



WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene

2019 WASH CONTINGENCY PLAN GAZA STRIP

UPDATING WASH SECTOR
CONTINGENCY PLAN AND SOPS IN
GAZA STRIP

WASH CONTINGENCY PLAN GAZA STRIP - 2019

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List of Abbreviations

ACF

Action Against Hunger

CBO

Community Based Organization

CMWU

Coastal Municipalities Water Utility

DES

Designated Emergency Shelter

ECC

Emergency Coordination Center

GEDCO

Gaza Electricity Distribution Company

GVC

Gruppo Di Volontariato Civile

HA

Human Appeal

HH

Household

IACP

Inter-Agency Contingency Plan

ICRC

International Committee of the Red Cross

IDP

Internally Displaced Persons

IEC

Information, Education and Communication

IR

Islamic Relief

JCMT

Gaza Joint Crisis Management Team

JSC

Joint Service Council

MOLG

Ministry of Local Government

NGO

Non-Governmental Organization

NRC

Norwegian Refugee Council

PA

Palestinian Authority

PEF

Palestinian Environmental Friends

PHG

Palestinian Hydrology Group

PWA

Palestinian Water Authority

QRC

Qatar Red Crescent

SCI

Save the Children International

SOPs

Standard Operating Procedures

SPS

Sewage Pump Station

ST

Septic Tank

WASH

Water and Sanitation Hygiene

WECR

WASH Emergency Coordination Room

WWTP

Wastewater Treatment Plant

WASH CONTINGENCY PLAN GAZA STRIP



JUNE 2019

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OBJECTIVES OF EMERGENCY WASH RESPONSE

The overall objective of the emergency WASH plan is to ensure access of WASH lifesaving humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable displaced communities thereby control and prevent of outbreak of water borne disease caused by conflicts and disasters.

INTRODUCTION

The right to water and sanitation is inextricably related to other human rights, including the right to health, the right to housing and the right to adequate food. As such, it is part of the guarantees essential for human survival.

States and non-state actors have responsibilities in fulfilling the right to water and sanitation. In times of armed conflict, for example, it is prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless drinking water installations or irrigation works.

The WASH Cluster is an interagency coordination mechanism that aims to respond to and mitigate the impact of emergencies on the sector. Humanitarian action under the WASH cluster is based on the principle of coherent and coordinated response in a timely and consistent manner to the humanitarian consequences of major conflict/disaster in order to minimize the adverse effects on the population.

The effects of conflict/disaster may reduce access to basic rights; access to food, nutrition, education, health services, safe housing, protection, drinking water and sanitation.

The WASH cluster will function under the principle of a collective and coordinated approach, recognizing and drawing upon the strengths of different agencies, actively seeking to identify gaps and weaknesses and agreeing on actions to address them, being mutually accountable, supporting Government and civil society in their response and ensuring needs (including dignity and safety) of women, children (girls, boys), men, disabled and most disadvantaged are adequately addressed.

SUMMARY OF RISK SCENARIOS

Scenario No. 1

External escalation of violence

There are aerial and artillery strikes against government offices, security positions and the offices/bases of various Palestinian factions, including the targeting, within residential areas, of infrastructure in Gaza such as bridges, roads and power stations. Incursions by Israeli ground forces can occur throughout the Gaza Strip.

Gaza may be divided into sections (east-west or north-south division). Israeli forces may re-occupy parts of the Gaza Strip for up to several weeks at a time. Urban areas east of Salah ad-Din road may be increasingly targeted. There may be an imposition of curfews by Israeli forces in areas under its control.

Palestinian armed groups may try to utilize offensive tunnels to infiltrate Israel and indiscriminate rocket and mortar fire may affect southern Israel and other areas. A large-scale Israeli offensive could be the result or the cause for internal violence and unrest in Gaza.

Access and operational implications

Israel and Egypt continue the tight closure of Gaza. Increased restrictions on the movement of goods (Kerem Shalom Crossing) and people (Erez Crossing) can be anticipated, as well as restrictions on the supply of water and electricity.

Access may be severely restricted within Gaza, particularly in the areas of military operations, which could expand to urban areas west of Salah ad-Din road.

An Israeli incursion would fragment the Gaza Strip and physically separate parts of the Gaza Strip, increasing the need for decentralization of supplies. Gaza could be bi- or trisected into separated areas, most likely cutting northern Gaza and Gaza City off from the Middle Area and South; people may head to central Gaza and pressure on urban centers is to be anticipated, as well as a push to non-urban areas.

Scenario No. 1

Effects on WASH Sector Programmes

- Decrease in access to vital WASH services with detrimental effects on livelihoods resulting in an increased number of Palestinians needing assistance.
- Decreased WASH Sectors ability to deliver essential WASH services and depletion of existing supplies and stocks.
- Elevated risk for WASH Sector partners' staff as the security situation deteriorates affecting programmes implementation and the carrying out of maintenance and repairs of WASH facilities.

Early warning indicators

- Israeli forces successfully target high-level Palestinian militants (mainly Hamas / Al-Qassam Brigades or Islamic Jihad / Al-Quds Brigades).
- Infiltration of Palestinian armed groups into Israel through offensive tunnels.
- Systematic and gradually increasing hostile activities between Palestinian armed groups (rocket and mortar fire, explosions and targeting of patrols along the fence) and Israeli forces (missile strikes, incursions, tunnel destruction), especially if resulting in casualties.
- Hamas decision to formally take part in hostile activities vis-à-vis Israel.
- Official statements by the Government of Israel or Hamas and other Palestinian factions that they are no longer adhering to the ceasefire.

Planning Assumption

According to several post war reports (2014), Israel has declared three kilometers ‘buffer zone’ inside Gaza’s borders. People in that zone were forced under fires to displace to the west making the population density in the urban centers of the main governorates of the Gaza Strip around 11,450¹ inhabitants/Km² as shown in **Figure 1**.

Most of the destroyed WASH infrastructures were in this buffer zone. In this plan the buffer zone was considered in the estimation of the internally displaced persons (IDPs). Gaza population (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics for year, 2017) was projected to year 2022 (This Contingency plan takes into account 3 years from now).

The mapping tool ArcGIS was used to investigate built-up area located within the buffer zone to estimate the potential IDPs from the “2022 population” of the Gaza Strip municipalities as illustrated in **Annex A**.

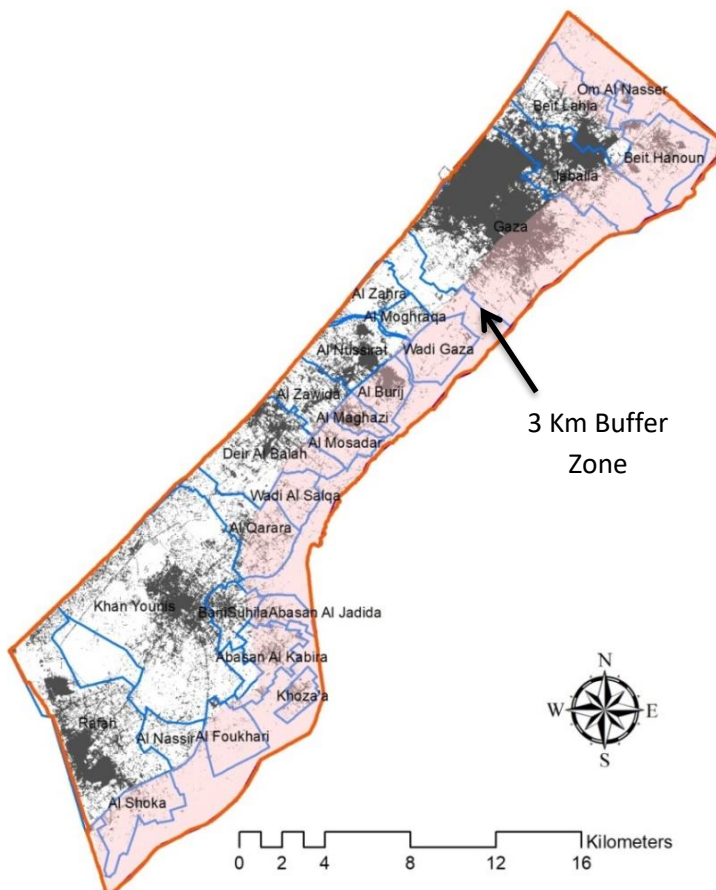


Figure 1 Buffer Zone (Gaza War, 2014)

¹UNOCHA: http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/Gaza_A0_2014_23July.pdf

The estimated IDPs from the mentioned buffer zone is 551,626 IDPs; however, this number can increase to approximately **650,000 IDPs** including around 100,000 IDPs from the heavily targeted areas in the urban centers to formal/informal shelters. The entire population of Gaza will be affected (almost 2.2 million people), an estimated 1 million people will be directly affected and in need of assistance. Gaza will be bi- or trisected (north-south and/or east-west) with pressure on urban centers and northern and southern Gaza will be the most affected. Communication will likely be cut (internet and phones), requiring emergency communications tools. There will be restricted and unsafe movement for WASH staff conducting manual operation and repairs on WASH facilities. In the worst-case scenario of a large-scale crisis the following assumptions can be made:

1. Up to 650,000 individuals will be internally displaced. While at least one-third of IDPs may reside with host families, an initial rush to designated emergency shelters (DES's) is anticipated, as is a gradual move to informal shelters.
2. In the urban centers, approximately 350,000² people (additional to the 650,000 IDPs) will lack access to safe drinking water and/or domestic water as well as hygiene kits (Table 1).
3. An estimated 15% to 30% of different water and sanitation facilities³ (*around 15% of 276 water wells, 30% of 19 water pump stations, 30% of 44 sewage pump stations, and 25% of 51 reservoirs*) will need urgent repairs, in addition to 220 cases of pipelines repairs (around 3300 m of wastewater and water pipelines).
4. The water and sanitation facilities (*more than 276 water wells, 19 water pump stations, and 44 sewage pump stations*) will be in need of urgent fuel and chlorine quantities.
5. More than 1,400 ton per day⁴ of solid waste will be accumulated on streets and in temporary transfer stations (Public health issue).

²Considering WASH assessment at HH level in the Gaza Strip "report"- 2017 by GVC, Approximately 8.5% of Gaza Strip population might have a change in their hygiene practices post-2014; 9.7% of them might face a decrease in drinking water storage capacity after 2014; 13.3% of them (not IDPs) might face a decrease in domestic water storage capacity after 2014. So, 15% of the total Gaza Strip population is assumed to face lack of access to safe drinking water and/or domestic water as well as hygiene kits during an external escalation of violence scenario.

³Based on PWA damage assessment report regarding after war 2014, around 15 to 30% of the different water infrastructures were repaired during/after 2014 war. There were also 38 damage cases in wastewater network as well as 137 damage cases in water network. Additional 25% of the total cases were considered for this scenario.

⁴1,400 ton represents the current daily generated of solid waste in the Gaza Strip.

