

PROJECT 6

LOCALIZED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS FOR IDPS ACROSS THE GAZA STRIP

Reducing reliance on water trucking and providing sustainable water services for 50,000 people

Estimated Cost: US\$ 1.4M, of which 50 per cent is covered through various funding sources

Timeline: Construction period of 4 months, after entry of supplies in Gaza

Why it matters

Over 70 per cent of the population of the Gaza Strip continues to rely on costly and unreliable emergency water trucking due to extensive damage to Gaza's water infrastructure. Establishing decentralized water supply systems will provide communities with a more reliable, cost-effective, and environmentally sustainable source of safe water while reducing dependence on emergency deliveries.

The challenge

Damage to municipal water networks has left thousands of displaced families with limited access to safe water. Water trucking remains the primary source of drinking water in many locations, but it is expensive, difficult to sustain, and vulnerable to access constraints. Existing groundwater wells provide an opportunity to establish local water production systems, but they require rehabilitation, treatment, storage, and distribution infrastructure to deliver safe water.

Project objective

Establish decentralized water supply systems across 10 displacement sites by rehabilitating and equipping groundwater wells, installing community-scale reverse osmosis (RO) desalination units, water storage tanks, and temporary distribution networks, and small-scale generators for power supply.

Expected impact

Expected impact

- Provide sustainable water services for approximately 50,000 displaced people across 10 locations.
- Reduce dependence on emergency water trucking through local water production and treatment.
- Ensure reliable access to safe drinking water and water for essential domestic needs.
- Lower operational costs and reduce the environmental footprint associated with continuous water trucking.
- Improve resilience of local water systems while supporting dignified living conditions for displaced families.

Consequences of inaction for children

- Children and their families will remain dependent on irregular water deliveries, increasing the risk of dehydration and water shortages.
- Continued reliance on unsafe or insufficient water sources will heighten the risk of waterborne diseases and poor hygiene.
- Limited access to water will undermine nutrition, health services, and safe living conditions in displacement sites.
- Ongoing water trucking through densely populated camps will continue to pose safety risks for children while failing to provide a sustainable solution.

Fig. 1: Netzarim-EGY Camps

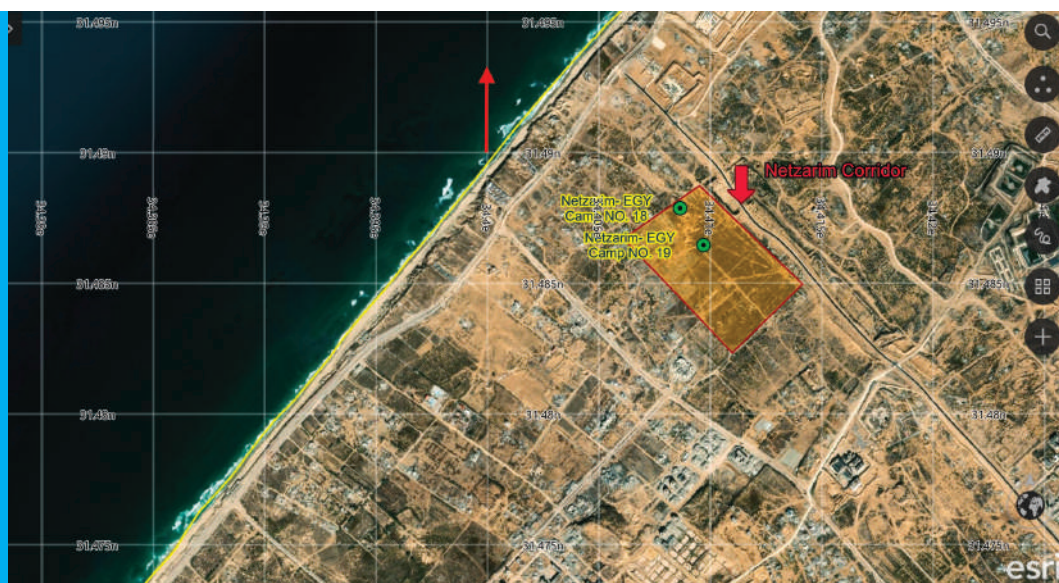


Fig. 2: Khan Yunis Camps