

Socioeconomic context of water management in Palestine

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KEY ENTRY REMARKS

- **Palestine is a new born political entity (At Transition Phase**
 - **New institutions , policies, regulation**
 - **No history of public sector**
 - **Uncertainties impact very high (political, socioeconomic and unexpected)**
- **Donors dependency very high which influence the policies , Economic model**
- **State building (institutions) and nation building (anti fragmentation) are the top priority**
- **Water policies and strategies is an integral part of state building(water institutions as a key tool for socioeconomic development) and nation building to create ownership of public sector(payment of bills)**

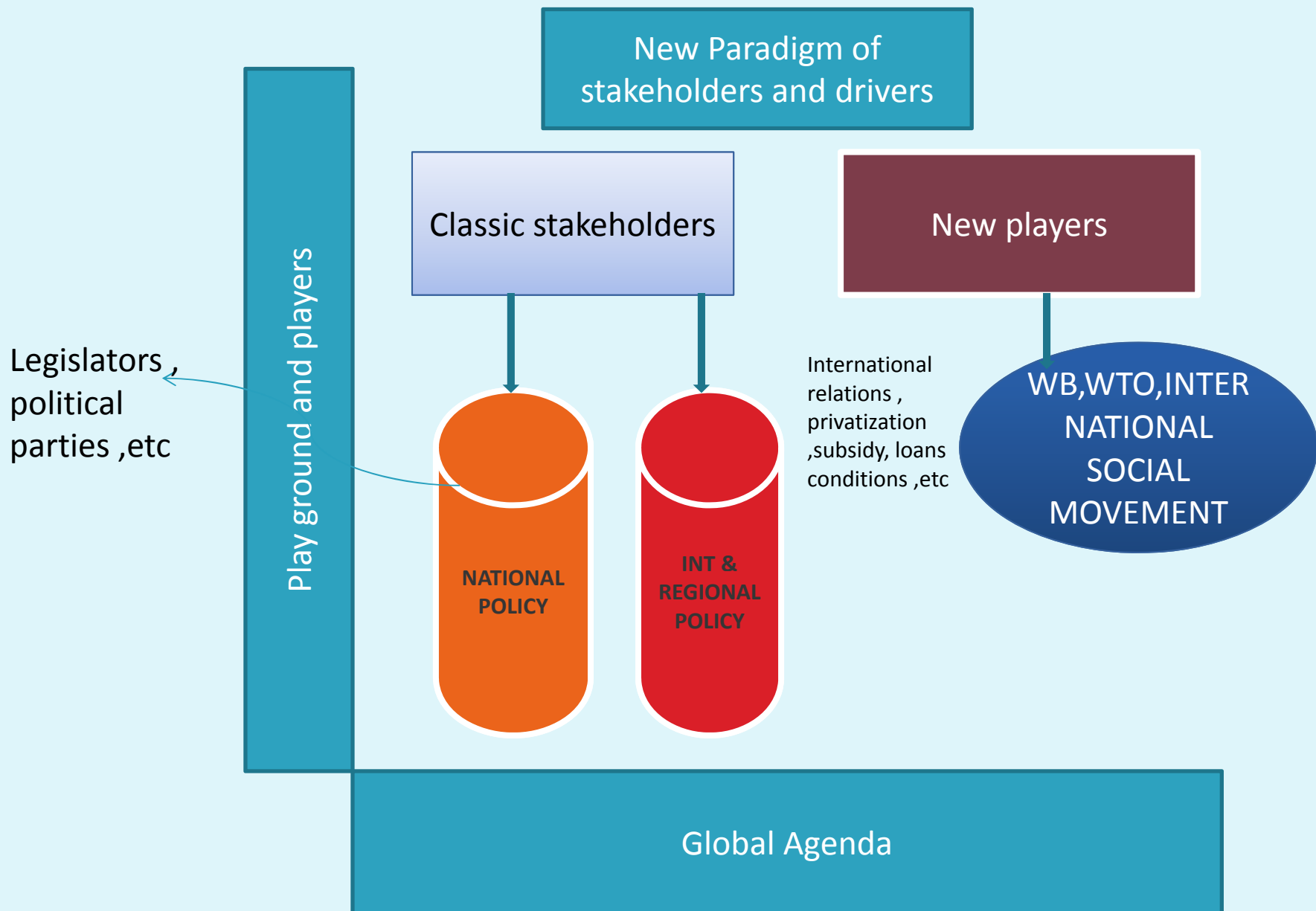
New Realities

- State Jurisdiction is not absolute
- Water is a political tool
- Multi national agreements
- New players are the main players
- Non water agreements impact water policy (WTO REGULATIONS)
- Hidden agenda is a component of the international relations

