Water Conflict: Economics, Politics, Law and Palestinian-Israeli Water Resources

The present map shows the water supplies Israel and Palestine depend on. The Jordan River is the primary water resource of the area shared between the Palestinians and the Israelis. It runs for 200 kilometers through Palestine, Israel, Syria, the West Bank and Jordan finally flowing into the Dead Sea. This makes Palestinians highly reliant on Israel. For example, they are forced to buy expensive water in bottles or mobile tanks from Israel. Israel should respect International Law and trust its allies while Palestine should take distance from Hamas terrorist attacks as they deteriorate the region’s stability. AGNESE CARLINI. MA in Diplomacy and Collective Security, International Relations (University of Perugia). Palestinians approved Israeli’s requests to construct water supply facilities in the West Bank. Zeitoun (2008) cautions against agreements that seem to portray cooperation, and in reality, they foster domination [63]. Hussein et al. The confrontations between Israel and Syria over diversion of water in the Jordan River basin are widely quoted as examples of resource-based conflicts. In lieu of the ongoing negotiations it has been suggested that if Israel relinquishes the hegemonic upper riparian position it has occupied since 1967 such confrontations may recur, especially as per capita water availability has decreased throughout the region. 408 pages, bibliography, appendices. Washington, DC: Institute for Palestine Studies, 1997. Full text views reflects the number of PDF downloads, PDFs sent to Google Drive, Dropbox and Kindle and HTML full text views. Total number of HTML views: 0. Total number of PDF views: 0.
Water consumption by Israelis and Palestinians reflects stark inequalities. Due to the allocations of trans-boundary water resources agreed upon under Oslo II, Israel currently controls approximately 80% of water reserves in the West Bank. Military conflict in Gaza in the summer of 2014 left over a million residents without access to water. Water politics have been used in various forms during the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The basic definition of water politics presents them as policies that are made based on the availability of water and the best strategies to grant access to it (Lawrence et al., 2002: 3). In the light of Israel’s vast consumption of water, the fact that there is a mutual reliance (Berman and Whibey, 1999: 2) on such a scarce resource and that. Water politics have been used for varying strategic goals during the Israel-Palestine conflict. It must be noted here that water politics is not the same concept as water wars. Palestinians approved Israel’s requests to construct water supply facilities in the West Bank. Zeitoun (2008) cautions against agreements that seem to portray cooperation, and in reality, they foster domination [63]. Hussein et al. The confrontations between Israel and Syria over diversion of water in the Jordan River basin are widely quoted as examples of resource-based conflicts. In lieu of the ongoing negotiations it has been suggested that if Israel relinquishes the hegemonic upper riparian position it has occupied since 1967 such confrontations may recur, especially as per capita water availability has decreased throughout the region.
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1997. Water Conflict: Economics, Politics, Law and Palestinian-Israeli Water Resources. Washington, D.C.: Institute for Palestine Studies. This book puts the Palestinian-Israeli problem of water among the whole problem of water in the Middle East, and the need for better management solutions. It describes the problems regarding the management and distribution of the water within the West Bank. It discusses the importance of places within the West Bank that act as major recharge basins for aquifers (such as Wadi el-Far'a). This book also describes the water resources in great detail of t