



Overview- Key issues

The new year began with some positive developments, including Israel's partial transfer of clearance revenues to the PA, the ending of the four-month strike by PA employees and Israel's announcement that it would ease internal closures in the West Bank. However, internal violence in the Gaza Strip soared, Israel demolished a high number of Palestinian homes in the West Bank and movement restrictions on internal movement within the West Bank remain tight.

Internal Violence

A spate of violent clashes in the Gaza Strip between Hamas and Fatah in January left 56 Palestinians dead (ten of them children), and injured 24. Two more were killed and 12 injured in the West Bank. The January death-toll is almost half the total number of Palestinians killed in internal violence throughout the whole of 2005 and 2006. Furthermore, approximately 35 kidnapping incidents were recorded in the oPt along with 85 attacks on public and private property.¹

This increase in internal violence has exacerbated the insecurity of Palestinian civilians² and eroded their confidence in the ability of the PA security and police to maintain law and order.³ The PA, along with Israel as the Occupying Power, is responsible for protecting Palestinian civilians from acts of internal violence and human rights abuses.⁴

Demolitions

January witnessed an increase in house demolitions particularly in Bethlehem and Jerusalem. Of the 19 structures demolished this month, 14 were homes. This compares with a total of 54 homes demolished in the West Bank and East Jerusalem for the entire 2006 (See Regional Focus on p. 3).

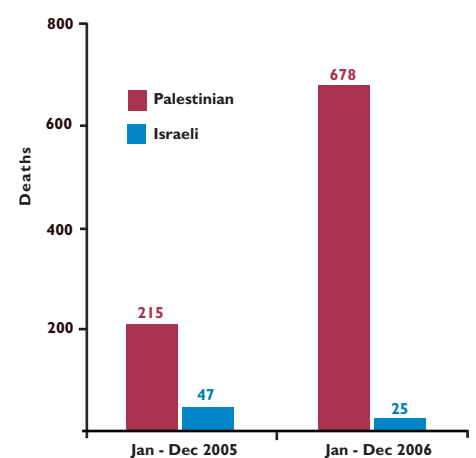
Movement Restrictions

Israel's Prime Minister, Ehud Olmert, announced in January that movement in the West Bank would be eased, however, little improvement has been observed. Movement within the West Bank remains significantly more difficult than a year ago.

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Summary of Deaths: 2005 - 2006





New restrictions on internationals were announced in January by the Israeli Government although they have yet to be implemented and their legality is in question. The first is an order prohibiting travel of West Bank Palestinians in Israeli-registered vehicles. The UN and Palestinians holding ID cards of humanitarian organisations registered with the Gol will be exempt from the order.⁵ The second new order requires internationals to obtain a visa prior to travel in the West Bank.⁶ This would make it more difficult for internationals to access the West Bank although the IDF have said that it may be possible to negotiate visas at Bet El (Central Israeli District Coordination Office in the West Bank).

PA Fiscal Crisis

Israel transferred US\$136 million of withheld Palestinian clearance revenues to the President's Office in January (out of an estimated US\$600m). This was the first payment transferred by Israel since the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) elections in January 2006. Some US\$36m went to pay Jerusalem hospital bills with the balance paid to PA employees' salaries and overdue debts for the private sector.

Strike Ends

PA employees returned to work on 14 January following an open-ended strike that began on 2 September 2006. The strike was in protest at the inability of the newly-elected PA government to pay full salaries to its employees since March 2006. It was lifted following a signed agreement between the Union of Public Sector Employees and the PA. This has meant that PA institutions, including schools and hospitals, are functioning once again, relieving Palestinians of the often unaffordable cost of private health services and allowing children to return to their schools. Nevertheless, the PA's precarious fiscal situation means that the resumption of the strike is a possibility.

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, NGOs and organisations 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 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), Oxfam (GB), Palestine Hydrology Group, World Food Program (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Badil, Save the Children UK, Al Haq and the TIM team



Overview—Regional Focus

West Bank Including East Jerusalem

Demolitions:

There has been an increase in the number of house demolition orders issued by the IDF in Bethlehem and Jerusalem governorates. In Bethlehem, residents of Wad Rahal, who live in close proximity to the route of the Barrier, received four house demolition orders on 31 January and 1 February. Six house demolition orders and a further five “stop construction” orders were received by residents in the Jabal Al Diek area of Beit Sahur. In East Jerusalem, the number of demolition orders continues to rise. On 30 January, five houses were demolished in A Tur, Eizariyya and Bet Hanina neighborhoods resulting in the displacement of 45 people overnight. A total of 64 people lost their homes during the month of January due to the Jerusalem municipality’s punitive approach to Palestinians building without the relevant permits. It is very difficult for Palestinians to obtain building permits even when they have full ownership of the land.