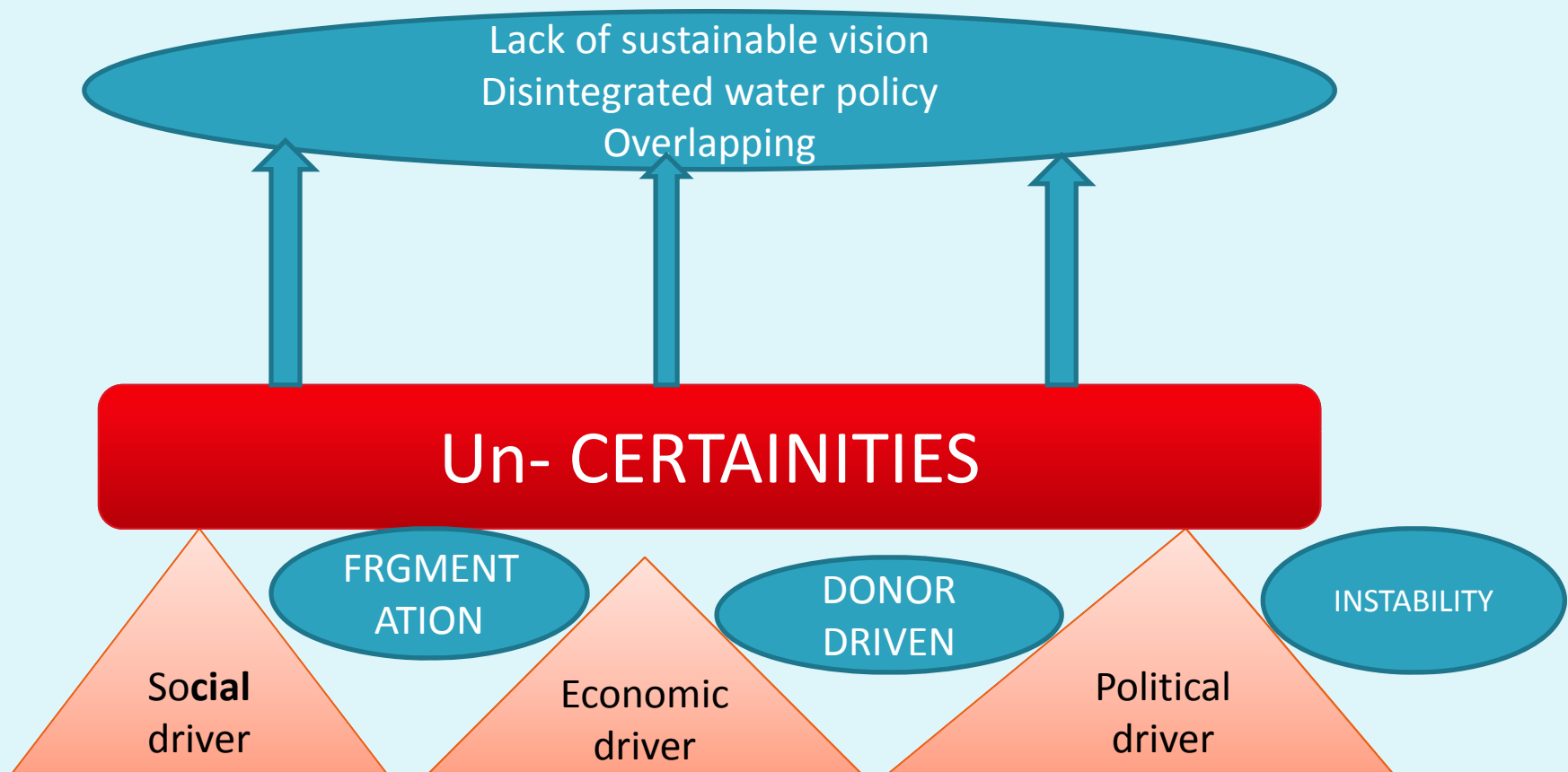
Water sector in Palestine

Main Players

- Governmental bodies
- Local Non-Governmental organizations
- International NGOs
- Local Authorities
- Water Utilities
- Donors
- Israel (different players
- PEOPLE
- Drivers
- Concerns
- Focus issues
- Structure
- Representation
- Dynamic or static Agenda
- Long term vision



Status of the Government

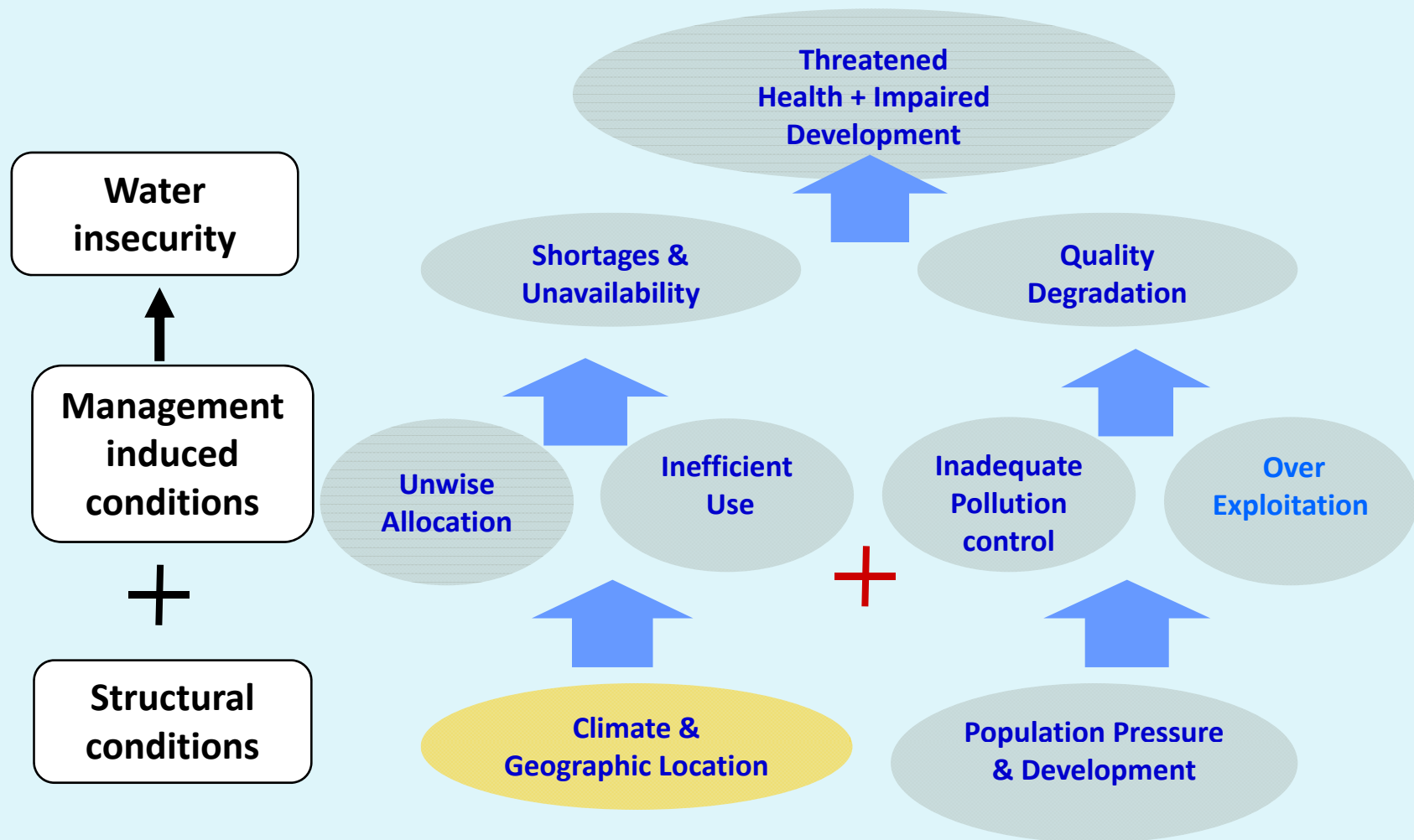


reform

why, what , How, Who

- Is reform needed ?
- What kind of reform?
- How we will do it ?
- Who will do the reform
- Political choice
- Economic choice
- Institutional choice
- International ,regional relation choice
- Socio-political agenda
- Transitional choice
- Do nothing choice

