



Overview- Key Issues

Update on Closure of Gaza Crossings

The Rafah, Karni and Sufa crossings remain largely closed during the reporting period for the movement of goods and people to and from the Gaza Strip. Kerem Shalom is the only crossing point open for the import of commercial and humanitarian supplies as well as for a limited amount of export of agricultural products. In November 2007, a total of 1,813 truckloads, including 255 from humanitarian agencies, were allowed into Gaza, and between 28 and 30 November, 12 truckloads of exports (23 tons of strawberries and some 370,000 flowers) were allowed to leave Gaza through Kerem Shalom. This is only the second time that exports have left the Gaza Strip since the mid-June 2007 closure (the first time was on 27 August when seven truckloads of potatoes were allowed out). Since 28 October 2007, also the Sufa crossing has remained mostly closed for the import of goods. Exceptionally, 176 truckloads carrying 6,834 calves were allowed into Gaza through this crossing, compared to 501 truckloads carrying various commodities that entered Sufa during the previous month. Rafah crossing as well remains mainly closed for the movement of people since 10 June 2007. Only during the last days of November, about 2,300 pilgrims were able to pass through this crossing to undertake the pilgrimage to Mecca (*the Hajj*). (For more details on Gaza crossings, see Access section herein).

Impact of Fuel Cuts in the Gaza Strip

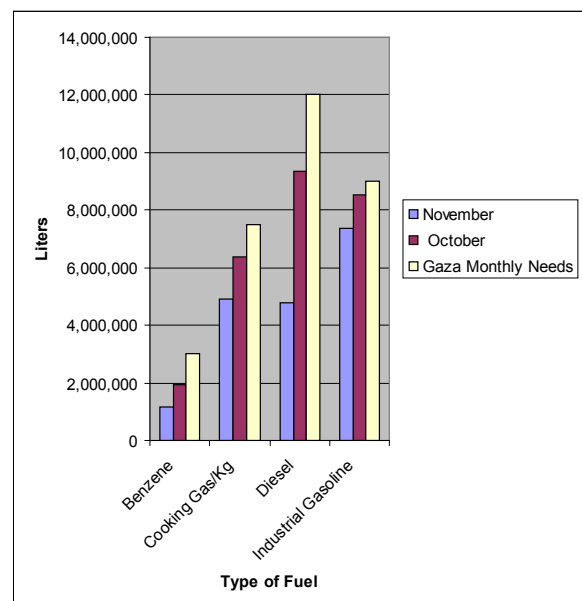
Israeli restrictions, a strike by Gaza fuel station owners and delays in payments from the Palestinian Authority to Israeli fuel companies had led to severe fuel shortages in Gaza as of the last week of November. Following the Israeli government's statement on 19 September declaring Gaza a hostile entity, on 28 October Israel began implementing parts of the proposed sanctions by reducing the amounts of fuel entering into Gaza. In November, a 40% decrease of petrol, 49% decrease of diesel and 14% decrease of industrial gas were recorded, compared to October 2007. On 29 November, the shortages were compounded by Gaza's 30 private fuel companies, which halted deliveries to protest the Israeli fuel cutback. In effect, the majority of Gaza's gas stations have been forced to close their doors, due to the lack of daily fuel deliveries.

The Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU), the main body managing water and sanitation resources in Gaza, only received 28,000 liters of fuel in November. This is 18.6% of its monthly requirements in order to normally operate its wells, pumping stations and treatment plants. Since the diesel fuel cuts started in late October 2007, CMWU is facing growing difficulties in operating the water and waste-water system

Table of Contents

Key Issues	1 - 2
Regional Focus	3
Protection of Civilians	4
Child Protection	5-6
Violence & Private Property	7
Access	8 - 9
Socio-economic Conditions	10 - 11
Health	12 - 13
Food Security & Agriculture	14 - 16
Water & Sanitation	17
Education	18
The Response	19 - 20
Sources & End Notes	21 - 24

throughout the Gaza Strip. (For more details on the impact of fuel cuts on water and waste-water issues, see Water Sector section herein).



According to WHO, as a result of fuel cuts, compounded with a rise in the number of hours that electricity has been interrupted, two of the 11 MoH Gaza hospitals have faced severe shortages of diesel and 11 out of 56 Primary Health Care facilities were obliged to stop emergency generators



and temporarily halt the provision of dental, laboratory and x-ray services. Fuel for the MoH vehicles has not been available since November 29. In effect, most of the MoH vehicles are not operational for transporting staff and supplies, affecting the provision of service delivery. Gaza Strip municipalities and rural councils have been unable to run garbage collection trucks due to the lack of fuel. Garbage has mounted up throughout the streets raising concerns of potential health risks.

Lack of Spare Parts in the Gaza Strip

The water and sewage system in the Gaza Strip is currently very vulnerable due to restrictions on the entry of spare part into the Gaza Strip. CMWU is experiencing severe shortages of spare parts including pumps, metal pipes and other materials necessary for repairs and preventive maintenance, which have been repeatedly denied access by Israel since June 2007. Since July, CMWU, which maintains the majority of water/waste-water networks, pumping stations and water wells in the Gaza Strip, has been unable to perform normal functions because of the severe lack of spare parts. As of mid-November, 10 wells, serving 150,000 people throughout the Gaza Strip, need to have their electrical motor replaced. Similarly, 10 pumping stations, serving 600,000 from Gaza city (5), Jabalia (3) and Rafah (2) require urgent repairs that cannot be carried out because of the lack of spare parts. The inevitable breakdown of machinery that will follow, should spare parts not arrive in Gaza, will lead to the reduction/cessation of services and reduce further people's access to water. Israel has denied a request to get spare parts into Gaza for World Bank and UNICEF-funded projects including pipes, valves, water and waste water pumps and electromechanical spare parts.

At-Risk of Forced Displacement in the West Bank

Numerous small communities located in Area C throughout the West Bank have received multiple eviction and demolition orders and, therefore, are at risk of forced displacement. In Southern Hebron, residents of the Am Al Kher community have received a number of eviction orders. These orders affect two groups within the community from the Hethaleen family, numbering 16 families (some 150 people). They have been residing for over 45 years in their current location, immediately adjacent the fence surrounding Karmel settlement (established in 1981). They

are 1948 refugees from the Eastern Negev area and state that they have no alternative land. Five new eviction orders were issued on 26 November with a one week appeal period. Six houses were demolished on 14 February 2007. OCHA has raised the situation of the Hethaleen with the Israeli DCL in Hebron. The Southern Hebron communities of Zanuta and Susiya are similarly at risk. Together with the Hethaleen, these three communities have a combined population of some 600 Palestinians, who depend on sheepherding for their livelihoods and own some 5,500 sheep. Eviction from their homes and land would prevent herding and, therefore, destroy their livelihood practices. *(For more details on the situation of these communities, please contact OCHA).*

Death of 10 Patients following Delays in Obtaining Permits to Cross Erez (WHO)

The delay in obtaining a permit to cross Erez checkpoint for medical reasons is a serious problem that can be life threatening, especially for emergency cases. On average, two to 24 hours are required to obtain a permit for urgent medical cases. In November, two patients in critical condition died at Erez checkpoint after waiting over 48 hours to obtain a permit. One of the patients was a 46-year-old patient, who was injured by an Israeli rocket; the other was a 42-year-old patient with a cerebral hemorrhage. Eight other patients died either at hospitals in the Gaza Strip or in their homes while waiting for permits to cross Erez during November 2007. Of these, two were children in critical condition; the first, a 12-year-old with Meningio-Encephalitis; the other an eight-month-old with renal failure. Both died at Gaza Pediatric Hospital as a result of a delay of more than 4 days to grant them permits to cross Erez.

The following UN Agencies, local and international NGOs and organisations participate in sector working groups/provide information to the Humanitarian Monitor: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Office for the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Al Haq, Badil, Save the Children (UK), Defence for Children International – Palestine Section (DCI-PS), Oxfam GB, Palestine Hydrology Group (PHG) and members of the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM).



Overview- Regional Focus

West Bank including East Jerusalem

Sharp Increase in Curfew Hours in the Northern West Bank

More than 54,000 Palestinians living in 13 locales in the northern West Bank were placed under curfew in November for periods that varied between one hour and six days. A total of 362 hours of curfew were imposed on Palestinian communities in November 2007, all in the northern West Bank. This is a twelve-fold increase compared to October and exceeds the combined total of curfew hours imposed on the West Bank in the first eight months of 2007. Between January and October 2007, monthly curfew hours in the West Bank amounted to 418, 95% of which were in the northern West Bank. Approximately 88% and 7% of curfew hours in November were imposed on localities in the Qalqiliya and Salfit governorates, respectively. Only two localities in the Qalqiliya governorate (Al Funduq and 'Azzun) accounted for 81% of curfew hours.

There are two primary reasons for the increase: first, 178 curfew hours were imposed on localities in the Qalqiliya governorate in response to the killing of an Israeli settler by Palestinian gunmen who opened fire at his car from a passing vehicle near Al Funduq village on 19 November; second, there was an increase in curfew hours imposed in response to stone throwing at Israeli settlers' vehicles by Palestinians. 130 curfew hours were imposed due to stone throwing in November, which is about six times the average monthly number of curfew hours imposed for this reason in 2007 and constitutes more than one third of curfew hours this month. Immediately following each of these stone throwing incidents, the IDF announced in loud speakers and/or told the head of the village council that curfew was imposed because Palestinians from that community had thrown stones at Israeli settlers' vehicles, usually those passing on bypass roads near the Palestinian village.

