



The Humanitarian Monitor

occupied Palestinian territory

Tables of Indicators

Number 27

July 2008



Protection of Civilians

"Protection encompasses 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)	Total 2007 (monthly average)	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08	July-08
Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict¹															
West Bank	216 (18)	678 (57)	396 (33)	10	7	10	1	4	9	6	8	3	3	5	4
Gaza Strip				37	30	27	25	58	80	67	104	70	41	26	1
Israel				0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	2
Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict															
West Bank	1260 (105)	3194 (266)	1843 (153)	92	79	81	77	53	111	58	122	45	87	139	218
Gaza Strip				62	56	71	50	84	182	143	215	155	107	41	3
Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict															
oPt	48 (4)	25 (2)	13 (1)	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	3	8	0	0	1
Israel				0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	2	1	3
Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict															
oPt	484 (40)	377 (31)	322 (27)	54	18	13	6	14	11	12	36	27	11	9	15
Israel				2	69	0	0	6	9	23	18	3	20	15	42
Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence²															
West Bank	12 (>1)	146 (12)	490 (41)	1	4	8	1	3	0	2	7	1	0	3	0
Gaza Strip				11	8	16	11	12	9	4	3	1	4	10	14
Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence															
West Bank	130 (11)	871 (76)	2726 (227)	7	24	13	64	2	45	4	19	17	4	16	0
Gaza Strip				119	139	109	116	107	22	19	21	9	53	16	67
Average weekly IDF searches, arrests and detentions in the West Bank³															
Search Campaigns	Ave Weekly (61)	Ave Weekly (109)	Ave Weekly (102)	98	91	78	89	71	94	103	113	117	105	117	121
Arrests and Detentions	Ave Weekly (74)	Ave Weekly (101)	Ave Weekly (96)	93	84	73	88	83	92	94	115	90	92	50	102

For more information, please contact OHCHR, (02) 2965534 or OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Isra' Muzaffar)



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)	Total 2007 (monthly average)	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-07	May-08	June-08	July-08
Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict⁴															
West Bank	52 (4)	127 (11)	43 (4)	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1
Gaza Strip				6	2	2	2	0	4	10	26	21	6	2	0
Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict⁵															
West Bank	129 (11)	470 (39)	265 (22)	21	29	24	17	6	38	12	41	12	29	15	43
Gaza Strip				2	3	9	0	0	27	17	52	26	11	5	1
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	4	0	0	0	0
Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict⁷															
oPt	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	7 (<1)	3(<1)	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	0
Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict⁸															
West Bank	5 (<1)	2 (<1)	1(<1)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	3 (<1)	6 (<1)	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence⁹															
West Bank	0	2 (<1)	2(<1)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gaza Strip	0	11 (<1)	36(3)	1	1	5	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities¹⁰															
West Bank	n/a	n/a	357	328	335	319	324	311	327	307	324	327	337	323	324

For more information, please contact UNICEF, (02) 584 0400 (Christine Gale).