Water Scarcity and Insecurity: Causes and Impacts



5 **Ts** Approach to understand & to act

- Trends
- Tensions
- Transitions
- Today
- Tomorrow to late

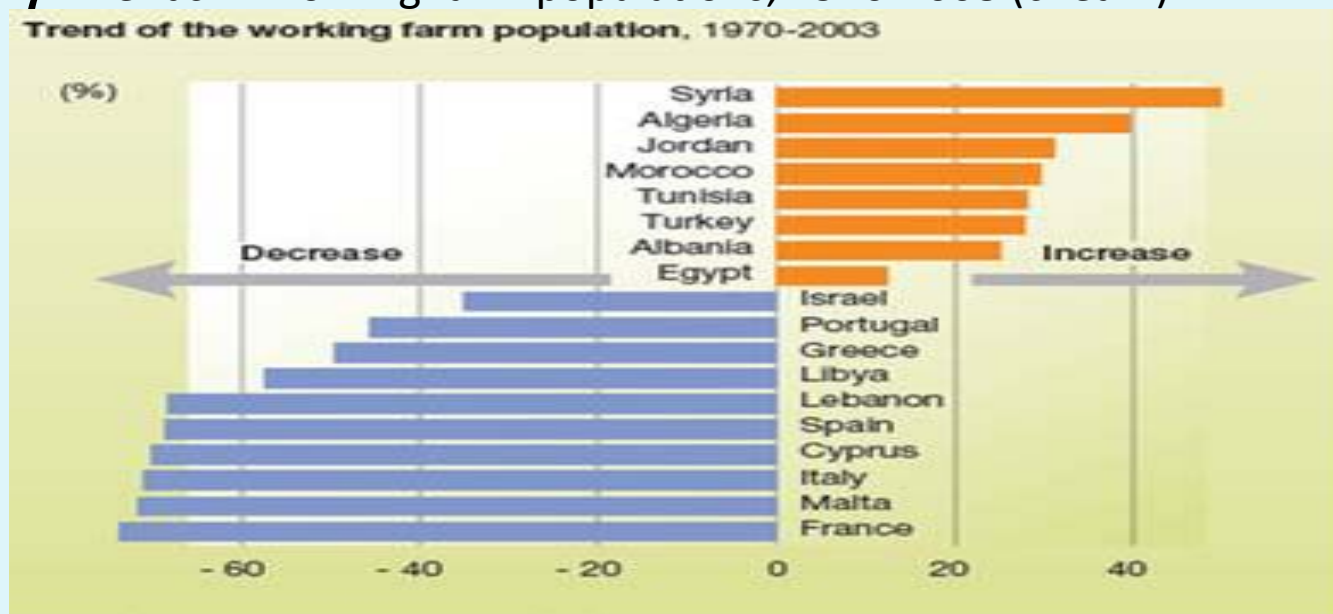
Socioeconomic trends

The most important pillar of IWRM is the understanding and counting the major trends of socioeconomic trends such as:

- **Income** :The trends of income and economic growth are the main drivers for people willingness to pay and affordability .
- **Unemployment** :High rate
- **Poverty and Food security**: high rate

Socioeconomic trends

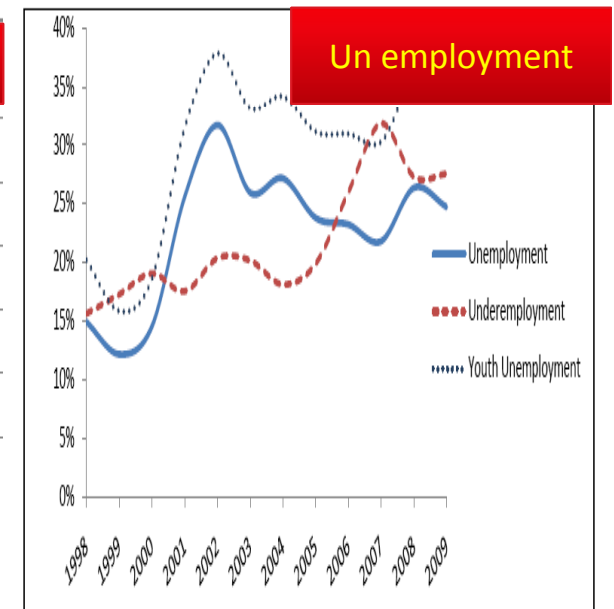
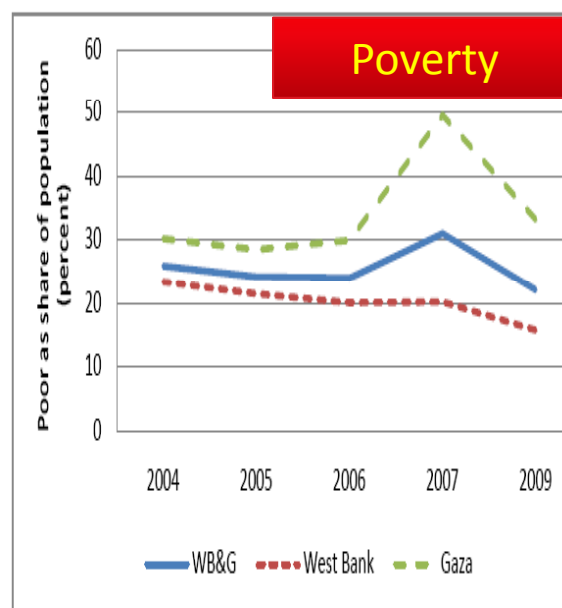
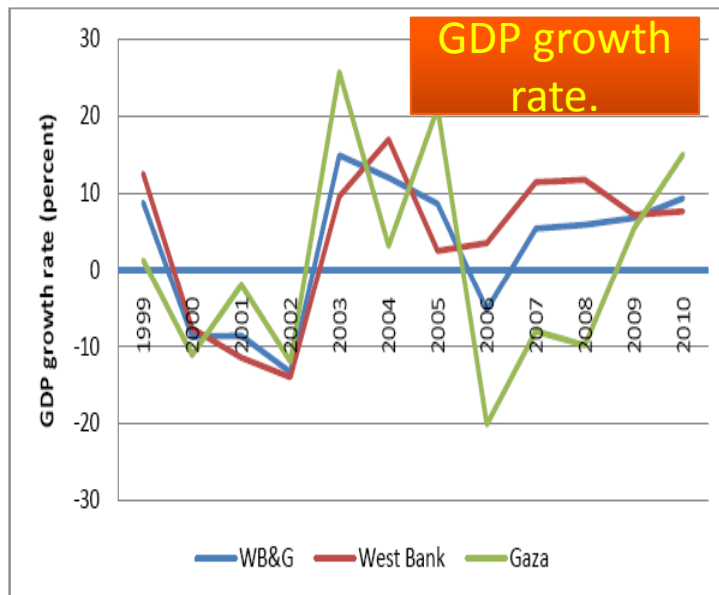
- **Unemployment :** due to the lack of proper water policy to deal with drought water scarcity ,many countries (in particular agriculture communities)suffer from rising unemployment rates , the consequences of that high rates are effecting badly the other major socioeconomic indicators related water (affordability, willingness to pay .etc)
- / Trends in working farm populations, 1970-2008 (cheam)



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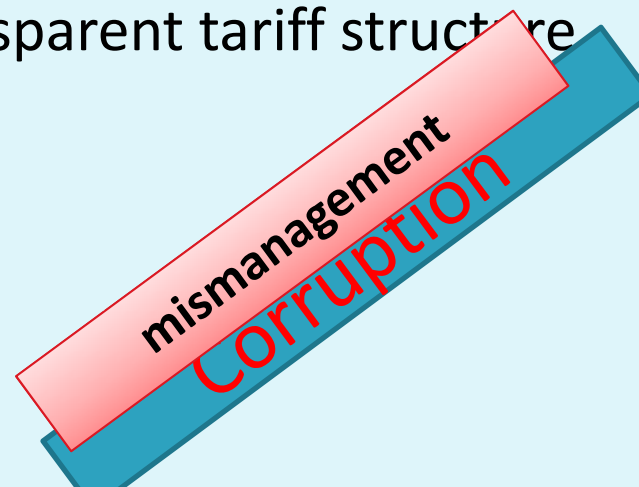
Socioeconomic uncertainties

- (it is so difficult to implement the principals of IWRM without flexible, multi-option based water policy as a cope mechanisms to deal with uncertainties. (uncertainties can be natural (e.g. ; long term drought) or manmade such as (e.g. ;pollution or lack of social stability)

**natural (e.g. ; long term drought) or manmade
such as (e.g. ;pollution or lack of social stability**

Good governance and institutional reforms

- : without monitoring the main indicators of good governance and reform process the efficient water policy approach will not be able to enable the environment to apply the policy components
- Water availability, accessibility and future water needs are the main concerns of the future water policy in Palestine.
- A good governance and the reform of the institutions are preconditions for a efficient and transparent tariff structure and water policy



Climate change

- : Climate change is increasingly being securitized, as fears of the destabilization effects of climate change mount. In 2009 the UN General Assembly adopted a non-binding resolution on climate change as an international security problem (A/Res/63/281 11 June 2009). However, how climate change affects regional comprehensive security (**livelihoods, poverty, food security has not been made clear yet.**



Socioeconomic Tensions

- :

The trends that will generate tensions of this kind are:

- Disappointing economic performance;
- Environmental degradation;
- Declining access to food, water and energy;
- Rising costs of basic services;
- The large actual and future demand for employment;
- inadequate provision for education and poorly functioning labor markets.

