"Israeli Water Sector Violations as a Mechanism to Advance Settlement Expansion and Forcible Displacement"

Palestinian Water Authority – May 2025

Executive Summary

This report has been prepared to highlight the Israeli violations in the water and sanitation sector since the beginning of the October 2023 aggression on the Gaza Strip, which the Israeli occupying power exploited to escalate settlement expansion in the West Bank. Water resource control and the destruction of water and sanitation infrastructure have been used as tools to serve these objectives. The report draws upon reviews of reports from local and international organizations, media sources, notifications submitted to various local bodies and the Water Authority, as well as official water data published by the Palestinian Water Authority.

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Introduction

Palestine shares with the wider Arab region numerous water security challenges — including drought, scarcity, pollution, and the complexities of shared water resources. However, Israeli policies aimed at depriving the Palestinian people of their water rights represent one of the most severe obstacles. For decades, Israel has sought to dominate groundwater and surface water resources as a foundation for its illegal settlement and expansionist agenda. This control restricts Palestinians' access to adequate water and sanitation services, intensifying daily hardship in ways that transcend all limits and pose a threat to both regional stability and the humanitarian situation.

Since the start of the ongoing Israeli aggression against the Gaza Strip, water has been deliberately weaponized against Palestinians. The water and sanitation sector has suffered massive losses and damage. Systems are on the brink of total collapse, leaving civilians without the minimum quantities of water necessary for survival. The breakdown of water and wastewater systems has led to the spread of disease, dehydration, and further suffering.

Objectives of the Report

This report aims to shed light on Israeli violations of the water and sanitation sector in the West Bank, carried out in implementation of the occupation's expansionist settlement policies aimed at seizing more Palestinian land and forcibly displacing its residents. It also outlines the severe impacts these practices have on the lives and development of the Palestinian people.

1. Overview of the Water Situation in the West Bank

Palestine relies primarily on groundwater sources, which constitute 73.1% of the total available water resources. In 2023, the total available water amounted to 399.7 million cubic meters, of which 289.63 million cubic meters came from groundwater. The West Bank accounted for 135.1 million cubic meters. The volume of water pumped from the three main aquifers (Eastern, Western, and Northeastern basins) in 2023 reached approximately 106 million cubic meters. The relatively stable volumes year to year are due to Israeli-imposed restrictions on the drilling and rehabilitation of wells, which also affects the output of springs, compounded by increasing settler encroachments and illegal takeovers.

Limited use of surface water is largely due to Israel's control over the Jordan River and its prevention of Palestinian efforts to harvest rainwater—over 165 million cubic meters annually—by prohibiting the construction of dams and reservoirs. Palestinians are only able to utilize around 4 million cubic meters of surface water, mainly from the Auja, Far'a, Beit Roush, Bani Naim, Marj Sanour, and Arraba dams and small ponds.

Approximately 39% of the available water in the West Bank is purchased from Israeli water companies. This accounts for nearly 60% of the water used for domestic purposes. Israeli-imposed constraints severely limit Palestinian capacity to exploit their natural water resources, forcing them to compensate by purchasing water. In 2023, the total volume of purchased water for household use in both the West Bank and Gaza reached 102.1 million cubic meters, about 25% of the total available water.

In the West Bank alone, 85.9 million cubic meters were purchased from Israel, representing 39% of available water and covering around 60% of domestic needs. This dependency poses strategic challenges, as Israel controls the quantities and pricing—especially during summer. This dependency undermines the two-state solution by denying Palestinian sovereignty over natural resources.

In 2023, per capita water consumption in the West Bank increased slightly to 88 liters per person per day—still below the WHO-recommended 120 liters. Actual consumption for non-agricultural use (domestic, industrial, and commercial) was 95.5 million cubic meters. However, real per capita use is lower when factoring in non-agricultural consumption. Israeli per capita consumption is three times higher than that of Palestinians and even greater when comparing settler consumption or excluding agricultural use.

Household consumption is the largest category, accounting for 61% of available water in 2023. Water losses remain high—over 35%—due to network aging and illegal connections. Loss rates vary across governorates, with Hebron recording the highest and Salfit the lowest.

Disparities in prices and availability across governorates stem from variations in local water sources and population density. While Jericho, Tulkarm, and the Jordan Valley benefit from abundant local sources, Hebron, Bethlehem, and Ramallah rely on Israeli water to meet deficits. The cost of water production also varies. Locally sourced water is generally cheaper than purchased water, creating price differences across regions. The average cost of providing one cubic meter of water is 3.2 NIS, sold to municipalities at around 2.4 NIS, meaning a government subsidy of about 0.8 NIS per cubic meter.