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)	Total 2007 (monthly average)	Aug - 07	Sep - 07	Oct - 07	Nov - 07	Dec - 07	Jan - 08	Feb - 08	Mar - 08	Apr - 08	May - 08	June - 08	July - 08
Incidents involving Israeli settlers¹¹															
Total number of incidents	n/a	235 (20)	291 (24)	30	21	47	34	24	28	24	50	53	33	37	48
Leading to Palestinian casualties	n/a	63 (5)	76 (6)	10	9	5	7	3	9	1	12	12	9	2	6
Leading to Israeli Settler casualties	n/a	28 (2)	25 (2)	4	1	2	3	4	1	8	4	2	1	1	1
Leading to international casualties	n/a	11 (<1)	4 (<1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Number of rockets fired into/towards Israel¹²															
From the Gaza Strip	1 194 (100)	1 786 (149)	1 331 (111)	92	97	56	114	155	267	207	347	149	172	99	9
Number of IDF artillery shells															
Into the Gaza Strip	509 (42)	14 111 (1175)	0	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)	173 (14)	14	10	11	14	26	33	26	91	35	23	20	0
Number of Mortars fired from the Gaza Strip¹³															
Towards Israel	n/a	n/a	1071 (97)	135	122	110	118	342	256	98	147	174	133	128	7
Towards IDF troops	n/a	n/a	178 (16)	17	9	19	34	55	52	145	87	443	143	71	0
Physical structures demolished - West Bank¹⁴															
Structures demolished	n/a	201	190 (16)	17	29	21	7	1	69	42	42	3	2	8	7
Of which residential (occupied)	n/a	56 (5)	90 (7)	11	5	19	3	0	31	20	20	3	1	4	5
Physical structures demolished - Gaza Strip															
Structures demolished	n/a	246 (21)	24 (2)	1	0	0	3	1	1	14	11	11	30	8	0
Of which homes demolished	n/a	127 (11)	7 (<1)	1	0	0	2	1	1	7	5	9	8	3	0

For more information, please contact OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Mai Yassin or Isra' Muzaffar)



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	Monthly average 2007	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08	July-08
IDF Physical obstacles in the West Bank¹⁵															
Staffed	62	74	86	86	88	87	87	87	87	87	88	88	88	88	88
Unstaffed	410	445	467	477	475	474	476	476	482	493	522	519	517	514	522
Total	472	518	552	563	563	561	563	563	569	580	n/a	607	605	602	610
Average weekly Random or 'Flying' checkpoints	73	136	113	100	104	70	74	50	61	85	88	71	79	83	109
Curfews imposed by IDF¹⁶															
No. incidents - West Bank	9	4	5	3	2	5	17	11	19	11	15	9	8	2	7
Total hours under curfew - West Bank	126	40	73	27	77	27	362	93	177	239	360	96	98	16	64
No. incidents - Gaza Strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total hours under curfew - Gaza Strip	0	18	0	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	40	46	41	36	41	47	47	63	139	181	138	108	72
Average reported time to exit the Gaza Strip via Erez, in minutes.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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 the West Bank and Israel¹⁸															
Ambulance access delays reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	10	28	37	27	22	28	n/a	24	25	24	13	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ambulance access denial reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	9	23	27	20	19	25	n/a	32	38	26	22	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH medical referral requests (via Erez)	n/a	459	735	985	715	1103	n/a	1041	776	841	1036	1077	1089	909	976
Actual no. of medical referrals receiving permits to cross (via Erez)	n/a	416	599	787	591	850	n/a	669	542	664	683	709	570	472	652
Actual no. of medical referrals who approached Palestinian side to cross via Erez (number reported being denied passage on Israeli side)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	789 (27)	656 (16)	602 (6)	645 (5)	651 (5)	664 (n/a)	622 (54)	517 (31)	452 (16)	651 (24)
Access for Palestinians to East Jerusalem and Israel from oPt¹⁹															
West Bank (total closure days)	n/a	n/a	3	0	12	6	0	0	5	0	8	11	13	0	0
Gaza Strip (total closure days)	n/a	17	n/a	31	30	31	30	31	30	29	31	30	31	30	31
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	150	n/a	0	5	n/a	n/a	7	2	2	2	1	2	10
Rafah - daily crossing out	n/a	423	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14
Rafah daily crossing in	n/a	424	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	18

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



source: OCHA, November 2007



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	Monthly average 2007	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08	
Functioning of the Gaza Strips crossing points - percentage of days open/scheduled days open²¹														
Rafah crossing	n/a	57%	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Karni crossing	n/a	71%	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sufa crossing	n/a	60%	n/a	68%	32%	n/a	46%	48%	79%	23%	70.3%	73.1%	76.9%	96%
Nahal Oz energy pipelines	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	96%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Movement of goods through Karni crossing - daily average²²														
Karni import - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	156	n/a	19	24	25	18.3	33	20	10	13	21.3	29.5	18
Karni export - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	17	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other imports into the Gaza Strip - total²³														
Sufa import - aggregates (construction materials) truckloads	3 527	1 598	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahal Oz import - Fuel truckloads	n/a	583	n/a	396	472	403	364	n/a	n/a	n/a	129	n/a	237	n/a

