



Access and Protection

Context:

The Israeli military operation inside the Gaza Strip continued in September for the fourth consecutive month despite renewed international efforts to bring about an end to hostilities and to address the humanitarian needs arising from the current violence. In the West Bank, the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate, in particular with the tightening and enforcement of the closure regime restricting Palestinian movement within the West Bank.

Key Humanitarian Issues:

Protection:

There were 31 Palestinians killed in the oPt in September 2006 during the ongoing conflict with Israel, significantly lower than the high rate for July and August, a further 196 Palestinians were injured.

On 2 September, employees of Palestinian Authority (PA) ministries including teachers and health workers started an open ended strike following six months of non-payment of salaries. The strike continued throughout September, and prevented the opening of the new school year in many parts of the oPt. Most hospital wards in the West Bank have closed. The strike is being imposed more comprehensively in the West Bank than in the Gaza Strip.

Gaza Strip

- **IDF violence continued:** The majority of the Palestinians killed in September were in the Gaza Strip (24) in connection with the IDF military operation code named 'Operation Summer Rains'. This operation, which began on 28 June following an attack by Palestinian militants on an Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) observation post, continued throughout September although the intensity of IDF operations, including artillery shelling, air strikes and ground incursions, declined. Palestinian home made rockets continued to be fired into Israel. The fate of an IDF soldier held captive by Palestinian militants for over three months remains unknown.

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This report monitors the protection of civilians (Palestinian and Israeli casualties and Palestinian shelter, property and natural resources), the movement of goods and persons in the Gaza Strip and West Bank and humanitarian access throughout the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). It uses UN Security Council resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international humanitarian law (IHL) as the standard for monitoring. This report also monitors the Bertini Commitments – the humanitarian commitments given by the Government of Israel (GoI) to Ms. Caroline Bertini, Personal Humanitarian Envoy of the UN Secretary-General, in August 2002. IHL obligates parties to a conflict to ensure the safety of civilians and refrain from targeting public and private property not of military necessity during hostilities. As an occupying power, Israel has the primary responsibility for the welfare of civilians under its control especially for providing adequate food, medicine and health services (Articles 55, 56 and 59 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949).



- Search and arrest campaigns despite the Israeli disengagement: During September the IDF conducted four search and arrest campaigns in the Gaza Strip and detained/arrested 33 Palestinians. Another 15 Palestinians from the Gaza Strip were arrested on 27 September when the IDF requested males between 16 and 60 to gather close to Sufa crossing.
- The first shipment of electricity transformers needed to repair the Gaza power plant entered the Gaza Strip. The impact of IAF air strike on the plant on 28 June continues to be felt by the entire population who are receiving on average 6-8 hours of electricity per day.
- Karni crossing was closed for two days in September leading to a daily average number of truckloads of imported goods of 195.
- Since 25 June, Palestinian fishermen have been prevented from fishing off the Gaza Strip coast. During September IDF gunboats repeatedly opened fire at the Palestinian fishing boats across the Gaza Strip to prevent Palestinian fishing off the coast. An estimated 35,000 Gazans are dependant on the fishing industry.
- Internal Palestinian violence escalated. Violent demonstrations and Palestinian internal clashes occurred mostly in the Gaza Strip but also in the West Bank between Fatah and Hamas supporters, leaving dozens of Palestinians killed and wounded.
- Internal Palestinian violence is on the rise: Masked Palestinian men set fire to the church in Tulkarm, causing severe damage to the interior of the church. In addition, masked men threw fire bombs at four churches in Nablus city, one church in Jenin and one church in Tubas although no damage to the churches were reported. Palestinian security forces clashed with masked armed Palestinians who tried to attack the Catholic church in Rafedya (Nablus). The incidents are thought to be in reaction to comments made by the Pope Benedict XVI.
- Palestinian internal movement continued to deteriorate. The number of manned checkpoints increased from 79 to 83.
- Throughout September, the IDF continued to impose age restrictions for Palestinian males without a special permit from Nablus, Jenin and Tulkarm travelling south of Nablus. Only a handful of persons have been granted special permits. It is estimated that over 105,000 men have been affected by this closure. The age restrictions change from day to day.
- Between 22 - 24 September, all West Bank Palestinians with valid permits were prevented entry into East Jerusalem and Israel over the Jewish holiday by the IDF. Exceptions applied to urgent medical cases and staff of international organisations.

West Bank

- IDF operations continued: (7 Palestinians killed and 112 injured in the conflict with Israel). The IDF also conducted over 610 search and arrest campaigns during September and detained/arrested some 348 Palestinians. On 20 September, the IDF forcibly entered 14 money changing shops and a branch of the National Jordanian Bank in cities across the central and northern West Bank and confiscated NIS 6 million (\$1.5m). The justification for the series of raids was that money was being illegally transferred into the West Bank to fund terrorist organisations. Israeli soldiers also raided the government Hospital in Hebron searching the Emergency Unit for wanted Palestinians.
- Settlement construction activity: The Barrier around Rachel's Tomb was completed in September. Rachel's Tomb is now completely closed off from the city of Bethlehem. The Israeli Housing Ministry issued tenders calling for the construction of 690 new housing units in the West Bank settlements of Betar Illit and Maale Adumim.
- Humanitarian access throughout the oPt continued to be problematic in September 2006. Humanitarian organisations filed 61 access incident reports in the West Bank and erratic operating procedures at Erez crossing continued to cause significant delays for UN personnel entering and exiting the Gaza Strip.