Gaza Strip

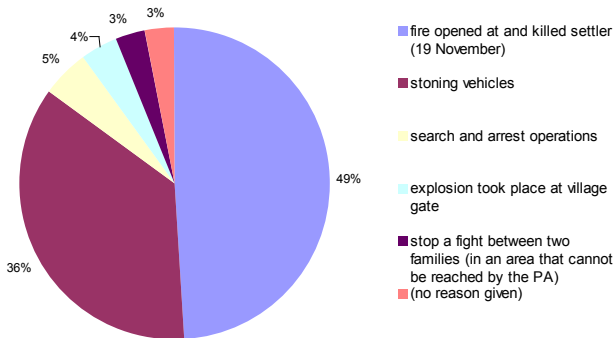
Update on North Gaza Waste-water Treatment Plants

In Um Al Nasser/Beit Lahia, even though the waste-water treatment plant is now capable of processing 20,000 cubic meters of waste-water/day, a third temporary lagoon is required in order to absorb the extra volume of sewage produced during the winter months and to make up for the delays in completing the North-Eastern Gaza project. USAID has indicated an interest in funding the lagoon and will begin construction soon. The pond will be located northwest of the two existing ponds. (Each of the existing ponds has a capacity of 14,000 cubic metres per day. This third lagoon is expected to have a capacity of 6,000 cubic metres per day.) Any reduction or cessation of electricity supplies for the machinery that is pumping excess sewage from the main lake into temporary lagoons will increase the likelihood of a major flood. A collapse in the main lake would lead to a flood of 1.5 million cubic meters of sewage into surrounding areas, threatening the life and property of 10,000 people. Due to a lack of raw materials that cannot be imported, the construction of a permanent North-Eastern Gaza treatment plant to fully address wastewater needs in North Gaza is currently halted. In spite of some progress with regards to the construction of the transmission line and the infiltration basins, essential valves and pipes central to the operation of the pumping station have yet to receive Israeli clearance for entry.

Waste-water Network in Khan Younis

The waste-water network in this area is extremely limited and most people use septic tanks. These need to be emptied every 2 weeks, but with the high cost of 50NIS each time, most people empty into the streets or connect their waste-water pipes to the storm water system. The current situation will deteriorate further during winter, when the overloaded storm water pipes overflow.

Percentage of Curfew Hours Imposed on the Northern West Bank by Reason, November 2007





Protection of Civilians

"All activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individuals in accordance with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law."^a

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	July-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07
Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict¹															
West Bank	216 (18)	678 (57)	17	12	8	11	7	9	8	10	6	10	7	10	1
Gaza Strip			121	3	3	2	2	10	54	30	23	37	30	27	25
Israel			0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict															
West Bank	1260 (105)	3194 (266)	159	51	89	251	141	109	94	76	38	92	79	81	77
Gaza Strip			332	22	15	5	12	6	187	86	29	62	56	71	50
Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict															
oPt	48 (4)	25 (2)	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1
Israel			2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict															
oPt	484 (40)	377 (31)	19	10	10	35	14	22	10	18	3	54	18	13	6
Israel			11	2	2	0	1	0	20	1	4	2	69	0	0
Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence²															
West Bank	12 (>1)	146 (12)	1	4	2	0	0	1	7	5	4	1	4	8	1
Gaza Strip			14	25	54	48	16	16	63	188	11	11	8	16	11
Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence															
West Bank	130 (11)	871 (76)	1	45	12	5	2	10	25	25	18	7	24	13	64
Gaza Strip			35	130	249	285	102	88	308	841	56	119	139	109	116
Average weekly IDF searches, arrests and detentions in the West Bank³															
Search Campaigns	Ave Weekly (61)	Ave Weekly (109)	145	122	108	135	127	126	124	101	86	98	91	78	89
Arrests and Detentions	Ave Weekly (74)	Ave Weekly (101)	133	101	121	155	121	88	105	78	65	93	84	73	88

For more information please contact OHCHR, (02) 2965534 or OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Catherine Cook or Mai Yassin)

Protection of civilians analysis

The total number of Palestinians killed in November was 44 (including 1 woman). Of these, 64% (28) were directly due to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and 27% (12) as a result of Palestinian internal fighting. Compared to October, there was a 24% decrease in direct conflict related deaths and a 50% decrease in deaths emanating from internal violence. The drop in direct conflict deaths can be attributed to a sharp and unprecedented decline in the number of Palestinians killed in the West Bank; the total was one person killed by an Israeli undercover unit in Tulkarm refugee camp, which is the lowest monthly total since March 2005.

Concerning internal violence, whereas the total number of deaths decreased in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the percentage of deaths due to factional violence has increased; in October, only 8% of internal deaths (two out of 24) were a result of factional violence. In November, the percentage rose to 83% (10 out of 12).

Despite increases in conflict-related injuries among Palestinians in five West Bank governorates (Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, Ramallah and Bethlehem), the overall number decreased by 16% compared to October. By contrast, there was a 48% increase in injuries resulting from Palestinian internal violence; even though the increase was observed in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip, it can be primarily explained by a roughly 16-fold increase in factional violence in the West Bank in comparison with the preceding month (62 vs. 4).

One Israeli settler was killed in November in Qalqiliya governorate after Palestinian gunmen opened fire on his car. Two IDF soldiers (1 in WB and 1 in GS) and four other Israelis were injured by stones in the West Bank. This brings the total number of Israelis injured in 2007 to 302 of whom 62% were IDF soldiers.



Child Protection

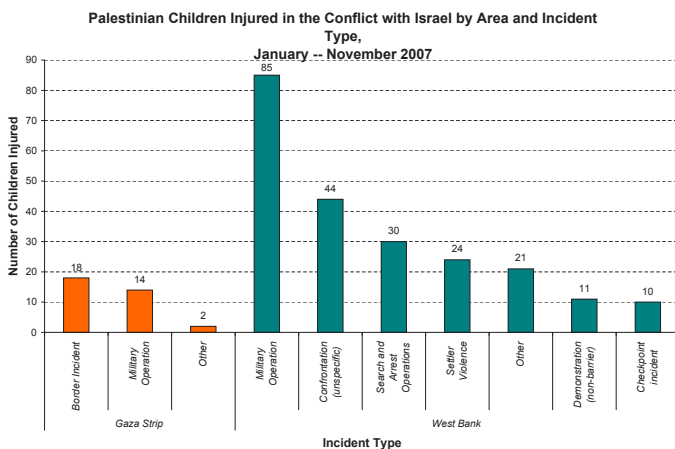
Three Palestinian children were killed in November, which is significantly below the 2007 monthly average of 8 children per month. Of these, two children (14 and 15 years old) were killed by the IDF when approaching the security fence east of Al Bureij Camp in the Gaza Strip. One child was killed during clashes that erupted between Fatah supporters and the Hamas-affiliated Executive Support Force (ESF) during a commemoration rally of the 3rd anniversary of the death of former Palestinian President Yasser Arafat in Gaza city. This brings the total number of Palestinian children killed since the beginning of the year to 91, 81% of whom were killed in the Gaza Strip. No Israeli child has been killed in 2007.

A total of 21 Palestinian children were injured this month, including 17 (81%) injured in relation to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. All of the conflict-related injuries occurred in the West Bank. This is congruent with the trend observed throughout 2007, whereby 77% of Palestinian child injuries were due to the conflict with Israel. One settler-related injury was reported this month: a 10-year-old Palestinian boy from the H2 area of Hebron City was injured when he was physically assaulted by a group of settlers while they were throwing stones at his family's house located near the settlement of Giv'at HaAvot (Hebron). No Israeli child was injured this month. Injuries among Palestinian children in November bring the total number of children injured in 2007 to 338, 82% of whom were boys and 72% of whom were injured in the West Bank. Of the total, 70% were injured by the IDF, 15% by Palestinians, 8% by Israeli settlers, and 7% by UXOs. The following graph illustrates the type of Israeli-Palestinian conflict-related incidents that resulted in injuries of children:

Children in detention

As of 30 November 2007, there were 324 Palestinian children in Israeli prisons, detention and interrogation centres. In addition, 13 children are being held in administrative detention (detention without charge or trial). Twenty-seven (27) of the imprisoned children (8%) are under the age of 16. Two of the children detained are females. The monthly average of children in detention for the first eleven months of 2007 remains around 360.

Palestinian children's ability to access schools has been adversely affected by Israeli military activity, Israeli settler violence and Palestinian inter-factional fighting during November. See Education section herein.





Child Protection

“Child protection includes strategies and activities aimed at the protection of children under 18 against abuse, exploitation and violence.”^b

Children under 18 continue to be victims of Israeli-Palestinian violence and of conflict within the Palestinian community. UN Security Council Resolution 1612, adopted on 26 July 2005, makes explicit the need for protection of children in armed conflict. This section's indicators are used to monitor the rights of children for protection as stated in this Resolution.

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07
Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict⁴															
West Bank	52 (4)	127 (11)	5	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	3	1	0
Gaza Strip			23	1	1	1	0	2	9	3	1	6	2	2	2
Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict⁵															
West Bank	129 (11)	470 (39)	58	18	12	30	11	31	22	14	14	21	29	24	17
Gaza Strip			8	2	1	0	2	2	10	4	1	2	3	9	0
Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict⁶															
oPt	3 (<1)	1 (<1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	3 (<1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict⁷															
oPt	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	7 (<1)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict⁸															
West Bank	5 (<1)	2 (<1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gaza Strip	3 (<1)	6 (<1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	2	0	1	0
Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence⁹															
West Bank	0	2 (<1)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Gaza Strip	0	11 (<1)	1	3	10	4	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	5	1
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities¹⁰															
West Bank	n/a	n/a	340	380	382	398	384	381	357	384	375	328	335	319	324

For more information, please contact UNICEF, (02) 583 0013 (Steinunn Björvinsdóttir and Asmahan Nasser).



