



Overview- Key Issues

Forced displacement

The number of Palestinian structures demolished in the West Bank by the Israeli authorities rose significantly in February 2007. A total of 53 structures including 22 Palestinian homes and other shelters were demolished, predominately in the southern West Bank. This compared to 18 demolitions in the previous month and a monthly average of 17 throughout 2006. These demolitions displaced more than 158 people including at least 94 children. The majority of the demolitions occurred in Area C (areas under Israeli administrative control encompassing approximately 60% of the West Bank) and were reportedly built without permits.

Certain communities, such as those in Area C, near the Barrier and in East Jerusalem are particularly vulnerable. For example, between 2,700 and 3,000 Jahalin Bedouin in Area C near the Israeli settlement of Ma'ale Adummim have had demolition orders issued by the Israeli authorities on their shelters. They face displacement due to the construction of the Barrier and the expansion of the settlement. For more information on forced displacement and the legal framework see the Protection section on page 5 and Violence and Private Property section on page 8.

Child protection in the context of increasing IDF operations

During the month 638 Palestinians were arrested and detained by Israeli security forces. This figure represents a 30% increase from January 2007 and is also well above the 2006 monthly average of 453.

Children are also heavily affected by these IDF operations. The vast majority of the arrests are witnessed by the children of the family and/or of the neighbourhood, resulting in signs of distress such as panic attacks and recurrent fears. Many children are also deprived of a parent, most often the father and family breadwinner. Children have also been the direct victims of search and arrest campaigns. In February, 398 Palestinian children were being held in Israeli detention centres. For more information on this issue and other issues concerning the protection of children see the Child Protection section on page 7.

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Case study - Al Hadidiya community

Approximately 80 people live in Al Hadidiya, a small Palestinian community of herders in the north of the Jordan Valley. Al Hadidiya is located directly behind Roi settlement and is bordered to the north, east and south by closed military areas (Israeli military declared fire zones). The residents of Al Hadidiya live in Area C under the Oslo Accords, an area designated to be under full Israeli control except over Palestinian civilians. The families have lived in the area for more than 40 years although after Oslo have not received any permits for their shelters and other structures.

In 1997 the IDF issued the five families living in Al Hadidiya with eviction orders. The families were told to leave the area as the IDF considered it to be a closed military area. The community hired a lawyer and in 2001 a court issued a ruling to allow the community to stay. However, by the end of 2001 the area was put under the mandate of the land department in Beit El (Israeli Civil Administration) who once again issued an order to evict the community. Another appeal to the courts was in process when the Roi settlement petitioned the court to remove the community of Al Hadidiya as they posed a potential threat to the security of the Israeli settlers. On 1 November 2006, the Israeli High Court of Justice issued a ruling to evict the entire community by 10 February 2007. The residents of Al Hadidiya appealed the order which resulted in a temporary stay of eviction for two months (until 10 April 2007) while alternative relocation options are proposed. However, the Palestinian residents of Al Hadidiya face imminent eviction. Approximately 60 of the 80 residents are children.

Source: OCHA Central field office



Increased movement restrictions in the West Bank

Access within the West Bank deteriorated further during February. The number of physical obstacles including checkpoints increased to 550 from 528 recorded in January. Additional temporary access restrictions including age and residence restrictions at checkpoints in the northern West Bank and random or 'flying' checkpoints were also prevalent.

Between 7 and 20 February, for example, age and residence restrictions were re-imposed at checkpoints throughout Nablus, Tulkarm and Jenin governorates. Palestinian men between the ages of 16 and 35 years were not able to cross major checkpoints to travel south. The number of flying checkpoints recorded increased to an average of around 180 per week, up from 113 in January.

Endangered Palestinian fisherfolks' livelihoods and fisheries resources

According to the Palestinian Authority (PA) Department of Fisheries, the local fish catch dropped sharply in the Gaza Strip over the last year, largely as a result of restrictions on fisherfolks' access to limited fishing grounds. In 2005 the total fishing catch was over 2,300 MT. In 2006 this fell to just 1,640 MT.

Between 26 June and 24 October 2006 no fishing was permitted at all off the Gaza coast line following the capture of an IDF soldier by Palestinian militants on 25 June. Before this incident, fishing was permitted up to 12 nautical miles (nm) by the Israeli authorities, although fishing boats rarely went beyond 10 nm for fear of being targeted by Israeli naval vessels (see map for different restrictions and agreements related to fishing limits).

The 35,000 people who rely on the industry in the Gaza Strip have been severely affected and food aid is already being provided to fisherfolks' families. If the Gol continues to restrict access, overfishing in accessible areas will threaten the fisheries resource base. Fishing near the coast jeopardises sensitive inshore habitats that are key for the reproduction and nursery of many fish and invertebrate species. Overfishing will affect the viability of the fishing industry as a whole, compromise employment opportunities and create serious food security and nutrition concerns. For an analysis on overall food security in oPt, refer to the Food Security and Agriculture section on page 16.

Palestinian Population Profile

PCBS Projections – 26-12- 2006

There are 10.1 million Palestinians:

- 3.95 million live in the oPt, including East Jerusalem (39.2%).
- 1.1 million in Israel (11.2%).
- 2.8 million in Jordan (27.7%).
- 1.6 million in other Arab states (16.2%).
- 0.57 million in other countries (5.7%).

Geographic distribution:

- 2.5 million Palestinians live in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem (63%).
- 1.5 million live in the Gaza Strip (37%).

Age distribution:

- 45.7% of the population in the oPt are under 15 years.
- 52.3% of the population are under 18 years.
- 3% are above 65.

Demographic data:

- Crude birth rate: 36.7 births per 1,000 population.
- Crude death rate: 3.9 deaths per 1,000 population.
- Fertility rate (2003): 4.6 births per woman.
- Life expectancy at birth: 71.7 years for males and 73.0 for females.

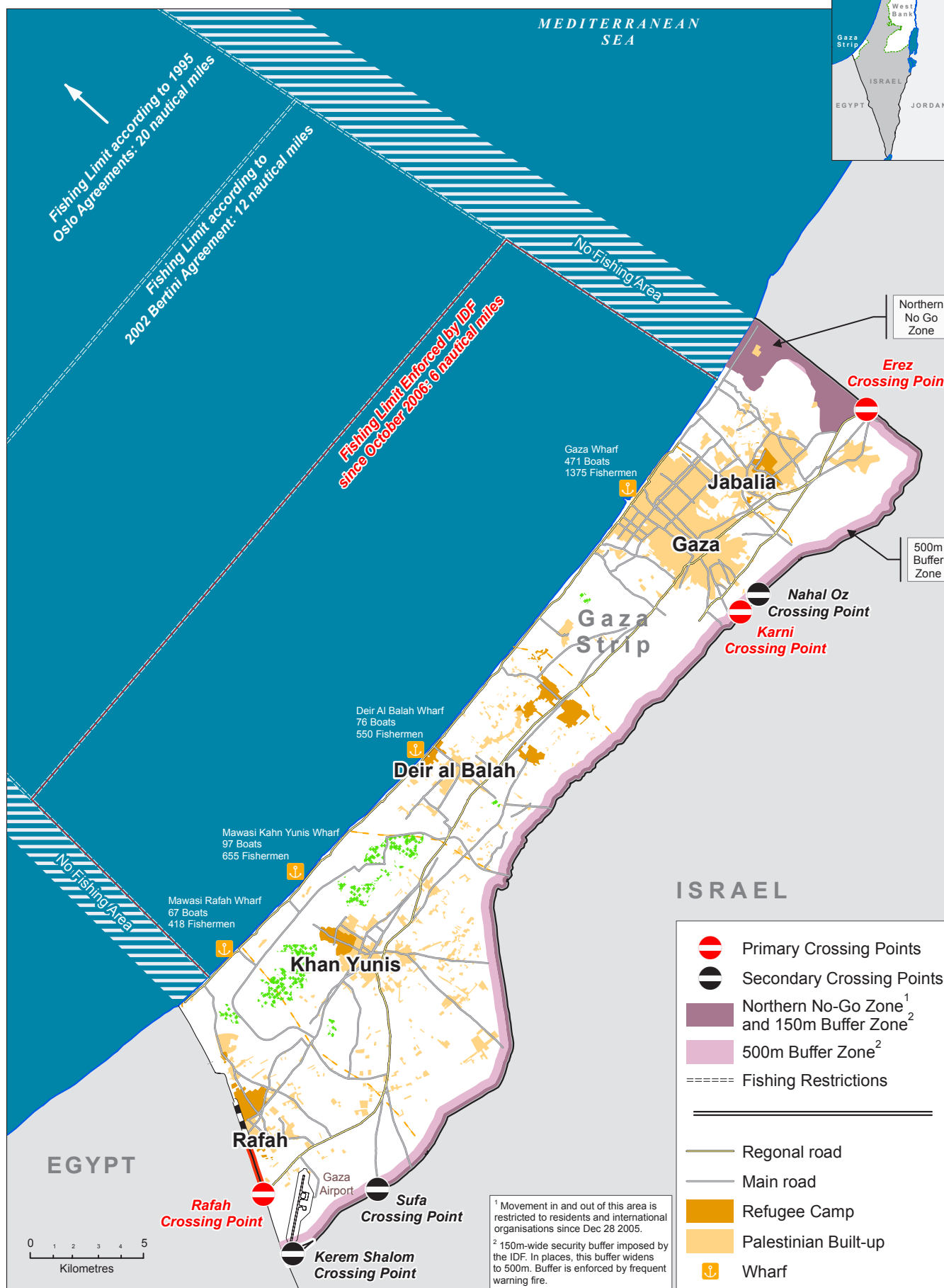
The following UN Agencies, local and international NGOs and organisations participate in sector working groups/provide information to the Humanitarian Monitor: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (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 Program (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Al Haq, Badil, Save the Children (UK), Defence of Children International – Palestine Section (DCI-PS), Oxfam GB, Palestine Hydrology Group (PHG) and members of the Temporary International Mechanism.



UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

The Gaza Strip Fishing Restrictions

March 2007



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



Overview—Regional Focus

West Bank including East Jerusalem

Nablus operation:

In the early hours of 25 February, the IDF launched its largest military operation since December 2004 in Nablus city, codenamed 'Hot Winter'. The IDF remained in the Old City until 27 February but re-entered the area again on 28 February. The IDF announced that the intention of the operation was to arrest seven wanted Palestinians and took over the transmission frequencies of local radio and TV stations.

The operation concentrated on the Old City of Nablus with its 20,000 residents placed under curfew while intensive house-to-house searches were conducted. The entrances to the three main hospitals in the city were controlled by IDF checkpoints set up to check all vehicles, including ambulances, and people entering and exiting the hospitals. Two PA schools in the Old City were used by the IDF as detention / integration centres and all educational facilities including the two universities (affecting a total of approximately 49,400 students) were closed throughout the operation.

Approximately 70 Palestinians were arrested including some relatives of the seven wanted (58 of those arrested were later released). One Palestinian was killed and 24 were injured during the operation. According to an assessment conducted by the Nablus Municipality¹, 284 houses and shops in the Old City were damaged in the course of the operation including one that was demolished.

WFP responded to emergency needs through the provision of ready to eat rations (12 mT including canned meat and bread) to the Nablus Emergency Committee in charge of coordinating the response. The commodities were distributed to 3,000 people in the most affected areas of the Old City.

Increasing access restrictions to the Old City of Jerusalem

Palestinian access to Holy Sites in the Old City of Jerusalem has become increasingly difficult over the last year. Since 17 February 2006, Palestinian men below the age of 45 years have been restricted from entering the Old City and this age restriction has been rarely lifted for Friday prayers. During April and May 2006 access had seemed to ease somewhat, though by mid-June the age restriction had been reinstated. Muslim worshippers, and in particular Palestinian men from the West Bank, also found it difficult to reach the Al Aqsa mosque and the Old City during the Holy Month of Ramadan. This was the first Ramadan period since Palestinian access to Jerusalem from the West Bank has been restricted through only four checkpoints (Qalandiya, Shufat, Ras Abu Sbeitan and Gilo). A valid permit to enter and work in East Jerusalem and Israel for Palestinian men below the age of 45 years did not guarantee free access.

During February 2007, restrictions were further intensified following the construction work in the Mughrabi quarter. Access for males was restricted to those above 50 years and on Fridays throughout February numerous flying checkpoints manned by the Israeli Border Police and regular police have been observed all over Jerusalem, surrounding the Old City and even within the Old City. On any given Friday, a young man could be checked no fewer than three times before accessing the Al Aqsa site.

Gaza Strip

Continuing internal violence in the Gaza Strip

Inter-factional violence between Hamas and Fatah activists erupted again in the Gaza Strip between 1 and 4 February leaving at least 33 dead, four of them children, and 242 injured. By the end of the first week of February the numbers killed from internal violence since the start of the year had reached 86 including 11 children, with 486 injured.

Since the signing of the Mecca Accord on 8 February factional violence has largely ceased and Gazans have been able to resume their daily lives which had been significantly disrupted during the heaviest bouts of fighting. However, armed family feuds and community disputes continue on a regular basis throughout the Gaza Strip. At least two Palestinians were killed and seven others injured during family disputes. In addition, two Palestinian men and two women were killed and another two girls injured during reportedly honour-related crimes in February. The owners of internet cafes and the cafes themselves have also increasingly been targeted indicating a further breakdown of law and order.

Isolation of the Gaza Strip

Against a backdrop of increasing violence, Gazans remain isolated from the outside world. The only international crossing point at Rafah with Egypt continues to operate intermittently and erratically. In February it was open for just six days for the movement of Palestinians allowing a total of 3,889 people to enter and 6,721 to exit the Gaza Strip. The functioning of the crossing point continues to fall well below the target set by the 15 November 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) and its unpredictable operation is having a significant impact on the freedom of movement of Gazans including the regular passage of businessmen and patients referred for medical treatment abroad. Under the AMA, Rafah was supposed to operate according to international standards and under the auspices of the European Border Assistance Mission (EU BAM). Since June 2006, the Israeli authorities have controlled the crossing's opening by preventing EU BAM official's access to Rafah through Kerem Shalom.



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.”²

Protection of civilians

In February 2007, 13 Palestinians were killed throughout the oPt. The majority of the Palestinians were killed in the northern West Bank (8) during IDF search and arrest campaigns or operations by IDF undercover units in Jenin, Tulkarm and Nablus cities. A Palestinian man was shot and killed near Qalandiya checkpoint in Jerusalem after allegedly trying to cross the Barrier. One Israeli settler was killed in Bethlehem governorate by suspected Palestinians.

In total of 256 Palestinians were injured during the month, a significant increase on the number of Palestinian casualties in January (89). The majority of the injuries were reported in Jerusalem and Ramallah governorates during clashes between Israeli security forces and Palestinians following construction work in the Mughrabi quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem. However, five Palestinians were also injured in the Gaza Strip when IDF soldiers stationed along the border fence opened fire at them in separate incidents. In the West Bank, 35 Israelis were injured of which 23 were members of the security forces.

Forced displacement

Arbitrary displacement also known as population transfer is the forced displacement of persons by expulsion or other coercive acts from the area in which they are lawfully present, without grounds permitted under international law.³ Everyone has the right to be protected against being arbitrarily displaced from his or her home, land or place of habitual residence⁴ States have a particular obligation to protect against the displacement of indigenous peoples and other groups with a special dependency on and attachment to the lands.

Persons who have been forced to move within the oPt may also be considered internally displaced persons (IDPs) based on the working definition of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which define IDPs as “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.”⁵

Accountability

Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories

Prof. John Dugard, the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories, stated in his latest report that elements of Israel's military occupation of the oPt constitute forms of colonialism and of apartheid.⁶ The Rapporteur noted that Israeli laws and practices in the oPt resemble aspects of apartheid and “probably fall within the scope of the 1973 International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid”.

The Special Rapporteur called upon the International Court of Justice to examine the “legal consequences of a regime of prolonged occupation with features of colonialism and apartheid for the occupied people, the occupying Power, and third States?” He further noted that the oPt is the only instance of a developing country that is denied the right to self-determination and oppressed by a Western-affiliated State and called upon Western States to take steps to bring such situation to an end for the future of the international protection of human rights.

Concluding Observations from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) reiterated the applicability of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination to the oPt and expressed concerns at the Israeli assertion that it can legitimately apply “different laws, policies and practices to Palestinians on the one hand, and to Israelis on the other hand.” The Committee also called upon Israel to “ensure that restrictions on freedom of movement are not systematic but only of temporary and exceptional nature [...] and do not lead to segregation of communities.” CERD reaffirmed that the settlements in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, are illegal and that other “actions that change the demographic composition of the Occupied Palestinian Territories are also of concern as violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.”⁷



Protection of Civilians

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07
Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict¹														
West Bank	215 (18)	678 (57)	8	8	21	4	17	16	7	12	17	12	8	11
Gaza Strip			9	23	17	35	164	61	24	48	121	3	3	2
Israel			0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict														
West Bank	1253 (104)	3199 (267)	187	179	227	114	209	120	112	86	159	51	89	251
Gaza Strip			16	75	30	84	590	146	84	94	332	22	15	5
Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict														
oPt	47 (4)	25 (2)	6	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Israel			0	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict														
oPt	484 (40)	377 (31)	45	17	14	11	31	9	19	16	19	10	10	35
Israel			1	61	0	15	10	1	5	3	11	2	2	0
Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence²														
West Bank	11 (>1)	146 (12)	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	5	1	4	2	0
Gaza Strip			5	0	13	8	13	11	13	27	14	25	54	47
Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence														
West Bank	131 (11)	871 (76)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	1	45	12	5
Gaza Strip			42	35	53	72	43	55	73	257	35	130	249	213
IDF search and arrest campaigns³														
West Bank	1878 (jun-dec) (268)	5666 (472)	352	513	360	462	602	474	619	471	580	610	431	540
Gaza Strip	15 (jun-dec) (2)	8 (>1)	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	1	0	0	0
Number of Palestinians detained/arrested by Israel														
West Bank	2293 (jun-dec) (328)	5244 (437)	358	571	400	406	549	346	362	325	530	506	483	621
Gaza Strip	75 (jun-dec) (10)	187 (16)	35	4	0	2	28	31	48	0	13	3	11	17
Number of administrative detentions – Being investigated by Protection Sector:														

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



Child Protection

“Child protection includes strategies and activities aimed at the protection of children under 18 against abuse, exploitation and violence”⁸

This section's indicators are used to monitor the UN Security Council Resolution 1612, adopted on 26 July 2005 and referring to the protection of children in armed conflicts. Children are defined as less than 18 years of age.