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



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 1999	Q1 2000	Q1 2001	Q1 2002	Q1 2003	Q1 2004	Q1 2005	Q1 2006	Q3 2006	Q4 2006	Q1 2007	Q2 2007	Q3 2007	Q4 2007	Q1 2008
Unemployment rate - relaxed definition - % - PCBS²⁴															
West Bank	22.9%	16.9%	32.5%	35.0%	40.3%	31.0%	28.8%	27.2%	25.3%	23.4%	24.3%	22.6%	25.20%	25.90%	25.70%
Gaza Strip	27.9%	21.8%	48.8%	46.4%	37.3%	35.1%	38.0%	39.6%	41.8%	39.6%	35.4%	32.3%	37.60%	35.30%	35.50%
oPt	24.7%	20.2%	37.7%	38.7%	39.3%	32.3%	31.7%	31.1%	30.3%	28.4%	27.9%	25.7%	29.10%	28.80%	28.90%
Households in poverty - based on consumption - % - PCBS²⁵															
Poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.7%	38.8%	29.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deep poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.8%	23.8%	18.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements - PCBS²⁶															
West Bank	107067	105501	105501	57000	43281	49750	65255	59846	69478	68100	68100	63700	66800	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	25758	25380	2580	2000	6295	5849	0	852	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
oPt	132825	130881	107630	59000	49576	55999	65255	60698	69478	68100	68100	63700	66800	n/a	n/a
Economic dependency ratio - PCBS²⁷															
West Bank	n/a	n/a	5.7	6	6.6	5.7	5.6	5	5	5	5.0	4.7	4.9	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	9.1	8.8	7.5	7.5	8.2	8	9	8	7.3	6.9	7.4	n/a	n/a
oPt	n/a	n/a	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.3	6	6	6	5.7	5.3	5.6	n/a	n/a
Evolution of consumer price index (CPI) - PCBS²⁸															
West Bank	19.9%	24.8%	26.0%	32.0%	39.7%	44.2%	49.2%	54.3%	55.3%	57.0%	57.0%	55.7%	59.3%	64.1%	70.7%
Gaza Strip	21.9%	24.7%	22.8%	23.2%	26.4%	32.0%	33.8%	38.1%	41.5%	40.7%	42.0%	41.9%	46.1%	53.0%	60.0%
oPt	20.7%	20.7%	24.2%	28.4%	36.2%	41.4%	46.1%	51.0%	53.1%	52.9%	53.5	53.1%	56.9%	62.2%	68.3%
Evolution of daily wages in NIS - PCBS²⁹															
West Bank	57.7	61.5	60	57.7	60	62.8	60	70	69.2	67.3	70.0	69.2	70.0	70.0	76.9
Gaza Strip	45.0	48.2	60	50	50	50	55.8	65.4	65.4	61.5	66.9	57.7	57.7	60.7	57.7
oPt	51.35	54.8	55	53.85	55.6	57.7	57.7	69.2	69.2	65.4	69.2	65.4	67.3	69.2	70.0

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

PCBS Labour Force Survey Q1 2008

Current number of PA employees in the oPt is 159,000

Represents:

- 22.9% of the employed people in the oPt
- 16.3% of the employed people in the West Bank
- 38.7% 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%
2007	19.1%	51.8%	30.3%

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%
2007	9.7%	35.0%	18.3%

Source: PCBS, Poverty in Palestine (various years)



