SHARED Water Resources Under Occupation
The MISSING JUSTICE of Palestinian Case

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Shared Resources

Hydrogeological Boundaries vs Political Boundaries

**Groundwater** (Western, Eastern and North-Eastern) underlies the West Bank. Part of Costal Aquifer underlies Gaza Strip.

**Surface Water** (5 riparians share Jordan River & 3 riparians share Dead Sea)
## Groundwater Resources in West Bank: Allocations and Utilizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1995 Oslo Agreement II (MCM)</th>
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<th>Utilization 2015(MCM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Eastern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Israeli Occupation</strong></td>
<td>340</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Palestine</strong></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>54 + 78 = 132</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

As one of Oslo Obligations….Joint Water Committee (JWC) was formulated
Coastal Aquifer (Out of Oslo Agreement)

<table>
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<th>Utilization 2015</th>
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<tr>
<td>Palestinian area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israeli area</td>
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More than 97% of the Gaza aquifer is not suitable for drinking purposes
2- Jordan River

✓ Palestinians have **NO use NO** access since the Israeli Occupation in 1967
✓ Palestinian Allocation is around 250-300 MCM/Y.
✓ The huge reduction in river’s flow is due to diversion projects in the upstream.
3- Dead Sea

52 km length of Palestinian Shoreline \textit{WIThOUT ACESS}
Palestinian are purchasing their water from Israeli Mekorot Company......around 70 MCM/y with price of 0.8-1.0 $ per each cubic meter.
This is not “equitable and reasonable” by any mean
The Israeli Solution:

Perpetuate the current inequitable allocation and selling more water to enhance Palestine’s share.
Key Messages

1. The equitable and reasonable utilization of shared water resources is essential for a viable Palestinian state.

2. The Interim water allocations for Palestinians of Oslo 1995 are highly inequitable and unreasonable.

3. The modality of JWC under occupation is NOT an example of regional cooperation.
To be viable, Palestine must obtain its share of fresh water based on IWL with full accessibility.

- UN Convention on law of Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1997)
  - Art. 5 Equitable and Reasonable Utilization
  - Art. 6 Factors in Determining ERU

- The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (UNECE Water Convention or Helsinki Rules (1966))

- DA on the law of Transboundary Aquifers-2008
Major factors which could be considered in determining reasonable and equitable use of shared water, but not limited to:

- the geography and the area of the basin;
- the hydrology and climate of the basin including climate,
- the economic and social needs of each basin state;
- the population dependent on the basin waters;
- the availability of other resources;
- the past & current utilisations of the waters of the basin
Thank You

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