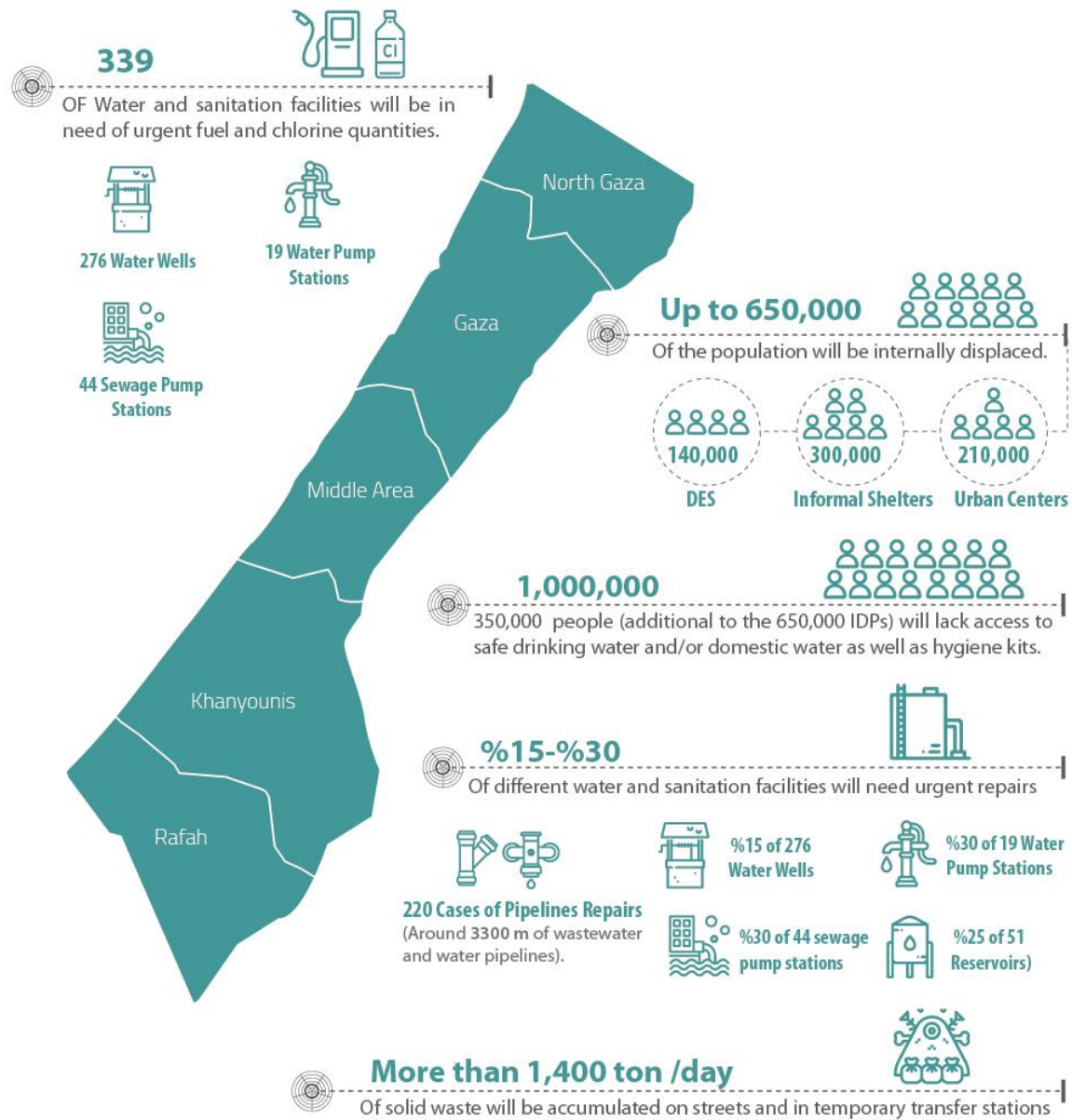


Figure 2 presents the summary of the first scenario planning assumption

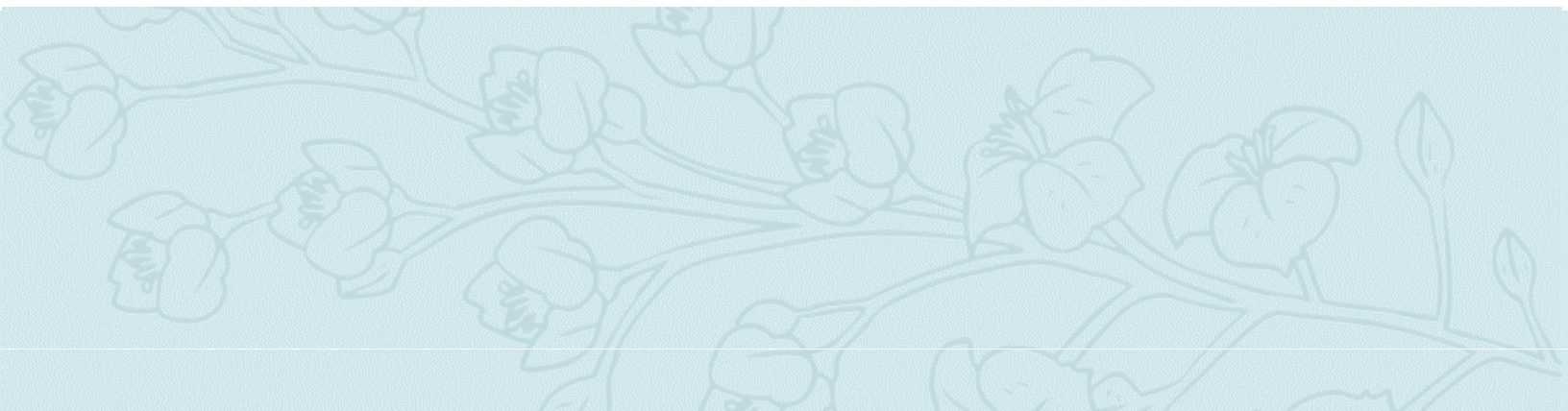


Table 1 Planning assumptions, and needed interventions and stoked supplies (Scenario 1)

Planning Assumption	Scope of intervention	Needed supplies/intervention
Inside DES designated by UNRWA and Government, around 140,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination with Shelter sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NA
Informal shelters, around 300,000 people ⁵ scattered among 150 school shelters (each school is assumed to accommodate 2,000 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of drinking and domestic water - Provision of hygiene items/hygiene promotion /community activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family Hygiene kits (50,000 kits)⁶ - Water storage and distribution materials (30 m³ of domestic water will be required per shelter per day and 5 m³ of safe drinking water). Around 4500 m³ and 750 m³ of domestic water and safe drinking water respectively will be required daily. - Chlorine tablets (1,500,000 tablets)⁷ - Water quality testing kits (10 testing kits – 2 kits per governorate) - Providing 150 toilets containers (each one comprises 10 toilets and 2 showers)⁸. Requirements for people with disabilities shall be considered.
Around 210,000 IDPs will move to urban centers & 350,000 people will lack access to safe drinking water and/or domestic water as well as hygiene kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securing quantity and quality of minimum standards water supplies (using existing water wells and mobile tankers or trucks will be part of the preparedness plan) - Provision of hygiene items/hygiene promotion /community activities - Access to basic sanitation facilities - Solid waste management and vector control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family Hygiene kits (100,000 kits) - Providing domestic and drinking water considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Agreements with existing vendors (1400 m³/day desalinated water)⁹ b) Agreements for mobile water tankers with hoses and generators (3150 m³/day)¹⁰ - Water quality testing kits (5 testing kits – additional to the above 10 testing kits) - Chlorine tablets (1,000,000 tablets) - Collecting and transferring the accumulated solid waste to designated transfer stations or temporary dump sites in coordination with Municipalities and/or JSC

⁵ Around two-third of the 650,000 IDPs (around 440,000) will move to shelters (140,000 to formal shelters and 300,000 to informal ones)

⁶ It is assumed that the average family members is 6; so 50,000 kits are required for 300,000 IDPs

⁷ According to National Contingency plan 2016, 600,000 IDPs need 3,000,000 Chlorine tablets (5 tablets for each IDPs)

⁸ According to Sphere standard, a maximum of 20 people uses each toilet. Considering that 10% of the 300,000 IDPs will be in need for this basic sanitation facility (30,000 / 20 = 1500 toilets (150 toilets containers); the other 90% can be absorbed by toilets in mosques, schools, clubs, ...

⁹ Considering 2.5 L/C/day for drinking and cooking (Sphere standard)

¹⁰ Considering 15 L/C/day for domestic water (Sphere standard) for the additional 210,000 IDPs to the urban centers

<p>Around 15% of the 276 water wells, 30% of the water (19) & wastewater pump stations (44), and 25% of the 51 reservoirs, in addition to 220 damage cases, will need urgent repairs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of spare parts for different repairing issues (51 reservoirs have to be equipped with bypass as part of the preparedness plan) - In case water wells are totally damaged no intervention or repairs could be made. The preparation of pre-constructed small water wells in specific locations shelters locations could be suitable and part of the preparedness plan. - In case wells are partially damaged, repairs only for manifold or force main pipeline will be made. - If water tanks or the associated booster pumps are damaged, bypass to the distribution network should be activated 	<p>Spare parts for WASH repairs (fittings, pipes, pumps) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2000 m UPVC pipe 110mm, 1000 m UPVC pipe 160mm, 200 m UPVC pipe 225mm, and 200 m UPVC pipe 300mm for water supply ¹¹ b) 600 m PVC pipe 200 mm, 200 m PVC pipe 250 mm, and 200 m PVC pipe 300 mm for sewage c) 350 Leakage pipe Repair Clamp (suitable for different sizes) d) 10 mobile drainage pumps including small generators. e) 5 Mobile welding machines f) 300 m steel pipes (used after pumps) (50 m of 4", 200 m of 6", and 50 m of 8") with 200 steel repair dressers g) Bypass system has to be prepared/checked for water tank that has no bypass system.
<p>More than 276 water wells, 19 water pump stations, and 44 sewage pump stations) will be in need of urgent fuel and chlorine quantities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of fuel - Provision of chlorine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel, (including agreement with existing vendors on availability of stocks), 360,000 Liter /month¹² - Chlorine (10-12% concentrate), 50 m³ ¹³
<p>Around 1,400 tons of solid waste on streets and in temporary transfer stations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collecting solid waste to pre-decided open areas as temporary transfer stations equipped with the minimum standard for pollution/public health control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination with municipalities (if required) - Control vectors - Fuel for vehicles and trucks

¹¹ These values were calculated based on PWA damage assessment report "after war 2014", regarding water and wastewater networks as well as CMWU data for the most demanded pipe sizes for repair. It was also assumed that for each repair case 15m of UPVC will be needed.

¹² This value was 180,000 Liter/month for electricity schedule 4 - 6 hours; We added 100% to simulate the fuel needs in the crisis (360,000 Liter/month)

¹³ According to National Contingency plan 2016

Scenario No. 2

External escalation of violence

Discontent with the ongoing blockade, but also increasing dissatisfaction with the de facto authorities and the failure of a functioning Government of National Consensus can result in internal unrest, violence and collapse of governance structures in Gaza.

The de facto authorities limit themselves to maintaining control inside Gaza, rather than ensuring basic governance and service provision for the population.

The isolation of Gaza continues, combined with a rapid socio-economic deterioration, an increasing governance vacuum and inadequate means invested in basic service provision. This situation can lead to a sharp increase in poverty and unemployment and further reduced access to basic services.

The level of desperation among a significant portion of the population, particularly unemployed youth, results in internal break downs, riots, mass protest (including against the UN), increased crime and violent incidents, as well as more open, but limited, challenges by other militant groups of the de facto authorities.

The de facto authorities will respond with severe crack-downs, thus further increasing frustration. Increased shortages and possible reductions in humanitarian assistance will add to the tension.

The PA, and some regional actors, will remain inactive in an attempt to accelerate the collapse of Hamas and segments of the international community will withdraw aid. Increased attacks directed at Israel and marches towards the fence with Israel are likely, soliciting retaliatory action by Israel. Various factions, including the de facto authorities could decide it is no longer in their interest to uphold a ceasefire understanding with Israel, although a large-scale military escalation with Israel might be undesired.

Scenario No. 2

Access and operational implications

Israel and Egypt further tighten access restrictions on the movement of goods and people to and from Gaza. Israel will close Kerem Shalom Crossing and Erez Crossing for several days at a time. Egypt will continue its ongoing closure of Rafah Crossing. Certain areas might become inaccessible due to tension between Palestinian factions. The UN may be targeted, resulting in further reduced access to the population.

Effects on WASH Sector partners Programmes

- Decrease in access to different levels of WASH services and detrimental effects on livelihoods resulting in an increased number of Palestinians needing assistance.
- Decrease the UN and NGO's ability to deliver essential WASH services and supplies and depletion of existing stocks (at risk of looting).

Early warning indicators

- Disintegration of regular security forces and police and slower intervention times by these forces.
- Continued non-payment of civil servants recruited post 2007 and a continued lack of operational budgets for line ministries.
- Prolonged closure of the Gaza Power Plant and continued decrease in electricity provision.
- Further decrease in number of civil servants working and changes in civil servant deployment.

Planning Assumption

1. The entire population of Gaza will be affected (almost 2.2 million people).
2. In the urban centers, approximately 220,000 people¹⁴ will lack access to safe drinking water and/or domestic water as well as hygiene kits.
3. Around 1,000 repair job orders¹⁵ per year for water supply and distribution networks need to be supported by spare parts.
4. The water and sanitation facilities (276 water wells, 19 water pump stations, and 44 sewage pump stations) will be in need of urgent fuel and chlorine quantities.