Violence and Private Property

“The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against dangers arising from military operations...The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attacks. Acts or threats of violence, the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited.”^c

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Nov -06	Dec -06	Jan -07	Feb -07	Mar-07	Apr -07	May -07	Jun -07	Jul -07	Aug -07	Sep -07	Oct -07	Nov -07
Incidents involving Israeli settlers¹¹															
Total number of incidents	n/a	235 (20)	30	17	10	20	15	21	15	17	37	30	21	47	34
Leading to Palestinian casualties	n/a	63 (5)	6	2	2	4	7	11	5	6	7	10	9	5	7
Leading to Israeli Settler casualties	n/a	28 (2)	2	2	1	3	2	4	0	0	0	4	1	2	3
Leading to international casualties	n/a	11 (<1)	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian Qassam rockets fired into/towards Israel¹²															
From the Gaza Strip	1 194 (100)	1 786 (149)	283	73	46	79	73	60	323	140	96	120	97	56	114
Number of IDF artillery shells															
Into the Gaza Strip	509 (42)	14 111 (1175)	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of IAF air strikes															
In the Gaza Strip	n/a	573 (48)	93	0	2	0	1	3	65	14	13	17	10	11	14
Number of Mortars fired from the Gaza Strip¹³															
Towards Israel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	2	3	45	76	116	135	122	110	118
Towards IDF troops	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	17	9	19	34
Physical structures demolished - West Bank¹⁴															
Structures demolished	n/a	201	35	4	18	54	8	11	8	7	10	17	29	21	7
Of which residential (occupied)	n/a	56 (5)	14	3	14	17	2	7	4	2	5	11	5	19	3
Physical structures demolished - Gaza Strip															
Structures demolished	n/a	246 (21)	38	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	1	1	0	0	3
Of which homes demolished	n/a	127 (11)	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2

For more information, please contact OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Catherine Cook or Mai Yassin)



Access

“Everyone has the right of freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.”^d

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07
IDF Physical obstacles in the West Bank¹⁵															
Manned	62	74	84	82	82	84	84	86	86	85	86	86	88	87	87
Unmanned	410	445	456	445	446	466	465	453	467	471	455	477	475	474	476
Total	472	518	540	527	528	550	549	539	553	55	541	563	563	561	563
Average weekly Random or 'Flying' checkpoints	73	136	143	138	114	156	163	175	141	105	113	100	104	70	74
Curfews imposed by IDF¹⁶															
No. Incidents - West Bank	9	4	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	10	0	3	2	6	17
Total hours under curfew - West Bank	126	40	12	26	28	91	21	20	48	79	0	27	77	27	362
No. Incidents - Gaza Strip	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total hours under curfew - Gaza Strip	0	18	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations¹⁷															
Access incidents reported in the West Bank	n/a	79	79	38	38	n/a	28	42	34	38	47	46	41	36	41
Average reported time to exit the Gaza Strip via Erez, in minutes.	n/a	n/a	n/a	53	47	81	44	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ambulances incidents in the West Bank and access for medical referrals from the Gaza Strip to West Bank and Israel¹⁸															
Ambulance access delays reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	10	2	n/a	15	26	11	25	36	39	44	37	27	22	28
Ambulance access denial reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	9	4	n/a	16	25	9	14	24	32	40	27	20	19	25
MoH medical referral requests (via Erez)	n/a	459	509	434	506	595	681	515	737	413	872	985	715	1103	n/a
Actual no. of medical referrals receiving permits to cross (via Erez)	n/a	416	455	399	452	540	596	460	664	369	777	787	591	850	n/a
Access for Palestinians to East Jerusalem and Israel from oPt¹⁹															
West Bank (total closure days)	n/a	n/a	11	4	0	0	5	13	1	0	0	0	10	0	2
Gaza Strip (total closure days)	n/a	17	0	1	0	0	4	4	1	17	31	31	30	31	30
Movement of people from/to Gaza Strip - daily average²⁰															
Workers to Israel - Erez	1029	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traders to Israel - Erez	107	42	93	172	243	290	352	157	318	262	0	n/a	0	5	n/a
Rafah - daily crossing out	n/a	423	140	289	138	240	410	383	304	200	0	0	0	0	0
Rafah daily crossing in	n/a	424	155	199	270	139	309	345	294	125	0	0	0	0	0

For more information, please contact OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Ray Dolphin)





Access

“Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.”^e

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07
Functioning of the Gaza Strips crossing points - percentage of days open/scheduled days open²¹														
Rafah crossing	n/a	57%	32%	26%	25%	48%	37%	26%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Karni crossing	n/a	71%	96%	100%	92%	92%	96%	85%	46%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sufa crossing	n/a	60%	92%	100%	96%	29%	16%	43%	15%	100%	95%	68%	68%	n/a
Nahal Oz energy pipelines	n/a	n/a	88%	100%	100%	96%	100%	96%	92%	100%	96%	100%	96%	n/a
Movement of goods through Karni crossing - daily average²²														
Karni import - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	156	196	220	232	218	253	210	84	13	10	19	24	25
Karni export - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	17	40	46	52	44	51	25	12	0	0	0	0	0
Other imports into the Gaza Strip - total²³														
Sufa import - aggregates (construction materials) truckloads	3 527	1 598	2422	3455	3257	1034	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Nahal Oz import - Fuel truckloads	n/a	583	532	539	714	601	n/a	n/a	n/a	523	474	396	472	403
Economic/access data for the West Bank are being investigated by OCHA														

For more information, please contact OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Ray Dolphin).

Gaza Crossings

- Erez crossing remains closed for all Palestinians, except for those with special coordination arrangements with the Israeli District Civil Liaison.
- Expansion of the Kerem Shalom crossing platform is ongoing. Twelve dunums of the new platform have been completed; another 12 dunums are in process. However, the expansion is only for an open platform without any cover or shelter and no additional infrastructure. Thus, concerns remain for the transfer of goods (notably fresh food and medicines). Capacity of the crossing after expansion will not exceed 80 truckloads per day.
- Karni crossing has been closed since 12 June 2007 for the movement of goods into and out of Gaza. A single-lane conveyor belt located outside of Karni crossing continues to function on an average of two days per week for the import of wheat grain and animal feed into Gaza. A total of 631 truckloads of wheat grains and animal feed were allowed in via the conveyor belt at Karni in November, compared to 530 in October 2007.



Socio-economic Conditions

Unemployment, poverty and socio-cultural changes

- Over 300 applications for UNRWA emergency cash assistance were submitted in Askar camp in less than 3 months. As the winter season approaches, many families are unable to afford heating costs -- due to the major rise in the price of fuel -- as well as basic items, such as blankets and heavy clothes.
- Recent attempts to bolster security in Nablus through the deployment of a high number of Palestinian policemen are negatively affecting roadside vendors' activities and earnings by limiting their mobility and use of space adjacent to roads in downtown market areas.
- Widespread unemployment in Nablus is leading many families to seasonal migration towards West Bank agricultural districts (e.g. Qalqiliya and Jericho). UNRWA social workers have noticed that an increasing number of women are now working far from their area of residence, sometimes even outside of Nablus city, spending the whole week away from their families. This has not been a common practice in the past.
- Cases of internal migration are frequently witnessed in Ramallah, where relatively better job opportunities are available. Refugees from northern camps, as well as destitute non-refugee families, are reportedly moving to Kalandia camp, where they often live in very poor shelters that lack basic hygiene conditions. The camp location near Kalandia terminal and the low rental costs are among the main underlying reasons for the relocation.
- UNRWA officers in the Nablus area are reporting an unprecedented demand for certificates of Palestine refugee status by young men who want to migrate to northern Europe.
- The highest number of applications for university fees exemption was recorded by Al Quds University this year, along with increasing requests from students for financial assistance. In the last semester of the 2006 - 2007 academic year, financial support from foreign donors (among others, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and USAID) allowed many students to benefit from tuition fees' exemptions, covering between 50% (for the majority of students) and 100% of fees, and ensured in-kind assistance through textbooks. Low levels of assistance were recorded in the current 2007 - 2008 academic year, thus strongly limiting the University's capacity to assist students. Conversations with Student Council members revealed that only 20-30% of Al Quds University students are able to fully pay their tuition fees every semester. The majority of students

cover their daily expenses by borrowing from relatives and friends or, whenever possible, buying on credit from local grocery stores, thus often falling into debt. Some students in dire need work 12-14 hours a day in Abu Dis restaurants and businesses for NIS 20-25 a day, with negative consequences on their academic achievements. Al Najah University in Nablus suspended all grants to needy students, with major implications on students' ability to continue their studies and pursuit higher education.

The policy of the Israeli authorities to limit any construction in East Jerusalem has forced many Palestinians to build their homes without obtaining a building permit.¹ The total number of houses built without a permit in East Jerusalem is currently estimated at around 20,000, with four out of five houses built illegally every year (source: Jerusalem Municipality through ICAHD and PASSIA). For many Palestinian families, this has major consequences in terms of access to public utility service networks. Being unable to apply for legal connections, residents of illegal buildings can only get water and electricity connections through neighbouring houses, with high safety risks and ad hoc solutions that hardly ever guarantee regular provision of services. Housing restrictions, coupled with high population density, are particularly affecting new couples living in Silwan, Ras al-Amud and Jabal Al-Mukaber who occasionally resort to moving to neighbourhoods located to the east of the Barrier (such as Al Eizariya and Az-Za'ayem), but risk losing their Jerusalem residency status.



