

La Martinique 24-28 January 2004

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Assembly

State of Israel The Ministry of National Infrastructures Water Commission

Israeli Concept for Water Resources Management in Dry Regions

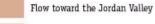
Shimon Tal – Water Commissioner

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Map of Drainage Basins and Watersheds

Surface water in the region ultimately flows to the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea or the Dead Sea. In the desert watersheds, water flows on rare occasions during floods, and most of the water evaporates or penetrates into the ground. Ephemeral streams are marked by a broken line. We can see that most streams in the region are ephemeral.



Flow toward the Dead Sea

Flow toward the Dead Sea through Wadi Araba

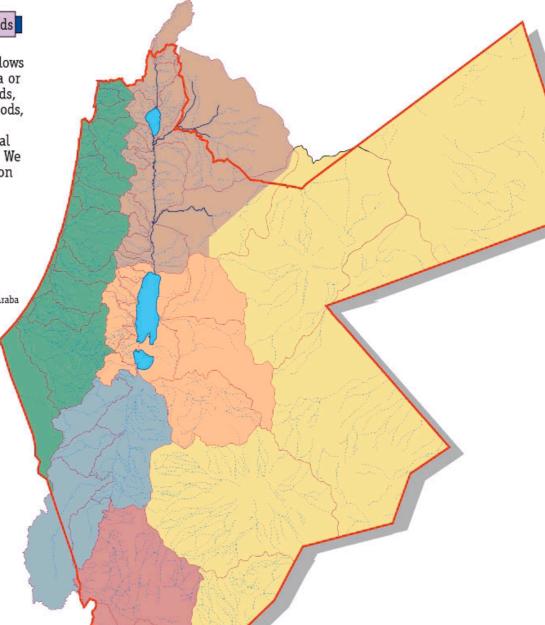
Flow toward the Red Sea

Flow toward the Mediterranean

Not drained

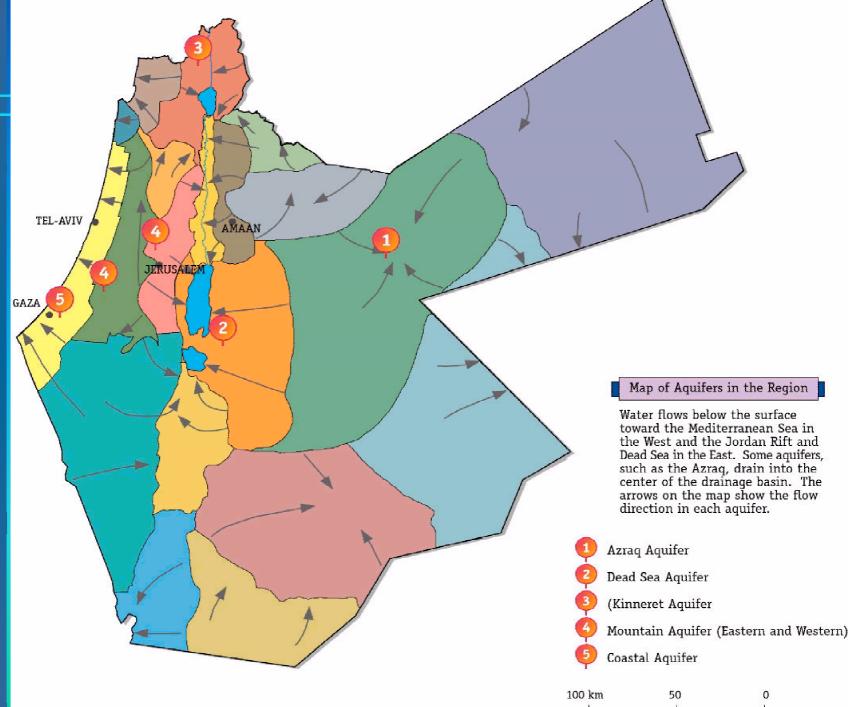
50 100 km

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Treaty of Peace - Jordan and Israel 26,October 1994
Israeli - Palestinian Interim Agreement 28, September 1995
The water issue is an integral part of the whole agreement and is a part of constellation of issues, such as security, borders etc.