Achieving equitable water distribution across governorates remains one of the primary challenges due to Israeli control over Palestinian lands and resources, which hinders the development of an integrated national water system. Another major challenge is the rising debt owed by local utilities, which exceeded 1.8 billion NIS by the end of 2024.

1.1 Systematic Settlement Policy of Spring Seizure

Israeli settlement activity in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, has advanced significantly toward establishing a system of segregation and apartheid—water is a key example. Following the October 2023 aggression on the Gaza Strip, a new Israeli campaign has intensified efforts to seize control of natural water springs in the West Bank. This is part of a broader strategy by settlers to expand their hold on Palestinian lands. While not new, this policy has accelerated markedly since the latest wave of violence.

For decades, Israeli settlements were strategically located near or atop many Palestinian springs to facilitate eventual control. This control is executed through direct force, threats, and restrictions placed on Palestinian access. Settlers often develop the surrounding areas to transform them into recreational or tourist zones, reinforcing their claim and presence. This includes building or refurbishing pools, installing seating areas, paving access roads, and posting signs with Hebrew names for the springs.

نبعة الرمونة في الساوية

نبعة المحيمر في اللبن

These actions have led to the complete takeover of many springs, while others remain under imminent threat. The table below summarizes the number of springs already confiscated and those currently at risk, by governorate:

Governorate	Confiscated springs	Threatened by confiscation
Tubas	12	7
Salfit		16
Nablus	13	13
Ramallah	28	100
Dead Sea & Jericho	21	7
Jerusalem	12	
Bethlehem	30	10
Hebron	1	5

1.2 Cases of Escalating Israeli Control over Palestinian Springs Post-Aggression

Qaryut Village, Nablus

The village contains five springs. In previous years, Israeli forces seized three of them as part of their broader land appropriation strategy. The remaining two springs, Siloun and Qaryut Spring, are essential drinking water sources for the village. Settlers from nearby settlements such as 'Rahel', 'Shilo', and 'Eli' have claimed Siloun as a 'holy spring' and are working to seize it.

Israeli Violations: Settlers have damaged the main water line from the Israeli company Mekorot, blocked access to springs with dirt mounds, and forced residents to buy expensive water. In early 2025, they established a new outpost and continued converting Siloun Spring into a settler recreation site—adding canopies, seating areas, and playground equipment while armed settlers prevent Palestinian access. A reservoir that once served the village has now been repurposed as a settler swimming pool.

Husan Town, Bethlehem

Located on the border between the West Bank and Jerusalem, Husan has lost around 4,000 dunums to the Beitar Illit settlement, part of the Gush Etzion bloc. The town's historic springs date back to the Roman era and attract local tourists. One such spring, 'Ein Al-Hawiya' (also called the Candle Cave), is nestled among olive-covered hills and used by farmers for irrigation.

Israeli Violations: Israeli authorities forbid restoration of the spring, citing its location in Area C. Settler incursions have increased under military protection. With ongoing annexation plans, the spring is now under threat of confiscation.

An-Nabi Saleh Village, Ramallah

Settlers have taken over 'Ein Al-Qaws' near the village, renaming it 'Maayan Meir' and completely barring Palestinians from access or use.

Israeli Violations: Complete prohibition on Palestinian access enforced by settlers.

Deir Jarir, Ramallah

A young man was killed in October 2024 while visiting village springs after settlers opened fire. State-backed settler militias make access to springs life-threatening.

Israeli Violations: Militarized settler presence; fatal shooting of a civilian accessing water.

Northern Jordan Valley Bedouin Communities

Water is essential for the survival of Bedouin communities who rely on springs for agriculture and livestock. Settlers from Maskiyot settlement have seized 'Ein Al-Hilweh' by building a new outpost (Havat Maskiyot) and converting it into a settler-only park. Access is now restricted for nearby Palestinian communities.

Israeli Violations: Spring area fenced, Palestinian access denied. Settlers also took over 'Ein Al-Sakut' and 'Ein Al-Hamma' springs by fencing and building leisure infrastructure. Multiple new outposts were erected in 2024

near Ras Al-Auja and Khillet Khudr. Early 2024 saw the full conversion of 'Ein Al-Hilweh' into a settler recreation area.

1.3 Destruction of Infrastructure to Increase Civilian Suffering

The repeated Israeli incursions into the West Bank have worsened the already dire water situation, particularly affecting displaced populations from Palestinian refugee camps who are in urgent need of water sources.