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07
Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict⁴														
West Bank	33 (3)	127 (11)	2	3	0	0	4	1	1	1	5	2	3	0
Gaza Strip			4	3	1	5	38	12	9	5	23	1	1	1
Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict⁵														
West Bank	134 (11)	472 (31)	23	24	21	26	78	48	27	20	58	18	12	26
Gaza Strip			1	17	5	19	20	15	1	2	8	2	1	0
Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict⁶														
oPt	3 (>1)	1 (>1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	2 (>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
Israel	0	7 (>1)	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict⁸														
West Bank	5 (>1)	2 (>1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	2 (>1)	6 (>1)	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence⁹														
West Bank	0	2 (>1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gaza Strip	0	10 (>1)	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	3	10	4
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities¹⁰														
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	371	377	359	335	391	389	348	340	380	382	398

For more information, please contact UNICEF, (02) 583 0013 (Anne Grandjean).

Child Protection

In February 2007, five Palestinian children were killed in the Gaza Strip. Of these, four were killed in inter-factional fighting – including a seven-year-old and an eight-year old boy – and one child died of wounds sustained during the November 2006 incursion into Beit Hanoun. In the West Bank, 26 Palestinian children were injured including 11 in Hebron. No Israeli child was killed or injured during February.

According to Defense for Children International (DCI), 398 Palestinian children are currently held in Israeli detention as of the end February 2007. On 10 February 2007, the IDF arrested 15 Palestinian

schoolchildren from a school bus in Bethlehem. According to one of them, they were interrogated and detained at Etzion detention center overnight, with no food, water, or blankets, and were not released until the next day. Their families were not notified of their arrest. Also in February, two schools were occupied by the IDF during the operation in Nablus and converted into detention and interrogation centers.

The number of demolitions of Palestinian homes has increased significantly, which has had a severe impact on children. In February, 22 homes were destroyed, displacing 158 people including 94 children.



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.”⁹

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sept-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07
Incidents involving Israeli settlers¹¹														
Total number of incidents	n/a	234 (20)	25	25	21	22	18	14	13	19	31	17	10	20
Leading to Palestinian casualties	n/a	64 (5)	10	3	6	7	6	4	5	1	8	2	2	4
Leading to Israeli casualties	n/a	28 (2)	5	2	2	2	4	3	1	3	2	2	1	3
Leading to international casualties	n/a	11 (<1)	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian home-made rockets fired into/towards Israel¹²														
From the Gaza Strip	1 194 (100)	1 786 (149)	128	152	132	230	309	70	73	72	283	73	46	79
Number of IDF artillery shells														
Into the Gaza Strip	509 (42)	14 111 (1175)	138	4 830	2 435	645	3 986	842	561	113	248	0	0	0
Number of IAF air strikes														
In the Gaza Strip	n/a	573 (48)	21	36	14	34	235	42	26	38	93	0	1	0
Physical structures demolished - West Bank¹³														
Structures demolished	n/a	201	8	3	32	19	3	7	4	0	35	4	18	54
Of which residential (occupied)	n/a	56 (5)	5	2	1	7	1	4	1	0	14	3	14	22
Physical structures demolished - Gaza Strip														
Structures demolished	n/a	246 (21)	0	3	0	9	36	94	41	24	38	0	0	0
Of which homes demolished	n/a	127 (11)	0	0	0	0	20	29	27	18	32	0	0	0

For more information, please contact OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Cate Osborn or Mai Yassin)

Increasing incidents involving settlers

In February 2007, the number of incidents involving Israeli settlers reported throughout the West Bank doubled. One Israeli settler was killed by suspected Palestinians in Bethlehem governorate and an additional three Israeli settlers were injured in the West Bank during stone throwing incidents. Four Palestinians were also injured by Israeli settlers including a 15 year-old boy who was injured when settlers from Itamar settlement opened fire at him while he was grazing his sheep nearby. In addition, Israeli settlers in Hebron and Nablus governorates uprooted approximately 210 olive trees belonging to Palestinian farmers and cut down an estimated 120 more.

Demolitions

The number of demolitions carried out by the Israeli authorities in the West Bank increased significantly in February 2006 compared to the previous month (18) and the monthly average in 2006 (17). A total of 53 Palestinian structures were demolished including 22 houses and other forms of shelter. This led to the displacement of an estimated 158 Palestinians including at least 94 children. In addition, demolitions were carried out against livelihood structures including animal pens and water cisterns significantly impacting rural Palestinian communities' reliant on agriculture and herding. The majority of the demolitions took place in the southern West Bank for reportedly being built without permits.



Access

"Everyone has the right of freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State."¹⁰

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07
IDF Physical obstacles in the West Bank¹⁴														
Manned	62	74	63	66	71	76	77	79	83	83	84	82	82	84
Unmanned	410	445	442	438	448	450	463	468	435	459	456	445	446	466
Total	472	518	505	504	519	526	540	547	518	542	540	527	528	550
Random or 'Flying' checkpoints observed	189	589	569	699	506	567	909	649	606	443	573	662	455	624
Curfews imposed by IDF¹⁵														
No. Incidents - West Bank	9	4	8	7	9	3	6	2	1	1	2	2	2	3
Total hours under curfew - West Bank	126	54	95	58	119	26	30	6	14	3	156	26	28	91
No. Incidents - Gaza Strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total hours under curfew - Gaza Strip	0	18	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	144	0	0	0
Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations¹⁶														
Access incidents reported in the West Bank	n/a	79	81	94	150	51	63	101	66	62	79	38	38	n/a
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	53	47	81
Ambulances incidents in the West Bank and access for medical referrals from the Gaza Strip to West Bank and Israel¹⁷														
Ambulance access delays reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	10	14	18	9	14	20	10	11	7	2	n/a	15	26
Ambulance access denial reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	9	2	3	44	21	10	2	5	9	4	n/a	16	25
MoH medical referral requests (via Erez)	n/a	459	562	274	453	474	185	292	438	379	509	434	508	595
Actual no. of medical referrals crossing (via Erez)	n/a	416	485	235	404	400	171	266	402	344	455	399	452	540
Access for Palestinians to East Jerusalem and Israel from oPt¹⁸														
West Bank (total closure days)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	7	20	4	11	4	0	0
Gaza Strip (total closure days)	n/a	17	20	30	31	30	31	31	11	0	0	1	0	0
Movement of people from/to Gaza Strip - daily average¹⁹														
Workers to Israel - Erez	1029	378	966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traders to Israel - Erez	107	42	50	0	0	0	0	0	4	28	93	172	243	290
Rafah - daily crossing out	n/a	423	665	621	578	608	0	396	117	250	144	289	138	240
Rafah daily crossing in	n/a	424	650	621	553	630	167	149	151	220	161	199	270	139

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



58% Completed

0 km
source: OCHA, October 2006

The West Bank Barrier

703km



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.”¹¹

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07
Functioning of the Gaza Strips crossing points - percentage of days open/scheduled days open²⁰														
Rafah crossing	n/a	57%	100%	100%	100%	77%	6%	16%	10%	23%	20%	32%	26%	25%
Karni crossing	n/a	71%	52%	56%	96%	73%	58%	41%	96%	96%	92%	96%	100%	100%
Sufa crossing	n/a	60%	22%	80%	74%	54%	0%	30%	71%	87%	77%	92%	100%	100%
Nahal Oz energy pipelines	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	81%	77%	100%	88%	100%	88%	88%	100%	100%
Movement of goods through Karni crossing - daily average²¹														
Karni import - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	156	93	141	273	165	90	79	197	189	191	197	220	232
Karni export - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	17	6	5	9	13	0	1	15	19	31	40	46	52
Other imports into the Gaza Strip - total²²														
Sufa import - aggregates (construction materials) truckloads	3 527	1 598	479	2359	2803	1720	0	0	1374	2178	1652	2422	3455	3257
Nahal Oz import - Fuel truckloads	n/a	583	584	423	482	644	628	620	557	493	548	532	539	714

Economic/access data for the West Bank are being investigated by OCHA
For more information, please contact OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Gwyn Lewis).