Protection of Civilians

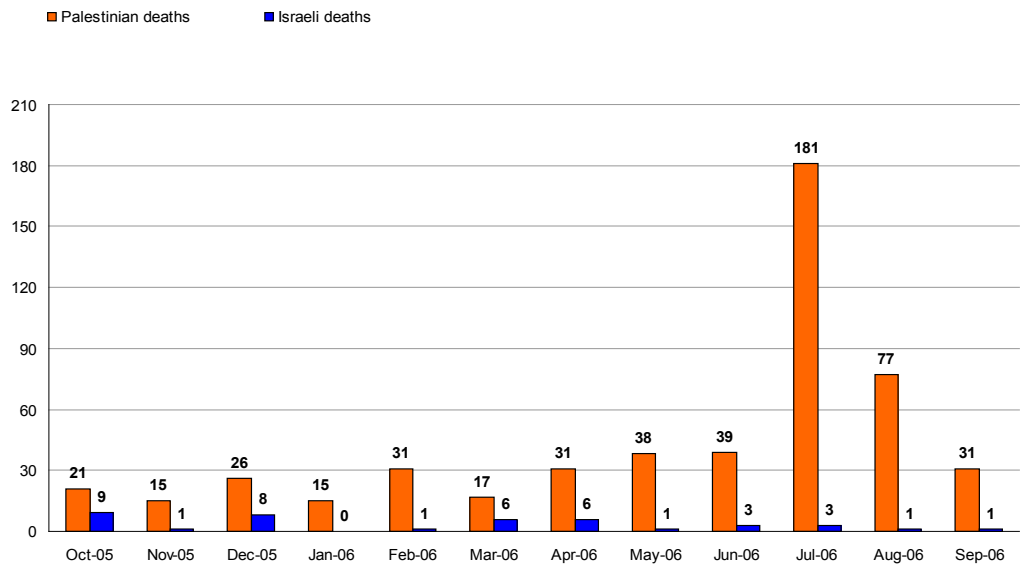
I. Casualties

In September, 31 Palestinians including 10 children were killed during the ongoing conflict with Israel, comparable to the average figure in the months prior to 'Operation Summer Rains'. This is a reduction on the numbers killed in the two previous months (Figures 1 and 2)². Of these fatalities, 24 occurred in the Gaza Strip during targeted Israel Air Force (IAF) air strikes, IDF shelling of the northern areas and confrontations with IDF Special Forces Units inside the Gaza Strip.

In the West Bank, seven Palestinians were killed during IDF military operations including search and arrest campaigns, as well as confrontations with IDF Special Forces in the northern and central West Bank.

During the same period, one IDF soldier was killed in the Gaza Strip in connection with clashes with Palestinian militants.

Figure 1: Palestinian and Israeli conflict related deaths



Source: OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes

“The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against dangers arising from military operations... The civilian population must 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.” Protocol I Addition to the Geneva Conventions, Article 51

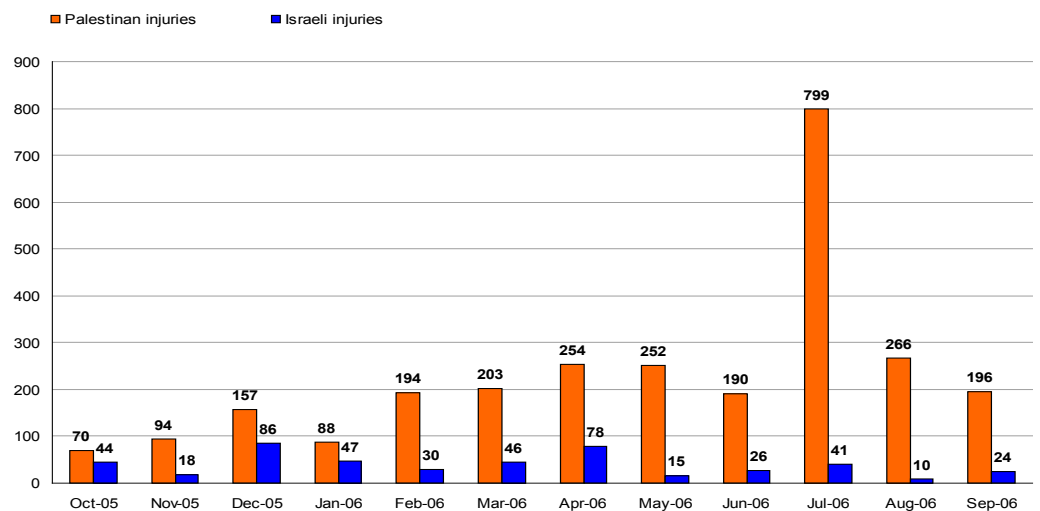
Palestinian injuries also remained high in September (196) with 112 injured Palestinian were reported in the West Bank, and 84 in the Gaza Strip. 24 Israelis, including 10 members of Israeli security forces, were injured. 19 Israelis were injured in the West Bank and 5 Israelis were wounded in Israel by home made rockets. One international was injured by Israeli security forces in connection with a demonstration against Barrier construction in Bil'in (Ramallah).

Since the beginning of the year, 464 Palestinians and 22 Israelis have been killed and 2,450 Palestinians and 316 Israelis injured in direct conflict-related incidents.

“Stressing the need for all concerned to ensure the safety of civilians and to respect the universally accepted norms of international humanitarian law.”