In the Tulkarm and Jenin refugee camps, Israeli forces deliberately destroyed water and sanitation infrastructure as part of a broader policy to increase hardship and forcibly displace residents. By targeting essential services, especially water and sanitation—the occupation seeks to render life unlivable and clear these areas of their inhabitants. Due to the recurring nature of these incursions, no precise damage assessment is available to date, especially as local authorities must repeatedly rebuild infrastructure following each wave of destruction.

According to UNRWA, the attacks on Jenin, Tulkarm, Nur Shams, and Al-Far'a camps have led to the large-scale displacement of nearly 40,000 people. Reports from local organizations confirm that the vast majority of these internally displaced people urgently require adequate water supply solutions.

While most attacks occur in towns and villages, the impact is often most severe in herding and Bedouin communities, which are highly vulnerable and lack the resources to adapt. These communities depend primarily on unregulated water sources such as tanks, trailers, and natural springs, and they often lack access to piped water or public services.

According to the 2024 WASH Cluster assessment, the northern Jordan Valley communities are among the most vulnerable, relying mainly on water transported by tankers at high costs—between 20 and 25 shekels (USD 5–7) per cubic meter. Many of these communities also lack sufficient storage to meet both domestic and livestock needs. These conditions are worsened by settler attacks that repeatedly target their already limited water infrastructure.

According to OCHA's latest situation report (covering 7 October 2023 to 2 September 2024), Israeli authorities demolished, seized, or forced the demolition of 1,478 Palestinian structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, displacing more than 3,477 people, including 1,485 children. This figure is more than double the number displaced in the same period before 7 October 2023. Over 100 of these demolished structures were part of the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure.

Since the beginning of 2025, OCHA has documented 464 settler-related incidents across the West Bank resulting in property damage. At least 62 of these incidents—13%—targeted water infrastructure used for domestic and agricultural purposes.

Between 2019 and June 2024, the Applied Research Institute–Jerusalem (ARIJ) documented 86 Israeli military orders targeting water infrastructure in the occupied Palestinian territories. Most of these orders affected the governorates of Ramallah (18), Jerusalem (12), Jericho (11), and Nablus (11). The military orders authorized the extension of water and sewage lines in Palestinian areas to serve settlements, outposts, and military

installations—effectively confiscating Palestinian land and infrastructure for the benefit of illegal Israeli settlements.

1.4 Cases of Infrastructure Sabotage by Occupation Forces and Settlers

Kisan Village, Bethlehem
Settlers damaged 450 meters of a water network installed by an international NGO, cutting off water to 20 families (around 50 people).

Kafr Qaddum Village, Qalqilya
Settlers seized a water pump and 75 meters of irrigation piping used by local families to water their agricultural land.

Rujeib Village, Nablus
Settlers vandalized an agricultural well, cutting off irrigation to more than 300 olive trees.

Deir Nidham Village, Ramallah
Settlers damaged the village's main water pipeline, leaving around 1,000 people without water for two days.

Eastern Nazleh Village, Tulkarm
Settlers destroyed 1,700 meters of irrigation pipes, damaging over five dunums of farmland owned by 12 families.

Hammamat Al-Maleh Pastoral Community, Jericho
Settlers cut a pipe carrying water from a nearby spring.

Ras Ein Al-Auja Pastoral Community, Jericho
At least three settler attacks damaged water pipes serving the community, cutting off water to eight families. Residents report near-daily incidents affecting their limited water supply.

Qusra Village, Nablus
Settlers from Migdalim settlement, escorted by Israeli forces, stormed the village and destroyed water meters.

Ein Samiya Village, Ramallah
Settlers vandalized water pipelines on 23 and 29 May 2024, affecting agricultural water access.

Ein Al-Beida Village, Northern Jordan Valley
On 4 May 2024, settlers destroyed irrigation water pumps used for farming.

Khirbet Al-Deir, Northern Jordan Valley
On 10 May 2024, settlers damaged water pumps in agricultural ponds.

Al-Auja Town, Jericho
Settlers built a new outpost 700 meters from Ras Ein Al-Auja and repeatedly attacked the area. They damaged

water pipes from Al-Auja spring and tried to redirect water flows away from farmers. On multiple occasions, settlers drove into the area and expelled Palestinians trying to access the water source.

Khirbet Yarza Village, Northern Jordan Valley
On 20 April 2025, settlers destroyed parts of the water line supplying the village.

Beitillu Village, Ramallah
On 17 February 2025, settlers set fire to four water pumps used to irrigate 2,000 dunums in Wadi Az-Zarqa.

Ein Al-Beida Village, Northern Jordan Valley
On 1 November 2024, settlers poisoned the village's spring (Noura), leading to livestock deaths.

As-Sawahira Town, Bethlehem
On 13 October 2024, settlers from "Kedar" settlement blocked rural access roads with dirt mounds and damaged water lines to Bedouin communities and farms.