Current Domestic Use								
	Population	water consum	Populati	water consumpti	Population/	water consump	Population	water consump
Domestic N	2007		2010		2020		2030	
West Bank	2345107	77388531	2E+06	82057668	2958226	97621458	3429856	113185248
Gaza	1416539	46745787	2E+06	51542964	1929172	63662676	2323505	76675665
Sub total	3761646	124.13	4E+06	133.60	4887398	161.28	5753361	189.86
Agriculture Needs								
West Bank		209		209		209		209
Gaza		129		129		129		129
Urban Needs								
West Bank		20		21		25		30
Gaza		10		10.5		12.5		15
Rural Needs								
West Bank		25		27		32		38
Gaza		11.2		12		14		17
Ecological Needs								
West Bank		12		12		12		12
Gaza		5		5		5		5
Total / milli	3.76	545.33	4.05	559.10	4.89	599.78	5.75	644.86

Third Senario Normative Domestic Use + Economic Growth

	Population/ m	water consumption mem	Population	water consumption	Population/m	water consumption	Population/m	water consumption mem
Domestic	2007		2010		2020		2030	
West Bank	2345107	140706420	2504406	150264360	2958226	236658080	3429856	342985600
Gaza	1416539	84992340	1561908	93714480	1929172	154333760	2323505	232350500
SubTotal	3761646	225.70	4066314	243.98	4887398	390.99	5753361	575.34
Agriculture Needs								
West Bank		209		209		209		209
Gaza		129		129		129		129
Urban Needs								
West Bank		20		21		25		30
Gaza		10		10.5		12.5		15
Rural Needs								
West Bank		25		27		32		38
Gaza		11.2		12		14		17
Ecological Needs								
West Bank		12		12		12		12
Gaza		5		5		5		5
Total / million	3.76	646.90	4.07	669.48	4.89	829.49	5.75	1030.34

Notes:

The domestic water needs supposed to be as follows :

2007-2010: 60 l/c/d

2010-2020 : 80l/c/d

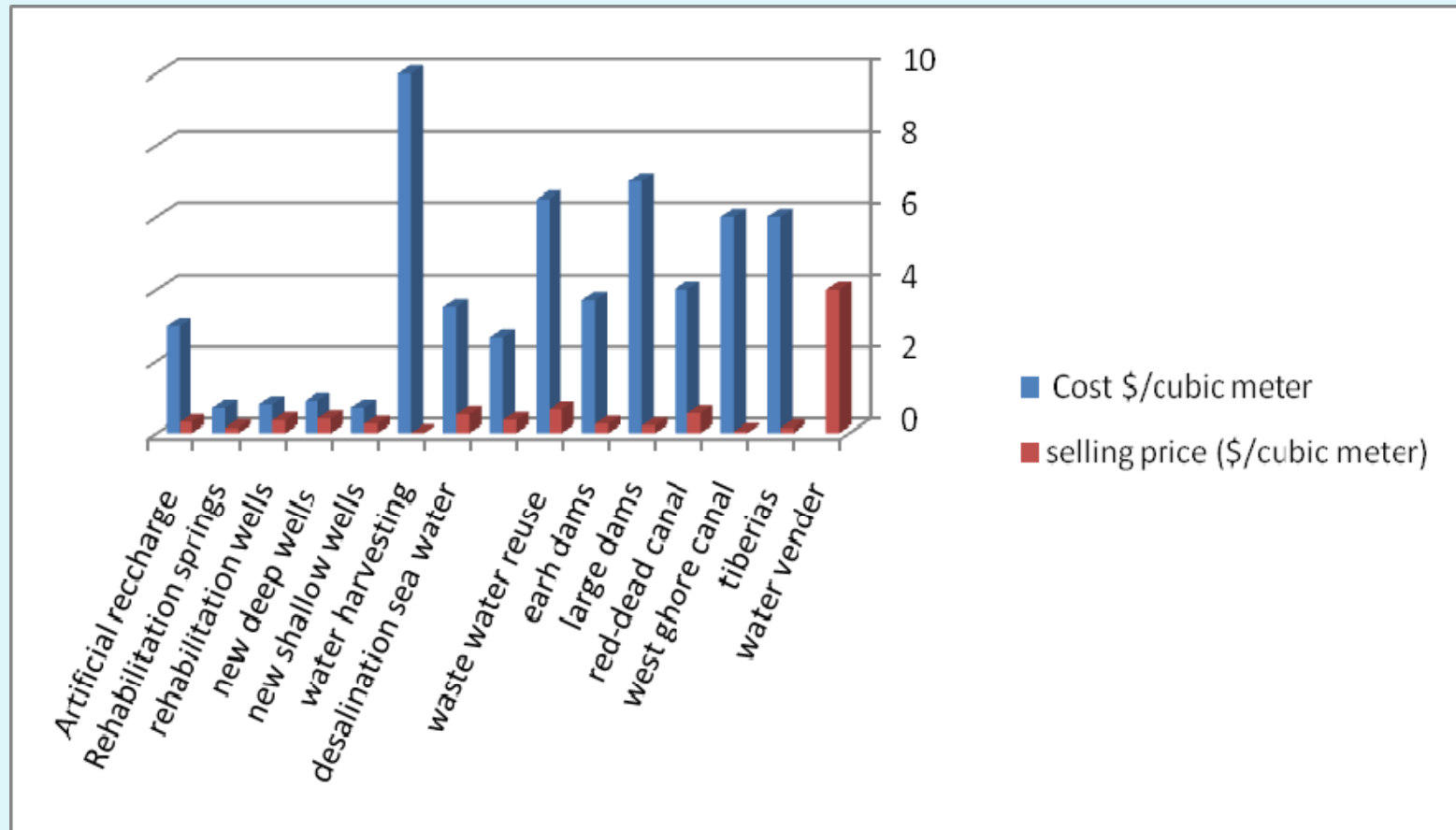
2020-2023: 100 l/c/d

Forth Senario Agreement with Refugees (10% Returnees in 2020 and 10% returnees in 2030)