Socio-economic Conditions

“Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment”^f

	Q1 1998	Q1 1999	Q1 2000	Q1 2001	Q1 2002	Q1 2003	Q1 2004	Q1 2005	Q2 2006	Q3 2006	Q1 2007	Q2 2007	Q3 2007
Unemployment rate - relaxed definition - % - PCBS²⁴													
West Bank	23.5%	22.9%	16.9%	32.5%	35.0%	40.3%	31.0%	28.8%	24.2%	25.3%	24.3%	22.6%	25.20%
Gaza Strip	30.7%	27.9%	21.8%	48.8%	46.4%	37.3%	35.1%	38.0%	38.7%	41.8%	35.4%	32.3%	37.60%
oPt	26.0%	24.7%	20.2%	37.7%	38.7%	39.3%	32.3%	31.7%	28.6%	30.3%	27.9%	25.7%	29.10%
Households in poverty - based on consumption - % - PCBS²⁵													
Poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.7%	38.8%	36.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deep poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.8%	23.8%	25.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements - PCBS²⁶													
West Bank	74213	107067	105501	105501	57000	43281	49750	65255	57683	69478	68100	63700	66800
Gaza Strip	21899	25758	25380	2580	2000	6295	5849	0	0	0	0	0	0
oPt	96112	132825	130881	107630	59000	49576	55999	65255	57683	69478	68100	63700	66800
Economic dependency ratio - PCBS²⁷													
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.7	6	6.6	5.7	5.6	5	5	5.0	4.7	4.9
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.1	8.8	7.5	7.5	8.2	8	9	7.3	6.9	7.4
oPt	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.3	6	6	5.7	5.3	5.6
Evolution of consumer price index (CPI) - PCBS²⁸													
West Bank	10.9%	19.9%	24.8%	26.0%	32.0%	39.7%	44.2%	49.2%	54.7%	55.3%	57.0%	55.7%	59.3%
Gaza Strip	12.6%	21.9%	24.7%	22.8%	23.2%	26.4%	32.0%	33.8%	40.0%	41.5%	42.0%	41.9%	46.1%
oPt	11.3%	20.7%	20.7%	24.2%	28.4%	36.2%	41.4%	46.1%	52.1%	53.1%	53.5	53.1%	56.9%
Evolution of daily wages in NIS - PCBS²⁹													
West Bank	57.9	57.7	61.5	60	57.7	60	62.8	60	69.2	69.2	70.0	69.2	70.0
Gaza Strip	45.0	45.0	48.2	60	50	50	50	55.8	67.3	65.4	66.9	57.7	57.7
oPt	53.9	51.35	54.8	55	53.85	55.6	57.7	57.7	69.2	69.2	69.2	65.4	67.3

For more information, please contact UNRWA, (02) 589 0500 (Valentina Debernardi)

PCBS Labour Force Survey Q2 2007

Dependency on PA employment increased:
160.000 PA employees in oPt

Represents:

- 22.9% of the employed people in oPt
- 16.3% of the employed people in the West Bank
- 36.1% of the employed people in the Gaza Strip

PCBS Poverty Consumption-based Yearly Figures

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	oPt
1998	14.5%	33%	20.3%
2001	16.2%	41.9%	23.6%
2004	19.8%	37.2%	25.6%
2005	22.3%	43.7%	29.5%
2006	24%	50.7%	30.8%

Poverty can be defined by using either of two indices: Consumption-based poverty, and Income-based poverty. For clarifications on definitions, please see footnote # 25.

Deep Poverty in the oPt Consumption-based (PCBS)

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	oPt
1998	8.4%	21.6%	12.5%
2001	12.0%	35.4%	19.5%
2004	11.6%	26.0%	16.4%
2005	13.1%	27.9%	18.0%
2006	13.0%	34.8%	18.5%

Source: PCBS, Poverty in Palestine (Aug 2007)



Health

“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”⁸

Availability of Drugs in the Gaza Strip (WHO and UNICEF)

The availability of drugs has increased at central drug stores in the Gaza Strip. The number of drug items at zero level has decreased in November to reach 85 drug items over 416 items on the Essential Drug List (EDL), as compared to 91 items in October 2007. The number of drug items at a stock of 1-3 months remains the same as in October: 64 items. The availability of medical supplies has improved at central drug stores in the Gaza Strip in November, compared to October. The number of medical supply items at zero² stock decreased to 157 items in November, compared to 188 in October. However, the number of medical supply items at a stock of 1-3 months has increased, reaching 151 in November, compared to 114 items in October. The lack of some drug items has been detected at the level of Primary Health Care (PHC) clinics. These include psychotropic, pediatric antibiotics and chronic disease treatment, such as medicine for diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and thyroid dysfunction. At the hospital level, there is a lack of oncology, labor induction and human albumin drugs, along with anesthesia.

A lack of the Measles Mumps & Rubella (MMR) vaccine at the MoH and UNRWA PHC facilities was detected during November, as a result of a delay in the delivery of the vaccine shipment from the donor country. The shipment is expected to be delivered early next year. Vitamin A and D supplementation is also not available at the MoH PHC facilities for the fourth month in a row. While the supplementations were delivered by UNICEF to the MoH central drug stores during the last week of October, however, some time is needed for the quality assurance testing.³ The supplementations are expected to be distributed among the MoH PHC facilities in December 2007. UNICEF has also provided the MoH central drug stores with one drug item and 10 medical supply items.⁴

Service Provision at PHCs in the West Bank (WHO)

During November, services were interrupted for one day at PHCs in Azzun Atmeh, Kafr Laqif and Al Funduk in the Qalqiliya district due to Israeli restrictions on movement and inability of health personnel to access the clinics. Similarly, services were suspended for two days in Beit Furik in the Nablus district, due to the inability of health personnel to cross the Israeli checkpoint at Beit Furik and access the clinic in the village. In Deir Balut in the Salfit district, services were interrupted due to maintenance on the main road linking Al Zawiyeh to Deir Balut. Staff was transported through Kafr Al Deek, where one of three MoH vehicles was denied passage by the IDF, which prevented the clinic's physician from reaching the clinic.

Distribution of Weight and Height Measurement Tools for School Health Departments (WHO)

WHO has distributed weight and height measurement tools to the MOH and UNRWA school health departments, in order to establish a nutritional surveillance system for school children. National nutrition surveillance is important in monitoring children's nutritional status, especially in a deteriorating socio-economic situation such as in the oPt. School children are one category that should be included in the national nutritional surveillance system.

Launching of the National Infant and Young Child Feeding Strategy (WHO and UNICEF)

UNICEF jointly with WHO and the MOH have conducted a one-day workshop on 29 November to launch the UNICEF-funded national infant and young child feeding strategy in the Gaza Strip. The new strategy has been prepared by the national breast feeding committee in the Gaza Strip and is based on the global WHO strategy.

UNFPA Supports the Launching of a National Campaign against Gender-Based Violence (UNFPA)

UNFPA has supported the launching of a 16-day national campaign against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) that follows the international day against gender-based violence on 25 November. The campaign took place in the five districts of the Gaza Strip during the period 26 November to 10 December. The aim of the campaign was multi-fold: to increase community awareness regarding the concept of GBV; to raise awareness regarding activities against GBV that are currently being carried out by some local organizations; to provide some statistics and documentation on the prevalence of the problem in the Gaza Strip; and to establish a coalition against GBV in the Gaza Strip.



Health

“A positive mental health is a state of emotional and social well-being in which the individual realises his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively or fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.”^h

	Dec -06	Jan -07	Feb -07	Mar -07	Apr -07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul- 07	Aug- 07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07
Number of primary health care consultations by service provider³⁰												
MoH - West Bank	143 242	173 742	101 197	53090	49270	53833	151.293	137.597	144.668	157267	158232	n/a
UNRWA - West Bank	168 816	155 727	150 728	168 155	156246	175466	158420	153433	162,627	158.625	n/a	n/a
NGOs-West Bank	87469	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	198 023	207 953	207215	212 903	235922	228046	216294	225021	204728	186780	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	285 569	326 234	304 836	328282	336433	350374	324193	386560	370,756	352782	344883	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	14 633	17 552	18 592	19 627	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Proportion of deliveries by service provider³¹												
MoH - West Bank	37.3%	51.4%	45.10%	36.40%	14.60%	18.20%	39.0%	48.70%	47.60%	39.40%	45.30%	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	69.6%	69.0%	71.6%	69.30%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - West Bank	42.9%	32.1%	34.9%	40.9%	48%	53.6%	41.9%	34.0%	27.70%	29.40%	16.8%	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	14.4%	12.8%	12.20%	17.70%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics- West Bank	18.8%	12.40%	16.70%	18.60%	31.40%	23.0%	14.70%	15.20%	20.10%	22.30%	27.40%	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics- Gaza Strip	15.7%	17.7%	15.7%	15.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Home - West Bank	4.98%	4.04%	3.21%	4.06%	5.95%	5.23%	3.33%	2.19%	4.53%	8.92%	10.22%	n/a
Home - Gaza Strip	0.2%	0.4%	0.30%	0.10%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	0.1%	0.1%	0.20%	0.10%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pharmaceutical items out of stock (416 drugs and 596 consumables)³²												
Drugs - West Bank	19.7%	n/a	19.7%	n/a	26.7%	25.7%	44.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.8%	n/a
Consumables - West Bank	23.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Drugs - Gaza Strip	16.8%	14.7%	17.8%	24.0%	24.0%	28.6%	19.5%	15.60%	15.63%	14.7%	21.9%	n/a
Consumables - Gaza Strip (at zero level)	n/a	9.7%	25.5%	31.2%	36.2%	22.8%	22.5%	n/a	26.68%	30.03%	31.50%	26.30%
Consumable - Gaza Strip (at less than three months)	24.2%	13.4%	23.3%	40.2%	49.8%	31.6%	32.0%	n/a	51.17%	49.33%	50.67%	51.70%
Malnutrition among children 9 - 12 months³³												
Underweight - West Bank	3.8%	5.5%	6.2%	4.7%	2.59%	2.84%	4.0%	3.37%	3.29%	3.33%	n/a	n/a
Anemia - West Bank	44.6%	50.5%	53.3%	44.6%	45.69%	45.0%	50.0%	50.08%	47.20%	51.96%	n/a	n/a
Underweight - Gaza Strip	n/a	2.9%	2.3%	2.6%	3.2%	3.85%	4%	4.10%	4.60%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Anemia - Gaza Strip	66.73%	67.8%	67.5%	71.9%	7.23%	72.2%	n/a	72.30%	69.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children 0-3 years at UNRWA clinics³⁴												
West Bank	867	786	793	888	637	1068	921	1032	1312	1007	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	1 314	1 025	942	991	1224	1765	1574	1693	1,596	1325	1232	n/a
Number of new cases attending community and hospital mental health services³⁵												
UNRWA- West Bank	134	132	34	n/a	193	151	173	171	155	n/a	161	n/a
UNRWA- Gaza Strip	35	27	58	n/a	47	25	20	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH- West Bank										n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH- Gaza Strip	n/a	136	136	182	187	191	147	156	129	106	129	n/a
NGO- West Bank										n/a	n/a	n/a
NGO- Gaza Strip	33	42	67	71	58	46	35	50	35	40	30	n/a

For more information please contact WHO, (02) 582 3537 (Dr. Rajesh Sreedharan)



Food Security & Agriculture

“Food security exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and lead an active and healthy life.”