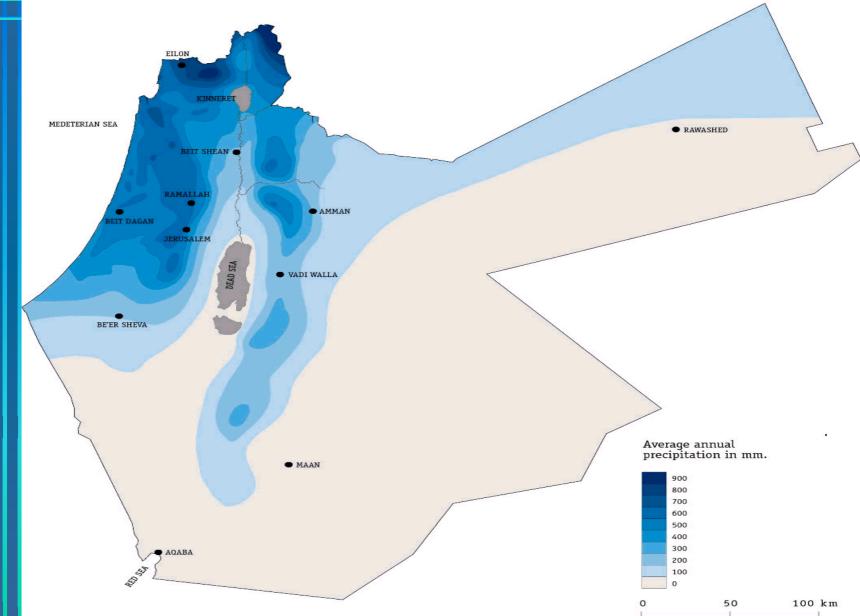
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Quantity of rain in region decreases as we travel eastward and southward. In fact, 70% of the region is defined as a desert, receiving a meager 50 mm to 200 mm of rain per year. In the rest of the region, precipitation is 300 mm to 750 mm per year and only on mountaintops in the northwestern areas is there more rainfall.