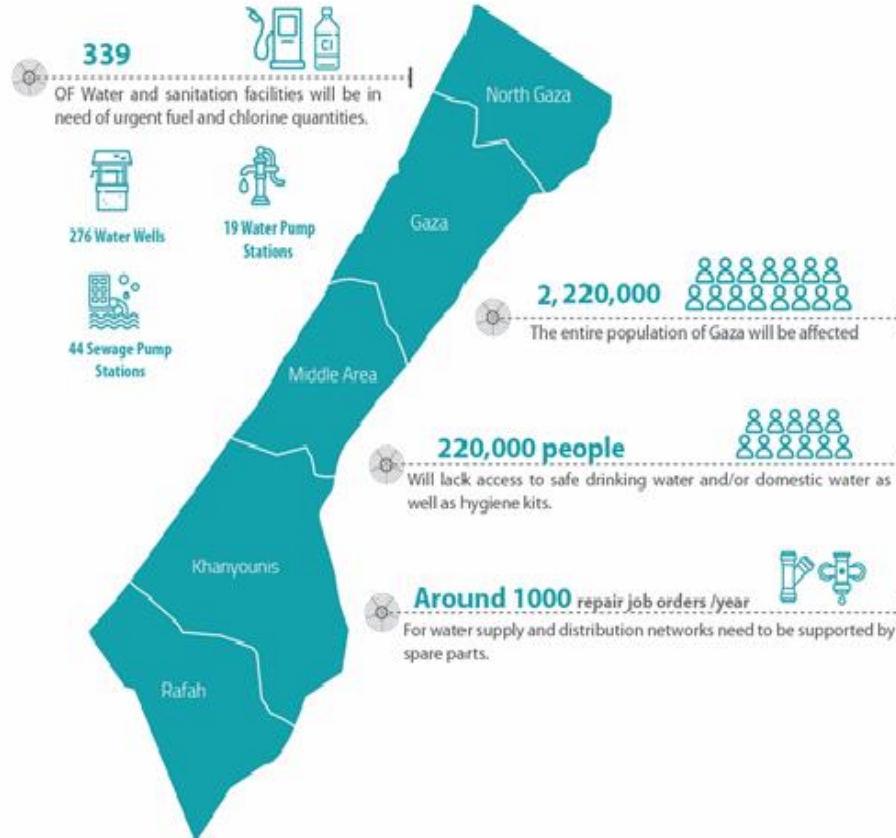


Figure 3: Summary of the Second scenario's planning assumption

¹⁴10% of the total population will be more vulnerable

¹⁵ CMWU – annual report, 2016

Table 2 Planning assumptions, and needed interventions and stocked supplies (Scenario 2)

Planning Assumption	Scope of intervention	Key stocked supplies
220,000 people will lack access to safe drinking water and/or domestic water as well as hygiene kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securing quantity and quality of minimum standards water supplies - Provision of hygiene items/hygiene promotion /community activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family Hygiene kits (35,000 kits) - Providing domestic and drinking water considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 10 agreements with existing vendors (500 m³/day desalinated water), b) Using 10 Mobile water pumps with hoses and generators - Water quality testing kits (5 testing kits) - Chlorine tablets (300,000 tablets)
Around 1000 repair job orders per year for water supply and distribution networks need to be supported by spare parts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of spare parts for different repairing issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spare parts for WASH repairs (fittings, pipes, pumps) with a total cost of around 1,000,000 \$/year¹⁶
The water and sanitation facilities (276 water wells, 19 water pumps, stations, and 44 sewage pump stations) will be in need of urgent fuel as well as chlorine quantities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of fuel - Provision of Chlorine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel¹⁷ (180,000 liter/month) - Chlorine (10-12% concentrate), (50 m³/month)

¹⁶ Discussion with CMWU¹⁷ CMWU, annual report, 2016



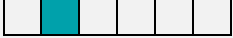

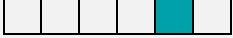

MINIMUM PREPAREDNESS ACTION PLAN

The following Minimum Preparedness Actions should be implemented in order to establish a minimum level of emergency preparedness during crisis within the Gaza Strip. These Minimum Preparedness Actions is compatible with the developed rapid need assessment e-tool (Annex G) that should be used during emergencies response to guide the stakeholders to intervene and respond.

Core capabilities	Key actions	Lead	Support	Budget \$	Time frame (6 months)	Status	Output
Coordination Arrangements	- Identifying locality representatives (178 localities) and evaluating the current coordination process with the focal points	- WASH coordinator	WASH focal points	10,000 \$	2 months 	Required	locality representatives list including roles
	- Endorsement of WASH responsibility matrix (it needs a verification and enforcement workshops and meetings).	- PWA/ WASH coordinator	WASH focal points	5,000 \$	1 months 	Ongoing	Responsibility matrix verification and endorsement workshop
	- Identification of WASH critical coordinates with ICRC for protection and repairs activities. There are clear coordination between WASH operational level and ICRC needing more dissemination.	- PWA	CMWU	5,000 \$	1 month 	Ongoing	Dissemination workshop
Capacity Development & Information Management	- Training for the 178 locality representatives on data collection and rapid needs assessment including monitoring and reporting. The developed e-tool for the rapid needs assessment shall be a part of this training.	- WASH coordinator	WASH focal points	50,000 \$	3 months 	Required	- Different training workshops - Supportive equipment

Core capabilities	Key actions	Lead	Support	Budget \$	Time frame (6 months)	Status	Output
	- Capacity building for service providers and local partners (CBOs, NGOs, Municipalities) including needs assessment, resources sharing under crisis, and action prioritizations	- WASH focal points		20,000 \$	1 months 	Required	- Capacity building workshops
	- Training in humanitarian performance monitoring targeting WASH focal points and NGOs. This action shall include steps to strengthen humanitarian performance monitoring as well as humanitarian performance monitoring tools.	- WASH coordinator	WASH focal points	5,000 \$	1 months 	Required	- Training workshops
	- Mapping of partners involved in emergency response and resources including available heavy machinery in each governorate. This action shall comprise resources identification, access evaluation, and use strategy.	- PWA/ WASH coordinator	WASH focal points	100,000 \$	2 months 	Need updating	- Mapping report - Evaluation workshop - Dissemination workshop
	- Carrying out a public awareness campaign in schools for WASH and health issues during conflict	- WASH coordinator	WASH focal points	20,000 \$	1 month 	Required	- Public awareness campaign

Core capabilities	Key actions	Lead	Support	Budget \$	Time frame (6 months)	Status	Output
	- Conducting a Contingency Plan simulation exercise including acquaintance phase, simulation phase, monitoring phase, and rectification phase.	- PWA/ WASH coordinator	WASH focal points	100,000 \$	2 month 	Required	- Simulation exercise report - Acquaintance phase meeting - Simulation workshop - Monitoring and rectification workshop
Contingency stocks Management	- Prepositioning of WASH materials (130,000 family hygiene kits, 50 m³ chlorine, 2,500,000 water chlorination tablets for one month) considering the targeted governorates and the available warehouses.	- WASH coordinator	WASH focal points	16,145,000 \$	4 month 	Required	Available material
	- Long term agreements with private service contractors (water trucking, water storage, hygiene items)	- WASH focal points			2 month 	Ongoing	Long term agreements
WASH facility operation	- Ensuring bypass systems for the main water tanks. Any water tank without a bypass system should be identified and improved with a new bypass system.	- PWA	CMWU	60,000 \$	3 months 	Ongoing	Evaluation report for the bypass systems
	- Ensuring suitable water wells (wells available in shelters, agricultural wells or other municipal wells) to be on standby in	- PWA	CMWU	30,000 \$	2 month 	Ongoing	Water well allocation study for emergency cases

Core capabilities	Key actions	Lead	Support	Budget \$	Time frame (6 months)	Status	Output
	emergency case. A study for water wells Re-allocation during crisis considering different scenarios will be crucial.						
Fund Management	- Ensuring Cash availability during emergency (conducting workshops to map their resources and get their commitment to response during emergency)	- WASH coordinator		5,000 \$	1 month 	Required	Workshops
	- Managing the possibility of re-allocating ongoing budget or external fundraising in case of emergency (conducting workshops)	- WASH coordinator	WASH Partners	5,000 \$	1 month 	Required	Workshops
Human Resources	- Safety and security training for staff working in hard situation	- WASH coordinator	WASH Partners	5,000 \$	1 month 	Required	Training workshops
	- Outsourcing staff during emergency (if needed)	- WASH coordinator			1 month 	Ongoing	Potential staff names
Communication System	- Ensuring that the internal communication systems are clear and well-known in terms of Organizational Breakdown Structure (OBS)	- WASH focal points			1 month 	Ongoing	Focal points (OBS)
	- Ensuring that the emergency communication system is well known by the agencies, especially at the operational level.	- PWA/WASH coordinator	WASH focal points	5000 \$	1 month 	Required	Emergency Communication Workshop

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GAPS

According to the data collected on the current capacity based on the responses received from WASH partners, several WASH cluster partners have either material prepositioned or available dedicated budget for emergency response. CMWU has nine warehouses across Gaza (see table below for local emergency response capacities vs. required according to the required intervention) with materials earmarked for emergencies only. Additional storage and transportation capacities are in place and can be mobilized on short notice in case of an emergency.

Local Emergency Response Capacities vs. Required

Required response	Needed capacity	Current capacity/Gaps
Rapid needs assessment, identify immediate/critical needs in WASH	Trained WASH focal points on rapid needs assessment within the first 48 hours of the crisis with effective communications with the WASH cluster and local partners	The current capacity is fair based on capacity matrix and EAT results Gap: more capacity building is needed mainly for the 5 WASH focal points (more details are in the minimum preparedness capacities)
Provision of adequate quantity of safe drinking and domestic water to affected households (Securing quantity and quality of minimum standards water supplies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic water (7650 m³/day) - Desalinated water (2150 m³/day) 	<p>For domestic water, there is no clear new water resource that can be used during emergency. ACF can supply around 240 m³/day.</p> <p>Gap: 7210 m³/day.</p> <p>For drinking water, there are different private sector’s agreements to supply 1509 m³/day; however, this quantity could reach 2300 m³/day for the first days of crisis.</p> <p>Gap: Around 640 m³/day from day 7 to the end of the crisis.</p>
Distribution of hygiene kits to affected households and health centers Emergency management of operation and maintenance of water wells, water booster stations, sewage pump stations, and reservoirs	<p>Hygiene kits (150,000)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2000 m UPVC pipe 110mm, 1000 m UPVC pipe 160mm, 200 m UPVC pipe 225mm, and 200 m UPVC pipe 300mm for water supply - 600 m PVC pipe 200 mm, 200 m PVC pipe 250 mm, and 200 m PVC pipe 300 mm for sewage - 350 Leakage pipe repair clamps (suitable for different sizes) - 300 m steel pipes (Manifold only) (used after water wells) (50 m of 4”, 200 m of 6”, and 50 m of 8”) with 200 steel repair dressers 	<p>Available 21,845 Hygiene kits</p> <p>Gap: Around 130,000 Hygiene kits</p> <p>The following are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2586 m UPVC pipe 110mm, 1392 m UPVC pipe 160mm, 1304 m UPVC pipe 225mm, and 516 m UPVC pipe 300mm for water supply - 1698 m PVC pipe 200 mm, 1059 m PVC pipe 250 mm, and 1059 m PVC pipe 300 mm for sewage - 458 Leakage pipe Repair Clamp (> size 4”) - 0 m of 4”, 24 m of 6”, and 24 m of 8” with 72 steel repair dressers - No drainage pumps nor mobile welding machines <p>Gap:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No gap in water and wastewater pipelines including repair clamps

Required response	Needed capacity	Current capacity/Gaps
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 drainage pumps including small generators. - 5 Mobile welding machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 250 steel pipes should be used (Manifold only) (used after water wells) with around 130 steel repair dressers are required - 10 drainage pumps including small generators. - 5 Mobile welding machines
Provision of fuel and chlorine for normal operation of WASH systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel (360,000 liter/month) - Chlorine / Sodium hypochlorite 10-12% (50 m³) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For fuel, there is a monthly basis through ongoing supply contracts with OCHA and UNRWA <p>Gap:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewal of the commitment of OCHA and UNRWA for fuel supplying (360,000 liter/month) - Similarly for Chlorine (50 m³/month)
Solid waste management and vector control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocated temporary transfer stations as well as temporary dump sits in each municipality - Control vectors - Fuel for vehicles and trucks (100,000 liter) 	<p>There are some transfer stations or open dump sites</p> <p>Gap:</p> <p>Mapping these stations or dump sites is required in the context of solid waste management contingency plan, in addition to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control vectors - Fuel for vehicles and trucks (100,000 liter/month)
Supportive Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 Water tanks - 10,000 Jerry cans - 10 Water testing kits - 10 Generators (available for 30 days) - 2,500,000 Householder chlorine tablets 	<p>The followings are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 512 Water Tanks - 15,400 Jerry cans - 37 Water testing kits - 6 Generators (available for 30 days) - 6,500 Householder chlorine tablets <p>Gap:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 Generators 50 KVA (should be available for 30 days) - Around 2,500,000 Householder chlorine tablets

Gaps Estimated budget (for crisis response)

Required response	Gaps	Estimated budget \$
Rapid needs assessment to identify immediate/critical needs in WASH	- More capacity building is needed mainly for the 5 WASH focal points	50,000 \$
Provision of adequate quantity of safe drinking and domestic water trucking	- Domestic water 4260 m ³ /day ¹⁸	650,000 \$
	- Drinking water 500 m ³ /day ¹⁹ from day 7 to end crisis	120,000 \$
Distribution of hygiene kits to affected households and health centers	- 130,000 Hygiene kits (the new Hygiene kits specifications Annex G, cost = 124\$/kit)	16,120,000 \$
Provision of toilets containers	- 150 toilets containers	500,000 \$
Emergency management of operation and maintenance of WASH facilities	- Around 250 m ²⁰ steel pipes used for water wells (for manifold only) with around 130 steel repair dressers required	75,000 \$
	- 10 drainage pumps ²¹ including small generators	150,000 \$
	- 5 Mobile welding machines ²²	6,000 \$
Provision of fuel and chlorine for normal operation of WASH systems	- Fuel supplying (360,000 liter/month)	252,000 \$
	- Chlorine supplying (50 m ³ /month)	20,000 \$
Solid waste management and vector control	- Mapping of stations or dump sites is required in the context of solid waste management contingency plan	20,000 \$
	- Vector control	10,000 \$
	- Fuel for tankers and trucks	70,000 \$
Supporting Equipment	- 4 Generators 50 KVA(available for 30 days)	60,000 \$
	- Around 2,500,000 Householder chlorine tablets	5,000 \$
Total		18,108,000 \$

¹⁸The assumed price for domestic water was 3 US\$/1000 liter.

