Gaza Strip.
14. Water tankering as an emergency measure should in general be stopped in all areas, except for areas that have witnessed complete destruction. There should be an operational framework developed by the local EWASH partners following withdrawal of the international WASH Cluster emergency response in Gaza. The said framework should take into consideration the afore-mentioned conclusions and recommendations.

Annexes

Annex I – Terms of Reference



WASH Cluster, Gaza

Date:

Sunday 22nd March 2009

Subject:

WASH Cluster *Working Group on Water Tankering* Terms of Reference (ToR) for a short project to undertake a survey to assess the current status/need for emergency water tankering in the Gaza Strip.

Background:

There are currently four or five non-governmental agencies (NGOs) in the Gaza Strip tankering water (drinking and household) to households affected by the humanitarian emergency resulting from the recent invasion by Israel. There is currently no clear coordination between these water tankering agencies with respect to gaps or overlapping in their coverage of vulnerable people affected by the hostilities, nor a clear evidence base for the continuation or otherwise of this emergency water tankering. The purpose of this survey and its resulting report and recommendations is to attempt to answer these questions.

Terms of Reference of the Water Tankering Survey

The survey will require a selected *Skilled Person* to carry out the following objectives:

Objectives

1. Interview all agencies currently, recently stopped, or planning to tanker household or drinking water in the Gaza Strip to:
 - Record the type of water being distributed (drinking, household);
 - Record the distribution and regularity of tankering;
 - Record the volume of water being distributed;
 - Record the number and location of beneficiaries; and

- Record the procedures employed by each agency to monitor the safety chain of water tankering (for example - water testing for residual chlorine, bacteriological testing, and chemical testing; maintenance and cleaning of tankers) from the water source to the household.
2. To prepare maps of the water tankering locations and quantities delivered by all agencies to show any gaps or duplication in distribution, and to relate this to existing maps showing locations of the major damage from the recent Israeli invasion.
 3. Conduct short face-to-face interviews with a convenience sample of 10 beneficiary households for each agency currently tankering water. These interviews would provide some understanding about the importance of the distributed water (drinking and household) to the health and wellbeing of the beneficiaries, and whether there are alternative sources of safe water for the beneficiaries. The selected *Skilled Person* must prepare the short interview for approval before use by the Survey Advisory Group¹⁰ from the WASH Cluster Working Group on Water Tankering.
 4. To obtain any available health clinic records located in the areas covered by the tankering on cases of diarrhoeal diseases presenting during the 2 week period prior to the interviews, and to collate these findings.
 5. To make a written report in English to the WASH Cluster about the need or otherwise for future tankering of drinking and household water.
 6. To assess the capacity of CMWU and municipalities to face any future crises.
 7. To assess the situation of the communities don't have access to water distribution networks

Time line

Commencement date - Sunday 29th March or earlier.

Recruitment

The *Skilled Person* will be selectively recruited by the Survey Advisory Group (WASH Cluster Working Group on Water Tankering) from NGO's and Universities.

Funding

The project will be funded in the first instance by Oxfam GB in Gaza to ensure timely completion in the context of the humanitarian emergency. However, Oxfam GB does this in the expectation that DIFID will re-imburse these funds to Oxfam GB through their discretionary pool of funds.

¹⁰ Mahmoud Shatat (ACF), Yasser Nassar (Oxfam), Adel Abu-Ikmeil (CARE), and Bashar Ashour (PHG).

Annex II – Beneficiary Arabic Questionnaire

		1. اسم المدينة	
		2. التجمع السكاني	
		3. عدد أفراد الأسرة	
		4. ما هي الجهة التي قامت بتزويدكم بالمياه؟	
	6. ما اسم الجهة؟	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم <input type="checkbox"/> لا	5. هل يوجد جهات أخرى زودتكم بالمياه؟
	<input type="checkbox"/> مياه شرب <input type="checkbox"/> النوعين	<input type="checkbox"/> منزلي	7. ما هو نوع المياه المزودة
	<input type="checkbox"/> سيء	<input type="checkbox"/> جيد	8. ما هو رأيك في جودة المياه المزودة؟
	<input type="checkbox"/> لا	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم	9. هل تم إجراء أي فحوصات على المياه المزودة؟
	<input type="checkbox"/> لا	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم	10. هل تم استشارة الناس قبل القيام بتزويدكم بالمياه؟
	<input type="checkbox"/> لا	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم	11. هل كانت المياه المزودة ضرورية ولازمة لكم؟
	<input type="checkbox"/> لا	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم	12. حالياً، هل لدى الأسرة كمية كافية من مياه الشرب للاحتياجات الأساسية؟
	<input type="checkbox"/> لا	<input type="checkbox"/> نعم	13. حالياً، هل لدى الأسرة كمية كافية من المياه المنزلية للاحتياجات الأساسية؟
	<input type="checkbox"/> استلام دعم مالي لشراء المياه اللازمة	<input type="checkbox"/> استلام كمية المياه	14. هل تفضل استلام كمية المياه اللازمة للأسرة، أم استلام دعم مالي لشراء المياه اللازمة للأسرة؟

Annex III – Beneficiary Questionnaire

1. Locality			
2. Neighborhood			
3. No. of members of household			
4. Organization tinkering			
5. Other organizations?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Specify
6. Type of water received	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking	<input type="checkbox"/> Both
7. Perception of water quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Bad	
8. Seen any water testing during tankering	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
9. Was Community consulted before start of distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
10. Was Distribution essential?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
11. Do you currently have access to enough drinking water for basic family needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
12. Do you currently have access to enough domestic water for basic family needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
13. Is it more important for you to receive water or have cash support for the purchase of water?	<input type="checkbox"/> Receive water	<input type="checkbox"/> Have cash support for the purchase of water	