UN Security Council Resolution 1405 (2002)

Figure 2: Palestinian and Israeli conflict related injuries



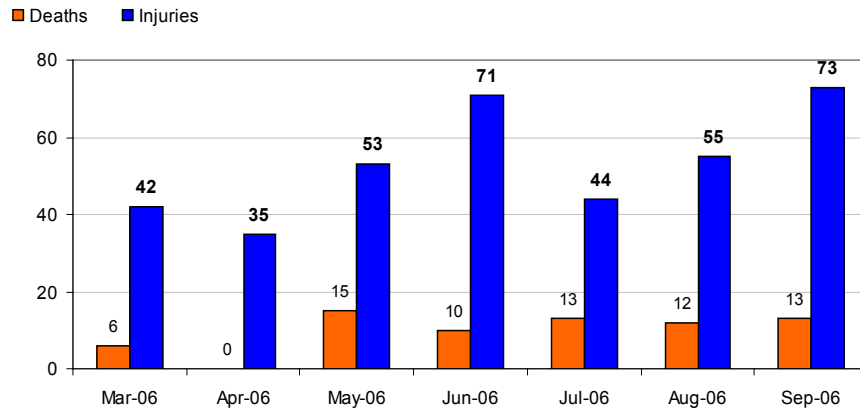
Source: OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes



Casualties from Palestinian internal violence

Lawlessness and internal fighting continued to escalate in the Gaza Strip in September (Figure 3). Thirteen (13) Palestinians were killed and 73 others injured in predominately inter-factional fighting, between the Hamas-dominated Executive Support Force (ESF) and Fatah-dominated Preventive Security Forces (PSF).

Figure 3: Palestinian deaths and injuries from internal violence³



Source: OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes

2. Palestinian shelter and property

Forty-two (42) Palestinian structures were demolished in September.

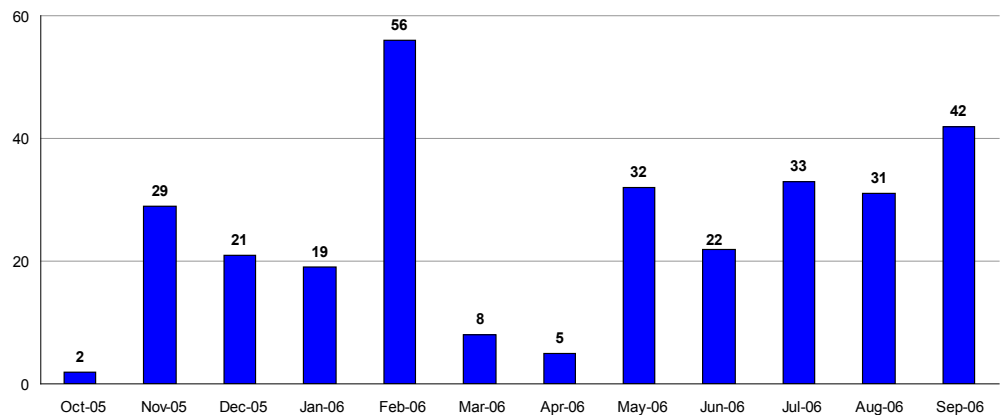
The majority of the demolitions (38) occurred in the Gaza Strip during IDF ground incursions, artillery shelling and IAF air strikes, 13 buildings were damaged. On 22 September; the IDF demolished 10 structures in Rafah (Gaza Strip) affecting 132 people.

In the West Bank, three buildings in Bethlehem, housing 22 people, and one building in Jenin, were demolished by Israeli authorities for reportedly being built without permits.

“Calls on Israel to respect its obligations under international humanitarian law, and insists, in particular, on its obligation not to undertake demolition of homes contrary to that law.”

UN Security Council Resolution 1544 (2004)

Figure 4: Palestinian structures demolished



Source: OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes



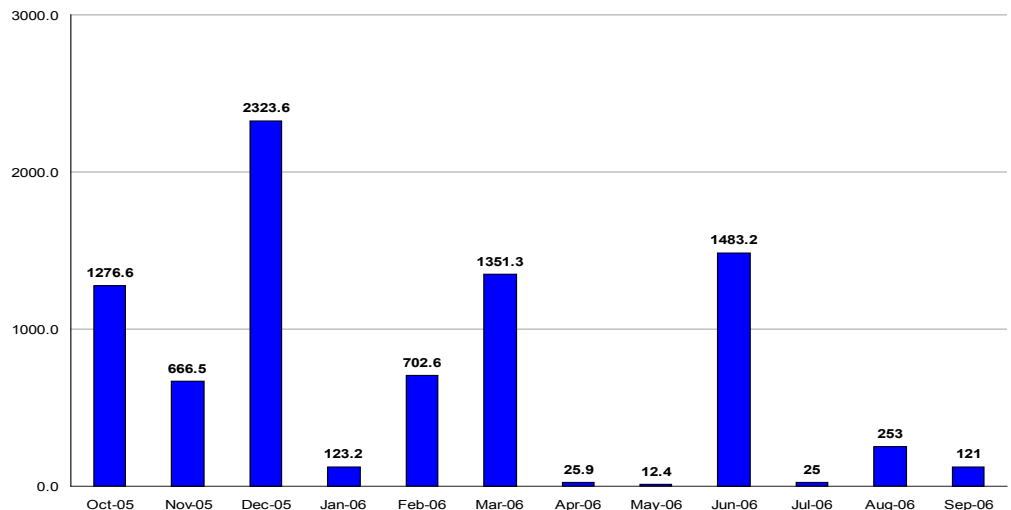
3. Natural resources

Land requisitions

The IDF requisitioned more than 121 dunums (12.1 hectares) of Palestinian land in the West Bank in September (Figure 5). The land was requisitioned in Qalqiliya, Salfit and Bethlehem governorates for a shooting range, road barriers, a temporary wall and the Barrier.