Masafer Yatta, Hebron
On 3 September 2024, settlers entered Umm Al-Mamariq and vandalized irrigation networks and water tanks. On 12 September, they released livestock onto Palestinian farmland and damaged pipes and tanks.

Sebastia Town, Nablus
On 8 July 2024, settlers sabotaged the main water valves supplying villages west of Nablus.

Yatta Town, Hebron
On 3 July 2024, settlers cut the water line serving Umm Al-Khair (30 households). On 20 February, Israeli forces destroyed water lines in the Susya area.

Khirbet Frasin (Ya'bad), Jenin
On 29 May 2024, settlers poured toxic chemicals into a water tank supplying the area.

Sinjil, Ramallah
On 14 February 2024, an Israeli bulldozer cut the main water line to Sinjil and northern Ramallah while blocking a dirt road.

1.5 Reduction of Supplied Water Quantities, Especially in Summer

The Israeli water company regularly reduces water quantities supplied to many Palestinian villages and communities, particularly during the summer months, under vague and unjustified pretexts.

For example, the **Deir Sha'ar** supply point in **Hebron Governorate**—a critical node—has a formal agreement for **34,000 cubic meters per day**. However, during the summer of 2023, the actual supply dropped to an average of **less than 24,000 cubic meters per day** due to deliberate Israeli reductions.

Given the already dire water conditions in southern governorates—where many areas receive water only two days per week—such reductions severely impact residents, leading to water shortages that affect every aspect of daily life.

1.6 Lack of Water and Sanitation Services in East Jerusalem

Palestinians residing in **East Jerusalem** face major challenges in accessing proper water and sanitation infrastructure due to the harsh housing and urban planning regulations imposed by the Israeli municipality of Jerusalem. These regulations set unrealistic standards for service eligibility and prevent more than **half of the Palestinian population in East Jerusalem** from connecting to the water network—primarily because they are denied housing permits, which are nearly impossible for Palestinians to obtain.

Although the municipality collects taxes from Palestinian residents, it systematically avoids investing those funds in Palestinian neighborhoods. As a result, water and sanitation infrastructure in East Jerusalem has deteriorated significantly, and residents are deprived of basic services.

1.7 Discharge of Wastewater onto Palestinian Lands

Israel discharges more than **35 million cubic meters** of untreated wastewater annually from illegal settlements into valleys across the West Bank. Notable areas affected include:

- **Wadi Al-Nar (Jerusalem)**
- **Ariel settlement sewage streams (Salfit)**
- **Kiryat Arba sewage (Hebron)**

In addition, wastewater from industrial zones such as **Barqan** and the industrial zone in **Tulkarm** is released directly into the surrounding environment, resulting in severe pollution of Palestinian land and water sources.

These practices contaminate numerous **natural springs**—including those in **Wadi Fukin, Nahalin, Al-Jamziya, Al-Raiyan, and Farakh**—as well as **agricultural lands** in **Beit Ummar, Biddu, Nahalin, Beit Amer, Al-Arroub**, and others.

In **Wadi Al-Nar**, wastewater from East Jerusalem and nearby Israeli settlements is collected and treated at an Israeli facility **inside the West Bank**, which constitutes an additional violation of international law and Palestinian sovereignty.

1.8 Cases of Wastewater Discharge on Civilian Lands

Several documented incidents highlight the intentional and continuous discharge of untreated wastewater by Israeli settlers and authorities onto Palestinian-owned lands. Key examples include:

Community	Governorate	Israeli Violations
Fuqeiqis Village	**Hebron**	On March 27, 2025, a group of settlers from the illegal settlement of *Negohot*, located north of Fuqeiqis, discharged untreated wastewater (sewage) from within the settlement onto Palestinian agricultural lands.
Kisan Village	Bethlehem	On February 2, 2025, settlers from the outpost of *Abi HaNahal* discharged sewage water onto agricultural lands in the *Tina* area, southeast of the village. This act prevented landowners from cultivating wheat and barley.
Deir Istiya	**Salfit**	On October 28, 2024, settlers from the settlement of *Yakir* discharged sewage from within the settlement onto an olive grove west of the town.
Beit Dajan	**Nablus**	On **11 April 2024**, wastewater from the settlement of *Alon Moreh* flooded around **7 dunums** of agricultural land, damaging the crops of **5 local families**.
Wadi Fukin	**Bethlehem**	During the **2024 agricultural season**, continuous discharges from the *Beitar Illit* settlement polluted over **50 dunums** of farmland. Farmers in the area reported soil and crop damage, especially to olive trees and grapevines.
Bruqin	**Salfit**	The *Barqan* industrial zone released chemical and industrial waste into Wadi al-Shami, destroying large portions of land used for seasonal vegetables.
Qalqilya area	**Qalqilya**	Wastewater from settlements like *Sha'arei Tikva* and *Alfe Menashe* was diverted toward Palestinian fields, contaminating wells and small dams used for agricultural irrigation, and the Immanuel industrial zone in Qalqilya is also suffering from wastewater discharge.
Wadi Shakhit	**Hebron**	Israel's settlements routinely contaminate critical water systems and agricultural lands with wastewater, exacerbating environmental risks, further destabilizing the already fragile Palestinian economy, and heightening the likelihood of various diseases like diarrhea and kidney failure