¹⁹ The price assumed for drinking water was 8 US\$ / 1000 liter.

²⁰The price for one meter steel pipe was assumed to be 135 US\$ while the dresser's price was assumed 300 US\$.

²¹ The price was assumed 15,000 US\$ for each drainage pump (5hp pump with generator 15 KVA and its overall accessories).

²²The price for each welding machine (3 phases) was estimated to be 1200\$.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

Gaps to be considered for internal unrest and collapse (Scenario 2)

Required response	Needed = Gap ²³	Estimated Budget/month
Provision of adequate quantity of safe drinking water (200,000 vulnerable persons)	500 m ³ /day (one month) ²⁴	120,000 \$
Distribution of hygiene kits	Hygiene kits (35,000)	4,340,000 \$
WASH facilities operation and maintenance	Around 1000 repair job orders per year for water supply and distribution networks (around 83 order per month)	83,000 \$
Provision of urgent fuel quantities	180,000 Liter ²⁵	126,000 \$
Provision of urgent chlorine quantities	50 m ³ /month	20,000 \$
Total		4,689,000 \$/month

²³Current capacity for scenario 2 is estimated to be zero as the available capacity is considered in scenario 1.

²⁴The price for one liter of drinking water was assumed at 8 US\$.

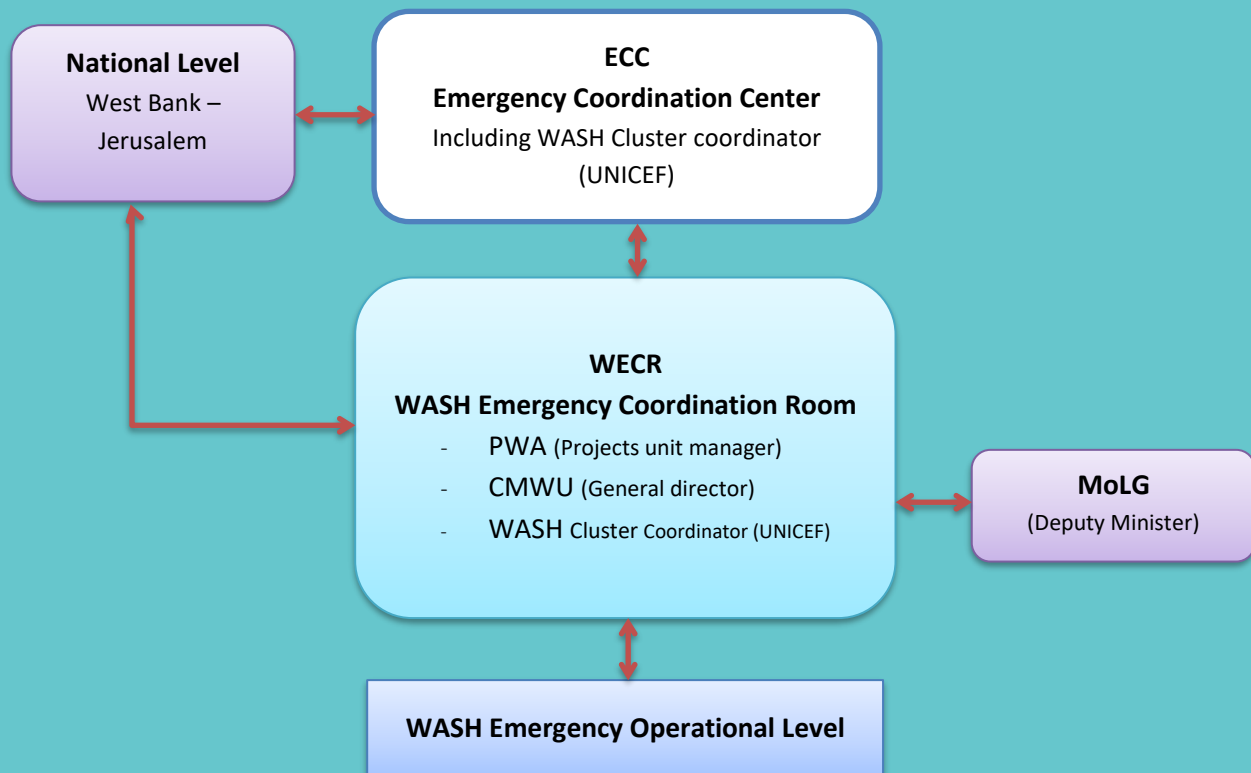
²⁵The average assumed price was 0.7 US\$/litter. The price includes average Israeli government official, Transportation, fees and overhead.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE FRAMEWORKS (STRUCTURE AND STRATEGY)

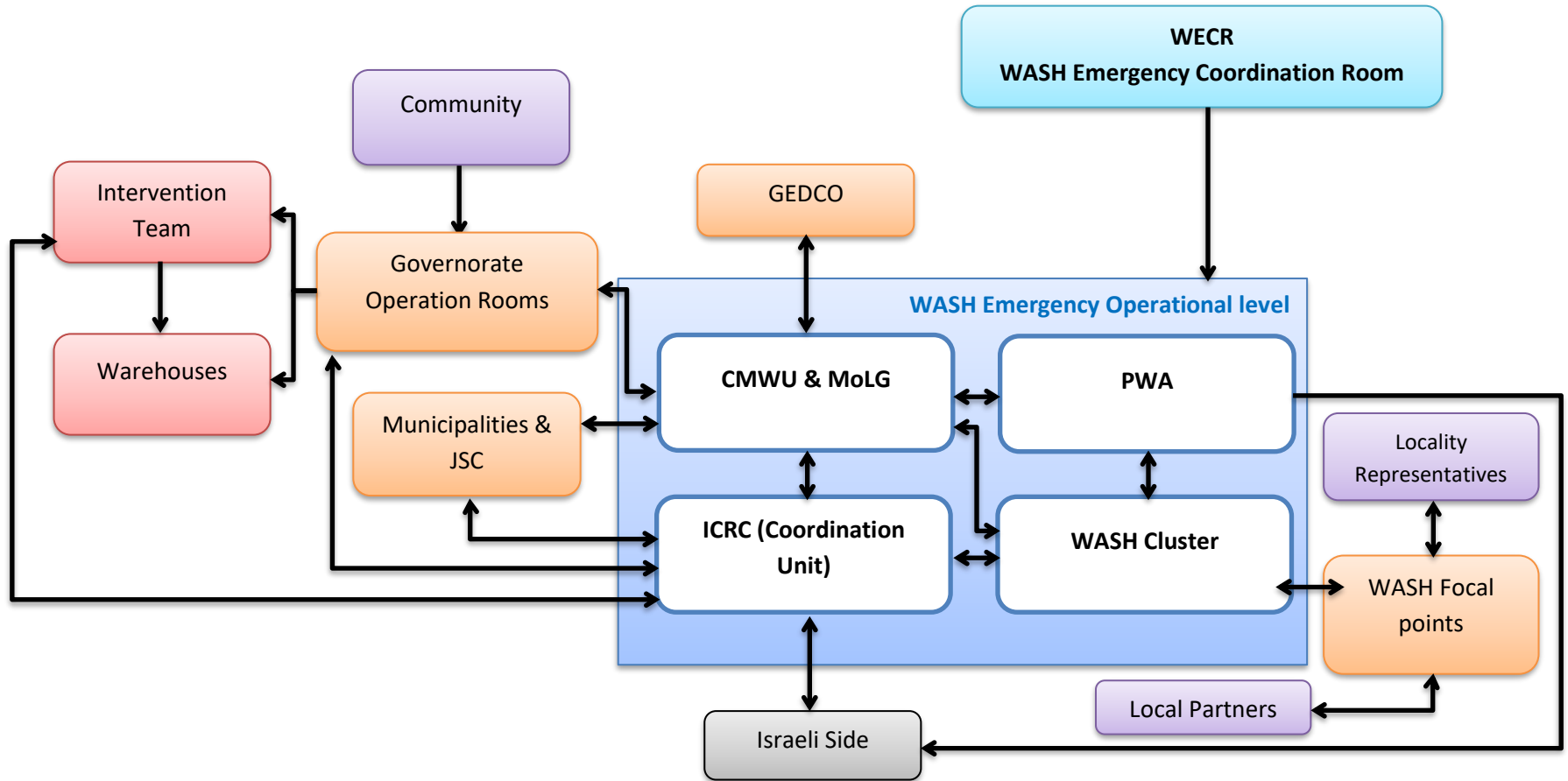
In the event of a contingency, the principle of proximity will be applied, meaning that decisions will be taken and actions should be implemented and coordinated at the most localized operational level available where risks, vulnerabilities and needs are relevant.

Given the context of Gaza, where access can be a major obstacle to deploying emergency response resources, it is essential to ensure that there is sufficient decision-making and response capacity.

This requires functional integration and to the extent possible physical co-location of WASH emergency response actors. The relevant emergency structure and the physical co-location requirements regarding WASH sector are summarized below. The following flowchart shows WASH emergency coordination structure.



The following flowchart shows WASH emergency operational level.



Strategic level: Gaza Joint Crisis Management Team (JCMT)

As mentioned in the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP) 2018, the Joint Crisis Management Team (JCMT) works at the strategy level and is responsible for initiating and directing the response in the conflict area and organizing humanitarian relief in support of the Principals' objectives. The Gaza JCMT consists of the Area Security Coordinator, ECC Manager, OCHA (Deputy Head of Office), UNRWA Director of Gaza Operations and the UNDSS Deputy Security Advisor. The JCMT will meet in person when the situation allows, but alternative arrangements can be made. Part of the JCMT is located in UNRWA and part in UNDP.

Inter-clusters coordination level: Gaza Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC)

As mentioned in the IACP 2018, the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) is responsible for coordinating and facilitating inter-agency humanitarian action on the ground (including WASH cluster) between UN actors, national and international organizations and local authorities. The ECC is represented at the JCMT (strategic level).

WASH cluster coordination level: WASH Emergency Coordination Room

WASH Emergency Coordination Room is responsible for coordinating and facilitating emergency action on the ground between national and international organizations and local authorities. WASH Emergency Coordination Room is led by PWA (Projects unit manager) and consists of CMWU (General Director), WASH Cluster Coordinator (UNICEF) and ICRC (Head of Water and Habitat Department) as an observer. It provides one single hub for coordination in the event of a crisis in Gaza to coordinate the humanitarian response regarding WASH cluster. WASH Emergency Coordination unit will physically be located in the PWA (Projects unit).

WASH emergency operational level:

WASH emergency operational level is responsible for facilitating decentralized operations and response during emergency situations. ICRC in coordination with CMWU and MoLG, PWA, and WASH cluster/WASH cluster focal points is responsible for the communication with the governorate operation rooms, community based organization (CBOs), and the Israeli side as well as intervention teams and warehouses' staff to respond to emergency cases. The operational level reports back to the WASH Emergency Coordination Room through its representatives.

General Tasks:

- Ensure WASH services (or at least a minimum level) are provided during conflict times;
- Arrange with local authorities in order to ensure the safety of staff conducting assessments, repairs, maintenance and daily operation of distribution valves, which require manual opening and closing in order to distribute water in different zones in Gaza.