Agriculture

	Monthly Average 2006	Monthly Average 2007	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan -08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08	July-08
Arable land requisitioned, levelled and reclaimed in dunums - West Bank³⁶														
Requisitioned	484	131	30	50	500	20	60	0	0	0	30	540	40	390
Levelled	n/a	126	25	75	33	2	6	26945	100	30	50	30	20	8
People affected	n/a	265	125	182	470	32	77	n/a	60	21	196	294	84	294
Reclaimed	n/a	83	90	42	156	150	70	71	110	98	230	100	120	200
Arable land requisitioned levelled or reclaimed in dunums - Gaza Strip														
Requisitioned	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levelled	n/a	1623	1600	1400	2750	0	1300	6000	100	850	1723	1290	1136	0
People affected	n/a	657	1400	2520	1020	0	1750	n/a	150	670	3192	1740	1000	0
Reclaimed	n/a	35	0	0	0	0	170	200	40	611	190	165	0	0
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank³⁷														
Destroyed	n/a	30	0	0	20	7	2	4797	7	25	4	0	0	0
People affected	n/a	111	0	0	117	35	14	n/a	30	84	28	n/a	0	0
Rehabilitated	n/a	76	134	176	148	285	30	60	39	226	12	10	15	0
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - Gaza Strip														
Destroyed	n/a	3	12	4	0	0	0	4561	0	0	23	8	14	0
People affected	n/a	13	42	14	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	28	18	60	0
Rehabilitated	n/a	6	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0
Number of trees destroyed³⁸														
Trees destroyed in the West Bank	n/a	318	375	30	1500	140	0	2059	500	3150	700	1140	5460	300
People affected	n/a	62	90	21	130	28	0	n/a	180	49	714	264	258	60
Trees destroyed in the Gaza Strip	n/a	2883	3600	5000	16000	0	10000	n/a	400	n/a	11940	7500	22240	0
People affected	n/a	292	1100	420	230	0	1750	n/a	150	n/a	2303	300	2000	0
Agricultural produce trading in/out the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes³⁹														
Import	12901	13983	9526	2911	580	4753	13902	n/a	n/a	14049	4526	11382	17561	n/a
Export	1370	2691	125	0	0	37	238	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0

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



Food Security

	Benchmark	Monthly average 2006 ⁴⁵	Monthly average 2007	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08	July-08
Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS⁴⁰														
Wheat flour 50 kg	-	91.0	128.7	157	180	190	190	205	205	184.5	184.5	190.5	190.5	186.4
Olive oil l Kg	-	18.6	19	20.6	22	25	25	23.8	23.8	22.5	22.5	24	24	21.5
Rice l kg	-	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.1	6	6	6	6.5
Veg. oil l kg	-	5.5	6.4	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.8
Chickpeas l kg	-	4.8	4.9	5	5	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.3	7.3
Refined sugar l kg	-	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3	3	3	3	3
Milk powder l kg	-	23.2	25.5	25.7	25.7	28	28	32.1	32.1	32.6	32.6	32.4	32.4	33.5
Basket of 7 items	-	150.5	192.1	223	248	263.6	263.6	283.1	283.1	262.7	263.6	271.5	271.5	268
Price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS⁴¹														
Wheat flour 50 kg	-	82.9	104	118.4	134.6	130	130	135.0	135	130.75	130.5	130	126.2	121.8
Olive oil l Kg	-	23.1	24.09	23.05	26.6	27	27	27.0	27	27	27	27	27	27
Rice l kg	-	3.3	3.57	4	4	3.50	3.50	3.3	3	3.5	3.875	4	4	4.3
Veg. oil l kg	-	5.5	6.28	6.62	7	7	7	6.8	6.75	6.5	7.5	8	7	7
Chickpeas l kg	-	5.3	5.36	5	5.8	5.80	5.90	5.7	5.7	5	5	5	5	5.55
Refined sugar l kg	-	4.2	3.09	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.6	2.6	2.53	2.5	2.55	2.33	2.33
Milk powder l kg	-	33.4	35.14	38.81	37.38	31.10	28.8	29.0	31.7	29	31.5	32.75	32.6	34.6
Basket of 7 items	-	157.1	178.6	198.54	218	207	205	209.4	211.8	204.28	207.88	209.3	204.13	202.58
Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes⁴³														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	7338	5238	10529	18381	11473	8784	13341	12644	4478	4279	15650	9,525
Rice	72 mt/day/pop	-	1382	549	2222	2422	1592	3916	2091	1200	2361	48	386	118
Veg. oil	44 mt/day/pop	-	1437	958	1862	3228	1860	3054	311	2991	1302	2116	2245	920
Sugar	111 mt/day/pop	-	3350	4151	4576	2817	5250	4984	2496	4692	6115	1423	3450	625
Total	-	-	13512	10942	19189	26848	20175	20738	18239	21527	14256	7866	21731	11188
Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip⁴⁴														
	Total													
mT	2,323 (in 2005)	1604.2	2704.7	99.6	149.1	135.2	82.4	62.7	246.0	75.0	154.0	757	429.62	490.2