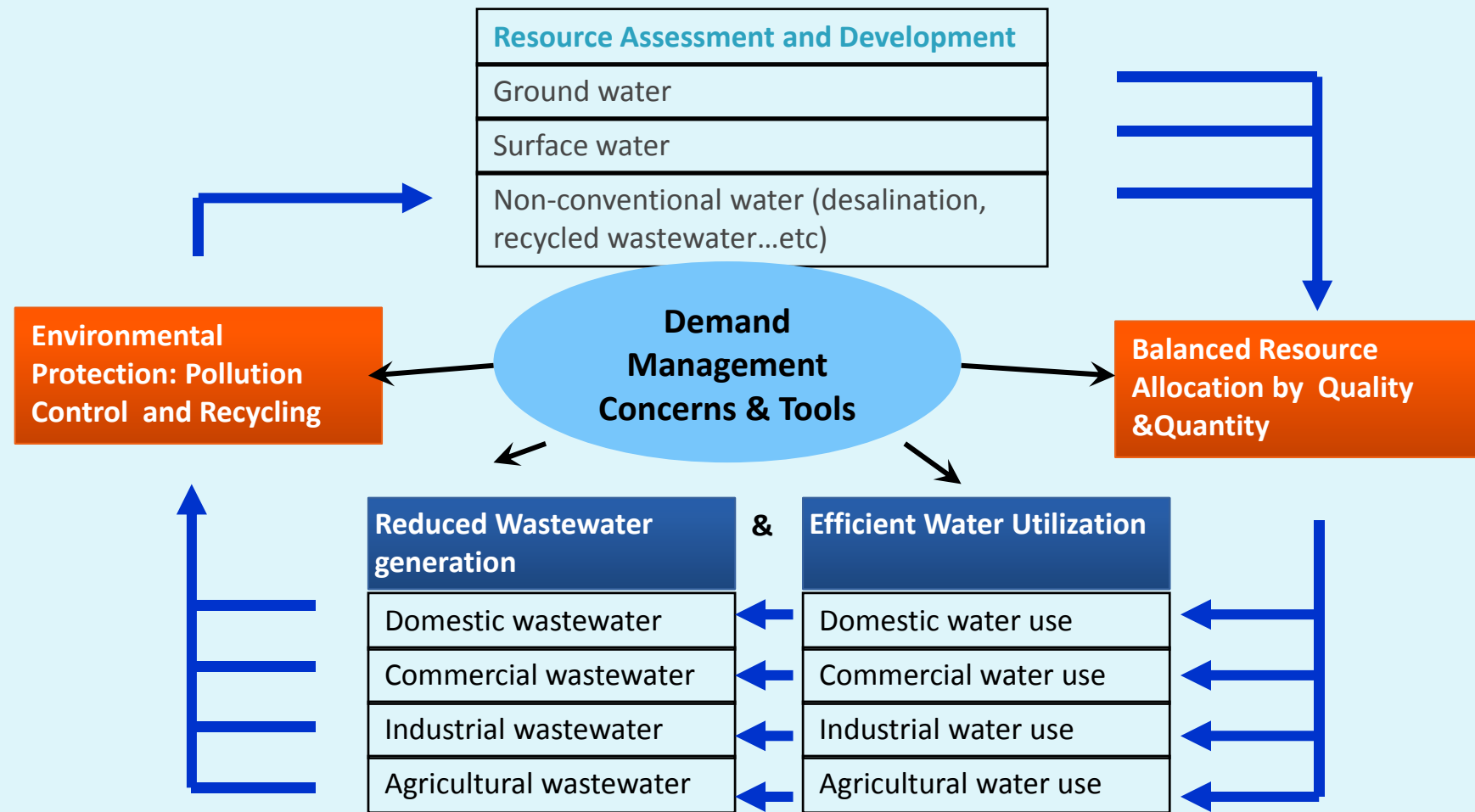
	Population/ m	water consumption m	Population	water consumption mcm	Population/m	water consumption	Population/m	water consumption mcm
Domestic	2007		2010		2020		2030	
West Bank	2345107	140706420	2504406	150264360	2958226	177493560	3429856	205791360
Gaza	1416539	84992340	1561908	93714480	1929172	115750320	2323505	139410300
Refugees			0	0	379999	22799940	911998	54719880
SubTotal	3761646	225.70	4066314	243.98	5267397	316.04	6665359	399.92
Agriculture Needs								
West Bank		209		209		209		209
Gaza		129		129		129		129
Urban Needs								
West Bank		20		21		28		36
Gaza		10		10.5		12.5		15
Rural Needs								
West Bank		25.3		27.4		36		47
Gaza		11.2		11.8		16		21
Ecological Needs								
West Bank		12		12		12		12
Gaza		5		5		5		5
Total / millions	3.8	647.20	4.07	669.68	5.27	763.54	6.67	873.92