West Bank

The number of physical obstacles reported by OCHA restricting Palestinian movement throughout the West Bank reached 550 during February following a comprehensive closure update. The majority of the additional closures are unmanned physical obstacles in the form of earth mounds and road gates in Bethlehem and Hebron governorates. No changes were recorded in the number and location of physical obstacles in Jenin, Qalqiliya, Salfit and Jericho governorates during February. The rise in the number of physical obstacles is coupled with an increasing number of flying checkpoints observed throughout the West Bank compared to previous months, in particular in Qalqiliya, Bethlehem and Hebron governorates (see Regional Highlights).

Gaza Strip

The principal crossing point of Karni continues to operate well below the target of 400 truckloads of exported goods per day under the 15 November 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA). In February, Karni was open for 92% of the scheduled days and frequently opened for fewer than the scheduled operating hours. Despite this, both the daily average number of truckloads of imports and exports increased compared to January and remained well above the 2006 monthly average.

A new Israeli terminal at Erez crossing opened on 16 February, although it has remained closed for Palestinian workers for almost one year (since 12 March 2006). The only access point for Gazans to Israel and onto the West Bank continues to be open for only a limited number of Palestinian traders and humanitarian cases. The daily average number of traders passing through Erez climbed to 290 in February (compared to 243 in January), higher than the flow of traders before the crossing closed completely for six months from March 2006. The average waiting time for international UN staff to exit the Gaza Strip via Erez almost doubled in February (81 minutes) compared to January (47).



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”¹²

Unemployment, poverty and socio-cultural changes

UNRWA schools continue to receive requests for short-term employment from men of every age group asking to be employed as guards through its emergency job creation programme.

Barrier construction and the expansion of settlements are seriously compromising the livelihoods of rural villages in the central West Bank. In Deir Qaddis village, north-west of Ramallah, construction of the Barrier resulted in lost working opportunities for approximately 200 families, whose breadwinners used to work in Israel and in surrounding settlements, and who are now unable to get a working permit. Approximately 5,000 dunums of agricultural land - once cultivated with olive trees and cereals - were confiscated for construction of the nearby settlement of Kityat Sefir. More recently, residents (most of whom are refugees) lost about 2,050 dunums, 1,500 of which was agricultural land, due to the construction of the Barrier. An appeal was submitted to the Israeli High Court and is currently under process. Similarly, Kharbatha village used to be a crossing point into Israel for workers coming from Jenin and Hebron areas, and have many commercial activities and business opportunities for residents, due to the high turnover of workers. Now the village is isolated and most of the businesses have been forced to close.

In Battir village, west of Bethlehem, about 60% of men used to work in Israel before the start of the intifada and are now unemployed (only 5% of them are currently holding valid permits). Furthermore, the construction of a new tunnel resulted in the confiscation of about 80 dunums of land, with no right for owners to appeal, as the tunnel is deemed necessary for security reasons. About 180 dunums of land will be confiscated for the construction of the Barrier, which is going to close the village from the western side. On 11 February, land requisition orders were issued for about 108 village residents, who were given 14 days to appeal. Once works are completed, more than 2,300 dunums of agricultural land - currently cultivated with olive trees and vegetables

- will remain on the other side of the Barrier and owners will only be able to access their plots through a gate. Since mid-February, owners were prevented from accessing their land.

Elderly refugees in Beit Ummar, southern West Bank, are now using whatever material available, including cartons and plastic bottles, as a fuel to heat their homes and cook, as they can no longer afford wood (NIS 700 per tonne). In rural villages in the central West Bank, some refugee families were forced to spend the entire winter without any source of heating. Others reported not having enough blankets for all family members.

UNRWA Special Hardship Cases (SHCs) in the Hebron area are increasingly found to live off the charity of their neighbours. They report eating lentils several times a week, having meat only on special occasions - such as at funerals and on religious holidays - and even collecting chicken legs from the garbage when they have no other alternative. Women are also seen at distribution sites collecting the few grams of sugar left over in the buckets following distributions.

In Beit Ummar, a rural village in northern Hebron, residents are experiencing major losses in carrying out their traditional agricultural activities. Some farmers are not even able to recover their fuel costs at present, while others decided not to harvest their grapes due to major difficulties in marketing their produce and finally sold it as a feed for animals. Despite the loss, farmers continue investing in agriculture and cultivating their plots for cultural and traditional reasons and in order to prevent the Israeli authorities from confiscating their land.

In rural villages in the Hebron area, children are starting to drop out of school, and hanging around in the streets more and more. Some are asked by parents to support the family income by collecting leaves of seasonal herbs (lisain) commonly used for cooking to sell them for NIS 15 a bunch.



In Deir Qaddis village, central West Bank, the role of women within the household is changing and acquiring increasing importance as they now significantly contribute to the household economy through their own businesses such as sewing, bee keeping, and pastry making.

In UNRWA schools, frequent cases of small thefts among students -- for pencils, rubbers, copybooks, or pocket money-- are being reported. Teachers believe this is due to major financial difficulties faced by families. Some students are now given considerable responsibilities within the family, they often cook, clean and take care of their younger brothers and sisters, as a result of increasing difficulties.

UNRWA students in Battir village will be unable to have open air science classes and enjoy recreational activities once the new section of the barrier, which lies very close to the school premises, is completed.

Village councils in the Ramallah area experienced a major drop in revenues during 2006 (some up to 40% compared to previous year), and are currently struggling to ensure provision of basic services, including garbage collection. Infrastructure projects expected to be funded by international donors during 2006, mostly related to the construction of new schools, were put on hold.

In Battir village, west of Bethlehem, construction works for a new tunnel which is expected to serve as a crossing point to Bethlehem and to the south for all western villages, has doubled the costs of transportation for village residents, as they are now forced to use longer routes, entailing double or triple travelling times. Even students who used to pay ½ a shekel to reach their UNRWA school from neighbouring villages are now paying 1NIS per trip. Once the section of the barrier and the new tunnel are completed, the whole area will be isolated from Bethlehem and surrounding villages.



Socio-economic Conditions

	Q1 1997	Q1 1998	Q1 1999	Q1 2000	Q1 2001	Q1 2002	Q1 2003	Q1 2004	Q1 2005	Q1 2006	Q2 2006	Q3 2006	Q4 2006
Unemployment rate - relaxed definition - % - PCBS²³													
West Bank	28.3%	23.5%	22.9%	16.9%	32.5%	35.0%	40.3%	31.0%	28.8%	27.2%	24.2%	25.3%	23.4%
Gaza Strip	32.6%	30.7%	27.9%	21.8%	48.8%	46.4%	37.3%	35.1%	38.0%	39.6%	38.7%	41.8%	39.6%
oPt	30.0%	26.0%	24.7%	20.2%	37.7%	38.7%	39.3%	32.3%	31.7%	31.1%	28.6%	30.3%	28.4%
Households in poverty - based on consumption - % - PCBS²⁴													
Poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.7%	38.8%	29.1%	36.9%	n/a	n/a
Deep poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.8%	23.8%	18.1%	25.9%	n/a	n/a
Number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements - PCBS²⁵													
West Bank	59970	74213	107067	105501	105501	57000	43281	49750	65255	59846	57683	69478	68100
Gaza Strip	17619	21899	25758	25380	2580	2000	6295	5849	0	852	0	0	0
oPt	77589	96112	132825	130881	107630	59000	49576	55,99	65255	60698	57683	69478	68100
Economic dependency ratio - PCBS²⁶													
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.7	6	6.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5	4.9	4.6
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.1	8.8	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.7	7.9
oPt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.5
Evolution of consumer price index (CPI) - PCBS²⁷													
West Bank	n/a	6.4%	10.9%	19.9%	24.8%	26.0%	32.0%	39.7%	44.2%	49.2%	54.3%	54.7%	55.3%
Gaza Strip	n/a	7.5%	12.6%	21.9%	24.7%	22.8%	23.2%	26.4%	32.0%	33.8%	38.1%	40.0%	41.5%
oPt	n/a	11.3%	11.3%	20.7%	23.9%	24.2%	28.4%	36.2%	41.4%	46.1%	51.0%	52.1%	53.1%
Evolution of daily wages in NIS - PCBS²⁸													
West Bank		50.3	57.9	63.9	61.5	60	57.7	60	62.8	60	70	69.2	69.2
Gaza Strip		39.25	45	49.9	48.2	60	50	50	50	55.8	65.4	67.3	65.4
oPt		50	53.9	56.9	54.8	55	53.85	55.6	57.7	57.7	69.2	69.2	69.2

For more information, please contact UNRWA, (02) 589 0500 (Elena Mancusi)

Poverty using consumption data

PCBS - Yearly figures

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	oPt
1998	14.5%	33%	20.3%
2001	16.2%	41.9%	23.6%
2003	30.9%	44.7%	35.5%
2004	19.8%	37.2%	25.6%
2005	22.3%	43.7%	29.5%
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a

PCBS Labour Force Survey Q4 – 2006

Dependency on PA employment increased: 152 834 PA employees in oPt

Represents:

- 21.3% of the employed people in oPt
- 14.5% of the employed people in the West Bank
- 40.7% of the employed people in the Gaza Strip
- 8.2% of the oPt labour force in the Gaza Strip

Poverty has increased among PA employees in the last year. According to the University of Geneva Public Perceptions Polls, poverty increased among PA employees from 37% in July 2005 to 46% in May 2006.