The market survey shows that basic food commodities are available in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip markets, the latter showing localized food item shortages (dairy products, vegetable oil). However, a significant increase in the price of the basket of basic food items has been recorded. The price of the food basket increased by 73% in the West Bank and 26% in the Gaza Strip, compared to November 2006. The cost of the seven essential food items stands at 264 NIS and 207 NIS in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, respectively, with the sharpest increase registered for wheat flour (+98%), olive oil (+53%) and vegetable oil (+32%) in the West Bank and wheat flour (+47%), chick peas (+26%) and vegetable oil (+21%) in the Gaza Strip.

The 2007 olive oil harvest has been completed in the West Bank. Due to lower productivity (the expected olive oil production for 2007 is 7,488 metric tonne (Mt) compared to 32,000 Mt in 2006) and increased demand for export, the price of locally-produced olive oil reached 25 NIS this year, compared to 16 NIS during the same period last year. The price increase and the reduced quantity prevents urban poor households from securing their usual supply and hampers the local procurement of olive oil for food security-related projects (For example, WFP used to assist poor olive oil farmers with marketing constraints, if harvest conditions allowed, by purchasing their produce and redistributing it to food-insecure families). In February 2007, WFP purchased 253 tonnes of locally produced olive oil from the 2006 harvest from small farmers in the northern West Bank and redistributed to MoSA beneficiaries in the Gaza Strip and southern West Bank. Due to the poor 2007 harvest and high olive oil costs, WFP will discontinue the project in the current season.

The Gaza Strip fishing catch in November was 135 tonnes, compared to 149.1 tonnes in October and 130 tonnes during November last year. Israel's restriction on Palestinian fisherfolk to three-to-four nautical miles from the coast, along with the lack of and soaring prices of fishing inputs (due to severely restricted imports) are eroding the profitability of fishing activities. Export of all types of fishing catch to Israel and the West Bank, especially of expensive and high-quality fish, has been discontinued since June 2007, causing losses to the sector estimated at two Mt of fish exports at a value of 32,000 USD per day.

Field observations from Gaza:

- Markets' survey shows that small food retailers keep selling food on credit despite delayed/absent repay rates. In addition, in an effort to maintain customers' purchasing capacity, retailers tend to absorb a portion of the price increase and, hence, reduce their profit.
- The price of fresh meat decreased from 44 NIS at the beginning of November to 39 NIS at the end of the month, as a result of the import of cattle. Prices of fresh meat are still 28% higher than before June 2007.
- Market visits show shortages of cleaning products, soft drinks and Turkish coffee.



Agriculture

	Total oPt 2006	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07
Arable land requisitioned, levelled and reclaimed in dunums - West Bank³⁶													
Requisitioned	5 811	385	20	221	152	40	260	60	155	30	50	500	20
Levelled	n/a	n/a	110	216	105	30	60	130	720	25	75	33	2
People affected	n/a	n/a	190	497	210	203	650	170	370	125	182	470	32
Reclaimed	3 654	620	50	50	200	60	50	55	10	90	42	156	150
Arable land requisitioned levelled or reclaimed in dunums - Gaza Strip													
Requisitioned	6 516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levelled	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	2000	1330	9100	1600	1400	2750	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	490	300	400	1400	2520	1020	0
Reclaimed	1 635	240	105	126	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank³⁷													
Destroyed	20	0	0	0	10	130	60	26	100	0	0	20	7
People affected	n/a	n/a	0	0	56	350	420	90	140	0	0	117	35
Rehabilitated	453	108	13	0	0	7	50	57	10	134	176	148	285
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - Gaza Strip													
Destroyed	614	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	0	12	4	0	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	14	0	80	0	42	14	0	0
Rehabilitated	40	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	50
Number of trees destroyed³⁸													
Trees destroyed in the West Bank	n/a	n/a	340	600	150	100	200	300	80	375	30	1500	140
People affected	n/a	n/a	70	140	35	70	50	94	20	90	21	130	28
Trees destroyed in the Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3600	5000	16000	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1100	420	230	0
Agricultural produce trading in/out the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes³⁹													
Import	83 884	24 168	43 276	15 738	15 501	16 834	17 101	11 270	16 401	9 526	2 911	580	4 753
Export	3 342	n/a	14 192	5 096	5 188	5 503	1 495	422	0	125	0	0	37

For more information please contact FAO, (02) 532 1950 (Rana Hannoun or Azzam Saleh)



Food Security

	Benchmark	Monthly average 2006	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07
Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS⁴⁰														
Wheat flour 50 kg		91.0	95	96.4	96.4	97.2	97.2	98.6	100	108.1	133	157	180	190
Olive oil 1 Kg		18.6	15	17.5	17.5	16.7	16.7	16.8	15.8	17.75	17.75	20.6	22	25
Rice 1 kg		3.6	3.7	4.	4	3.9	3.9	4.1	4	4.28	5	4.3	4.5	4.6
Veg. oil 1 kg		5.5	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.163	6.163	7.2	7.5	7.4
Chickpeas 1 kg		4.8	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	5	5	5.4
Refined sugar 1 kg		3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.51	3.51	3.3	3.3	3.2
Milk powder 1 kg		23.2	23.2	23.7	23.7	24.1	24.1	25	26	26	26	25.7	25.7	28
Basket of 7 items		150.5	150.5	155.5	155.5	156.3	156.3	157.9	159.3	170.3	195.923	223	248	263.6
Price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS⁴¹														
Wheat flour 50 kg		82.9	86.6	86	86.5	83.4	82.9	82.8	111	98	104.6	118.4	134.6	130
Olive oil 1 Kg		23.1	24.1	25	24.4	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.85	22.85	22.65	23.05	26.6	27
Rice 1 kg		3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.7	4	4	4	4	3.50
Veg. oil 1 kg		5.5	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.7	6	6	6	6.62	7	7
Chickpeas 1 kg		5.3	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	5	5	5	5.8	5.80
Refined sugar 1 kg		4.2	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.36	3.07	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66
Milk powder 1 kg		33.4	35.7	34.8	35.8	31.7	32.4	31.8	41.17	38.81	38.81	38.81	37.38	31.10
Basket of 7 items		157.1	163.5	164.5	165.4	155.5	155.7	154.1	157.7	177.7	183.72	198.54	218	207
Availability of basic commodities - Gaza Strip⁴² (against benchmark of quantities needed per day)														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	11 870	11 700	10 865	8400	6800	10565	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wheat - days	-	-	26	26	24	19	15	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sugar - mT	111 mt/day/pop	-	1 560	1 750	1 995	2045	1930	2075	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sugar - days	-	-	14	16	11	18	17	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice - mT	72 mt/day/pop	-	1 495	1 535	1 655	1725	1900	1670	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice - days	-	-	21	21	23	24	26	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Veg. oil - mT	44 mt/day/pop	-	1 105	1 050	1 240	1220	1220	1305	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Veg. oil - days	-	-	26	24	29	28	28	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes⁴³														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	10 159	3 348	7 244	6208	4622	5898	3673	5250	6194	5238	10529	18381
Rice	72 mt/day/pop	-	600	1 474	2 032	757	826	857	952	916	1979	549	2222	2422
Veg. oil	44 mt/day/pop	-	618	754	268	1848	1277	1519	579	963	2124	958	1862	3228
Sugar	111 mt/day/pop	-	1 057	2 669	2 471	2034	3213	3292	2952	8570	4208	4151	4576	2817
Veg. and fruits	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Commodities	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	-	-	12 434	8 263	12 015	10847	9938	11566	8156	9699	14505	10942	19189	26848
Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip⁴⁴														
		Total												
mT	2,323 (in 2005)	1604.2	0.0	46	120.97	247.8	291.76	687.0	309.5	219.0	316.5	99.6	149.1	135.2

For more information please contact FAO, (02) 532 1950 (Rana Hannoun or Azzam Saleh) or WFP, (02) 540 1340 (Salah Lahham)



Water & Sanitation

“The Human Right to Water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses.”¹

	Baseline Pre-Intifada	Average 2006	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07
West Bank per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁵											
Minimum	-	20.3	20	24	21	20	20	16	19	19	20
Maximum	-	207.2	147	152	152	138	147	220	192	192	197
Average	90	65.3	52	56	59	58	63	67	66	64	63
Gaza Strip - Per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁶											
Minimum	-	37.0	18	22	24	29	31	26	24	22	17
Maximum	-	116.5	71	76	76	79	84	75	81	101	106
Average	95	80.5	49	51	55	57	63	55	57	60	53
Price of tankered water in the West Bank in NIS⁴⁷											
Minimum	-	7.3	5	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10
Maximum	-	22.5	21	17	20	23	23	30	27	27	27
Average	11.4	14.0	13	14	14	14	15	16	15	15	15
Price of tankered water in the Gaza Strip in NIS⁴⁸											
Minimum	-	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Maximum	-	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Average	-	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Percentage of HH connected to water network paying the bills⁴⁹											
West Bank	-	35.5%	37.7%	36%	38%	35%	33.0%	36.0%	35.0%	33.0%	34.0%
Gaza Strip	-	4.2%	1.5%	2%	2%	2%	2.0%	2.0%	3.8%	5.0%	6.0%
Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services⁵⁰											
West Bank	-	2.2%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Gaza Strip	-	4%	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank⁵¹											
Minimum	-	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	16.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	13.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip⁵²											
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

For more information please contact UNICEF, (02) 583 00 13/14 (Hubert Oribon) or PHG, (02) 296 63 15/6 (Eng. Basema Bashir)

- There has been no significant change in the water use per capita in either Gaza or the West Bank.
- **Fuel cuts and interruptions in electrical supply in the Gaza Strip:** Measures that reduce Gaza's already unreliable electricity supply place Gaza residents at-risk of a serious shortage of water supplies. CMWU is highly dependant on diesel to run generators for its 165 water wells, 33 pumping stations and 3 treatment plants, due to the ongoing electricity deficit that is resulting in frequent daily power cuts. Due to these limitations, CMWU has to juggle competing priorities. Throughout the Gaza Strip, 8 wells have been affected by the lack of fuel and spare parts for their generators. These wells serve about 243,500 people who have been left with inadequate access to water. In these areas, the poorest households, who cannot afford to buy water from private companies, have altered their hygiene and nutrition practices. Families have started sending their children to fetch water from the neighbors, shower less often and bring their laundry to relatives' homes.
- **Impact of Closure on water and waste-water projects and solid waste management in the Gaza Strip**
 - The Israeli authorities have not granted entry for many of the materials required for water and waste-water projects since July. The CMWU in Gaza urgently needs to replenish its stocks with pipes, valves, water and waste-water pumps and electromechanical spare parts. This has a potential negative impact on the 1.4 million residents of Gaza.
 - Due to a number of factors, including the closure, a lack of spare parts, poor maintenance of solid waste collection and removal vehicles, about 40% of Gaza municipality vehicles and 600 solid waste containers need replacement. Two of the four main dumping sites are located close to the Green Line and in the area of frequent IDF incursions. As a result, solid waste is often dumped at other inappropriate sites, causing health risks.