No economic grwoth is assumed the water consumption supposed to be 60l/c/d

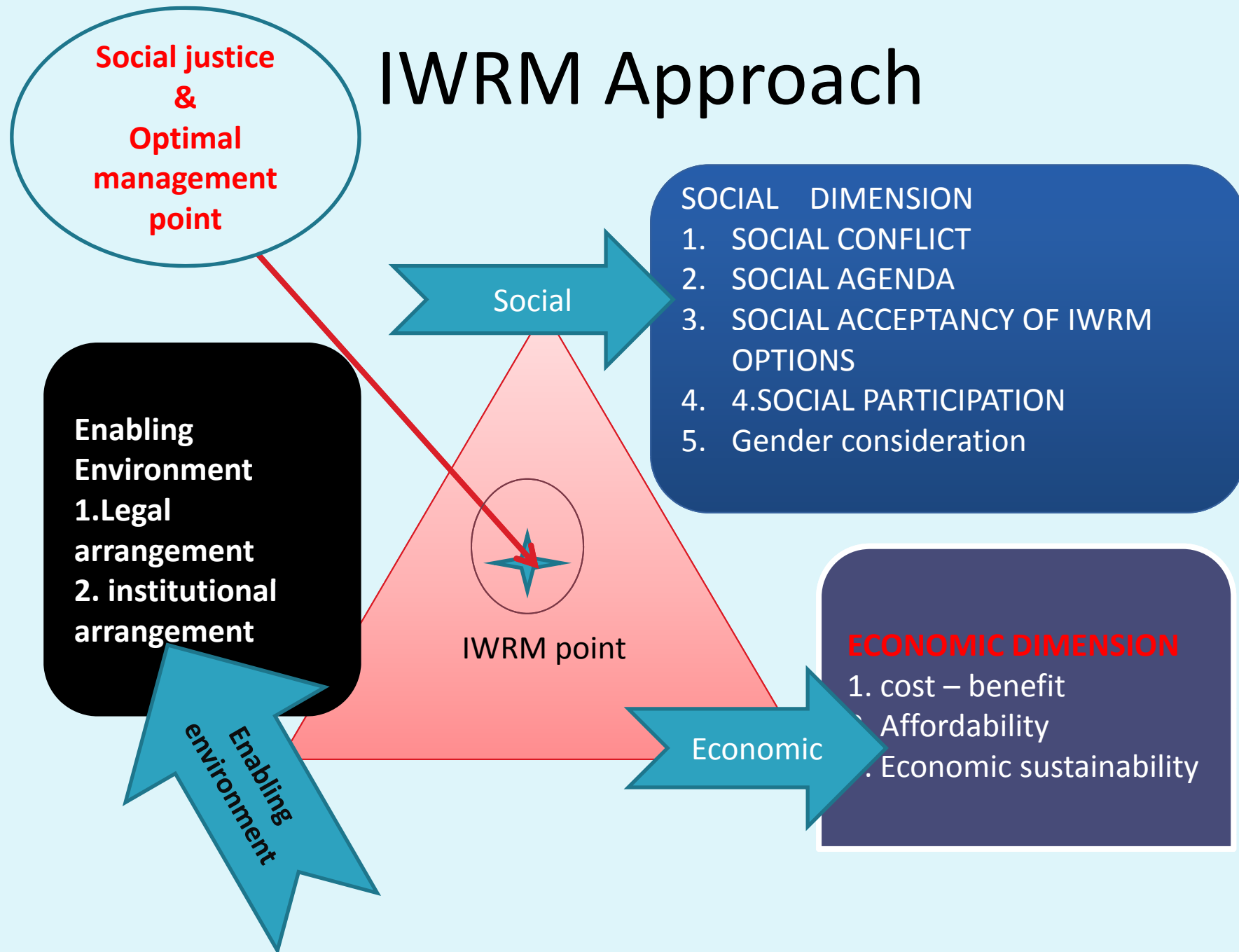
cost- benefit of options

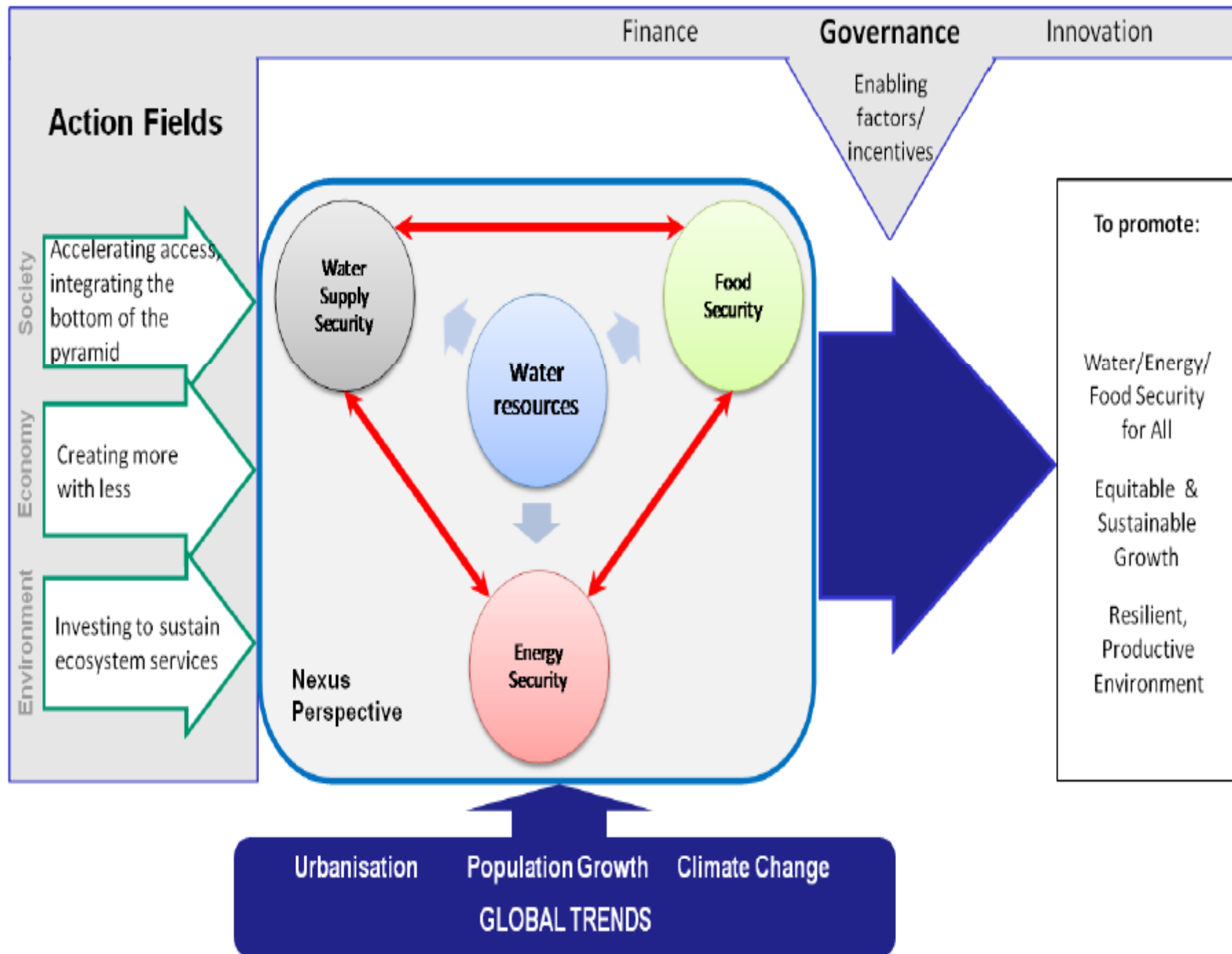


Water management policies and practices coping with water scarcity



IWRM Approach





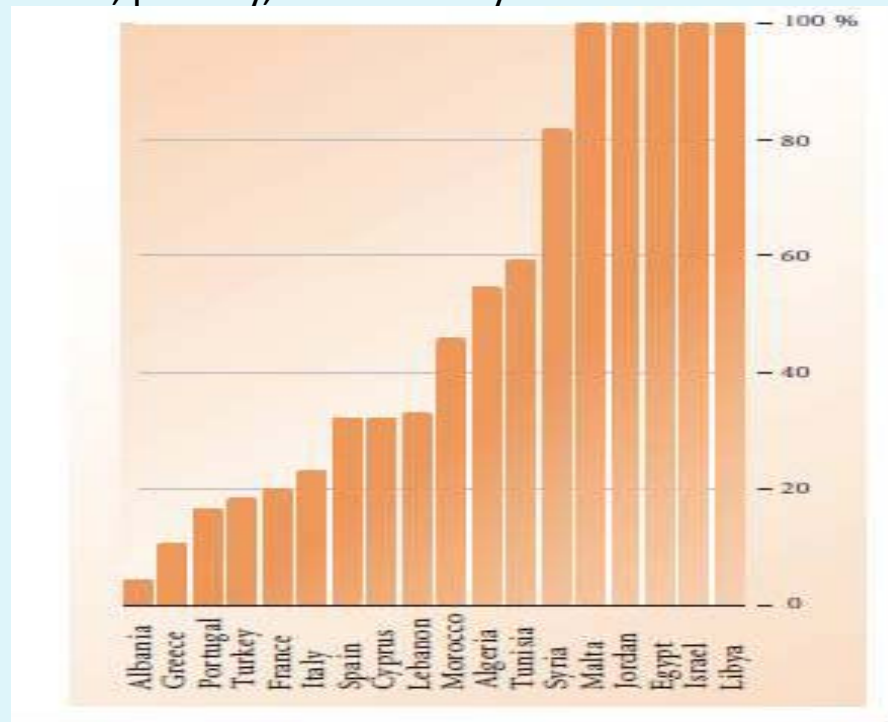
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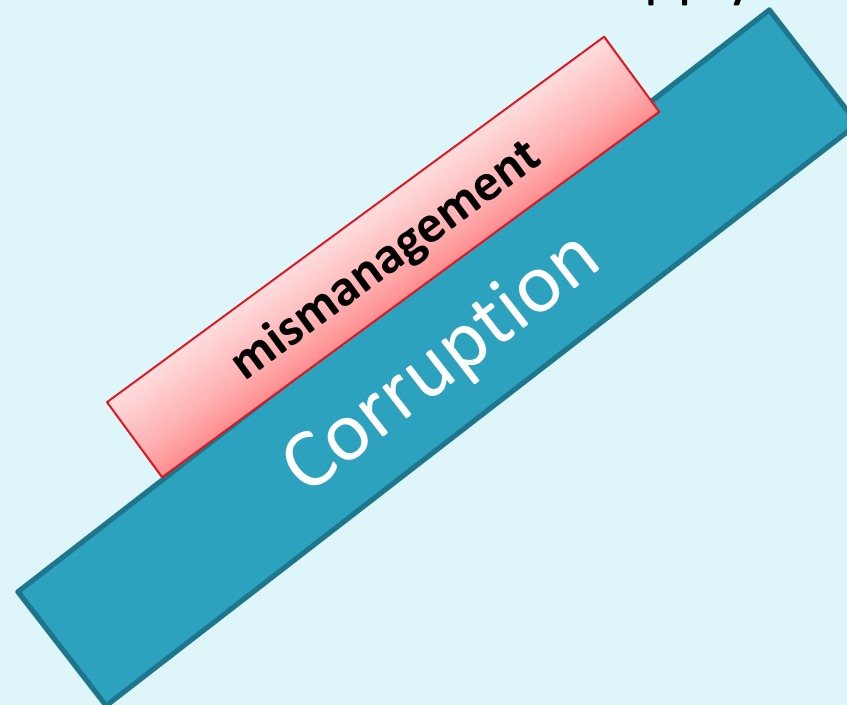
Item	Components	Impact
A.Political Uncertainties	1.Internal and external violence	1. Poor utilities
	2.Social polarisation	2.Lack of transparency
	3.Weak law enforcement	3.Disability of policy implementation
	4. Political interest high priority	4.Bad governance
Instability of security		5.Weak public sector monitoring and control on utilities
War and violence		
B.Socioeconomic uncertainties (fluctuation of the socioeconomic conditions)	1. Increasing poverty rate	1.Poor affordability
	2.Increasing unemployment	2.Poor utilities revenues
	3. Increasing social conflicts	3.Social conflicts
		4.Poor services and lack of customer satisfaction
		5.Collapsing some of water supplier
		6.Increasing illegal connections
		7.Lack of transparency
		8.Poor infrastructure
C.Institutional uncertainties	1. Instable Institutions	1. Poor performance
	2.Overlap responsibilities	2.Lack of policies
	3.contradictory and scattered policies	3.High corruption
D.high dependency on International aid 60-80% of the public budget	1.No long term commitment from the donors	1.Weak public sector
	2.fund highly politicized	2.Scattered un-coordinated Policies
	3.Hidden agenda of Some donors	3.Relief Projects more than development
		4.no linkage between short and long term plans
		5.postponing important project due political dispute with Israelies
E.Environmental Uncertainties	1.Long term drought	1.No experience in mitigation measures
		2. Reduction of