In addition, the Israeli Civil Administration issued an eviction order to a Palestinian woman from Deir Istiya (Salfi) to evacuate her from her land (40 dunums) which Israeli authorities claim is State Land.⁴

Figure 5: Palestinian land requisitioned by the IDF (in dunums)



Source: OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes

Land levelling

Settlers from Kiryat Arba ploughed 15 dunums (1.5 ha) of land belonging to Palestinian farmers in Al Bweira, Hebron governorate. In Qalqiliya, 850 olive trees/520 dunums (52 ha) of land belonging to the villages of An Nabi Elyas and Hajja (Qalqiliya) were burned on the western side of the Barrier and north of Road 55 when two fires began in unclear circumstances.

In the Gaza Strip, the IDF levelled land and uprooted trees in connection with ongoing military operations. OCHA reports indicate that more than 313 dunums (31.3 ha) of agricultural land containing almond, olive and citrus trees was levelled.

Access for water tankers and transporters

According to a 2005 survey by Water and Sanitation, Hygiene (WaSH) Monitoring Program, 200 Palestinian communities are not connected to water networks and in 11 other communities more than half of the households are not connected to a network. A WaSH MP survey (survey No. 35), conducted in the second half of September 2006, including information about 77 Palestinian communities, found that the delivery of tankered water to eight Palestinian communities in the West Bank was delayed by IDF permanent and flying checkpoints and on four occasions access for a water tanker was denied by the IDF.

*“Private property...must be respected ... [and] cannot be confiscated.”
Obligations of the Military Authorities in Occupied Territories, Art.46, Section III, Hague Regulations 1907*

*“Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.”
Fourth Geneva Convention, Article 53.*

*“Problems related to water deliveries to Palestinian towns and villages will be addressed to ensure that daily water deliveries in proper quantities can be supplied by Palestinian water tankers.”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)*



“Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.”
Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 23

“Increase in the number of work permits for Palestinian workers in Israel”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)

Movement of goods and people

I. Palestinian access to employment in Israel

Palestinians with West Bank IDs and valid permits were prevented from entering East Jerusalem and Israel on three external closure days by the Israeli authorities. Since 12 March, Palestinian workers and traders from the Gaza Strip with valid permits have not been permitted access to Israel via Erez crossing (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Erez crossing – average daily labour movement from the Gaza Strip to Israel

	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 06	Feb 06	Mar 06	Apr 06	May 06	Jun 06	Jul 06	Aug 06	Sep 06
Workers to Israel	0	1,200	1,502	707	3,698	1,161	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traders to Israel	0	104	73	42	155	56	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Palestinian National Security Forces

2. West Bank

Palestinian movement within the West Bank

Palestinian movement in the West Bank is hampered by a variety of physical obstacles, including checkpoints, earth mounds, road gates, road blocks, earth walls, trenches and fences. At the beginning of September there were 522 physical obstacles throughout the West Bank imposed by the IDF to restrict Palestinian movement, a reduction of 25 physical obstacles since the end of August.

Despite the reduction of obstacles in September, there has been a general increase in the number of physical obstacles during 2006 (an additional 47 obstacles). In particular there has been an increase in the number of manned checkpoints during 2006 (59 to 83), a trend which continued in September (rising from 79 to 83).

The main cause for the reduction of the overall number of physical obstacles is a continuous trend by the IDF of removing earth mounds after construction of road barriers along the major settler roads in the south (Road 317, 325 and 60) and the north (Road 5 and 505) that make the earth mounds redundant.

The 15 November Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) between the GoI and PA stated that “the ongoing work between Israel and the US to establish an agreed list of obstacles to movement and develop a plan to reduce them [the number of obstacles] to the maximum extent possible will be accelerated so that the work can be completed by December 31.”

An average of 121 flying checkpoints were observed by OCHA field staff each week in September, this is the lowest average since February 2006. (Figure 7). Flying checkpoints disrupt Palestinian movement as they are often deployed on key transit roads during morning and evening peak travelling times. Generally, the unpredictable nature of the flying checkpoints means that Palestinians are unable to plan travel.

The IDF imposed one curfew lasting for 14 hours in Fasayel village, north Jericho. In general, there is a trend towards fewer curfews.

Figure 7: Palestinian movement within the West Bank – physical obstacles, curfews, and flying checkpoints

	No. of physical obstacles ⁵			IDF imposed curfew ⁶		Average no. of flying 'random' checkpoints observed each week ⁷
	Total	Manned	Unmanned	No. of Incidents	No. of hours	
Jan 06	475	59	416	1	12	96
Feb 06	487	60	427	3	79	121
Mar 06	505	63	442	9	111	142
Apr 06	504	66	438	6	58	138
May 06	519	71	448	9	118.5	127
Jun 06	526	76	450	3	26	142
Jul 06	540	77	463	4	30	182
Aug 06	547	79	468	2	6	162
Sept 06	522	83	439	1	14	121

Source: OCHA field observations and Weekly Briefing Notes

IDF search and arrest campaigns in the West Bank

The number of IDF search and arrest campaigns carried out in September in the West Bank was the highest recorded in 2006. However, the actual number of Palestinians detained and arrested by Israeli authorities decreased to the lowest in 2006 (Figure 8). As in the two previous months, IDF search and arrest campaigns in the West Bank have resulted in Palestinian casualties.