Education

“All children deserve a quality education founded on a rights-based approach and rooted in the concept of gender equality.”^k

	# of Schools	Dec 06	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - West Bank⁵³													
Bethlehem	100	n/a	0	0	0	85	106	1	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Hebron	207	n/a	0	72	0	150	214	0	n/a	n/a	15	4	0
South Hebron	159	n/a	0	0	0	112	160	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Jenin	113	n/a	0	0	0	92	116	1	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Jericho	20	n/a	2 (curfew)	1	0	12	17	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Jerusalem	37	n/a	0	0	0	All	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Jerusalem suburb	55	n/a	0	0	0	16	56	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Nablus	196	n/a	0	0	2	149	187	0	n/a	n/a	11	5	0
Qabatya	103	n/a	0	0	0	61	77	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Qalqilia	67	n/a	0	0	0	10	69	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	14
Ramallah	159	n/a	0	0	2	113	161	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Salfit	57	n/a	0	1	0	19	58	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0
Tubas	-	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	39	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Tulkarm	107	n/a	0	n/a	0	66	110	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0
Total West Bank	1,380	n/a	0.14%	5.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - Gaza Strip⁵⁴													
Gaza	151	n/a	0	n/a	0	80	152	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza North	60	n/a	0	n/a	0	39	66	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Khan Younis	64	n/a	0	n/a	0	19	35	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Middle Area	37	n/a	0	n/a	0	44	63	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rafah	34	n/a	0	n/a	0	29	37	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Gaza Strip	346	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

For more information please contact UNICEF, (02) 583 0013 (Shao Potung) and UNESCO, (02) 295 9740 (Megumi Watanabe).

- According to the MoEHE, 14 schools in Qalqiliya experienced complete disruption due to IDF operations and imposition of curfews in November. On 25, 26 and 27 November, seven schools in Qalqiliya educational directorate were partially disrupted.
- According to the MoEHE, eight students were injured and 13 students were arrested in different incidents in November by the IDF. One school guard was also arrested.

Access to schools in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Palestinian children's ability to access schools has been adversely affected by Israeli military activity, Israeli settler violence and Palestinian inter-factional fighting during November. A series of Israeli air strikes in Beit Hanoun in the Gaza Strip resulted in damage to an UNRWA school in Beit Hanoun on 1 November. In the West Bank, the community school in Fasayel al Fouqa, in the Jericho governorate, received a stop work order from the Israeli military, and, in Hebron settlers attacked and badly vandalized the newly-renovated Qurtuba school, located in the H2 area in Hebron's Old City, including damaging the school's water pipes.



The Institutional Response to the Crisis

Humanitarian and development assistance to the oPt

FUNDED in \$ million	The UN and the CAP	ICRC	INGOs	PNGOss	ECHO	Other EC Commitment	USAID
2005	193.3	30.6	n/a	n/a	35	241	386
2006	273	34.5	n/a	n/a	104.4	225	176
2007	256.5	57.4 (appeal)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8*

Source: Relief web, ICRC, ECHO, USAID websites.

*Available up till April

The CAP

Sector	CAP 2006 - revised May 2006			CAP 2007 - revised May 2007			CAP 07 % Funded (as of 14 Dec)
	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Level of funding as of 30 Dec 06	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Funding in \$ million	
Agriculture	36.9	11	4%	11.3	14	3.8	26%
Coordination and support services	10.3	5	63%	14.2	7	15.7	104%
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	154.3	14	53%	198.1	17	65.0	37%
Education	8.3	4	48%	9.1	4	7.3	84%
Food	96.4	7	100% +	149.7	8	135.4	92%
Health & Psychosocial	53.8	31	47%	35.7	30	25.4	63%
Protection	-	-	-	1.7	4	0.2	23%
Water and Sanitation	23.5	20	27%	35.0	19	4.3	13%
Shelter and non-food items	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.3	17%
Multi-Sector	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	100%
Sector not yet specified	0	-	-	-	-	7.2	-
Total	394.8	92	69%	454.7	103	260.7	61%

Source: OCHA, Financial Tracking System (FTS).

The PA operating budget

\$ million	2005		2006		2007 Budget	
	\$ million	%	\$ million	%	\$ million	%
Clearance revenues collected by Gol	894	32	344	17	1280	38
Domestic revenues	476	20	378	19	336	10
External finances for budgetary support	349	15	738	37	907	27
Total other financing, incl. Palestinian Investment Fund Dividend	563	21	139	7	306	9
Net Lending	344	15	376	19	512	15
TOTAL	2626	100	1975	100	3341	100

Source: reports from World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Temporary International Mechanism, UN Agencies.



Temporary International Mechanism (TIM)

\$ million	Confirmed Pledges in million \$US	Total disbursed as of 13 Dec
TIM window 1/ ESSP	72.10	33.0
TIM window 2	193.88	160.14
TIM window 3	625.77	524.66
Total	891.75	717.80

Window II : "Window II of the TIM is entirely funded by the European Commission to ensure access to electricity, health care, and sanitation."

1) Emergency Fuel Supply

Sector	Number of facilities	Fuel received in million litres
Hospitals and Health Centers	45	1.4
Water System	103	2.1
Waste Water System	75	0.8
General Power Generators	6	0.8
Um Nasir Disaster Relief	29	0.01
Total	258	5.1
Total Cost in US\$ million as of 11 Oct 2007		5.8

After the partial repair of the Gaza power plant in November 2006, the TIM gradually phased out its emergency fuel distribution programme, which ended on 22 May 2007.

2) Support For Electricity production and distribution

	Cost in US\$ million as of 13 Dec 2007	Fuel received in million litres as of 13 Dec 2007
Gaza Power Plant	123.1	108
Electricity Production Gaza	8.3	
Electricity Distribution Gaza	5.2	
Electricity Distribution West Bank	12.6	
Total Cost in US\$ million as of 11 Oct 2007		149.2

3) Access to Quality Healthcare

Cost in US\$ million (one-time payment in 2006)	
East Jerusalem hospitals referral costs in US \$million	5.2

Window III : "Window III of the TIM is funded by the EC, EU Member States and other donors. It provides relief to approximately one million vulnerable and poor members of Palestinian society affected by the current crisis through direct cash assistance."

Type	Num of Beneficiaries	Num of Allowances Received	Total Amount Received in US\$ as of 13 Dec
Low-income Healthcare provider workers	12000	16	82.9
Low-income public service providers	59000	14	232.5
Pensioners	6600	14	34.9
Social Hardship Cases Scheme for the Poor	40000	6	64.2
Social Hardship Cases Beneficiaries of Food for work/training programme	39000	1	10.6
Civil Police Employees	16000	2	8

Note the Civil police allowance is a one-time contribution provided by the Netherlands.

Source: Temporary International Mechanism, Implementation Progress Update. Based on figures provided by TIM; originally in Euro Currency. As of 17 Dec, 1 Euro=1.48 USD.



Sources and Rationale

The following four factors have been identified by the United Nations Country Team as having the greatest impact on the current humanitarian situation: (1) Lack of protection for civilians and increasing violence; (2) Political, geographic, institutional and social fragmentation of the oPt; (3) Closure, lack of access, separation, restrictions and their effects on livelihoods; and (4) the impact of Israeli settlements and settlement expansion on Palestinian livelihoods, the availability of resources and a reduction in space for development.

OCHA has been monitoring and reporting monthly on protection and access concerns in the oPt since 2002. However, following a sharp deterioration in the humanitarian situation in 2006, UN agencies and NGOs participating in the 2006 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) have produced this monthly report monitoring developments and key humanitarian indicators in the following sectors: protection, child protection, socio-economic conditions, health including psychosocial support, food security, agriculture, education and water and sanitation. This report also includes information related to movement restrictions and humanitarian access including monitoring the 2002 Bertini Commitments.

The present Humanitarian Monitor uses UN Security Council resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international humanitarian law (IHL), the Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) as the standard for monitoring protection and access indicators. Sectors have also set out guiding humanitarian principles as the baseline for monitoring and developed indicators that can capture the humanitarian situation in a protracted crisis like the oPt.

The Humanitarian Monitor uses a combination of measurable humanitarian indicators, verified field observations and reports on the socio-economic and humanitarian situation in the oPt to analyse the humanitarian situation. These methods can provide different accounts of the situation. The humanitarian indicators reveal longer-term changes and trends from one month to another. Field observations illustrate signs of strain that may indicate future changes in the situation more generally. Reports provide information on specific topics or give larger overviews on the situation in the oPt.