Health

“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”¹³

Provision of services

During the month of February, WHO monitored service provision in Primary Health Care Clinics (PHC) and hospitals in the West Bank before and during the strike which began on 17 February. The data gathered in a sample of West Bank facilities (Nablus and Bethlehem districts and Beit Jala and Hebron hospitals in the West Bank and Gaza, Mid Zone and Rafah districts and paediatrics, Aqsa Martyres and Yousif Najar hospitals in the Gaza Strip) reveals that service provision and staff attendance was normal before the strike as was vaccination coverage and immunization in the PHCs covered.

In the West Bank, during the first stage of the strike (17 – 26 February) vaccination services and hospital care were provided as normal. However, during the second stage (26 February – 3 March) there was an escalation of the strike followed by a further restriction on the service provision since 3 March 2007. Vaccination services were restricted to one day every two weeks. Chronic patients are receiving drugs once every two weeks, with limited possibilities for follow up. Outpatient clinics remain closed and only emergency cases and urgent deliveries are admitted to the hospitals. ICU, dialysis, Thalassemia, and oncology services are still provided as usual.

In the Gaza Strip, service provision in the assessed facilities was affected in relation to diagnostic services in Dair El Baluh, Juhr El-Deek, Rafah and Rimal PHCs and in all assessed hospitals. Antenatal care services were reduced in Tal Sultan PHC; surgical operation service and kidney dialysis services in Aqsa Martyrs hospital; and cleaning services in all monitored hospitals. All surgeries were suspended in Yousif Najar hospital since the opening of the new building on 18 February where the operation rooms have been transferred but not yet functioning. A higher than expected influx of children with Bronchiolitis was reported in all the three monitored hospitals. Many of the children had to be placed on mattresses on the floor as a result of a shortage in the number of beds.

In the Gaza Strip some interruptions to electricity and water supply has been reported. Lack of electricity has affected two districts to a different extent; 3-4 hrs/week in the Mid Zone and 3-4hrs/day in Gaza district. A shortage in fuel for generators was reported in Nusairat clinic

in the Mid Zone. Water interruption in Gaza Strip was reported in Dair El-Balah and Nusairat clinics in the Mid Zone. Water filters are not functioning in Paediatric and Aqsa Martyrs hospitals.

A partial stock of drugs and supplies was distributed on time to all the monitored facilities in the Gaza Strip. However, the number of out-of-stock drugs and supplies is higher than the previous month.

Staff attendance

Staff attendance during this strike in the West Bank, although during a reduced number of hours, is more regular than during the previous period of strike (which ended on 17 December 2006). At Beit Jala hospital, staff during the strike in 2006 were absent three to four days a week while during the latest strike in February, three doctors were available in the emergency room before 11:00 am after which one doctor was available. Elective surgeries were stopped and only ER surgeries were being done. In Hebron Public Hospital, two nurses and two residents responsible for the pediatric unit were on duty during the strike compared to a normal functioning shift of nine nurses in the morning, three in the evening and two over night.

In the Gaza Strip, staff attendance was regular in the assessed facilities. No absentees were reported during the reference period and the working hours were regular. The interviewed health personnel expressed no intention of going on strike.



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.”¹⁴

	Mar -06	Apr -06	May -06	Jun -06	Jul -06	Aug -06	Sept -06	Oct -06	Nov -06	Dec -06	Jan -07	Feb -07
Number of primary health care consultations by service provider ²⁹												
MoH - West Bank	203 086	204 547	211 261	169 464	174 891	130 782	36 441	39 979	39 294	143 242	173 742	n/a
UNRWA - West Bank	141 719	129 933	151 734	132 060	139 061	148 319	160 351	133 568	166 495	168 816	155 727	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	244 120	232 798	213 050	212 181	241 321	247 785	221 157	199 119	198 606	198 023	207 953	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	271 968	269 136	308 459	284 446	322 397	317 911	314 370	277 173	307 015	285 569	326 234	304 836
NGOs - Gaza Strip	17 226	17 244	15 458	15 618	17 353	17 390	17 083	14 416	16 397	14 633	17 552	18 592
Proportion of deliveries by service provider ³⁰												
MoH - West Bank	52.3%	52.9%	49.7%	56.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	68.1%	68.9%	70.54%	71.51%	73.9%	69.5%	69.85%	n/a	73.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - West Bank	28.8%	28.4%	16.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	15.6%	14.3%	14.0%	13.94%	13.20%	14.20%	16.64%	n/a	16.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics- West Bank	15.3%	15.4%	31.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics- Gaza Strip	15.44%	16.5%	15.11%	14.11%	12.60%	15.90%	13.16%	n/a	9.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Home - West Bank	3.6%	3.3%	2.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Home - Gaza Strip	0.52%	0.24%	0.18%	0.32%	0.2%	0.25%	0.2%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	0.34%	0.06%	0.15%	0.12%	0.1%	0.15%	0.06%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pharmaceutical items out of stock (416 drugs and 596 consumables) ³¹												
Drugs - West Bank	n/a	23%	26%	27%	24%	22%	25.7%	24%	19.7%	19.7%	n/a	19.7%
Consumables - West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23%	n/a	n/a
Drugs - Gaza Strip	n/a	18%	20%	19%	17%	14%	18.9%	21%	16.8%	16.8%	14.7%	17.8%
Consumables - Gaza Strip (at zero level)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.7%	9.4%	10.9%	13.6%	n/a	9.7%	25.5%
Consumable - Gaza Strip (at less than three months)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33.7%	39.7%	39.4%	17.3%	24.2%	13.4%	23.3%
Malnutrition among children 9 - 12 months ³²												
Underweight - West Bank	3.6%	3.3%	3.7%	4.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Anemia - West Bank	48.7%	47%	51%	49.4%	49.9%	50.6%	45.3%	48.1%	48.1%	44.6%	50.5%	n/a
Underweight - Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.47%	5.15%	5.64%	4.77%	5.47%	5%	n/a	2.9%	n/a
Anemia - Gaza Strip	52.4%	68.9%	59.4%	68.9%	67.9%	70.5%	73%	70.6%	66.7%	66.73%	67.8%	n/a
Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children 0-3 years at UNRWA clinics ³³												
West Bank	900	667	889	1 246	887	1 119	809	861	966	867	786	n/a
Gaza Strip	1 201	860	1 390	2 235	1 868	1 667	1 322	1 454	1 389	1 314	1 025	942
Number of new cases (adults) attending UNRWA community and hospital mental health services ³⁴												
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	134	132	34
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	27	58
Total oPt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH - Total oPt	n/a	2 324	2 356	2 131	2 447	1 754	1 163	750	1 260	169	159	92
Number of cases referred to bu specialised therapy - UNRWA ³⁵												
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	3
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	0

For more information please contact WHO, (08) 282 2033 (Dr. Silvia Pivetta)



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.”¹⁵

Food security

The isolation of markets due to stringent closure policies on the movement of goods and people by the Israeli authorities has resulted in an economic crisis which continues to cause a serious decline in Palestinian living standards. The impact on food security levels is unclear as people adapt their livelihood strategies to maintain their food intake, resorting to dynamic response mechanisms. The fundamental question of how long these options will remain viable is uncertain. The recently issued FAO/WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis West Bank and Gaza Strip (CFSVA) is intended to update previous analyses with various sources of existing data and primary data and facilitate a comprehensive approach to food security assessment including perceptions; socio-economic and consumption statistics; income, expenditure; food traders' study; and, a nutrition review.

In brief, CFSVA key findings show that local production does not and will not provide sufficient staple food commodities and that food supply will always rely on imports and commercial channels; economic access to food continues to be the most significant food security concern; the closure regime creates “economic islands” that segregate market catchment areas; food prices have increased across the oPt with higher increases in the Gaza Strip; movement restrictions are highly correlated to increasing transaction and transport costs; and, traders surveyed indicated that they: (i) had to stretch their credit lines (ii) traders do not deal with products originating from food aid programmes; and, (iii) traders rely on commodities from within their own governorates or neighbouring governorates. Inflow of Israeli products into Palestinian markets, the restrictions on Palestinian traders to access other markets, including those in Israel or the WBGs, as well as the withholding of PA salaries and economic recession since the beginning of 2006, are all factors that have affected prices. Dietary diversity seems to be negatively affected by rising poverty levels; total food consumption shrunk in 2006; acute food crises have not materialised due to strong social safety nets.