Figure 8: IDF search and arrest campaigns in the West Bank

	IDF search and arrest campaigns	
	No. of Incidents	No. of arrests/ detentions
Jan 06	284	440
Feb 06	339	474
Mar 06	352	393
Apr 06	513	575
May 06	360	400
Jun 06	471	406
Jul 06	601	549
Aug 06	474	370
Sep 06	610	348

Source: OCHA Weekly Briefing Notes

3. Gaza Strip

Erez crossing

Since the start of 'Operation Summer Rains' all movement through Erez crossing has been severely restricted. Erez crossing has been closed for Palestinian labourers since 12 March except for limited humanitarian cases. The crossing is open for internationals.

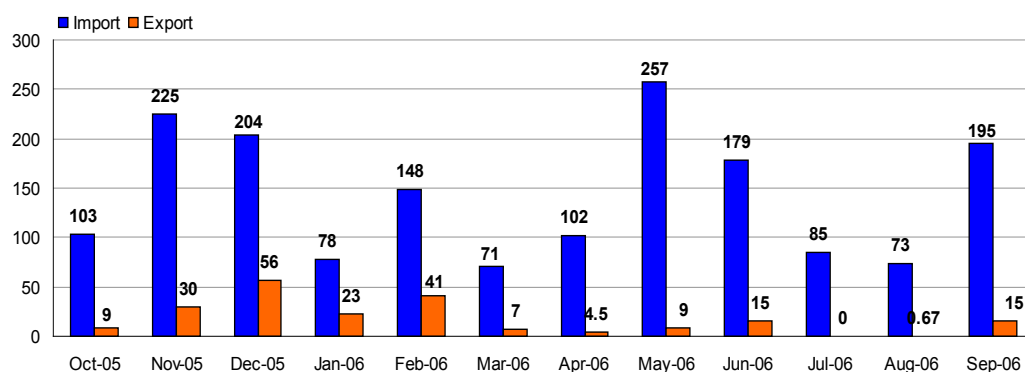
Karni crossing

Karni crossing, situated on the border with Israel, is the crossing point for commercial goods entering the Gaza Strip, all goods leaving the Gaza Strip, and most humanitarian supplies. The overall performance has improved the last month compared to the previous months. The crossing was open for 23 working days during September, leaving the crossing closed for two days. However, the average daily working hours during September were only 5.5 hours. As a result, in September the operation of Karni crossing returned to its pre 'Operation Summer Rains' level, although for only 40% of the scheduled working hours.

A total of 362.5 trucks left the Gaza Strip, the equivalent of a daily average of 16 truckloads. (including the closure days, the average drops to 15 truckloads every working day.) An additional 162 truckloads of empty boxes and crates, and 163 empty containers were processed through Karni crossing. 4,874 truckloads were imported into the Gaza Strip, an average of 211.9 truckloads per day. (195 including closure days.)

Karni is frequently open for fewer than the scheduled number of working hours or for imports only, a trend that had been observed in the preceding months and impacts exports in particular. The number of trucks exporting goods is well below the target of 150 per day by the end of 2005 rising to 400 per day by the end of 2006. September's figure of 16 trucks exported per day is only 11% of the minimum target.

Figure 9: Karni crossing – average daily truckloads (imports and exports)



Source: Palestinian Ministry of National Economy, from May 2006, data provided by PalTrade.

Kerem Shalom crossing

Kerem Shalom crossing on the Gaza-Israel-Egyptian border has been periodically used for humanitarian supplies entering the Gaza Strip since it became operational in late March 2006. Kerem Shalom remained closed following the 25 June until it reopened on 28 August.

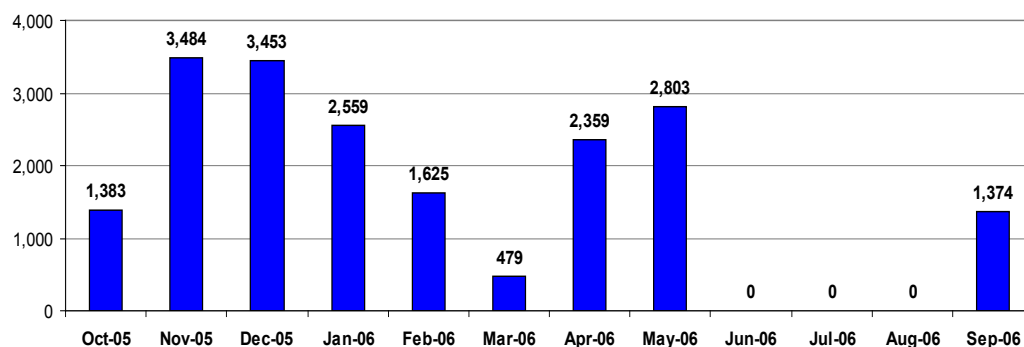
In September, Kerem Shalom was open for humanitarian supplies and for the import four electrical transformers needed to repair the Gaza power plant.

Sufa crossing

Sufa crossing borders Israel and is situated northeast of Rafah crossing in the southern Gaza Strip. Sufa is used for the import of construction materials, in particular gravel, and periodic humanitarian supplies from the UN agencies. Sufa closed on 21 June for security reasons and remained closed until 27 August when it was reopened for humanitarian supplies.

During September, Sufa crossing was closed for 6 days and was open for non-aggregates imports for another 6 days. For the rest of the month, the crossing was open for both. 1,374 truckloads entered, equalling 54,964 tonnes of gravel.