The following working sector groups and organisations contribute to the Humanitarian Monitor:

Sector	Sector Lead	Participants
Protection	OHCHR/OCHA	OCHA, WHO, UNRWA, UNIFEM, Badil, Save the Children-UK, Al Haq
Socio-Economic	UNRWA	UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, WFP, CHFI, Mercy Corps
Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA
Psychosocial & Protection Against Violence	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, WHO, UNRWA, DCI, Save the Children-UK, Save the Children (Sweden), MAP UK
Food	WFP	FAO, UNRWA, ACF-E, CARE, CHFI, CISP, CRS, GVC, ICRC, MC, OXFAM-GB
Agriculture	FAO	ACF-E, PHG, ACPP, ACAD, Allod Charitable Society
Education	UNICEF	UNESCO, OCHA, UNRWA, UNIFEM, OHCHR
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	UNDP, UNRWA, WHO, UN-HABITAT, ICRC, PWA, PHG, OXFAM-GB, ACF-E, CARE, ACPP, CMWU, WBWD.
Coordination and Security	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	OCHA, United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), UNDSS
Other sources and contributors		TIM, EUBAM, World Bank, IMF, AIDA, LACS, PNGO



Table Definitions

Protection of Civilians

1. Number of Palestinian and Israeli casualties (fatalities and injuries) - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. Casualties included within this figure relate directly to the conflict with Israel and the occupation of the oPt including in IDF military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, Barrier demonstrations, targeting killings, settler violence etc. The figures do not include events indirectly related to the conflict such as casualties from unexploded ordnance, etc. or events when the circumstances remain unclear or are in dispute. The figures include all reported casualties of all ages and both genders.
2. Number of Palestinian casualties - internal violence. Source: OCHA. Casualties included within this figure are caused by factional violence, family feuding, during internal demonstrations (that are linked to the conflict/occupation) and shooting of alleged collaborators with Israel. These incidents began to be comprehensively reported from May 2006 and earlier figures will be under-reported.
3. Number of search and arrest campaigns and arrests and detentions. Source: OCHA. These indicators refer to operations by the Israeli security forces to search houses or other properties throughout the oPt. Since Israel's unilateral disengagement from the Gaza Strip the vast majority of these operations occur in West Bank towns and villages. During these operations individuals are often detained or arrested. Detentions (without arrest) typically last for a few days but can last be extended up to a period of three months or longer.

Child Protection

4. Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612, adopted on 26 July 2005 and relative to the protection of children in armed conflict. Children are killed in incidents related directly to the conflict and occupation of the oPt. These include casualties caused in IDF military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, demonstrations, targeted killing and Israeli settler violence.
5. Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612. Children are injured in incidents directly related to the conflict and occupation of the oPt. These include injuries caused in IDF military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, demonstrations, targeted killing and Israeli settler violence.
6. Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612.
7. Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612.
8. Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict. These are children killed in incidents indirectly related to the conflict and occupation of the oPt such as in incidents involving unexploded ordnance (UXO), traffic incidents in the oPt with Israeli vehicles, Palestinian homemade rockets (qassams) missing their target, deaths in prison, deaths from probable underlying medical conditions that occurred during military operations or where access to medical care was denied.
9. Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612. Children are killed in incidents by factional violence or family feuding, internal demonstrations (that are linked to the conflict/occupation) and shooting of alleged collaborators with Israel. These incidents began to be comprehensively reported from May 2006: earlier figures will be underreported.
10. Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities. Source: Defence for Children International (DCI) from 1 January 2007. This indicator reflects the general level of tension in the West Bank. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that deprivation of liberty of children should always be a last resort and for the shortest appropriate period.

Violence & Private Property

11. Incidents involving Israeli settlers. Source: OCHA. This indicator shows the level of tension between Palestinians and Israeli settlers in the West Bank. An incident is any event involving an aggressive action perpetrated by either Israeli settlers or Palestinians towards each other or others in the community (such as international observers) and that may - but not necessarily - lead to a death or an injury. The aggressive action can be an incident involving a car, such as the stoning of a car or driving it in a dangerous manner; any type of harassment such as intimidation and physical threats, stoning people, chasing people etc. that do not cause any casualty; an incident related to property damage to a private house, land, livestock, etc; and any incident involving the entry into a private or prohibited property. This figure also included incidents when the IDF restrict Palestinian access due to Israeli settler presence or activity.
12. Number of Palestinian homemade (qassam) rockets, IDF artillery shells and IAF airstrikes in and from the Gaza Strip. Source: OCHA Gaza Field Office relying on secondary sources from UNRWA reporting and the Palestinian DCL. These indicators show trends and the level of conflict existing in the Gaza Strip. This number includes Qassam rockets that detonated in the Gaza Strip.
13. Prior to July 07, the figure for mortars fired "in the Gaza Strip" included mortars known to be fired towards IDF troops in the Gaza Strip. Beginning in July 07, this figure is featured separately.
14. Number of physical structures demolished in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Source: OCHA. A structure is demolished when it is completely destroyed, damaged to such an extent that it will have to be demolished before rebuilding can commence, damaged beyond use and includes structures where the owner chose to demolish his structure which was under a demolition order issued by Israeli authorities. The majority of demolitions in the West Bank occur when the Israeli authorities demolish a structure for reportedly being built without a permit although some demolitions occur in other contexts such as during military incursions or due to the construction of the Barrier. In the Gaza Strip, demolitions usually occur during IAF air strikes or ground incursions. A residential (occupied) structure is any form of inhabited

Access

shelter/residence including seasonal shelters, during the time of the olive harvest for example.

15. IDF physical obstacles in the West Bank. Source: OCHA field monitoring. The movement of the Palestinians in the West Bank is restricted by a series of physical obstacles such as checkpoints, roadblocks, trenches, earthmounds, etc. that severely restrict Palestinians' freedom of movement. 'Flying' or random checkpoints further disrupt Palestinian movement as they are often deployed on key transit roads during morning and evening peak travelling times. Delays of more than one hour are regularly reported at flying checkpoints and their unpredictable nature means that Palestinians are unable to make travel plans.
16. Curfews imposed by IDF. Source: OCHA field monitoring. The duration of a curfew is counted once for each curfew incident. A single curfew affecting multiple neighbouring locations is counted as one incident. A curfew that is lifted and re-imposed in the same place on a single day is counted as two incidents. A single curfew incident may last for several days.
17. Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations. Source: ACIS forms collected by OCHA and UNRWA Operations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The UN Security Council Resolution 1405 adopted in 2002 "emphasizes the urgency of access of medical and humanitarian organisations to the Palestinian civilian population." In addition, the Government of Israel committed to "fully facilitate the assistance activities of international organisations..." (Bertini Commitments, 2002). In discussions between UNSCO and the IDF it was agreed that internationals should not wait any longer than 20 minutes at Erez crossing.
18. Incidents of ambulances delays and denials in the West Bank and medical movement from the Gaza Strip. Source: Palestinian Red Crescent Society and WHO. Incidents reported by PRCS ambulance crews at IDF checkpoints throughout the West Bank. Only delays in excess of 30 minutes are reported. For medical movement, Palestinians from the Gaza Strip referred for medical treatment by the MoH in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Israel must travel through Erez crossing while those seeking medical treatment abroad must cross through Rafah. Referral patients crossing Erez require a permit from the Israeli authorities.
19. External access to/from the oPt - closure days. Source: Ministry of Labour, closure reports, AMA bi-weekly reports and OCHA. These are the days when Palestinians from the West Bank cannot access East Jerusalem or Israel regardless of a valid permit. Normally (1) staff of international organisations, (2) medical staff, (3) humanitarian cases and (4) Palestinians with legal issues (needing to attend a court in Israel etc) are excluded from this comprehensive closure. In the Gaza Strip, these are days when Erez crossing is closed for all Palestinian access as reported in the bi-weekly AMA report.
20. Movement of people from/to the Gaza Strip - daily average. Source: OCHA Gaza Field Office; Palestinian Passport and Border Police; EU Border Assistance Mission (BAM). Erez is the only crossing point for Palestinian workers and traders to enter Israel from the Gaza Strip. The Rafah crossing is the Gaza Strip's only international crossing point with Egypt. It is operated by the PA under the supervision of the EU BAM. The Gol is remotely monitoring Rafah operations and can refuse people's passage. Rafah cannot operate if the EU BAM team are not present and EU BAM staff are dependent on Gol-operated Kerem Shalom crossing opening to access Rafah.
21. Functioning of the Gaza Strips crossing points - percentage of days open/scheduled days open. Source: AMA bi-weekly report. In terms of scheduled days open: (1) Karni is scheduled to be open six days per week; (2) Sufa is scheduled to open five days per week though at times opens on an additional day to allow the import of non-aggregates; and (3) Nahal Oz energy pipelines are scheduled to operate six days per week.
22. Movement of goods through Karni crossing - daily average. Source: AMA bi-weekly report. The daily average number of trucks is calculated on the basis of scheduled days open at Karni crossing point. Karni crossing is the main transit point for imports/exports into/from the Gaza Strip as well as humanitarian supplies. According to the 15 November 2005 Agreement on Access and Movement (AMA) signed between the Gol and PA, a minimum of 150 truckloads should be exported every day throughout 2006, to reach 400 per day by 31 December 2006.
23. Other imports into the Gaza Strip - total. Source: UNSCO. This indicator reflects the total number of truckloads of aggregates (through Sufa) and fuel (through Nahal Oz energy pipelines) into the Gaza Strip each month.