The nutrition review indicated that (i) albeit slowly, chronic malnutrition is on a steadily rising trend; and, (ii) micro-nutrient deficiencies are of concern, particularly iron, iodine and Vitamins A and D.

The 2006 CFSVA concluded that 34% (1,322,019) of the population of the West Bank and Gaza Strip is food secure, 20% (777,658) is marginally secure, 12% (466,595) is vulnerable to becoming food insecure and 34% (1,322,019) is food insecure.

Analysis on the food security profiles by refugee status show that the depth of food insecurity is lower among the non-refugee population than among refugees:

- Out of the total 34% of the population residing in the West Bank and Gaza Strip who are classified as food insecure, food insecurity among non-refugees is 30% while it is 40% for refugees thus demonstrating that the severity of food insecurity is higher for the latter group.
- 24% of food insecure non-refugees are located in the West Bank and 58% are located in the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, 40% (237,088) of those described as food insecure are highly dependent on food aid.

Analysis on the food insecurity profiles by locality type shows the following:

- The population living in camps are the most food insecure (45%);
- People most vulnerable to food insecurity are equally distributed between rural and urban areas (32% urban and 34% rural); and,
- More people than expected in urban areas have been classified as food insecure.
- This indicates that urban households have similar food security profiles to rural households and cannot be deemed to be categorically more food secure. Households in refugee camps have the highest food insecurity and dependency profile.



Recommendations include the protection of livelihoods and mitigation of poverty through sustainable employment generation schemes, promotion of productive and income-generating activities and support to industries and the private sector; strengthening Palestinian food production and marketing through promoting poultry, vegetables and olive oil and supporting poor farming households to maintain productive capacity; investing in the diversification of food production patterns; improving technology to increase agricultural productivity; providing food aid and supporting social welfare/protection schemes; supporting food markets and trade; and, promoting inter-sectoral coordination.

As food security encompasses many sectors, a comprehensive approach is necessary to optimise the impact of aid resources in terms of both immediate causes and structural factors. For information regarding the CFSVA Analysis please contact sonia.najjar@undp.org

Monthly monitoring of basic commodities and food security

Availability of basic commodities

All basic food commodities were available in the market during February in the Gaza Strip. Wheat flour prices remain high due to the increase of wheat prices on the international market. There was a slight decline in the prices of sugar and olive oil. There was no fluctuation in the prices of vegetables. The price of chicken increased by 40% (from 7.5NIS/Kg to 10.5NIS/Kg) and traders are concerned about the resurgence of Avian flu in the Gaza Strip. The price of fresh meat is at 32 NIS for 1 kg. The price of animal feed was stable during the last month.

The market survey in West Bank shows that all basic food commodities are available in the market and there was no fluctuation in the prices.

The fishing catch in February 2007 was 120.9 tonnes. The price of fish increased from 14 to 16 NIS/kg this month in the Gaza Strip.

February's total food imports are substantially more compared to January with a sharp increase for cereals (wheat flour and rice) and less for sugar and vegetable oil. The total amount of basic food commodities imported increased by 45% compared to the previous month (January 2007).

Implications of non-payment of regular PA salaries

The non-payment of regular PA salaries has affected the economic situation and caused a 40% drop in sales of basic commodities in both urban and rural areas. People are purchasing food in smaller quantities and are relying on the most basic items only. The number of people purchasing food on credit has increased (compared to November/December 2006).

Due to the PA financial crisis, Social Hard Ship Cases did not receive their monthly cash assistance from MoSA so far this year (January and February).



Food security

	Benchmark	Monthly average 2006	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan - 07	Feb-07
Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS⁴⁰													
Wheat flour 50 kg		91.0	92.6	90	90	88.9	90	87.9	88.6	95.7	95	96.4	96.4
Olive oil l Kg		18.6	20.6	18	19	19	20	20.4	19	16.3	15	17.5	17.5
Rice l kg		3.6	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.	4
Veg. oil l kg		5.5	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8
Chickpeas l kg		4.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.6
Refined sugar l kg		3.7	3.9	3.9	4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5
Milk powder l kg		23.2	24	23	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	24.2	23.2	23.2	23.7	23.7
Basket of 7 items		150.5	156.7	148.9	150.7	147.9	150.2	149.4	149.2	152.5	150.5	155.5	155.5
Price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS⁴¹													
Wheat flour 50 kg		82.9	89.2	81.1	74.8	82.3	79.5	81	83.3	88.5	86.6	86	86.5
Olive oil l Kg		23.1	22.7	21.6	21.4	22.6	23.7	23.2	24.8	24.1	24.1	25	24.4
Rice l kg		3.3	3.6	3.3	3.3	3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Veg. oil l kg		5.5	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.3
Chickpeas l kg		5.3	6	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	5	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.6
Refined sugar l kg		4.2	3.9	5.5	3.7	4	3.2	3.7	6.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6
Milk powder l kg		33.4	27	30.1	29.7	29.6	47	n/a	33.8	34.5	35.7	34.8	35.8
Basket of 7 items		157.1	158.1	152.4	144.4	152.1	167.2	n/a	162.5	164.3	163.5	164.5	165.4
Availability of basic commodities - Gaza Strip⁴²													
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	7 502	5 689	n/a	n/a	n/a	7 960	11 870	11 700	10 865
Wheat - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	17	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	26	26	24
Sugar - mT	111 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	205	840	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 505	1 560	1 750	1 995
Sugar - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	2	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	14	16	11
Rice - mT	72 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	1 350	1 315	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 385	1 495	1 535	1 655
Rice - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	19	18	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	21	23
Veg. oil - mT	44 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	800	810	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 065	1 105	1 050	1 240
Veg. oil - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	19	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	65	26	24	29
Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes⁴³													
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	9 553	8 321	4 460	9 128	n/a	n/a	5 686	7 517	10 159	3 348	7 244
Rice	72 mt/day/pop	-	762	1 521	144	1 998	182	n/a	5	450	600	1 474	2 032
Veg. oil	44 mt/day/pop	-	857	1 137	661	1 229	323	n/a	n/a	631	618	754	268
Sugar	111 mt/day/pop	-	962	1 184	1 121	4 996	763	n/a	75	808	1 057	2 669	2 471
Veg. and fruits	-	-	2 230	2 663	2 117	3 508	n/a	n/a	438	438	n/a	n/a	n/a
Commodities	-	-	311	390	300	274	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	-	-	14 675	15 216	8 803	21 133	n/a	n/a	n/a	9 844	12 434	8 263	12 015
Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip⁴⁴													
	Total												
mT	2,323 (in 2005)	1 604.2	226.5	243.0	291.0	0.0	101.0	203.2	158.6	130.0	0.0	46	120.97

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



Agriculture

	Total oPt 2006	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07
Arable land requisitioned, levelled and reclaimed in dunums - West Bank³⁶													
Requisitioned	5 811	1 351	26	12	1 483	25	253	121	0	1 328	385	20	221
Levelled	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	110	216
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	190	497
Reclaimed	3 654	n/a	n/a	167	338	265	n/a	846	666	662	620	50	50
Arable land requisitioned levelled or reclaimed in dunums - Gaza Strip													
Requisitioned	6 516	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3 666	n/a	900	850	1 100	0	0	0
Levelled	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Reclaimed	1 635	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	530	500	365	240	105	126
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank³⁷													
Destroyed	20	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	5	15	0	0	0	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Rehabilitated	453	n/a	n/a	100	145	24	n/a	46	25	5	108	13	0
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - Gaza Strip													
Destroyed	614	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	179	n/a	270	130	35	0	0	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Rehabilitated	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	20	20	0	0	0	0
Number of trees destroyed³⁸													
Trees destroyed in the West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	340	600
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70	140
Trees destroyed in the Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0
Agricultural produce trading in/out the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes³⁹													
Import	83 884	n/a	n/a	2 663	2 177	3 509	743	n/a	27 048	23 576	24 168	43 276	15 738
Export	3 342	n/a	n/a	509	481	0	0	n/a	345	2 007	n/a	14 192	5 096

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

Avian Flu

- 1 confirmed case in a West Bank Israeli settlement in March-April 2006
- 7 confirmed cases in the Gaza Strip in March-April 2006



Water & Sanitation

“The Human Right to Water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses”¹⁶