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



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	272.5	57.4 (appeal)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8*
2008	225.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

*Available up till April

The CAP

In \$ million	CAP 2007 - revised May 2007			CAP 2008-revised May 2008			CAP 08 % Funded (as of 15 August 2008)	CAP 07 % Funded (as of 15 August 2008)
	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Level of funding as of 15 August 2008	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Funding in \$ million		
Agriculture	11.3	14	6.7	22.4	26	5.7	25%	47%
Coordination and support services	14.2	7	17.3	18.3	8	21.2	100%	100%
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	198.1	17	57.4	138.4	17	54.9	40%	35%
Education	9.1	4	9.7	5.3	6	3.2	61%	100%
Food	149.7	8	149.9	198.5	9	104.6	53%	100%
Health & Psychosocial	35.7	30	30.0	28.8	26	17.7	62%	75%
Protection	1.7	4	0.5	8.6	15	2	23%	66%
Water and Sanitation	35.0	19	5.0	18.3	17	2.8	15%	15%
Shelter and non-food items	0.0	-	0.4	-	-	0	-	18%
Multi-Sector	0.0	-	0.1	7.2	1	0.8	11%	100%
Sector not yet specified	-	-	-0.2	2	1	13	100%	0%
Mine action	-	-	-	0.2	1	0	0%	-
Total	454.7	103	276.8	448	127	225.9	50%	65%

Source: OCHA, Financial Tracking System (FTS).

The PA operating budget

\$ million	2005		2006		2007				2008	
	\$ million	%	\$ million	%	Q1 2007 (\$million)	%	\$ million	%	Q1 2008 (\$million)	%
Clearance revenues collected by Gol	894	40	344	24	105	17	1318	51	278	33
Domestic revenues	476	22	378	26	289	46	323	12	101	12
External finances for budgetary support	349	16	738	51	219	35	1012	39	526	63
Total other financing, incl. Palestinian Investment Fund Dividend	477	22	-25	-2	15	2	-54	-2	-74	-9
TOTAL	2,196	100	1435	100	628	100	2599	100	831	100

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Finance, www.pmf.ps, Monthly and annual financial reports for selected years

The PA (Palestinian Authority) fiscal situation recovered in 2007, following a significant decline in 2006, which resulted from the sanctions Israel and the international donor community imposed on the Hamas-led government in the aftermath of the January 2006 elections. The recovery took place in the second half of 2007, in response to the resumption of the clearance revenues, including VAT and customs, which the Government of Israel collects monthly on behalf of the PA. A further improvement was observed during the first quarter of 2008 following an increase in external aid income.