Socio-economic Conditions

24. Unemployment rate – relaxed definition. Source: PCBS labour force surveys. In context of a protracted crisis, the standard unemployment definition might be somehow deficient, as a considerable number of people are simply no longer seeking employment. A “relaxed definition” of unemployment is applied here, by adding to the total number of unemployed people according to International Labour Organization (ILO) standards the number of people currently not engaged in active job search (commonly defined as “inactive”).
25. Households living on poverty – consumption based. Source: PCBS. The poverty line is the level of income below which one cannot afford to purchase all the resources one requires to live. The official Palestinian (relative) poverty line is based on the average consumption of essential goods (food, clothing, housing, housekeeping supplies, utensils and bedding, personal and health care, transportation and education) by a six-member family. For Q2 2006, PCBS estimates it at NIS 2,143 (\$477). The subsistence (absolute or deep) poverty line is calculated to reflect a budget for food, clothing and housing for a six-member family and stands at NIS 1,732 (\$385) in 2005 (PCBS). PCBS sample size does not allow disaggregating data for the Gaza Strip and West Bank.
26. The number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements. Source: PCBS labour force surveys. In 2000, around 146,000 Palestinians from the oPt were employed in Israel and Israeli settlements. This figure represents roughly 3% of the Palestinian labour force and demonstrates how vital for Palestinians’ livelihoods is the ability to have access to Israel for working opportunities.
27. Economic dependency ratio. Source: PCBS labour force surveys. No. of population divided by No. of employed. The higher the ratio, the more the inactive population is dependent on the active one.
28. Evolution of Consumer Price Index (CPI). Source: PCBS. Measures changes in prices of purchased goods and services at given time intervals, providing a measure of inflation. Source: PCBS, CPI press releases, quarterly and annually, available from 1996.
29. Evolution of daily wages. Source: PCBS labour force survey. Total net wages paid to all employees divided by total workdays in a given period (median value would be considered). To be looked at in conjunction with changes in CPI to determine purchasing power.

Health

30. Number of primary health care consultations by service provider. Source: Primary Health Care (PHC) Directorates; Mother and Child Health Department, UNRWA Epidemiology Department. Compiled by WHO. The number of consultations by service provider indicates the availability of the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNRWA (free) services, the availability of and recourse to alternative private paying services. It also shows how economical constraints may affect people’s choice to health services providers. Each monthly figure should be compared to the previous month and to that of the same month in the previous year(s). NGOs in the Gaza Strip include Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS) and Union of Health Workers Committees (UHWK), which are the main non-governmental providers of health services.
31. Proportion of deliveries by service provider. Source: Birth certificates showed at PHC during BCG immunization, compiled by WHO. This indicator shows the public services’ capacity to provide obstetric services, as well as the burden on these services. It also indicates the availability of and recourse to alternative private paying services. It shows how financial barriers may affect people’s access choice to health services. Each monthly figure should be compared to that of the same month in the previous year(s).
32. Number of pharmaceutical items out of stock. Source: MoH Central Drugstore, compiled by WHO. Out of stock means ‘less than one month’s stock’. There are 416 drug items and 596 consumables that should always be available at central level in stock for more than three months to ensure an adequate response to pharmaceutical needs. This indicator shows the quality of care as well as the donors’ response.
33. Malnutrition among children 9-12 months in the Gaza Strip and 0-24 months in the West Bank. Source: On underweight in the Gaza Strip, data source is MoH newly developed national Nutrition Surveillance system in June 2006, where indicator is - 2SD. On Anemia in the Gaza Strip, the same source has been used since June 2006, whilst MoH PHC directorate has been used as a source for the data on Anemia between January and May 2006. Although data on both sources is for children 9-12 months and collected during measles immunization, trend cannot be defined when using the data from the two systems, as the methodology of data collection substantially differs. However, this new data should be more reliable than the previous ones, showing a more accurate prevalence. In the West Bank, data from the new surveillance system is not available yet, and the 5th percentile has been used as cut off point instead of -2SD for the Underweight. Also, the limit of West Bank data is that they are clinic based and it may not give a representative picture for all the children 0-2 years. Underweight is the weight for age ratio which indicates acute malnutrition. Anemia is deficiency in Iron micronutrient, where the level of hemoglobin is less than 11 mg/l. Indicators of malnutrition are used as early warning for a humanitarian crisis generally linked to food intake, poor living conditions, poor water and sanitation conditions. These indicators allow monitoring the impact of the ongoing economic crisis.
34. Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children between the ages of 0-3 years at UNRWA clinics. Source: UNRWA, Epidemiology Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip Field Offices. This indicator allows to follow up the environmental health status, the quality and effectiveness of environmental programmes. Monthly figures are compared to the corresponding month in the previous year in order to check for seasonal patterns of disease.
35. Number of new cases attending UNRWA community mental health services, MoH community and hospital mental health services and Gaza community Mental Health Program (GCMHP) in Gaza Strip and in the West Bank. Source: UNRWA, Epidemiology Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip Field Offices, MoH, Palestinian Health Information centre and PHC directorate in the West Bank and Gaza Strip compiled by WHO. This indicator shows how the crisis affects the psychological status of the Palestinians. It also indicates the quality of the Palestinians’ access to psychosocial care.

Agriculture

36. Arable land requisitioned, levelled or reclaimed in dunums - West Bank and Gaza Strip. Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees, compiled by FAO. Requisitioned land is public or private arable land either confiscated or made unavailable to Palestinian farmers by IDF for any reason (Barrier construction, settlements, roads, military areas, etc.). Levelled land is public or private land that has been deforested or devoid of inhabitation by the IDF (most often on the ground of security reasons). It however remains accessible to the farmers and be re-used as a field once the levelling is completed. People affected are those owners whose land has been requisitioned or levelled and therefore lost all or part of their livelihoods. People affected refers strictly to owners in this document although a wider range of people are actually affected such as workers employed and traders. Affected: workers, traders, retailers, etc. Reclaimed land is that land which is originally non-productive and is transformed in farming land under a private or NGO/UN-led initiative. This land is most of the time privately owned.
37. Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank and Gaza Strip. Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees, compiled by FAO. Destroyed refers to the total destruction of a greenhouse, i.e. the greenhouse itself and the land it is installed on. Rehabilitated refers to the reconstruction of greenhouses done by their owners or under NGO/UN financed projects. People affected are those owners whose greenhouse(s) has been destroyed and who therefore see their livelihoods affected.
38. Number of trees destroyed. Source: FAO; Ministry of Agriculture Directorates. Destroyed trees are those trees belonging to Palestinians that are being uprooted, burnt, or cut by Israeli authorities or settlers. Trees are mainly olive trees but can include any type of fruit-trees (orange, almond, avocado, etc), and represent an important source of revenue for their owner. People affected are those directly affected by the loss of land or trees, i.e. the owner and its family although the number of people affected is actually far greater included extended family members and labourers.
39. Agricultural produce trading in/out Gaza Strip - the quantities of plant or animal produce, that are imported to or exported from Gaza (metric tonnes). Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Gaza Strip, Directorates of Agricultural Marketing

Food Security

40. Retailed price of basic food commodities – West Bank, in NIS. Source: WFP, Market Monitoring System. The VAM Market Price Survey is the primary means by which WFP collects commodity prices in the local markets. The prices are collected during the first week of each month from retail shops in all governorates of the oPt.
41. Retailed price of basic food commodities – Gaza Strip, in NIS. Source: WFP, Market Monitoring System. The VAM Market Price Survey is the primary means by which WFP collects commodity prices in the local markets. The prices are collected during the first week of each month from retail shops in all governorates of the oPt.
42. Availability of basic commodities - Gaza Strip. Source : Ministry of National Economy, collected by WFP. Basic commodities refers to commercial food only (humanitarian stocks excluded). The availability of each item is comparable to the estimated daily quantity of each item needed to cover the needs of the total population of the Gaza Strip.
43. Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip. Source : Paltrade, collected by WFP. Basic commodities refers to commercial and humanitarian food being imported every month into the Gaza Strip. Each commodity is compared to the estimated need in that specific commodity.
44. Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip. Source: Ministry of Agriculture, collected by WFP. Fish is the cheapest available animal protein source in the Gaza Strip. In addition, it contributes to the livelihoods of fishermen and their families. According to the Oslo Accords, the Palestinians are granted a fish catch area within 20 nautical miles off the Gazan coastline. The Gol agreed under the 2002 Bertini Commitments to a fishing zone of 12 nautical miles. Fisherman are presently able to fish up to 6 nautical miles off the Gaza Strip coastline except at a 1.5 and 1 nautical mile exclusion zone to the north and south respectively.



Water & Sanitation

45. Per capita use of water per day – in litres - West Bank. This is the average volume of water used per day per person (including domestic agriculture, domestic livestock and all loss).
46. Per capita use of water per day – in litres – Gaza Strip. This is the average volume of water used per day per person (including domestic agriculture, domestic livestock and all loss).
47. Price of tankered watered in the West Bank- in NIS (1 USD equals approximately 4.2 NIS). Prices are indicated in NIS to limit distortion due to frequent fluctuations of the exchange rate between the shekel and the dollar.
48. Price of tankered watered in the Gaza Strip - in NIS. (1 USD equals approximately 4.2 NIS). Prices are indicated in NIS to limit distortion due to frequent fluctuations of the exchange rate between the shekel and the dollar.
49. Percentage of HH connected to water network paying their bills. These figures reflect the percentage of HH from which the municipality, due to capacity limitations, is able to collect payment.
50. Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services
51. Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank
52. Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip.

Education

53. Number of schools with at least one day of disruption – West Bank. Source: MoEHE, collected by UNICEF. This indicators shows access to education.
54. Number of schools with at least one day of disruption – Gaza Strip. Source: MoEHE. This indicator shows access to schools for students.

Sources of Sector Quotations

- a. Protection of Civilians: Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
- b. Child Protection: UNICEF
- c. Violence: Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions, Article 51
- d. Access: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 13
- e. Access: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 12 (1)
- f. Socio Economic: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 23
- g. Health: WHO
- h. Health: WHO Constitution, 1948
- i. Food Security: FAO/WHO/WFP
- j. Water and Sanitation: United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 15 (November 2002)
- k. Education: UNICEF

End Notes

1. B'Tselem, East Jerusalem: Policy of discrimination in planning, building and land expropriation, see at: http://www.btselem.org/English/Jerusalem/Discriminating_Policy.asp.
2. Items at zero level mean a stock of 0-1 month, which is below the security level.
3. According to the MoH regulations, all donated drugs, once received by the central drug stores, have to be tested in a medical laboratory in Gaza, to check the quality of the drugs before the distribution.
4. Including hepatitis B-vaccine, different types of needle disposal units and different sizes of exam gloves.