	Baseline Pre-Intifada	Average 2006	Jul 06	Aug 06	Sep 06	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan - 07	Feb - 07
West Bank per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁵										
Minimum	-	20.3	15	23	21	18	24	21	16	18
Maximum	-	207.2	183	219	221	172	218	230	241	147
Average	90	65.3	65	67	68	63	66	63	61	50
Gaza Strip - Per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁶										
Minimum	-	37.0	38	38	36	36	36	38	36	18
Maximum	-	116.5	117	125	119	118	107	113	107	71
Average	95	80.5	81	84	81	80	77	80	76	51
Price of tankered water in the West Bank in NIS⁴⁷										
Minimum	-	7.3	8	4	8	8	8	8	8	5
Maximum	-	22.5	25	26	21	21	21	21	17	17
Average	11.4	14.0	15	13	14	14	14	14	13	13
Price of tankered water in the Gaza Strip in NIS⁴⁸										
Minimum	-	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	n/a	35	35
Maximum	-	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	n/a	35	35
Average	-	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	n/a	35	35
Percentage of HH connected to water network paying the bills⁴⁹										
West Bank	-	35.5%	35.0%	38.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	36%	35%
Gaza Strip	-	4.2%	3.0%	5.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3%	2%
Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services⁵⁰										
West Bank	-	2.2%	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2%	3%
Gaza Strip	-	4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4%	4%
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank⁵¹										
Minimum	-	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0%	n/a
Maximum	-	16.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	n/a	100%	n/a
Average	75.0%	13.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	34.0%	47.0%	n/a	47%	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	0%	n/a
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a
Average	75.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a

For more information please contact UNICEF, (02) 583 00 13/14 (Hubert Oribon) or PHG, (02) 532 4355 (Eng. Basema Bashir)

An average of 50 litres per capita of water per day were supplied during the month of February 2007 in the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, the per capita supply averaged 51 l/c/d.

The overall reduction in per capita supply in the West Bank districts from the conventional water resources (registered wells feeding municipal and village water systems through transfer and distribution systems) is mainly related to the fact that most consumers are using alternative sources such as rainwater harvesting for their domestic needs. Indeed, most households in rural areas are equipped with rainwater collection systems, such as underground cisterns. Water supply from the piped system is therefore traditionally only used for drinking purpose during the rain season.

In the Gaza Strip, the low level of drinking water supply from the conventional sources (municipal wells) indicates that those wells were only operated at a fraction of their capacity (the average production at the peak of the dry season in 2006 was 84 l/c/d). The reduction is two-fold: i) increased use of drinking water (desalinated) from local water vendors, as this is the only fresh water source available in the Gaza Strip (the trend is significant since end of 2006); and ii) production of water from the municipal wells (which is less suitable than desalinated water due to higher levels of chlorides and nitrates) is still affected by the limited power generation in some districts, particularly in the South and the Middle Area.



The price of water tankered to unserved communities remains at a level of 13.0 NIS/cubic meters (West Bank) and 35.0 NIS/cm (Gaza Strip), although only a few communities are using water from private vendors at the beginning of the year as most households are using rainwater for their domestic needs (operations of water vendors starts usually around end of April/ May when rainwater harvesting and storage practice is no longer possible). In the Gaza Strip, the higher cost is due to the increased cost of consumables, chemicals and fuel required by private operators to produce drinking water through their small seawater or brackish water desalination plants.

Cost recovery of water and wastewater services remains a critical issue for the operators (regional utilities such as the Costal Municipal Water Utility in the Gaza Strip) or municipal operators. Only 2 % of households connected to any water network in the Gaza Strip are paying, for instance, their water bills (although this averages 22% according to the CMWU for their consumers). In the West Bank, the low level of recovery (35%) indicates that local, regional or national operators (West Bank Water Department) have increased difficulties in operating their resources (wells) or paying the national bill to the Israeli operator (Mekorot) for those communities hooked to the Israeli system.

Primary source of water				Sanitation system		
in % Feb 2007	HH connected to water network	HH relying upon a well	HH relying on water tanks	HH connected to wastewater network	HH using cesspits or septic tanks	HH with access to solid waste collections system
West Bank	60	32 out of 48 communities	16 out of 48 communities	4	94	86
Gaza Strip	63	12 out of 12 communities	None	41	59	70



Education

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

	# of Schools	Mar 06	Apr 06	May 06	Jun 06	Jul 06	Aug 06	Sep 06	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan 07	Feb 07
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - West Bank⁵³													
Bethlehem	100	0	0	0	-	-	-	100	100	100	n/a	0	0
Hebron	207	9	0	3	-	-	-	207	207	207	n/a	0	72
South Hebron	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	159	159	n/a	0	0
Jenin	113	6	2	12	-	-	-	113	113	113	n/a	0	0
Jericho	20	7	0	2	-	-	-	20	20	20	n/a	2 (curfew)	1
Jerusalem	37	6	0	0	-	-	-	37	37	37	n/a	0	0
Jerusalem suburb	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	55	55	55	n/a	0	0
Nablus	196	10	29	1	-	-	-	196	196	196	n/a	0	0
Qabatya	103	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	103	103	103	n/a	0	0
Qalqilia	67	2	0	0	-	-	-	67	67	67	n/a	0	0
Ramallah	159	0	0	0	-	-	-	159	159	159	n/a	0	0
Salfit	57	0	0	0	-	-	-	57	57	57	n/a	0	1
Tubas	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	0	0
Tulkarm	107	0	0	3	-	-	-	107	107	107	n/a	0	n/a
Total West Bank	1,380	2.9%	2.2%	1.5%	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	n/a	0.14%	5.4%
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - Gaza Strip⁵⁴													
Gaza	151	0	0	0	-	-	-	151	0	0	n/a	0	n/a
Gaza North	60	0	0	0	-	-	-	60	0	0	n/a	0	n/a
Khan Younis	64	9	4	0	-	-	-	64	0	0	n/a	0	n/a
Middle Area	37	0	0	0	-	-	-	37	0	0	n/a	0	n/a
Rafah	34	0	0	0	-	-	-	34	0	34	n/a	0	n/a
Total Gaza Strip	346	2.6%	1.2%	0.0%	-	-	-	100.0%	0.0%	9.8%	n/a	0.0%	n/a

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

- The PA agreed to resume regular monthly salary payments to all employees. However, outstanding payments of salaries from 2006 remain and the threat of strikes among teachers continues. In the West Bank, the second school semester began on 10 February with no increased drop out rates to date among students and teachers. In a public communiqué, MoEHE's Deputy Minister assured students that school text books would be made available as soon as possible. The shortage of the school text books was attributed, by the Deputy, to the current fiscal crisis and other logistical challenges.
- The latest operation of the IDF in Nablus city between 25 and 28 February severely disrupted schooling. Two PA schools were used, by the IDF, as temporary detention and interrogation centres.
- Age and residence restrictions imposed by the IDF at Zaatara and Huwwara checkpoints in Nablus affected the ability of between 50 to 90 teachers below the age of 35 years from reaching their schools.
- The MoEHE reorganised the administration of schools under different district Educational Directorates and established a new directorate for Tubas. According to MoEHE, this reorganisation occurred because of increased access restrictions. The newly-established Tubas Education Directorate is now responsible for 39 schools, which were previously under the administration of Nablus, Jericho and Qabatya district Educational Directorates.



Education

"The Occupying Power shall, with the cooperation of the national and local authorities, facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of children."¹⁷

Overview of the Primary School system in the oPt

	Middle East North Africa 2004 (comparison)	2000-2001	2001-2001	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Number of primary school students enrolled								
PA West bank	n/a	431 596	454 254	474949	489 621	504 088	518 527	512 134
UNRWA West Bank		55 667	58 150	58 992	59 909	59 849	58 812	53 566
PA Gaza Strip		183 962	194 107	206 422	216 566	224 460	231 437	240 964
UNRWA		176 740	184 091	188 791	191 675	192 735	192 306	194 967
oPt		847 965	890 602	929 154	957 771	981 132	1 001 082	1 001 631
Girls net enrollment rate in PA primary schools								
oPt	91.9%	96.0%	95.4%	94.8%	92.6%	86.2%	n/a	n/a
Gross enrollment ration in PA primary schools								
Girls	98.0%	110%	109%	106%	100%	93%	n/a	n/a
Boys	97.8%	108.9%	108.0%	105.0%	100.0%	92.8%	n/a	n/a
oPt	98%	96.8%	96.5%	96.0%	95.2%	93.2%	91.2%	n/a
Teachers in PA primary schools								
Pupils/teacher ratio West Bank	n/a	25.4/1	26.2/1	26.2/1	25.9/1	25.7/1	25.1/1	n/a
Pupils/teacher ratio Gaza Strip		30.7/1	29.9/1	29.8/1	29/1	28.6/1	27.7/1	n/a
Pupils/teacher ratio oPt	n/a	23.7/1	23.3/1	22.9/1	22.3/1	22.0/1	21.6/1	23.7/1