Figure 10: Sufa crossing – total imported truckloads of gravel⁸



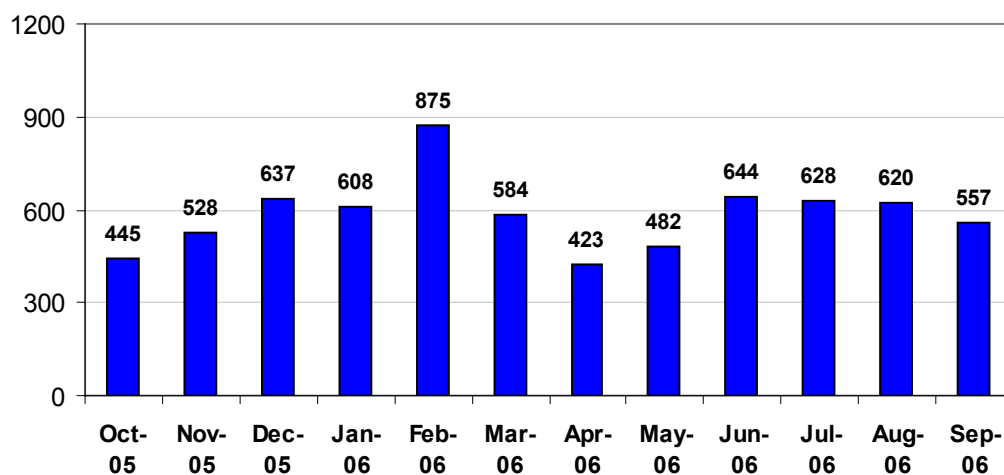
Source: Palestinian Ministry of Finance, data obtained from UNSCO

Nahal Oz energy pipelines

The Palestine General Petroleum Company (PGPC), a company owned by the PA, imports fuel (including benzene, diesel, kerosene and cooking gas) into the Gaza Strip through its Israeli counterpart, Dor Energy, via the Nahal Oz energy pipelines. These pipelines are usually open six days per week but were closed for six days in August by the Israeli authorities for alleged security reasons (Figure 11). The import of fuel into the Gaza Strip from Israel became more critical following the bombing by the IAF of Gaza’s only power plant on 28 June.

The Nahal Oz energy pipelines have remained mainly open for fuel imports. A now-resolved dispute between the PA and its main Israeli fuel supplier disrupted imports temporarily in September. During September, 557 truckloads of fuel were imported through Nahal Oz. The crossing was closed for one day.

Figure 11: Nahal Oz pipelines – total imported truckloads of fuel (excluding industrial gasoline)



Source: Palestine General Petroleum Company

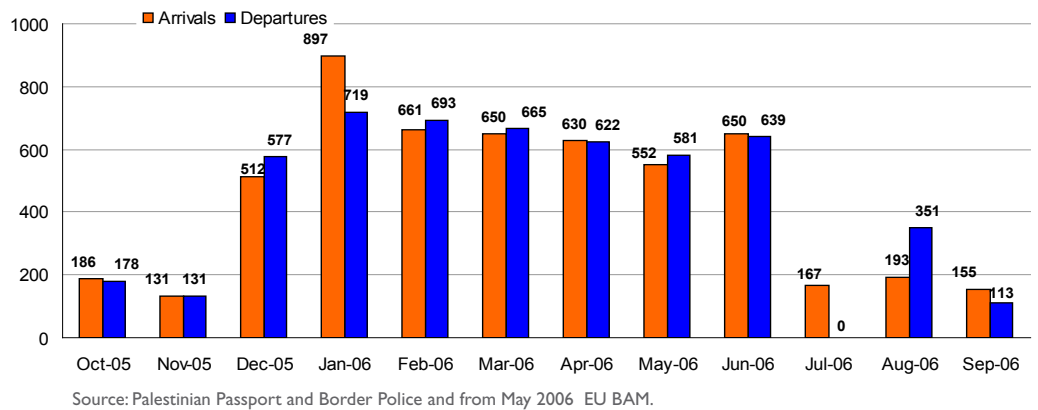
Rafah crossing

Rafah passenger crossing is the point of access for Gazans travelling abroad and is located on the border with Egypt. Since 25 June, Rafah has been closed for regular movement. Announcement of the opening of the terminal is made only hours in advance, preventing people planning their trip. The crossing was open for three days on September 22, 23 and 24, allowing 3,390 Palestinians to leave the Gaza Strip and 4,649 to enter.

The limited operation of the crossing point in August lead to daily average number of Palestinians entering the Gaza Strip of 155 and an average number of persons exiting the Gaza Strip of 113 (Figure 12).



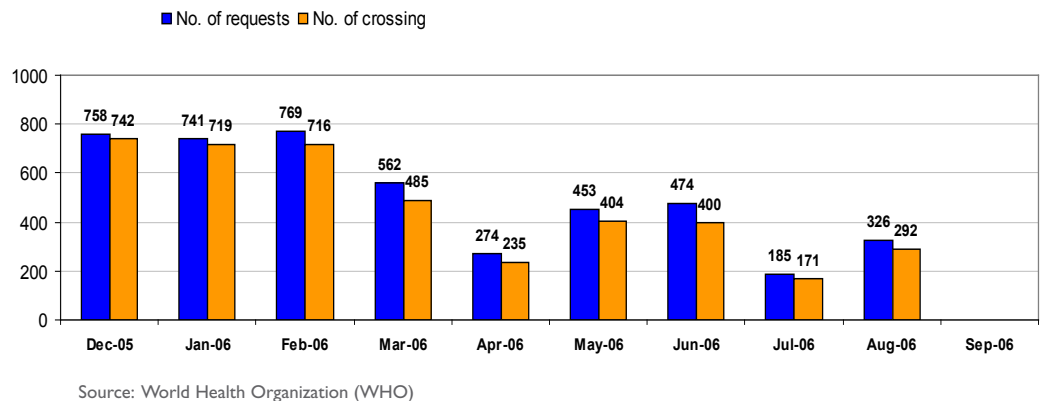
Figure 12: Rafah passenger crossing - average daily crossing



