



WASH WATER SCARCITY VULNERABILITY MAPPING

AS OF JULY 2011

HIGH RISK

13,723 people in 99 communities are considered at high risk of chronic water scarcity: accessing less than 30 LPCPD (Litres per Capita per Day), often paying more than 20NIS/cum, having no network nor adequate water storage and relying on low quality water; these communities are mostly found in Area C.

MEDIUM RISK

296,066 people in 234 communities are considered at medium risk of acute water scarcity: accessing less than 60 LPCPD often having no network connection or a non functioning water supply network, therefore relying on water storage with low to medium quality water. These communities are often found in Area B or C and see a rapid increase of vulnerability over the summer season.



WASH emergency water scarcity distribution response in Massafer Yatta, Autumn 2011. Credit GVC.

Triggers of Water Scarcity:

- As a range of restrictions virtually eliminate the possibility of obtaining a building permit in Area "C" for Palestinians, it is nearly impossible to implement mitigation measures which could help increase the resilience of water scarce communities, most of whom are located in Area C. Moreover, the continued demolition of resilience infrastructure, such as water cisterns, further increases the dependency of the most vulnerable communities on water tankering.
- Over the last decade, rainwater catchment has been below average in the West Bank. In 2010-2011, the rainfall registered only 72 % of the historical average at the end of the raining season, with figures below 50% for the Eastern shores of the West Bank. The 2010-2011 shortage in rainfall had immediate impact on water access for vulnerable communities: households have been reported to fill cisterns at only a third of their capacity.
- Communities which are not connected to the water network traditionally depend on water tankering. While in 2010, people started purchasing water only in May, in 2011, a quarter of the households in the southern West Bank had already started purchasing water in February, and over half of households had started by mid-April. As the number of months during which households are dependent on water tankering increases rapidly, and as the number of these households keeps rising, the prices for tankered water rises exponentially.
- The limited or non-existent replenishment of the aquifer leaves the springs and wells dry, meaning connected communities will have limited or no access to running water over summer. As a result, they will also have to rely on water tankering, leading to an increase in lines in front of water filling points.

For more information please refer to index on page 32.

Palestinian Communities

Average WASH Score Risk of Water Scarcity*

- Community at High Risk
- Community at Medium Risk

Small Pockets

Average WASH Score Risk of Water Scarcity

- Small Pockets at High Risk
- Small Pockets at Medium Risk
- Governorate Capital
- Checkpoint
- 1949 Armistice (Green Line)

BARRIER

- Constructed / Under Construction
- Planned
- Israeli Closed Military Area
- Israeli settlement outer limit, municipal boundary, outposts and land cultivated by settlers
- Area Behind the Barrier

OSLO AGREEMENT

- Area A
- Area B
- Area C
- "Wye River" Nature Reserves

* Information based on joint assessment collation by WASH Cluster and partner agencies under the framework of the Water Scarcity Task Force in July 2011



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