WASH cluster tasks:

- Information gathering and monitoring of WASH sector activities to be communicated to PWA
- Coordination of interventions between actors (water trucking, water storage and hygiene items)
- Monitor the WASH situation, assess the needs for emergency supplies
- Support PWA in advocating with donors to support with supplies
- Flag issues of degradation of water and sanitation conditions

WASH focal points tasks:

- Support Gaza WASH Cluster in coordinating the emergency WASH activities and interventions in the field during and after a crisis;
- Maintain continuous contact with PWA/CMWU leadership and WASH Cluster Coordinator;
- Represent the WASH cluster in joint needs assessments in their area;
- Act as point of contact for CMWU or the WASH Cluster when NGO's involvement is required in one of the respective areas.
- Communicating with community and locality representatives, ensuring their engagement with CBOs and local partners' field emergency WASH activities, and timely access to information.

ICRC tasks:

- Get the needed information from governorate operation rooms to launch a coordination request
- Asses if coordination with armed forces is required
- Asses if an escort is required

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Phasing of WASH emergency response activities

Phase	Duration	Needs to be addressed
Acute Emergency Phase	During and up to two weeks after the disaster	Immediate needs including securing quantity and quality of minimum standards water supplies provision of basic access to sanitation facilities Provision of hygiene items/hygiene promotion /community activities
Initial Recovery Phase	Up to six months after the acute phase	Short-term needs for rebuilding and maintenance of key water and wastewater infrastructure Solid waste management and vector control
Early Recovery phase	More than six months after the acute phase	Completion of repairs commencement of regular WASH promotion activities link with development activities Completion of strategic infrastructure

Response Activities

The WASH cluster has distinguished different levels of emergency response and plan response framework accordingly.

A – **Support to Service Provider** with the following activities:

#	Activities to meet the needs	Time frame
1. Emergency management of water distribution, disinfection and chlorination:		
1.1	Provide chlorine solution and chlorinators for urgent disinfection of water from local water wells and filling stations	Onset of activity – within first week
1.2	Engage mobile water tankers and provide emergency water supply, storage tanks, jerry cans (or an appropriate alternative) including user instructions and messages in Arabic on handling of water	Onset of activity – within first two weeks
1.3	Distribute domestic and drinking water and family kits for emergency household storage	Onset of activity – within first two weeks
1.4	Provide and monitor bleach, chlorine or water purification tablets, including detailed user and safety instructions in Arabic	Onset of activity – within first week
1.5	Provide and monitor cash assistance for emergency mobile water distribution	Onset of activity – within first week for period of 2 months
2. Emergency management of operation and maintenance of municipal water wells and water booster stations:		
2.1	Procure and distribute fuel stocks to operate on site backup generators	Onset of activity – within first week for a period of 2 months
2.2	Manage all electromechanical repairs, refurbishment works and all associated procurement of materials and service contracts including backup generators and spare parts	After the first four to six weeks
3. Emergency operation and maintenance of water distribution networks and filling station:		
3.1	Carry out all repairs and reconnections and damages rectifications including house	After the first four to six weeks

#	Activities to meet the needs	Time frame
	connections, with all associated procurement of repair pipes and fittings	
4. Emergency management of WWTP and Sewage Pump Station (SPS) facilities:		
4.1	Procure and distribute fuel stocks to operate on site backup generators	Onset of activity – within first week for a period of 2 months
4.2	Manage all electromechanical repairs, refurbishment works and all associated procurement of materials and service contracts	After the first 4 to 6 weeks
4.3	Operation and maintenance of wastewater transfer facilities (SPS - sewage pump stations) and wastewater treatment facilities	After the first 4 to 6 weeks
5. Emergency general wastewater and storm water operating services:		
5.1	Carry out emergency wastewater networks operation and maintenance activities	After 8 to 10 weeks
5.2	Ensure of spare parts availability (sewage network repair material)	After 8 to 10 weeks
5.3	Carry out all corrective and emergency maintenance for supporting equipment, vehicles and standby generators	After 8 to 10 weeks
6. Emergency general sanitation operating services and operations of sanitary landfills:		
6.1	Provide soap and disseminate key hygiene messages on the dangers of cholera and other water- and excreta-related diseases.	Onset of activity – within first week for a period of 2 months
6.2	Emergency septic tank (ST) evacuation operations	Between 8-12 weeks
6.3	Construction of emergency sanitation latrines in rural areas	Between 8-12 weeks
6.4	Manage all civil/mechanical works for repair of landfills and/or incinerators (domestic waste)	Between 8-12 weeks
6.5	Manage the repairs of incinerators at hospitals	Between 8-12 weeks
7. Emergency general solid waste collection operating services:		
7.1	Collect and evacuation operations in municipalities and village councils	After the first 4 to 6 weeks
7.2	Manage all mechanical repairs spare parts for operations of garbage vehicles	Between 8-12 weeks
7.3	Manage the procurement of garbage bins & equipment for storage and collection of municipal waste	Between 8-12 weeks

B – Community and Household (HH) Level including IDPs in host communities

Based on WASH Cluster area focal points assessment, several WASH activities are considered for onset of activity – within first week for a period of 2 months. Applying SPHERE standards and Cluster SOPs, WASH activities include trucking potable water, trucking non-potable water, bulk storage tanks, HH storage, jerry cans, hygiene kits, hygiene promotion, water and hygiene voucher, sanitary and hygiene installations, showers, water bladders and water distributions points, etc.

C – IDPs in Designated Emergency Shelter (DES)

Applying SPHERE standards and Cluster SOPs, WASH activities include provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services for onset of activity – within first week for a period of 2 months.

OPERATIONAL DELIVERY (Annexes)



- a. IDPs estimation table
- b. Capacity Matrix
- c. Standard operating procedures (SOP) HH activities
- d. WASH Emergency Coordination Room (WECR) TOR
- e. Linkages and communications
- f. Emergency contact list
- g. Useful links regarding operational level



Annex A: IDPs estimation table

The following table exhibits the IDPs ratio for each municipality as well as governorate considering a buffer zone of 3 Km north and east of the Gaza Strip. This table represents a spatial estimation developed by GIS for the IDPs in order to optimize the emergency response as possible.

	Population 2017			Population 2022			IDPs Ratio	IDPs		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Gaza Strip	1899291	962903	936388	2180505	1105473	1075032		551626	279199	272427
North Gaza Gov.	368978	187763	181215	423610	215564	208046		124296	63018	61278
Um Al-Nnaser	4737	2378	2359	5438	2730	2708	100%	5438	2730	2708
Beit Lahiya	89838	45741	44097	103140	52514	50626	20%	20628	10503	10125
Beit Hanun	52237	26374	25863	59971	30279	29692	100%	59971	30279	29692
Jabalya	222166	113270	108896	255060	130041	125019	15%	38259	19506	18753
Gaza Gov.	652597	331985	320612	749222	381140	368083		223325	113563	109761
Gaza	631215	321232	309983	724674	368794	355880	30%	217402	110638	106764
Al Zahra	5338	2687	2651	6128	3085	3044	0%	0	0	0
Al Moghraqa	11458	5808	5650	13155	6668	6487	5%	658	333	324
Wadi Gaza	4586	2258	2328	5265	2592	2673	100%	5265	2592	2673
Middle Gov.	273200	137340	135860	313651	157675	155976		107222	53871	53351
An Nuseirat	86598	43495	43103	99420	49935	49485	5%	4971	2497	2474
Al Bureij	43515	21970	21545	49958	25223	24735	95%	47460	23962	23498
Al Zawida	23841	11965	11876	27371	13737	13634	10%	2737	1374	1363
Al Maghazi	27827	13990	13837	31947	16061	15886	100%	31947	16061	15886
Deir al Balah	82117	41366	40751	94275	47491	46785	10%	9428	4749	4679
Al Mosadar	2587	1279	1308	2970	1468	1502	100%	2970	1468	1502
Wadi Al Salqa	6715	3275	3440	7709	3760	3949	100%	7709	3760	3949
Khan Yunis Gov.	370638	187964	182674	425516	215794	209721		76872	38981	37892
Al Qarara	29004	14618	14386	33298	16782	16516	50%	16649	8391	8258
Khan Yunis	246307	124871	121436	282776	143360	139416	0%	0	0	0
Bani Suheila	41439	21118	20321	47575	24245	23330	10%	4758	2425	2333
Abasan Al Jadida	9290	4740	4550	10666	5442	5224	100%	10666	5442	5224
Abasan Al Kabira	26767	13552	13215	30730	15559	15172	90%	27657	14003	13655
Khoza'a	11388	5800	5588	13074	6659	6415	100%	13074	6659	6415
Al Foukhari	6443	3265	3178	7397	3748	3649	55%	4068	2061	2007
Rafah Gov.	233878	117851	116027	268507	135300	133206		19911	9766	10145
Rafah	208449	105249	103200	239313	120832	118480	0%	0	0	0
Al Nassir	8984	4550	4434	10314	5224	5091	10%	1031	522	509
Al Shoka	16445	8052	8393	18880	9244	9636	100%	18880	9244	9636

Annex B: Capacity Matrix²⁶

The following table shows the current capacity of WASH partners and/or focal points working in the Gaza Strip. The capacities were investigated based on a capacity assessment tool (Annex G) was filled by the targeted agencies. The tabulated values were used in the emergency response gap analysis.

Items	QRC	SCI	PEF	PHG	HA	MA'AN	NRC	Oxfam	UNICEF	GVC	ACF	CMWU	IR	Unit	Total
Geographical area of intervention	Gaza Strip	Khanyounis, Rafah, North, Middle	Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	Gaza, Khanyounis, North	Gaza, North and Rafah	Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip		
Estimated on-going budget		650,000	10,000	1,000,000	150,000	1,000,000	685,000	4,000,000	15,000,000	940,000	2,780,000	150M	393,000	\$	176,608,000
Cash availability during emergency		381,000	5,000		30,000		50,000	50,000	2,000,000		30,000			\$	2,546,000
Re-allocated on-going budget for emergency	250,000	90,000	50,000	50,000	30,000		200,000	50,000						\$	720,000
Possible external fund in case of emergency	250,000	381,000			50,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000		100,000			\$	8,281,000
Potable water (Bottled)		105,000									170,000			Liter/first 5 days	275,000
Drinking Water - 30 days crisis			224		120		35			880	250			m3/day	1,509
Domestic water trucking - 30 days crisis											240			m3/day	240
Family Hygiene kits		3,000	10,000		2,000		400	500	3,945		2,000			No.	21,845
Sodium hypochlorite 10% -12%									194					m3	194
									80,000					\$	80,000

Items	QRC	SCI	PEF	PHG	HA	MA'AN	NRC	Oxfam	UNICEF	GVC	ACF	CMWU	IR	Unit	Total
Householder chlorine tablets			1,500						5,000					No.	6,500
Mobile pumps														No.	0
Large Water Tanks									12					No.	12
Small Water Tanks (250 L)			100								400			No.	500
Jerry cans							400		15,000					No.	15,400
							2,000		40,000					\$	42,000
Water testing kits									30	7				No.	37
									20,000	1,000				\$	21,000
Warehouse capacity			2				5					9		No.	5
Transportation Capacity			1				7		2			10		No.	10
Generators			1								5			No.	6

²⁶Not including UNRWA

Annex C: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) – HH level activities

Scope

WASH cluster partners have identified contingency response measures based on the scenarios and projected impact above. The effects of Gaza escalation of violence with bombardment and/or incursion may reduce access to basic right such as access to health services, drinking water and sanitation. The WASH cluster functions under the principle of a collective and coordinated approach: recognizing and drawing upon the strengths of different agencies actively seeking to identify gaps and weaknesses and agreeing on actions to address them, being mutually accountable, supporting Government and civil society in their response, and ensuring needs (including dignity and safety) of women, children, people with disabilities and most disadvantaged are adequately addressed.

Procedures

Based on WASH Cluster area focal points assessment, several WASH activities have to be considered for onset of activity – within first week for a period of 2 months. Applying SPHERE standards and Cluster SOPs, WASH activities include trucking potable water, trucking non-potable water, bulk storage tanks, HH storage, jerry cans, hygiene kits, hygiene promotion, water and hygiene voucher, sanitary and hygiene installations, showers, water bladders and water distributions points. The following WASH standard operating procedures (SOPs) is related to the Community and Household (HH) Level including IDPs in host communities.