Movement of medical cases from the Gaza Strip

Palestinians from the Gaza Strip referred for medical treatment abroad by the Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH) have to travel through Erez or Rafah crossings. WHO has not received data on patients' access from MoH for September. Generally, following the 25 June attack, the number of people permitted to cross has declined as IDF has imposed stricter criteria on patients eligible for permits (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Erez crossing – medical referrals crossing



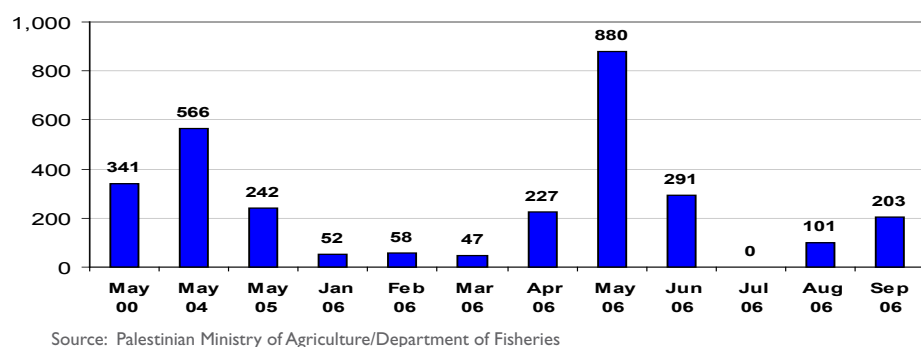
Access for Palestinian fishing off the Gaza Strip

Since January 2005, the Israeli authorities have permitted Palestinian fishing up to ten nautical miles from the Gaza Strip coastline compared to six nautical miles previously. This fishing area still falls short of the Bertini Commitment benchmark of 12 nautical miles. Palestinian fishing is also prohibited one nautical mile north of the border with Egypt and one and a half nautical miles south of the border with Israel.

Since 25 June, the Israeli authorities have prevented fishing off the Gaza Strip coastline. Approximately 3,000 licensed fishermen are affected. Another approximately 35,000 people are reliant on fishing for their livelihoods. Despite the closure, Palestinian fishermen have continued fishing 2 - 3 nautical miles from the Gaza shore, resulting in a 203 tonne catch.

*“The fishing zone for Palestinian fishing boats off the Gaza Strip will be extended to 12 nautical miles.”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)*

Figure 14: Gaza fishing - total fishing catch in tonnes





Humanitarian assistance

“Urges all those concerned as set forth in international humanitarian law...to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance, and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and the United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets.”
UN Security Council Resolution 1502 (2003)

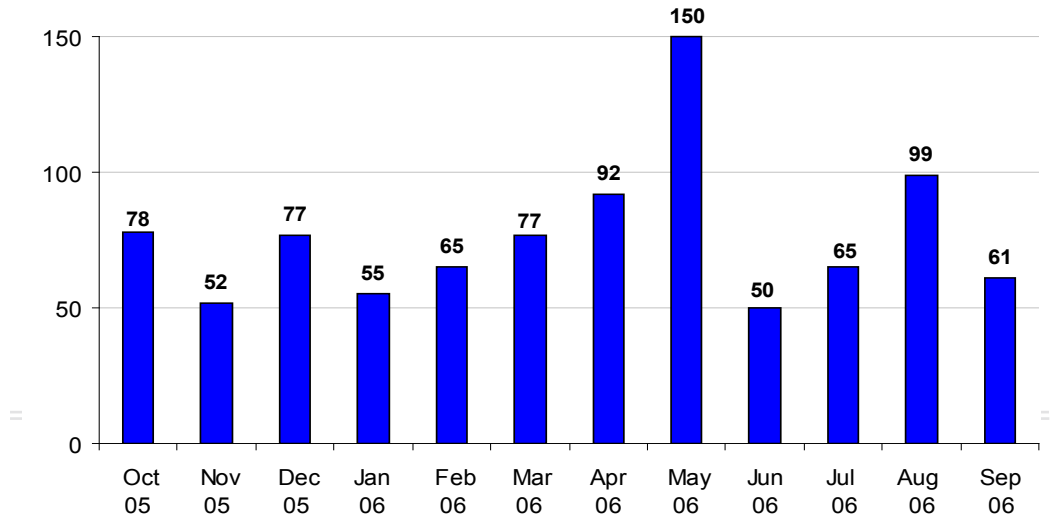
“Facilitation of International Organisations: (1) Israel will fully facilitate the assistance activities of international organisations with particular reference to UNRWA; (2) Israel agrees to review and strengthen the liaison arrangements between international agencies and the IDF to facilitate assistance activities; and (3) Israel will improve the situation at checkpoints, including the deployment of more experienced IDF personnel.”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)

Humanitarian access

In September, humanitarian organisations including the UN, reported 61 access incidents throughout the West Bank (Figure 16). Incidents involving access restrictions include where the delivery of aid/and or movement of personnel was obstructed by the IDF or Israeli Border Police at fixed or mobile checkpoints.