Water Demand in the Region 2020

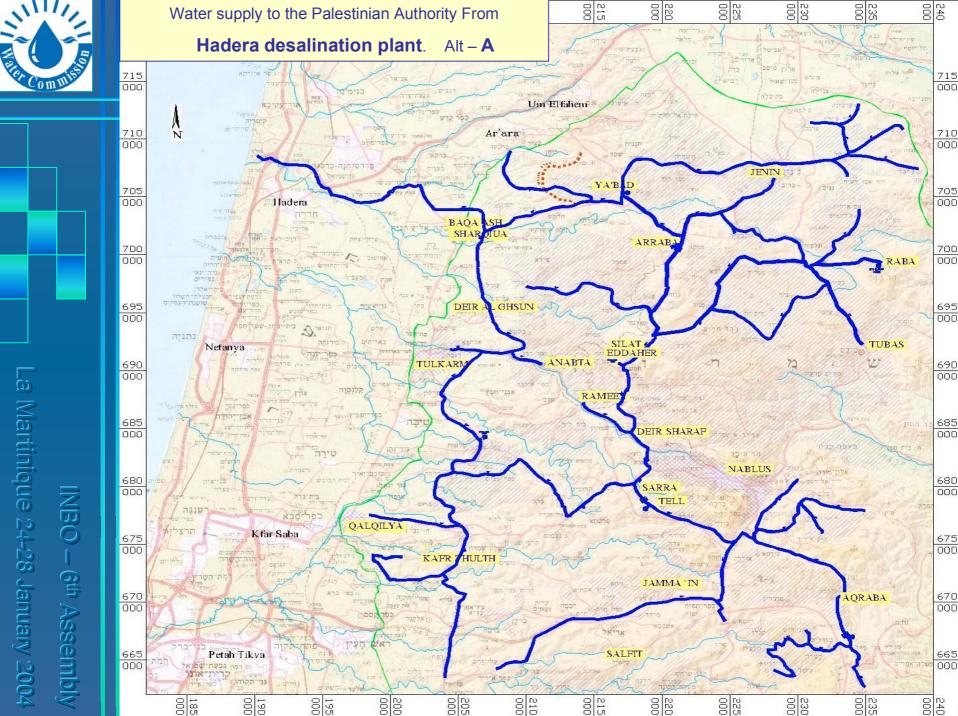
Population24 MDemand5.1 BCM/Year

(Jordan, Palestinians, Israel) 2.6 BCM/Year Agricultural 2.1 BCM/Year Domestic 0.4 BCM/ Year Industrial

Resources 5.1 BCM/Year

1.1 BCM/Year Recycled effluents
 2.65 BCM/Year Natural resources
 1.35 BCM/Year Manufactured water

Additional 80 MCM/year







Commitment not to harm water resources of the other side and the preservation of existing resources.



ISRAELI – PALESTINIAN JOINT WATER COMMITTEE

Joint Statement in Support of USAID Water and Wastewater Projects

The Israeli and Palestinian delegates to the Joint Water Committee reaffirm our commitment to cooperate in order to maintain and improve the water and wastewater infrastructure in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We recognize that the provision of water and treatment of wastewater satisfy basic humanitarian needs, and we renew the call made in January of 2001 that all those involved in the current crisis as well as the public in general not purposefully damage the water and wastewater infrastructure.

We also make special recognition of the water and wastewater infrastructure projects funded by the U.S. Government through USAID that currently are providing services, as well as those in the planning stage. We note that these projects are of concrete, long-term benefit to the people of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The fundamental services the currently operating facilities now provide are of critical importance, and the projects now in the planning and dasign phase, when completed, will fulfill additional critical water and wastewater infrastructure needs that will provide vital services into the future long after the current crisis is resolved.

Due to the length of time peeded to complete water and wastewater infrastructure projects, the Joint Water Committee urges the U.S. Government and USAID to continue all of the water and wastewater infrastructure projects currently underway in the planning or implementation stage. We pledge to do all within our capabilities to see that these projects are carried out with a minimum of disruption due to the current crisis, and we agree to encourage the relevant authorities to facilitate the movement of personnel and goods necessary for the completion of the projects, as well as provide adequate security for all personnel involved in these projects.

Done at Tel Ayiv, 17 June of 2002

Shimon Tal Israeli Water Commissioner

Naoil El-Sharif Chairman, Pelestinian Water Authority

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Operation of special "Jset's"- Joint Supervision and Enforcement Teams.

Multilateral activity – informal, assisting the bilateral activity Enhancement of data availability, Water resources management and preservation, principals of regional cooperation.

Joint Water Committee (JWC), Joint Technical Committee and sub-committees, operating on a regular basis.



Bilateral activity – Israel – P.A.

Type of Meetings	No. of Meetings
Joint Water Committee	4
Joint Technical Committee	3
Joint Technical Sub-Committees Water, Wastewater, Wells, Supervision and Enforcement, Special Projects, Emergency and Coordination	8
Trilateral Meetings	1
Heads of JWC with the Israeli Minister of National Infrastructures	1
Total:	17

Other – during that period were held at least 10 joint meetings of Israeli and Palestinian teams in frame of routine work with Mekorot Co. and Coordinator Officer for Water Affairs



Principals stipulations

Current Water resources are not sufficient to meet all the needs.

Redistribution of the existing water resources is not a solution.

Development of additional water resources is essential.

Exploitation of all water resources, including recycled effluents is needed, in adequate quality.



Water resource can be managed only by one party. The other parties have the right for water allocations independently from the hydrology situation. Agreement to mutually recognize "rightful allocations" from shared water resources. Maintenance of existing usage. Mutual assistant in alleviating water shortages. OEINI Israel recognizes the Palestinian "water rights" in the West Bank (to be discussed in the final agreement). Sih



Each party operates facilities on the sovereign territory of the other side.

Explicit reference to future water.

INBO – 6th Assembly La Martinique 24-28 January 2004