Main Action	1- Water trucking			
Response activity	Provision of drinking and domestic water			
Response Phase	Acute Emergency Phase			
Nodal Agency	WASH focal points			
Key Partners	WASH partners (CBOs, NGOs, Municipalities)			
Required intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic water (7650 m³/day) - Desalinated water (2150 m³/day) 			
Available capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic water (240 m³/day) - Desalinated water (1500 m³/day) 			
Gap in capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic water (7210 m³/day) - Desalinated water (640 m³/day) 			
Estimated Budget (Gap or distribution)	650,000 \$ for new water trucking 120,000 \$ additional drinking water agreements			
Time frame	Onset of activity – within first week for a period of 2 months			
Responsible	Agency / Governorate	Name	Email	Mobile
	SC/North	Husain Qanoo'	hussain.qano@savethechildren.org	059 8947729
	Oxfam/Gaza	Waseem B. Mushtaha	Wassem.Mushtaha@oxfam.org	059 8910982
	GVC/Middle	Ghassan Qishawi	Techcoord.gaza@gvc-italia.org	059 9834099
	ACF/Khanyonis	Adel Abu- Ikmeil	aabuikmeil@pt.acfspain.org	059 4799942
	IR/Rafah	Abdullah Nabhan	a.nabhan@irpal.ps	059 5802260
Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH focal points shall be responsible for conducting a rapid needs assessment (Onset of activity – within first week), with a support from the CBOs and other WASH partners, to identify the targeted area, expected number of beneficiaries, and related municipalities filling stations. The WASH focal points have to prioritize the proper water storage tools (bulk storage tanks, HH storage, jerry cans...) for each target area. - Water trucking process will be activated by the WASH focal points considering the pre-agreements with the service providers (desalination plants for drinking water 			

	<p>case) and mobiles tanks. For domestic water, WASH focal points have to identify specific emergency water wells (e.g., formal shelter water wells) to be used as a domestic water source in the targeted area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH focal points have to follow the trucking process in cooperation with WASH Coordinator and ICRC during ceasefire, taking into account clear communication channel between the service providers, water tankers, CBOs, and Municipalities. - WASH focal points shall be responsible for water quality monitoring after the trucking process; CBOs will support this phase using water quality kits. 																								
Reporting	<p>The following reports/documents shall be prepared during the action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid needs assessment report comprising (potential areas for rapid intervention, number of beneficiaries, related municipalities and trucking quantities in terms of drinking water and domestic water) - Water trucking report including water quantities from service providers, water mobile tankers information, activated per-agreements and a map of the supplied drinking and domestic water. - Water quality report exhibiting some main water quality tests and including the tests locations. 																								
Main Action	2- Hygiene promotion																								
Response activity	Provision of hygiene items																								
Response Phase	Acute Emergency Phase																								
Nodal Agency	WASH focal points																								
Key Partners	WASH partners (CBOs, NGOs, Municipalities)																								
Required intervention	150,000 Hygiene kits																								
Available capacities	20,000 Hygiene kits																								
Gap in capacity	130,000 Hygiene kits																								
Estimated Budget (Gap or distribution)	5,850,000 \$																								
Time frame	Onset of activity – within first week for a period of 2 months																								
Responsible	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Agency / Governorate</th> <th>Name</th> <th>Email</th> <th>Mobile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SC/North</td> <td>Husain Qanoo'</td> <td>hussain.qano@savethechildren.org</td> <td>059 8947729</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oxfam/Gaza</td> <td>Waseem B. Mushtaha</td> <td>Wassem.Mushtaha@oxfam.org</td> <td>059 8910982</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GVC/Middle</td> <td>Ghassan Qishawi</td> <td>Techcoord.gaza@gvc-italia.org</td> <td>059 9834099</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACF/Khanyonis</td> <td>Adel Abu- Ikmeil</td> <td>aabuikmeil@pt.acfspain.org</td> <td>059 4799942</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IR/Rafah</td> <td>Abdullah Nabhan</td> <td>a.nabhan@irpal.ps</td> <td>059 5802260</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Agency / Governorate	Name	Email	Mobile	SC/North	Husain Qanoo'	hussain.qano@savethechildren.org	059 8947729	Oxfam/Gaza	Waseem B. Mushtaha	Wassem.Mushtaha@oxfam.org	059 8910982	GVC/Middle	Ghassan Qishawi	Techcoord.gaza@gvc-italia.org	059 9834099	ACF/Khanyonis	Adel Abu- Ikmeil	aabuikmeil@pt.acfspain.org	059 4799942	IR/Rafah	Abdullah Nabhan	a.nabhan@irpal.ps	059 5802260
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Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH focal points shall be responsible for conducting a rapid needs assessment (Onset of activity – within first week), with a support from the CBOs and other WASH partners, to identify the targeted area as well as expected number of beneficiaries. - Hygiene items distribution process (e.g., through e-vouchers) will be activated by the WASH focal points considering available items in the warehouses as well as pre-agreements. - WASH focal points have to follow the distribution process in cooperation with WASH coordinator and ICRC (if necessary) during ceasefire. 																								
Reporting	<p>The following reports/documents shall be prepared during the action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid needs assessment report comprising (potential areas for rapid intervention and number of beneficiaries) - Hygiene items distribution report including distribution system and process, distributors' information, activated per-agreements and the supplied items map. 																								

Main Action		3- Sanitation and Health			
Response activity	Providing toilets containers including showers				
Response Phase	Acute Emergency Phase				
Nodal Agency	WASH focal points				
Key Partners	WASH partners (CBOs, NGOs, Municipalities)				
Required intervention	150 toilets containers (each one comprises 10 toilets and two showers)				
Available capacities	-				
Gap in capacity	150 toilets containers (each one comprises 10 toilets and two showers)				
Estimated Budget (Gap or distribution)	500,000 \$				
Time frame	Onset of activity – within first week for a period of 2 months				
Responsible	Agency / Governorate	Name	Email	Mobile	
	SC/North	Husain Qanoo'	hussain.qano@savethechildren.org	059 8947729	
	Oxfam/Gaza	Waseem B. Mushtaha	Wassem.Mushtaha@oxfam.org	059 8910982	
	GVC/Middle	Ghassan Qishawi	Techcoord.gaza@gvc-italia.org	059 9834099	
	ACF/Khanyonis	Adel Abu- Ikmeil	aabuikmeil@pt.acfspain.org	059 4799942	
	IR/Rafah	Abdullah Nabhan	a.nabhan@irpal.ps	059 5802260	
Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH focal points shall be responsible for conducting a rapid needs assessment (Onset of activity – within first week), with a support from the CBOs and other WASH partners, to identify the targeted areas as well as expected number of beneficiaries. - Toilets containers distribution process will be activated by the WASH focal points considering available items in the warehouses as well as pre-agreements. - WASH focal points have to follow the distribution process in cooperation with WASH coordinator and ICRC (if necessary) during ceasefire. 				
Reporting	<p>The following reports/documents shall be prepared during the action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid needs assessment report comprising (potential areas for rapid intervention and number of beneficiaries) - Toilets containers distribution report including distribution system and process, distributors' information, activated per-agreements and the supplied items map. 				
Main Action		4- Rapid need Assessment			
Response activity	Carried out Rapid assessment				
Response Phase	Acute Emergency Phase				
Nodal Agency	WASH focal points				
Key Partners	WASH partners (CBOs, NGOs, Municipalities)				
Required intervention	Effective rapid need assessment tool				
Available capacities	E-tool for rapid need assessment				
Gap in capacity	E-tool training and dissemination				
Estimated Budget (Gap or distribution)	5,000 \$				
Time frame	Onset of activity – within first week				
Responsible	Agency / Governorate	Name	Email	Mobile	

SC/North	Husain Qanoo'	hussain.qano@savethechildren.org	059 8947729
Oxfam/Gaza	Waseem B. Mushtaha	Wassem.Mushtaha@oxfam.org	059 8910982
GVC/Middle	Ghassan Qishawi	Techcoord.gaza@gvc-italia.org	059 9834099
ACF/Khanyonis	Adel Abu- Ikmeil	aabuikmeil@pt.acfspain.org	059 4799942
IR/Rafah	Abdullah Nabhan	a.nabhan@irpal.ps	059 5802260
Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH focal points shall be responsible for conducting a rapid needs assessment using the developed e-tool to be used during emergencies response, to guide the stakeholders to intervene and respond. - The tools developed on mobile application will be used in the field and web-based system to allow the other stakeholders to follow up, report and track the interventions required. - The developed tool includes: (1) WASH Status in each locality for a representative from each locality to provide Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) by data that will reflect the existing WASH sector situation in his/her locality; (2) WASH facilities status to identify any possible failure in the operation of each WASH facility and consequences. - Other components and advantages: (1) Arabic tools could be translated into English; (2) a detailed legend and indicators to support the using of the tools; (3) a web-based online system to store and analyse all the operations based on the data collected from the field (through the mobile application); (4) a user-friendly mobile application (Android) to be available with representatives of the 178 localities; (5) user manual for the needs assessment tools (For mobile application and Web-based system). 		
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports shall be outputs from the developed e-tool 		

Cross Cutting issues

In the words of John Holmes, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, 2007:

“Effective humanitarian response addresses the needs and concerns of all groups in an affected population. This means understanding how conflicts and disasters affect women, men, boys and girls differently and basing programming on their differential needs and capacities. This is what gender equality programming is all about.”

The cross cutting issues shall be taken into account during all response activities considering the minimum interventions to prevent and respond to gender-based violence illustrated in “Women, Girls, Boys & Men. Different Needs – Equal Opportunities, IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action, 2006” (Annex G).

Annex D: WASH Emergency Coordination Room (WECR) TOR

Under the Emergency Coordination Center ECC, a WASH Emergency Coordination Room (WECR) will be activated during a contingency. The WECR is designed to make rapid decisions on humanitarian aspects of an emergency related to WASH services. WECR is responsible for coordinating and facilitating emergency action on the ground between local authorities and national and international organizations. WASH Emergency Coordination Room is led by PWA (Projects unit manager) and consists of CMWU (General Director), and WASH Cluster Coordinator (UNICEF). It provides one single hub for coordination in the event of a crisis in Gaza to coordinate the humanitarian response for the WASH cluster. WASH Emergency Coordination unit will physically be located in the PWA (Projects unit).

WECR Coordination Schedule:

Situation dependent, the WECR will convene at regular intervals during each day to assess the situation, determine humanitarian needs, assign priorities and ensure that these activities can occur given the security situation. Preferably these meetings should occur in person and at a minimum, at the start and end of each day.

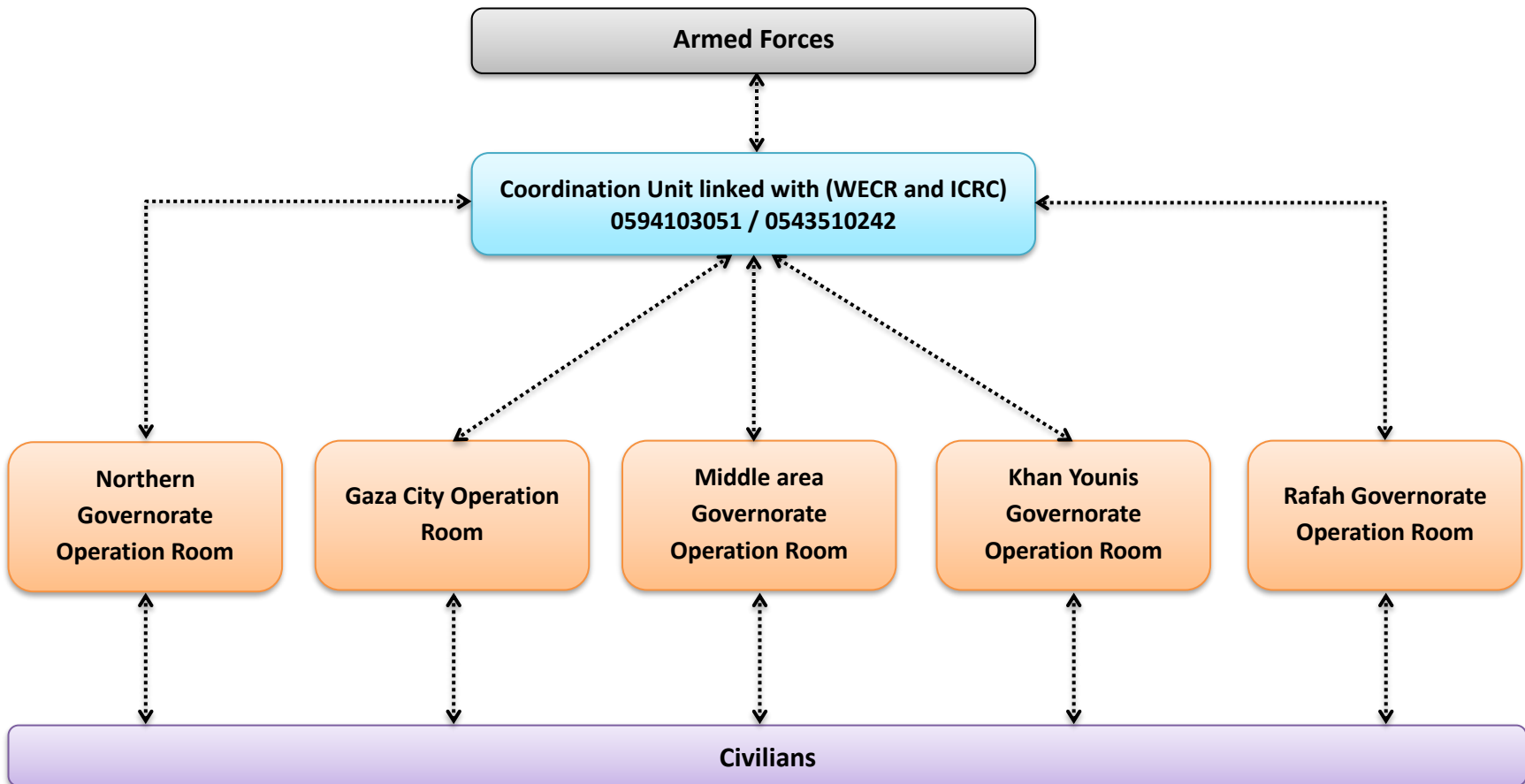
WECR Tasks:

- Making go/no-go decisions based on the security conditions and acceptable risk model
- Ensure coordination with Emergency Coordination Center (ECC), WASH National coordinator, and MoLG.
- Ensure coordination with operational level (WASH focal points, local authorities...)
- Develop work plans for the coordination
- Identify operational priorities, gaps, duplication and bottlenecks
- Carry out response monitoring plan
- Coordinate with the ICRC to support access for critical infrastructure and utility services

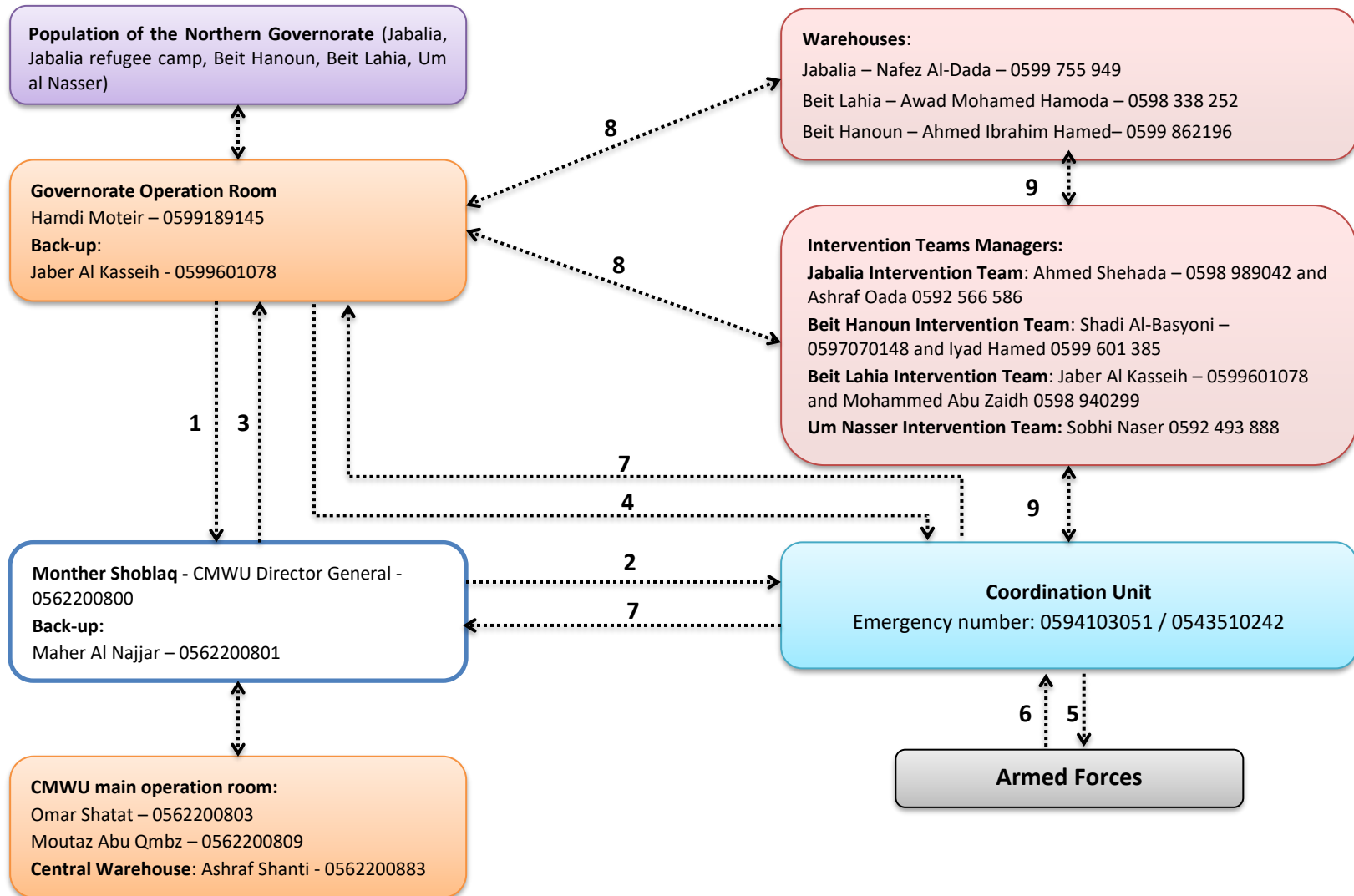
Annex E: Linkages and communications (CMWU, ICRC, and Governorates operation rooms)

Emergency Flow Charts per Governorate

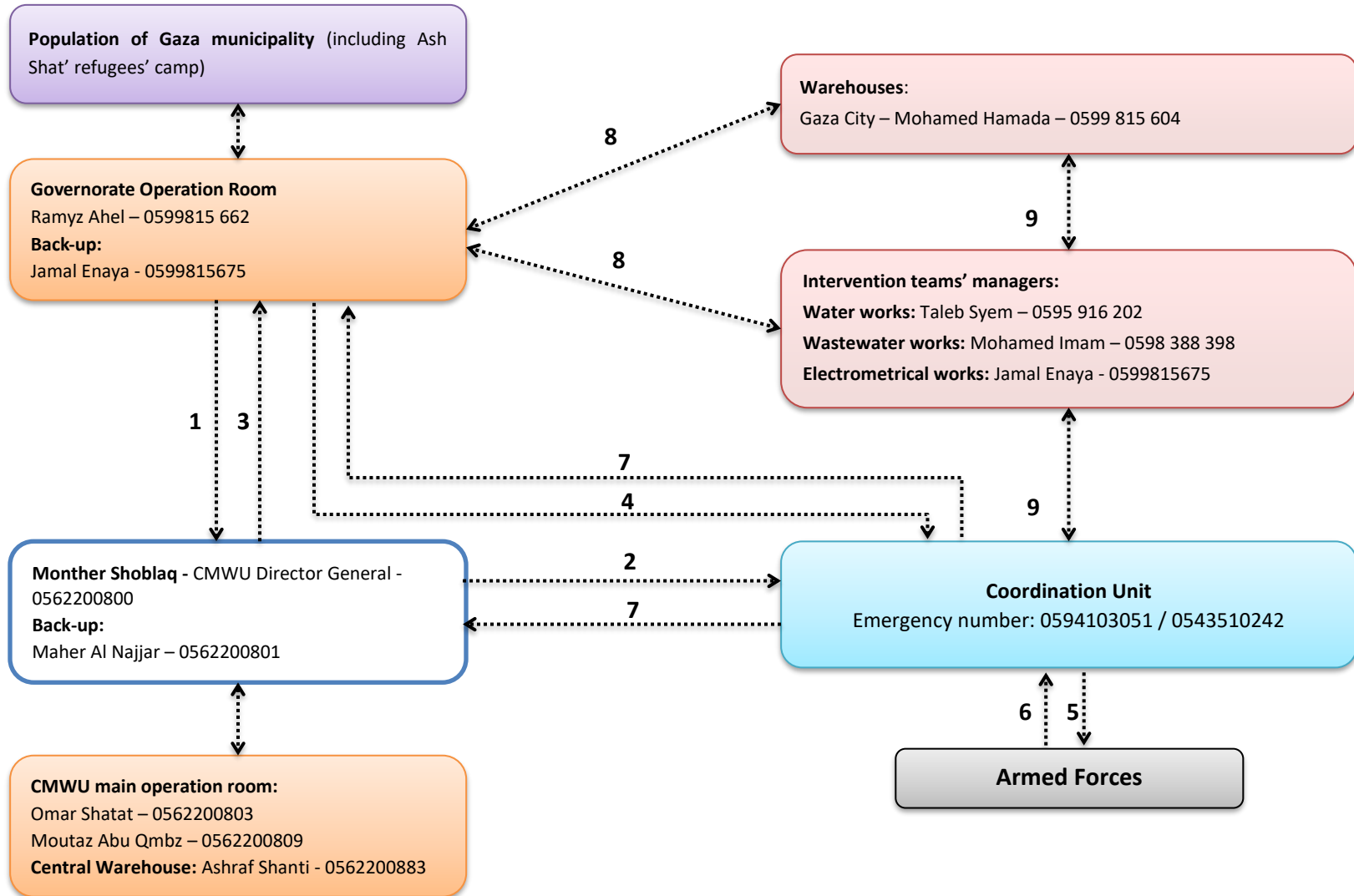
Note: The contact's names & numbers and the emergency numbers shall be disseminated at the beginning of a conflict.



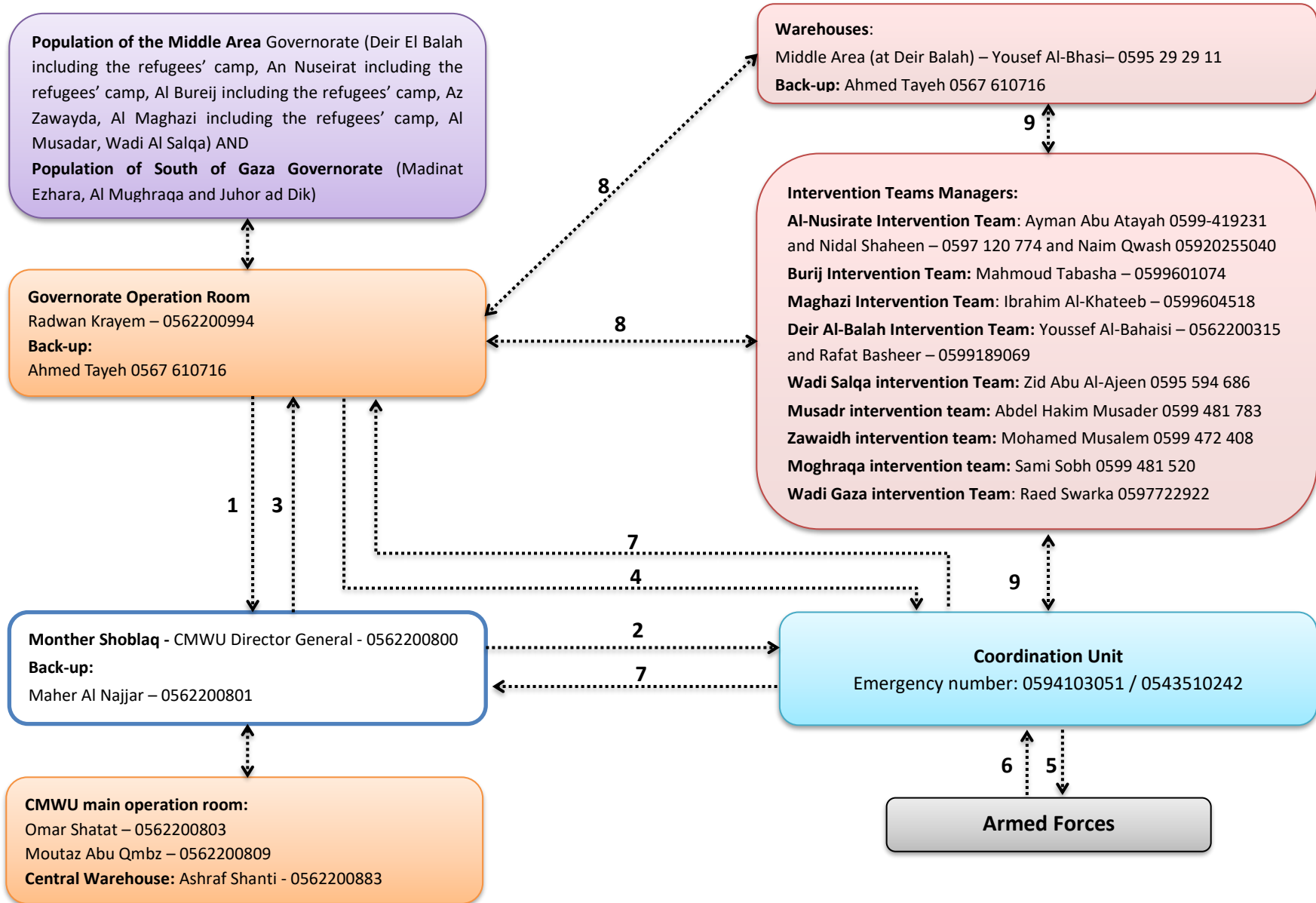
Emergency Flow Chart for the Northern Governorate