	Boys	Girls	Both	Total
Number of PA schools West Bank				
Bethlehem	32	35	33	100
Hebron	97	93	17	207
Jenin	44	42	27	113
Jericho	5	6	9	20
Jerusalem	14	17	6	37
Jerusalem sub	22	20	13	55
Nablus	63	76	57	196
Qabatia	48	40	15	103
Qalqilia	17	23	27	67
Ramallah	48	55	56	159
Salfit	17	23	17	57
South Hebron	52	53	54	159
Tulkarm	45	40	22	107
Total - 13	504	523	353	1380
Number of PA schools - Gaza Strip				
Gaza	68	72	11	151
Gaza North	26	22	12	60
Khan Younis	29	28	7	64
Middle area Dir	16	15	6	37
Rafah	16	14	4	34
Total - 5	155	151	40	346

Source: Ministry of Education & Higher Education statistic



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	2.36	57.4 (appeal)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The CAP

Sector	CAP 2006 - revised May 2006			CAP 2007			CAP 07 % Funded
	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Level of funding as of 30 Dec 06	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Funding	
Agriculture	36.9	11	4%	11.3	14	-	-
Coordination and support services	10.3	5	63%	14.2	7	0.4	3
Job creation and Cash assistance	154.3	14	53%	198.1	17	-	-
Education	8.3	4	48%	9.1	4	-	-
Food	96.4	7	100% +	149.7	8	-	-
Health & Psychosocial	53.8	31	47%	35.7	30	-	-
Protection	-	-	-	1.7	4	-	-
Water and Sanitation	23.5	20	27%	33.9	19	-	-
Sector not yet specified	0	-	-	-	-	1.95	-
Total	383.6	92	677%	453.6	103	-	1 %

The PA operating budget

\$ million	2005		2006				
	\$ million	%	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Clearance revenues collected by Gol	757	32.4	137.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	137
Domestic revenues	476	20.4	99.0	162.6	n/a	n/a	261.6
External finance for budgetary support, excluding Arab donors	155	6.6	66.0	n/a	265.5	n/a	331.5
External finance for budgetary support, Arab donors	194	8.3	78.0	n/a	n/a	32.0	110
Other sources, incl. Palestinian Investment Fund Assets	413	17.7	49.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	49
	344	14.7	68.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	68
TIM window 1/ ESSP - pledges	-	-	-	-	-	46.6	46.6
TIM window 2	-	-	-	-	1.4	4.5	5.9
TIM window 3	-	-	-	-	21.8	115.8	131.2
TOTAL	2 339	100	497	163	289	199	1 141



Number of social hardship cases receiving their monthly allowance from the MoSA¹⁹

	Dec - 05	Jan-06	Feb - June 06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan 07	Feb 07
West Bank	n/a	19 406	0	19 818	0	17 798	0	0	n/a	0	0
Gaza Strip	n/a	17 779	0	20 474	0	17 283	0	0	n/a	0	0
oPt	n/a	37 185	0	40 292	0	35 081	0	0	73 000²⁰	0	0

TIM WINDOW II

Fuel deliveries in litres "Emergency Fuel Programme in Gaza"

Sector	Number of facilities	Start Date	Aug- 06	Sept- 06	Oct - 06	Nov - 06	Dec - 06	Total Fuel Until 31 January 2007	Total fuel until 28 February 2007
Public hospitals	11	11-Jul-06	486 578	165 296	78 392	48 536	84 096	884 968	1 000 000
Non-Public hospitals	9	13-Aug-06	70 705	50 283	16 859	12 241		176 565	210 000
Public health centres	20	13-Aug-06	29 807	15 715	6 966	3 523		62 838	68 000
Water system	102	20-Jul-06	856 185	368 188	176 386	110 707	199 048	1 784 384	2 010 000
Waste water system	34	20-Jul-06	271 418	140 007	93 249	37 607	85 340	649 612	720 000
Jetter & suction trucks	40	13-Aug-06	13 443	13 166	7 301	14 095		78 250	90 000
GEDECO Generators	6	13-Sep-06		169 771	54 401	58 585	164 684	490 797	627 000
Total	222		1 728 136	922 426	433 556	285 294	533 168	4 127 414	4 725 000

Fuel deliveries to Gaza Power Plant "Support to electricity production and distribution"

Date	Amount in Litres
14 - 30 Nov 06	6 045 880
Until 31 Dec 06	12 780 170
Until 31 Jan 07	21 219 140
Until 28 Feb 07	30 600 000



Meetings and events:

	Date	Time	Location
AIDA	7 March 2007	9:30	Arab Orthodox Club Ar Ram
Protection sector working group	28 February 2007	10 am	OHCHR Ramallah
OCHA Field coordination	24 January 2007	10:00	Bethlehem Governor's office
OCHA Field coordination	31 January 2007	10:00	Hebron, Polytechnics

OCHA organises briefings on the humanitarian situation in the oPt. For further information, please contact Ms Juliette Touma: toumaj@un.org

Recent reports:

Title	Agency/Author	Date	Web site
West Bank and Gaza Public Expenditure Review	World Bank	February 2007	www.worldbank.org
After Mecca: Engaging Hamas	International Crisis Group	28 February 2007	
Mecca Agreement, National Unity Government, Political Support, Future Expectations and Priorities Public Poll # 30, 22-24 February	Development Studies Programme	27 February 2007	http://home.birzeit.edu/dsp/opinionpolls
Development Assistance and the Occupied Palestinian Territories	House of Commons International Development Committee	31 January 2007	http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmselect/cmintdev/114/114i.pdf
Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967	Prof. John Dugard	29 January 2007	www.ohchr.org



Sources and Rationale

Three factors have contributed to a worsening of the humanitarian situation in the oPt: (1) a lack of protection of civilians and increasing violence; (2) increased restrictions on movement; and (3) the financial and institutional crisis of the PA following the election of the Hamas movement in the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) in January 2006.

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.²¹

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)²² 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 Haqx
Job Creation and Cash Assistance	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.
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.
13. 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

14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. 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

23. 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”).
24. 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.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. 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.
28. 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 look at in conjunction with changes in CPI to determine purchasing power.

Health

29. 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.
30. 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).
31. 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.
32. 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.
33. 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.
34. Number of new cases (adults) attending UNRWA community and hospital mental health services. Source: UNRWA, Epidemiology Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip Field Offices, compiled by UNICEF. 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.
35. Number of cases referred to specialised therapy – UNRWA. Source: UNRWA, Epidemiology Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip Field Offices, compiled by UNICEF. This figure shows the number of people who need psychiatric treatment. These two indicators reflect the impact of the prolonged conflict on the mental health of the Palestinian population. According to international research, an average of one in four individuals suffers from a mental health problem at one point in their life. In the Palestinian context, this figure is exacerbated by years of continuous conflict. Closures, curfews, sporadic fighting, movement restrictions, targeted killings, arrests, humiliation, military incursions and poverty have a serious psychological impact on every individual, especially children and women. As a result, a majority of the population in the occupied Palestinian territory exhibits a degree of mental distress or illness.

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 have 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 loss 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. 3) 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. 4) 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. 5) 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.
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.

End Notes:

1. Municipality of Nablus, field survey by the Department of Engineering, 7 March 2007
2. Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Policy Framework
3. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 17 July 1998, Article 7(2)(d).
4. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998, Principle 6.
5. Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998, Introduction.
6. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, John Dugard, Human Rights Council, A/HRC/4/17, 29 January 2007, p. 2-3.
7. See Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Israel (Unedited version), Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Seventieth Session, paras. 32-35.
8. UNICEF
9. Protocol I Addition to the Geneva Conventions, Article 51
10. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 13
11. International Covenant on Civil Political Rights, Article 12(1)
12. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 23
13. WHO
14. WHO Constitution, 1948.
15. FAO/WHO/WFP
16. United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General comment No. 15 (November 2002)
17. UNICEF
18. Geneva Convention, Article 50.
19. Source: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) collected by WFP. Indicates the evolution of the poverty situation and what portion of the population needs social assistance; demonstrates the capacity of the MoSA to actually assist its poorest population. The number includes those social hardship cases who received an allowance through the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM)
20. Figure provided by the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM) team. It includes MoSA social hardship cases as well as WFP food for work and food for training beneficiaries. 73,000 people received a NIS1,000 allowance (\$222 with \$1 for NIS 4.5)
21. In August 2002, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan appointed Ms Bertini as Special Envoy to address the humanitarian needs arising from the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict since September 2000 and to assess the nature and scale of the humanitarian needs, and to clarify the respective responsibilities of all actors involved.
22. The AMA was signed on 15 November 2005 between the Government of Israel (GoI) and Palestinian Authority (PA) 'to facilitate the movement of goods and people within the Palestinian Territories...' and open '...an international crossing on the Gaza Egypt border that will put the Palestinians in control of the entry and exit of people' and thereby 'promote peaceful economic development and improve the humanitarian situation on the ground'