A number of house demolitions and land confiscations by the Israeli authorities for the construction of the Barrier and its associated infrastructure, settlements or by-pass roads are creating a new generation of internally displaced persons (IDP). Palestinians living near the Barrier are particularly affected.⁷ For example, in East Jerusalem 17% of Palestinians who have moved since 2002 have done so as a result of the Barrier and its associated infrastructures, while in the Israeli declared ‘closed areas’ (areas between the Barrier and the Green Line), 20% of respondents reported that household members have been forced to move out of their homes.⁸ Many communities are also facing imminent displacement as a result of military orders declaring certain areas as ‘closed areas’, notably Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley and near Ma’ale Adumim settlement.⁹

Update on physical obstacles blocking Palestinian movement:

The announcement by the Israeli DCL that it would close the Awarta back-to-back commercial checkpoint, south of Nablus to Israeli trucks has been implemented. It is no longer possible to transport goods in and out of Nablus and the back-to-back system is now in place at the At Tayba (Tulkarm) checkpoint. Palestinian traders will have to use an alternative route to At Tayba back-to-back checkpoint in order to import/export from/to Israel. According to the Truck Drivers Union in Nablus, the new route to At Tayba will increase the cost of transportation by 25-30% because Palestinian trucks will face longer delays between At Tayba and Nablus as they negotiate at least three checkpoints on route. In addition, the At Tayba checkpoint causes longer delays for Palestinian trucks than the one at Awarta because it serves not just Nablus but also Qalqiliya, Tulkarm and Salfit.

The concrete road barrier on roads 317 and 60 south of Hebron governorate remains in place despite the December Israeli High Court order to dismantle it within a period of six months. The barrier makes it difficult for Palestinian shepherds to graze their flocks and for farmers to plough their land in readiness for spring. The IDF is using concrete blocks to reinforce closures along Road 60. This gives rise to fears about whether the concrete road barrier will be dismantled and its blocks used to reinforce other closures.

Gaza Strip

The winter months led to a surge in demand for electricity. Power outages lasting between two and 36 hours have occurred regularly in the northern Gaza Strip and parts of Gaza city since the last week of December 2006. The absence of electricity undermines water provision in high rise apartment blocks in Gaza city where electrical pumps are required to distribute water in the buildings.

The unprecedented power outages during the winter followed the bombing of the Gaza power station on 28 June 2006 by the Israeli Air Force (IAF). While replacement transformers did arrive in the Gaza Strip from Egypt in November 2006, the current capacity is 30% less than before the bombing.

Case Study: Al ‘Aqaba

The village of Al ‘Aqaba in the Jordan Valley is under threat of destruction as it is located in a declared Israeli military area, like most of the Jordan Valley. Residents received two new demolition orders for a house and an irrigation pool on 10 January, raising the number of structures threatened with demolition to 21 out of 35 structures in the village. Between 1967 and June 2003, the village was located inside an IDF training base, and 50 of its residents have been injured by IDF fire and UXOs during IDF activities in and around the village.

Most of the demolition orders are pending court hearings. If the demolitions are granted, residents will be forced to relocate entirely or live in tents. There will be no clinic, no mosque and no kindergarten in the village and nearby communities who rely on these services will also be affected .

Source: OCHA Field, January 2007



Protection of Civilians

“All activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individuals in accordance with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law.”¹

Protection

Palestinian fatalities resulting from the ongoing conflict with Israel declined slightly in January 2007 compared to December 2006, representing a significant drop since the launch of Operation ‘Summer Rains’ in June 2006. However, the number of injured Palestinians increased during January (104) compared to December (73), 89 of them are in the West Bank.

Casualties in the West Bank were higher during January than those in the Gaza Strip. The incursion of an Israeli undercover unit into Ramallah on 4 January, accompanied by an IDF convoy of armoured vehicles and bulldozers in order to carry out a search and arrest campaign for a wanted Palestinian, has resulted in the death of four and the injury of 19 Palestinians. In January, three Israeli civilians were killed and another injured by a Palestinian suicide bomber in the southern Israeli town of Eilat.