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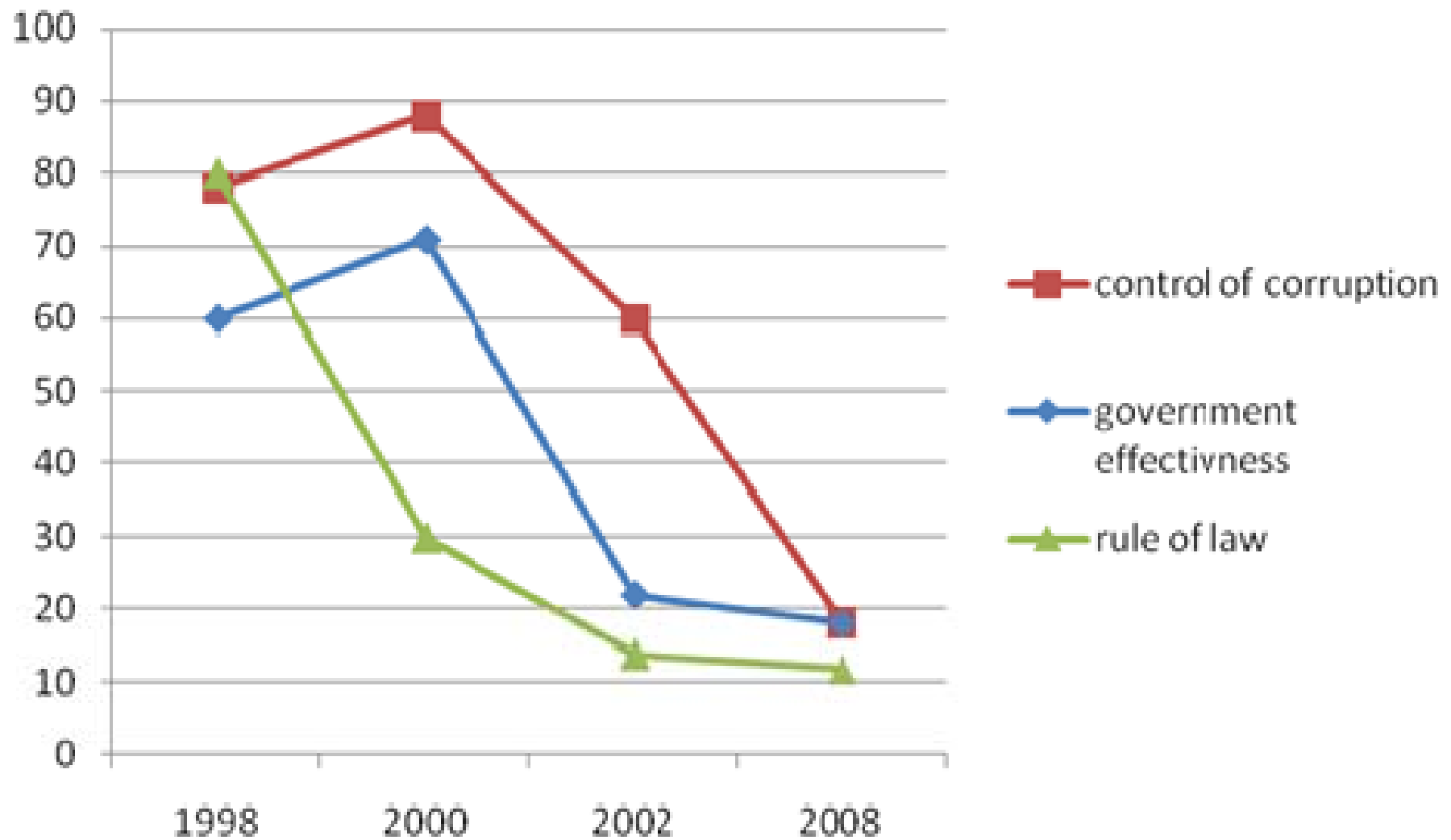