PEGASE

\$ million	Confirmed pledges in million \$US	Total disbursed in US\$ million as of end of 8 August 2008
ESSP	78.00	61.60
Axis I	682.00	n/a
Axis II		364.10
Axis III		30.40
Total	760.00	456.10

TIM ended as of 31 March 2008, PEGASE is the new European mechanism launched on 1 February 2008 that aims to shift from emergency assistance to a sustainable Palestinian development process

Axis II: Social Development

1) Public administration and services

Type	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of allowances received since February 2008	Total amount received in US\$ as of end of August 2008
Public service providers	67,000	7	233.2
Pensioners	7000	7	20.6

2) Aid to vulnerable Palestinian families

Type	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of allowances received since February 2008	Total amount received in US\$ as of end of August 2008
Support to Social Hardship Cases	41,000	2	23.7

3) Provision of essential public services

Total Fuel delivered to Gaza Power Plant since February 2008	56.4
Cost in US\$	86.2

Axis III : Economic and private sector development

Number of payments since February 2008	Total amount received in US\$ as of end of August 2008
4	30.4



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 sector groups and organisations contribute to the Humanitarian Monitor:

Sector	Sector Lead
Protection	OHCHR/OCHA
Socio-Economic	UNRWA
Health	WHO
Child Protection and Psychosocial	UNICEF
Food	WFP
Agriculture	FAO
Education	UNICEF
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF
Coordination and Security	OCHA

See page 2 for individual contributors.



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, targeted 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 or arrests/detentions that take place at checkpoints or during demonstrations (i.e. no search). 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. Since Israel's unilateral disengagement from the Gaza Strip the vast majority of these operations occur in West Bank towns and villages.

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, etc.) 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 and shooting of alleged collaborators with Israel. These incidents began to be comprehensively reported from May 2006; earlier figures will be underreported. Figure does not include the number of children killed as a result of reckless handling of explosives.
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, etc.) 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 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. In July 07, these figures were broken down.
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 shelter/residence including seasonal shelters, during the time of the olive harvest for example.

Access

15. IDF physical obstacles in the West Bank. Source: OCHA field monitoring. The movement of 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. The annual total of curfew incidents is less than the aggregate of monthly incidents for that year because some curfew incidents began at the end of one month and continued into the next month and were, thus, counted as one incident in each of the two months. In 2007, there are three such incidents.
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. Figures for November 2007 inclusive only of the 13-30 November period.
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; 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.
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 GoI 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: IDF, and Paltrade. This indicators 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 the 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 2006, PCBS estimates it at NIS 2,300 (\$518). 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 1,837 (\$419) in 2006 (PCBS).
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. NGOs in the Gaza Strip include Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS) and Union of Health Workers Committees (UHCWC), 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.
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 enables follow up of environmental health status and 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 the 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. It, however, remains accessible to farmers and can be re-used once the levelling is completed. Reclaimed land is that land, which is originally non-productive, and is transformed into farming land, under a private or NGO/UN-led initiative. Most of the time, this land is privately owned.
37. Greenhouses’ land destroyed (greenhouses and land they are on) and rehabilitated or constructed in dunums - West Bank and Gaza Strip. Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees, compiled by FAO.
38. Number of trees destroyed (uprooted, burnt or cut by Israeli authorities or settlers). Source: FAO; Ministry of Agriculture Directorates, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees.
39. Agricultural produce trading in or out of the 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. Retail 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. Retail 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 fisherfolk 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. Fisherfolk 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.
45. 2006 averages cover only data from 1 April - 31 December 2006.



Water & Sanitation

46. 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).
47. 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).
48. Price of tankered watered in the West Bank- in NIS. Prices are indicated in NIS to limit distortion due to frequent fluctuations of the exchange rate between the shekel and the dollar.
49. Price of tankered watered in the Gaza Strip - in NIS. Prices are indicated in NIS to limit distortion due to frequent fluctuations of the exchange rate between the shekel and the dollar.
50. 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.
51. Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services
52. 2006 averages cover only data from 1 June - 31 December 2006.
53. Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank
54. Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip.

Education

55. Number of schools with at least one day of disruption – West Bank. Source: MoEHE, collected by UNICEF. The indicator "Complete disruption" indicates that all students and teachers were unable to reach their schools and, therefore, the school was closed on that day. "Partial disruption" indicates that some students and/or teachers were unable to reach their schools and, therefore, some classes were not in session.
56. 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 Constitution, 1948
- h. Health: WHO
- 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