These actions are part of a broader pattern of environmental warfare that endangers Palestinian public health, food security, and access to clean water. The wastewater discharges have caused long-term soil degradation, reduced crop yields, and increased the risk of waterborne diseases in affected communities.

2. Conclusion and Recommendations

The facts presented in this report underscore the deliberate and systematic use of water as a tool of oppression and control by the Israeli occupying authorities. Through a combination of resource theft, infrastructure sabotage, denial of access, and environmental degradation, Israel continues to weaponize water in service of its broader settlement expansion and displacement agenda.

The situation has worsened dramatically since the escalation of aggression in Gaza and the West Bank, including deliberate targeting of water and sanitation infrastructure, increasing settler violence, and environmental crimes such as wastewater dumping. These practices deepen humanitarian suffering, undermine Palestinian resilience, and constitute grave violations of international law—including the Geneva Conventions, international humanitarian law, and UN resolutions.

Given this context, the **Palestinian Water Authority** calls for:

1. **Urgent and Immediate Intervention**
   To exert pressure on Israel to implement an immediate ceasefire in the Gaza Strip and to comply with international laws and resolutions that criminalize the use of water as a weapon against civilians. Israel must also cease its policies of systematic targeting and destruction of water and wastewater infrastructure across all Palestinian governorates.

2. **Guaranteeing Palestinian Rights and Sovereignty over Natural Resources**
   To ensure the Palestinian people's rights and sovereignty over their natural resources, including land and water, in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 20 December 2017 on the *Permanent Sovereignty of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem*. This also aligns with various international agreements, such as:

   - The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) conventions
   - The 1997 UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (UNWC 1997)
   - UNGA Resolution A/RES/63/124 (11 December 2008) on the *Principles on the Protection of Transboundary Groundwaters*
   - Legal principles developed by UNESCO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), as well as proposals by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)
   - The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
   - The Geneva Conventions

- Recommendations by the Arab League's Political Affairs Committee concerning Arab water security and Israel's theft of water in Arab territories.

3. **Support for the Palestinian Position on Water Reallocation**
   To support the Palestinian demand for water reallocation based on international law and the principle of equitable and reasonable utilization of water resources. This includes affirming Palestine's right to access its water sources, particularly the Jordan River and the Dead Sea.

4. **Holding Israel Accountable for Daily Violations**
   To call on the international community to take the necessary measures to compel Israel to cease its daily violations and practices, including its seizure of Palestinian water sources for the benefit of illegal settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, and the discharge of untreated wastewater from settlements, which causes serious health and environmental damage in Palestine. Israel must be forced to comply with all relevant international laws and resolutions.

5. **Demanding an End to Unilateral Deductions from Clearance Revenues**
   To demand that Israel, as the occupying power, stop the unilateral deductions from Palestinian clearance revenues under the pretext of treating wastewater from certain areas in the West Bank, especially in the absence of any agreement with the Palestinian government and without providing any clear technical details regarding the treatment process, including volumes, costs, and Israel's unjust benefit from the treated water.

6. **Providing Support for the Palestinian Water Sector**
   To ensure adequate support for the Palestinian water sector to enable the implementation of strategic plans aimed at securing water and sanitation services, improving the water situation in the Gaza Strip, and overcoming the restrictions and obstacles imposed by the occupation that hinder these efforts.

7. **Monitoring and Documentation Mechanisms**, supported by international institutions and observers, to track and expose water-related violations in real time.

8. **Long-term Strategic Investment** in the Palestinian water sector—including desalination, decentralization, and sustainable infrastructure—to reduce dependency on Israeli-controlled sources and to support Palestinian sovereignty over natural resources.

9. **Protection of Springs and Wells** from settler violence, including mechanisms to ensure local communities have access and legal recourse.

10. **Environmental Justice** for lands damaged by wastewater dumping and industrial pollution, including support for remediation and compensation to affected landowners.

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