TENSIONS

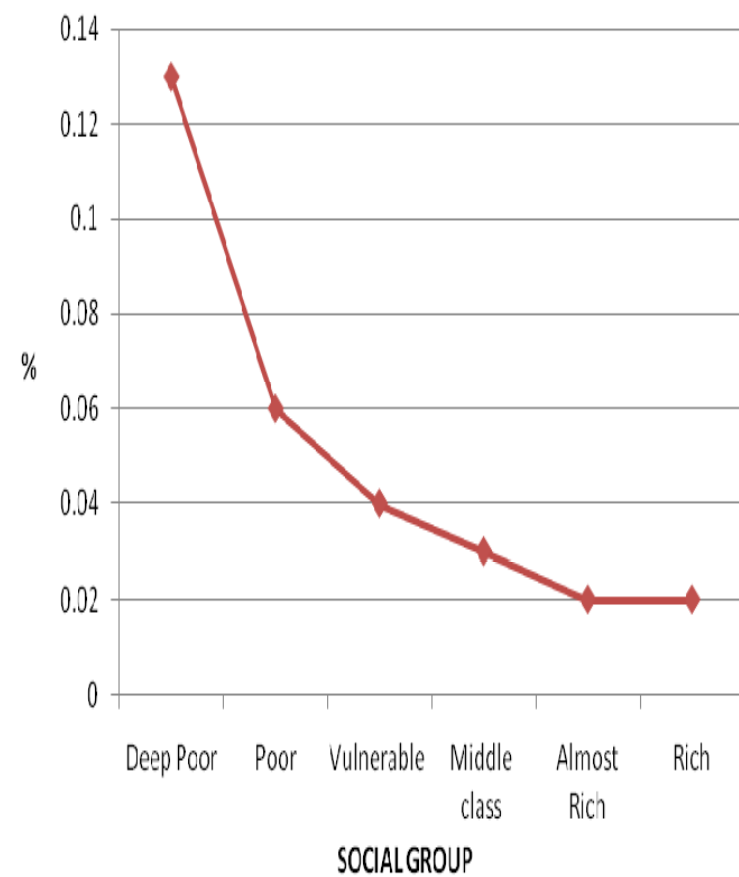
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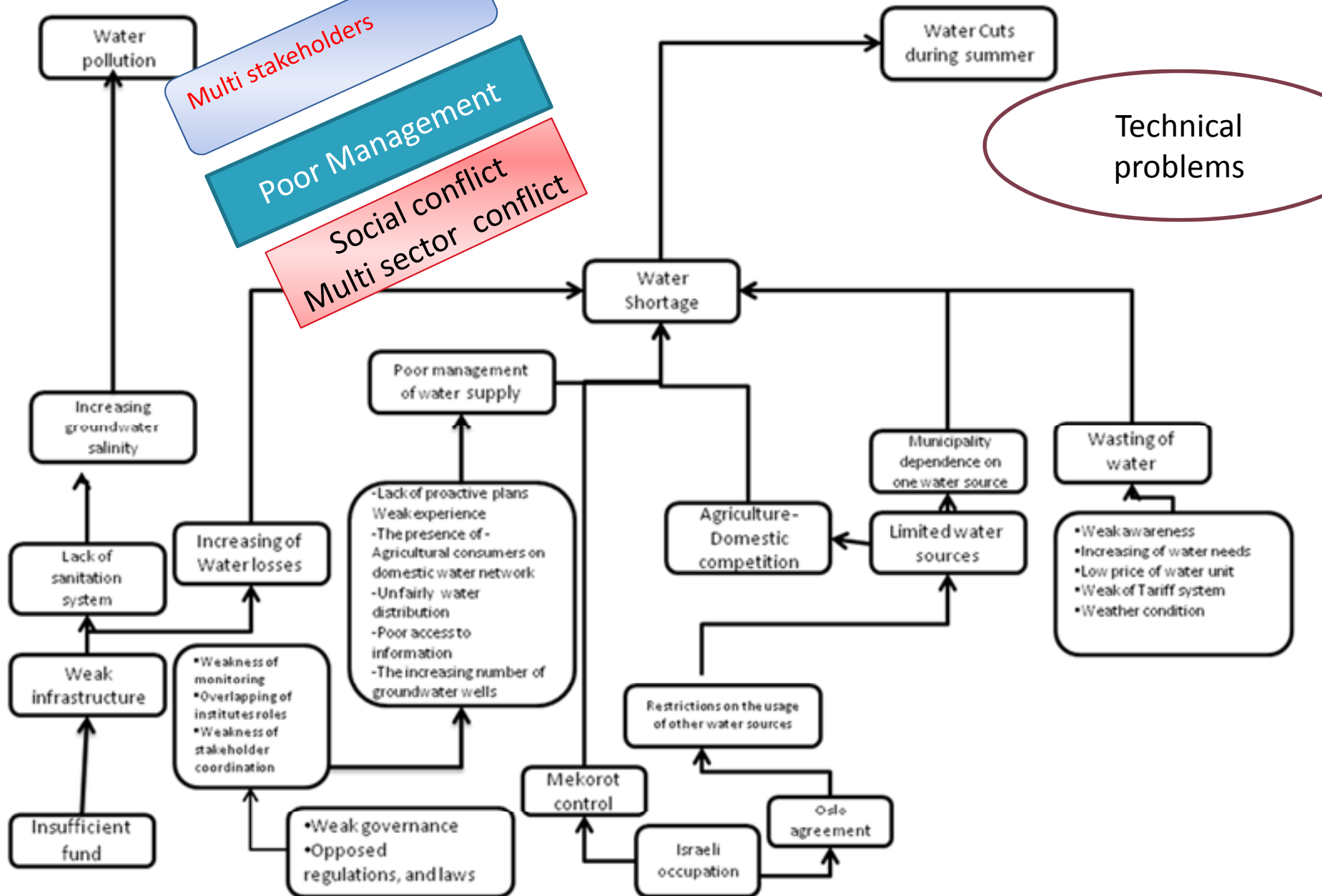
TENSIONS



Average water consumption /capita/month household	% Water payment/income/household	weighted average payment per family	Average income household /month NIS	average income capita/month	%	Poverty degree
22.10	0.13	129.0	1018	132	12.3	Deep Poor
21.07	0.06	114.9	1966	255	27.1	Poor
29.55	0.04	137.5	3470	450	28.2	Vulnerable
23.38	0.03	115.7	4217	547	17.9	Middle class
32.13	0.02	128.5	5212	676	7.1	Almost Rich
29.29	0.02	131.1	6145	797	7.4	Rich



Under standing the problem



IWRM MEASURE /WEIGTING INDICATOR	Social accept ance	Cost benefits	applicability /implement ability	National agenda	contribution to the region stability	Feasibility
Demand Management measures						
Rehabilitation domestic wells						
Rehabilitation of domestic water supply systems						
Replacement of water meter						
Rehabilitation of springs						
Rehabilitation of springs conveyance systems						
Rehabilitation of irrigation water wells						
Rehabilitation of irrigation conveyance systems						
Supply Management						
Water harvesting						
Artificial recharge						
Waste water Treatment and reuse						
brackish water						

Take into consideration
1. Political willingness
2. uncertainties (man made or climate change)

Recommendations

- Water sector reform is a process not an academic exercise (over-expectation high risk)
- Socioeconomic indicators based reform more sustainable
- Political trends should be taken into consideration
- Reform is not restructuring it is re-visioning
- Nationalization the model is a must (prefabricated models will not help

Key Water Policy measures towards socioeconomic issues in the frame of water management

- **At community level**
- Policy reform to ensure more effective targeting of poverty reduction
- Define measures and act on policy changes in other sector that effect the potential of water contribute to poverty reduction e.g. financial mechanisms. Decentralization ...etc.

Key Water Policy measures towards socioeconomic issues in the frame of water management

At Institutional level

- Make sure that the policies formulated through participatory approach and based on socioeconomic indicators
- Make the policies flexible , easy to cope with uncertainties
- Make sure that policy is known and transparent in order to gain political will and acceptance
- Create policy ownership by involving all governmental bodies and civil society organizations in the process of policy formulation

Key Water Policy measures towards socioeconomic issues in the frame of water management

At research level

- Enable the researcher to have accurate and reliable water related data(some countries are hiding the socioeconomic indicators)
- Integrate research output with discion making process
- Enhance the dialogue between water experts and decision makers
- Promote the concept of research oriented policies will lead to improve socioeconomic situation