International humanitarian organisations require prior coordination with Israeli authorities to enter and leave the Gaza Strip through Erez crossing. On 14 February and 7 May, the IDF introduced new procedures at Erez crossing for internationals leaving the Gaza Strip. Since 25 June, the movement of all non-diplomatic UN personnel has required prior coordination with the Israeli authorities to both enter and exit the Gaza Strip.

Figure 16: Humanitarian access incidents



Source: ACIS forms and UNRWA Operations West Bank monthly reports

Humanitarian supplies into the Gaza Strip

“Increased shipments will be allowed at Karni crossing in the Gaza Strip.”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)

The majority of international humanitarian relief supplies enter the Gaza Strip through Karni crossing. In September, UNRWA was able to import 243 containers of food and export 133 containers. At the end of September, UNRWA had 233 empty containers in the Gaza Strip waiting to leave through Karni compared to 123 at the end of August. The impact of the Karni closures is not only financial - it has disrupted the Agency’s plans and punctual delivery of services, including emergency food aid.

Containers imported through Sufa can not be exported through the same crossing, but have to be transported to Karni to be exported. This incurs an extra cost of 500 NIS per container on UNRWA, not including the demurrage charges on empties.

In September, WFP received 4107.8 tons of peas, sugar and wheat flour through Karni, Kerem Shalom and Sufa crossings.

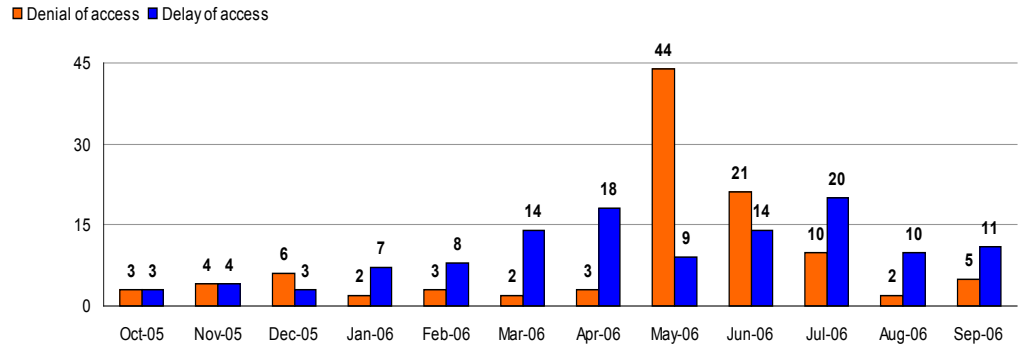


Ambulance incidents in the West Bank

“Emphasizes the urgency of access of medical and humanitarian organisations to the Palestinian civilian population.” UN Security Council Resolution 1405 (2002)

Five denials and eleven delays in access (in excess of 30 minutes) were reported by the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) in the West Bank (Figure 16). All of the incidents occurred in the Northern or Central West Bank or at the entrances to East Jerusalem.

Figure 16: Ambulance incidents in the West Bank



Source: Palestine Red Crescent Society

*“Ambulance access: (1) Palestinian ambulances will wait no more than 30 minutes at any checkpoints; and (2) Effective mechanisms will be put in place to ensure that Palestinians seeking critical medical services (child delivery, dialysis, chemotherapy etc) can quickly pass all checkpoints.”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)*

Endnotes

1. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan appointed Ms Bertini to address the humanitarian needs arising from the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict since September 2000. Ms. Bertini was requested to assess the nature and scale of the humanitarian needs, and to clarify the respective responsibilities of all actors involved. This report, in part, monitors the humanitarian commitments given or confirmed by the GoI
2. The figures reported are 'direct conflict related casualties' and do not include casualties indirectly related to the conflict such as incidents involving unexploded ordnances, traffic accidents between Israelis and Palestinians in the oPt, deaths after medical access was denied at checkpoints or during curfews/military operations. The figures also do not include casualties when the circumstances remain unclear or are in dispute.
3. OCHA began to monitor Palestinian internal violence systematically from March 2006.
4. In the early 1980s, the IDF reinterpreted operating land law in the West Bank (predominately the Ottoman Land Code) to allow the Commander of the IDF in region to declare as 'State Land' uncultivated and unregistered Palestinian land. Between 1980 and 1984 approximately 800,000 dunums of the West Bank was declared as State Land, at times without the knowledge of West Bank farmers who had possessed the land for decades. See, OCHA/UNRWA, Barrier Update No. 6, January 2006.
5. Exact reporting periods for the number of physical obstacles are as follows: January (as of 2 February), February (as of 6 March), March (as of 3 April), April (as of 1 May); May (as of 30 May), June (as of 27 June), (as of 25 July), August (as of 22 August), and September (as of 4 October).
6. Exact reporting periods for IDF imposed curfew: January (4 – 31 January), February (1 – 28 February), March (1 – 28 March), April (29 March – 02 May) and May (03 -30 May), June (31 May – 27 June), July (27 June – 1 August), August (2 – 29 August), and September (30 August – 03 October).
7. Exact reporting periods for the number of flying checkpoints: January (4 – 31 January), February (1 – 28 February), March (1 – 28 March), April (29 March – 02 May), May (03 -30 May), June (31 May – 27 June), July (27 June – 1 August), August (2 – 29 August), and September (30 August – 03 October).
8. One truckload equals 40 tonnes.