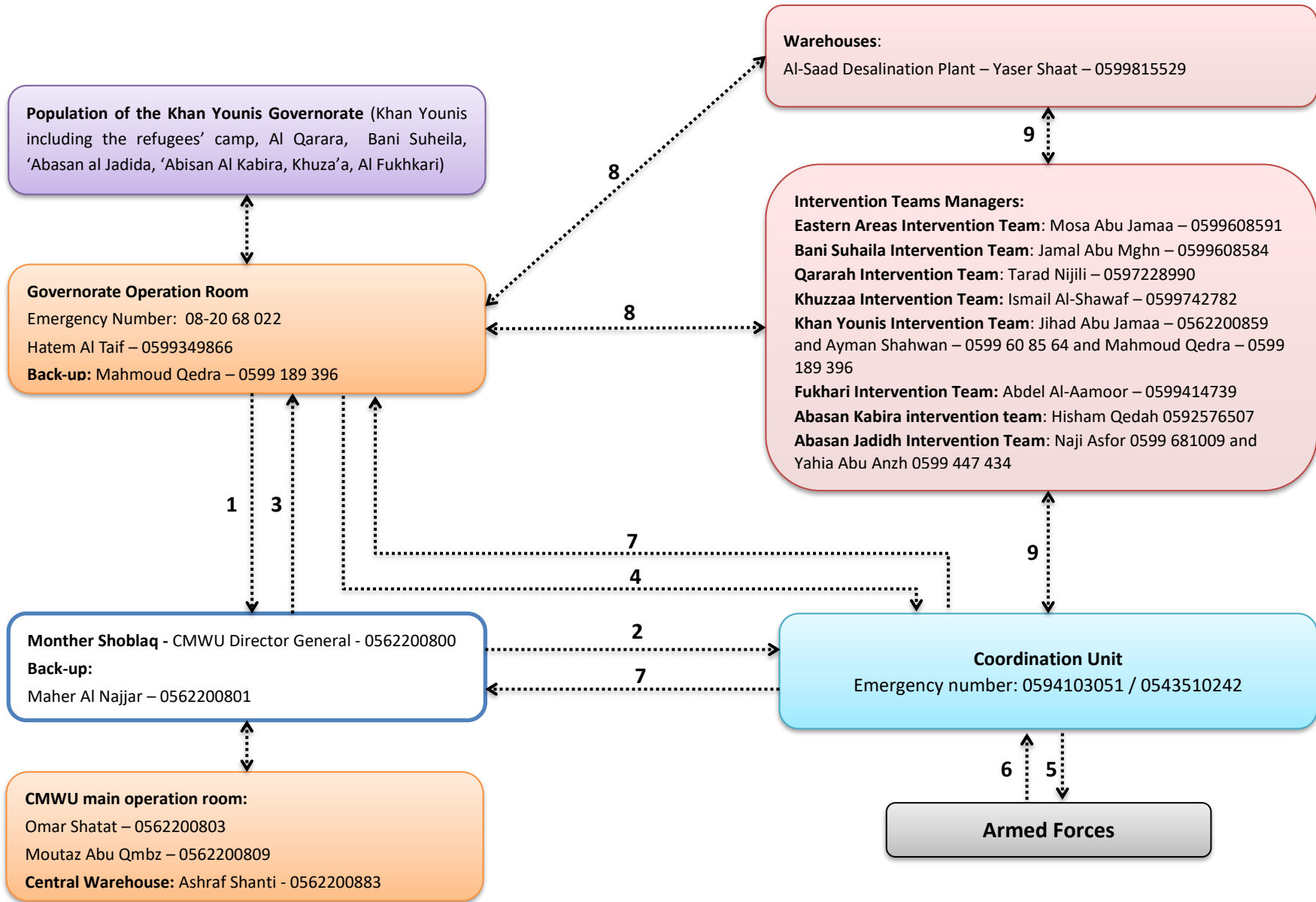
Emergency Flow Chart for Gaza Municipality



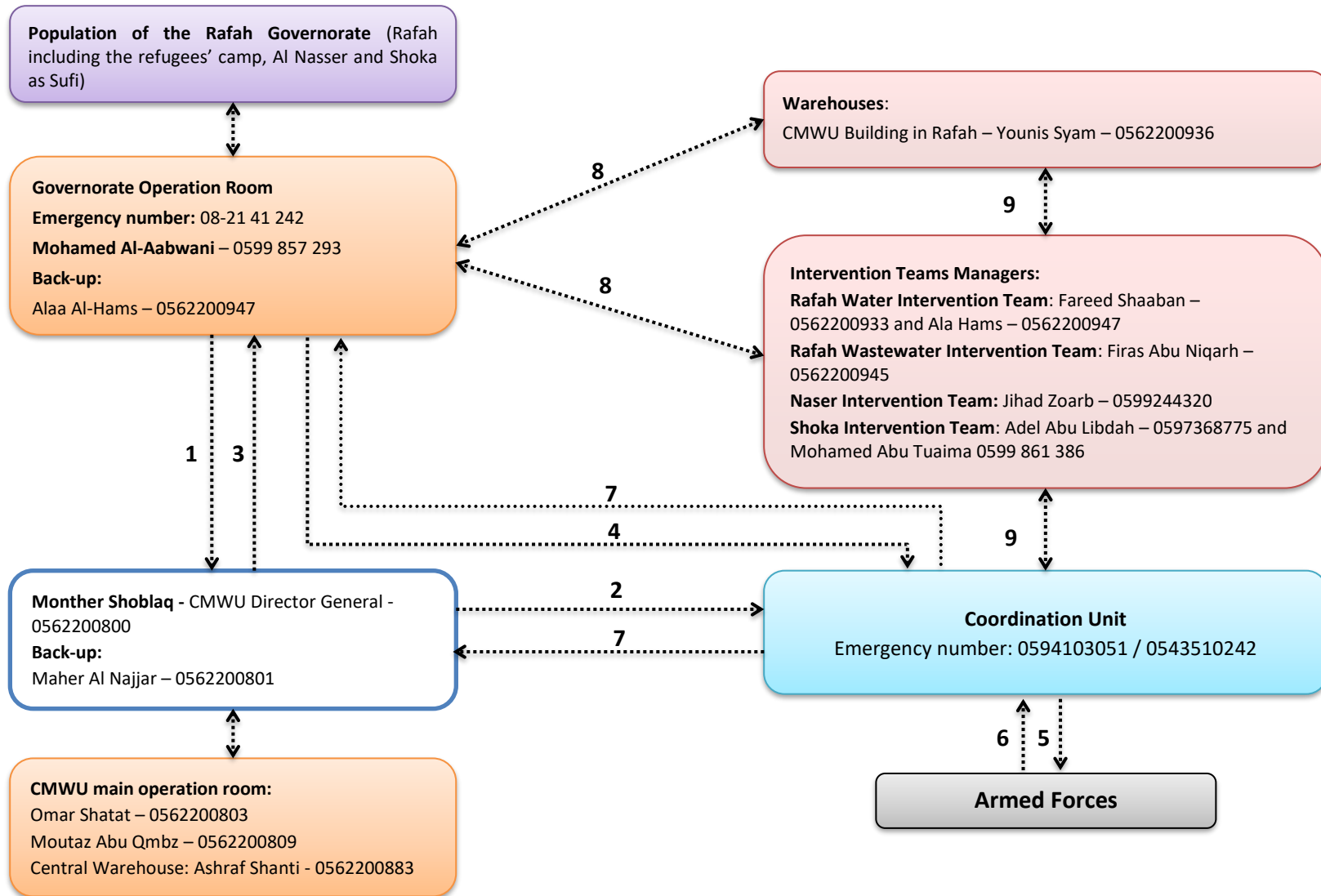
Emergency Flow Chart for the Middle Area Governorate and South of Gaza Governorate



Emergency Flow Chart for Khan Younis Governorate



Emergency Flow Chart for Rafah Governorate



Annex F: Emergency contact list

Governorate	Name	Organization	Functional Title	Email Address	Mobile Phone
North Gaza	Husain Qanoo'	SC	WATSAN Project Coordinator	hussain.qano@savethechildren.org	059 8947729
	Hamdi Motair	CMWU	Water Department Jabalia	h_mutair@hotmail.com	059 9189145
	Rajab Al Anqah	CMWU	Beit Hanoun WWTP	ankah_eng@yahoo.com	059 9414942
Gaza Strip	Waseem B. Mushtaha	Oxfam	WASH Program Manager	Wassem.Mushtaha@oxfam.org	059 8910982 059 9861030
	Eman Aqeel	UNICEF	WASH Officer	eaqeel@unicef.org	059 9259809
	Rafiq Abed	UNRWA	Head of Environmental Health Department	r.abed@unrwa.org	059 9815455
	Maher Alnajjar	CMWU	CMWU Deputy Director General	m_najjar60@cmwu.ps	059 9267104 056 2200801
	Mohamad Al-Halabi	MoG	International Cooperation	mhalabi@mogaza.org	059 9815608
	Islam Al-Boji	ICRC	Water and Habitat Engineer	gaz_wathab@icrc.org frboher@icrc.org	0598 935 461
	Ramzi Ahel (Gaza city)	CMWU	CMWU Gaza	ramzyahel10@hotmail.com	0599815662
Middle Area	Ghassan Qishawi	GVC	Technical Coordinator	Techcoord.gaza@gvc-italia.org	059 9834099
	Vincenzo Paladino	GVC	Area manager	Areamanager.gaza@gvc-italia.org	059 4211961
	Radwan Abu Kraim	CMWU	CMWU middle area	redwankrayem@cmwu.ps	056 2200994
Khan Yunis	Adel Abu- Ikmeil	ACF	WASH Program Manager	aabuikmeil@pt.acfspain.org	059 4799942
	Hatem Al Taif	CMWU	CMWU Khan Younis	hatem.tayef@cmwu.ps	056 2200851
Rafah	Mohammed Abweni	CMWU	CMWU Rafah	m.ebweini@cmwu.ps	056 2200954
	Abdullah Nabhan	IR	WASH Coordinator	a.nabhan@irpal.ps	0595 802260
National Counterparts	Monther Shoblak	CMWU	CMWU Director General	monthersh@cmwu.ps	059 9267108 056 6500800
	Yasmine Bashir	CMWU	CMWU Cluster focal point	ybasheer@cmwu.ps	056 2200996
	Mahmoud Abed Latif	PWA	PWA Cluster focal point	mahlatif@yahoo.com	059 9425726

Annex G: Useful links to support operational level**- Standardized Dignity Hygiene Kit**

Standardized
hygiene Kit.pdf

- WASH Guidelines in DESs and Urban Displacement

WASH Guidelines
in DESs & Urban Dis

- WASH Support Guideline in DES and Urban Displacement -AR

WASH Support
guideline - Arabic Ver

- WASH Support Guideline in DES and Urban Displacement -EN

WASH Support
guideline - English Ver

- WASH Facilities RAT -AR

WASH Facilities RAT
-AR.pdf

- WASH Facilities RAT- EN

WASH Facilities
RAT- EN.pdf

- WASH Localities RAT -AR

WASH RA Tool -
Localities- Ar -Final.pdf

- **WASH Localities RAT -EN**



WASH RA Tool -
Localities- En- Final.

- **User Manual for WASH RATs, Mobile application, and Web-based system**



User Manual for
WASH RA tools

- **Information management and communication tree**



Information
management and coi

- **IASC Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action, 2006.**



IASC Gender
Handbook for Humæ

- **ICRC Contingency Plan**



ICRC Contingency
Plan.pdf

- **Capacity Mapping Form**



Capacity Mapping -
General Form.pdf



Capacity Mapping -
CMWU.pdf

- **WASH Area Focal Point ToR**



WASH Focal Points
Terms of Reference (

- WASH IEC materials
 - Prints (Posters, Brochures, Games)
 - Videos
 - Radio spots



2019

CONTINGENCY

PLAN

GAZA STRIP



WASH Cluster
Water Sanitation Hygiene