Search and Arrest Campaigns

The number of search and arrest campaigns conducted by the IDF in the West Bank declined by 29% in January compared to December 2006, but remained around the average for 2006. The majority of the operations took place in Bethlehem, Hebron, Nablus and Ramallah governorates. In total, 431 search and arrest campaigns were recorded during January, all of which were conducted in the West Bank, and 494 Palestinians were either detained or arrested, out of which 483 in the West Bank.

The Manning of Checkpoints by Private Security Companies

At least five checkpoints located inside the West Bank are now run by private security companies contracted by the Ministry.¹⁰ While the government of Israel has a responsibility and duty to protect its citizens, its actions must conform to its international legal obligations.¹¹ Concerns have been raised that the measures taken imply that the checkpoints have now become a civil border, rather than a part of the military regime inside an occupied territory, and that it may amount to the de facto annexation of West Bank land. Both these checkpoints and the construction of the Barrier throw into doubt the viability of a Palestinian state to enjoy territorial contiguity,¹² thereby compromising the Palestinians’ right to self-determination.¹³ International law is clear that military occupation is temporary, and

that the final status of any territory so occupied can only be determined in negotiations between the relevant parties. Moreover, the acquisition of territory by force is prohibited.¹⁴

Employing private security companies in areas under the effective control of States, does not absolve them from their legal responsibilities. In the context of occupation, States, including Israel, are legally bound to ensure that any agents contracted to carry out specific tasks respect the applicable rules of international humanitarian law (IHL) in all circumstances, in particular those related to the treatment of civilians and the access rights of humanitarian organisations. Regardless of any individual responsibility which may be incurred under the Fourth Geneva Convention, the State of Israel remains responsible for violations of IHL committed by private companies operating checkpoints in the oPt.¹⁵ This obligation entails instructing private security companies and their employees concerning their duties and rights and establishing effective mechanisms to avoid impunity and ensure accountability for violations of IHL.

Accountability – UN Register of Damage

On 15 December 2006, the United Nations General Assembly voted by an overwhelming majority to adopt a resolution “establishing a UN Register of Damage caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;”¹⁶ and outlining its mandate, structure and operation. Palestinian and international human rights organisations have voiced their concern that the Register - as adopted - only allows for systematic registration of individual damage claims, and not for an objective evaluation of damages caused by the Barrier’s construction, which foresees restitutions and compensations as per the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion. They also noted that the Register omits claims for collective damages and for non-material damages,¹⁷ and that the Register’s suggested location in Vienna; far from the location of the Wall implies lack of field presence,¹⁸ and demanded that the Register not replace UN efforts to hold Israel to their legal obligations set by this Opinion,¹⁹ and that there is transparency in the process of selection of board member.²⁰

1. Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASCI)



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

	Total 2005	Total 2006	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	2005-2006	
Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict²¹																
West Bank	215	678	10	8	8	21	4	17	16	7	12	17	12	8	272%	
Gaza Strip			21	9	23	17	35	164	61	24	48	121	3	3		
Israel			0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict²²																
West Bank	1,253	3,199	172	187	179	227	114	209	120	112	86	159	51	89	161%	
Gaza Strip			22	16	75	30	84	590	146	84	94	332	22	15		
Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict²³																
oPt	47	25	0	6	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	-24.3%	
Israel			1	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3		
Of which Security Forces	9	8	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	14.3%	
Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict²⁴																
oPt	484	377	22	45	17	14	11	31	9	19	16	19	10	10	-22%	
Israel			8	1	61	0	15	10	1	5	3	11	2	2		
Of which Security Forces	156	-	14	33	12	7	10	24	4	10	3	15	5	1	-4%	
Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence²⁵																
West Bank	11	146	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	5	1	4	2	1727%	
Gaza Strip			0	5	0	13	8	13	11	13	27	14	25	54		
Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence²⁶																
West Bank	131	871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	1	45	12	565%	
Gaza Strip			0	42	35	53	72	43	55	73	257	35	130	249		
Search campaigns²⁷																
West Bank	1878 (jun-dec)	5,666	339	352	513	360	462	602	474	619	471	580	610	431	n/a	
West Bank A			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
West Bank B			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
West Bank C			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
West Bank CP			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
Gaza Strip	15 (jun-dec)	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	1	0	0		
Number of arrests/detentions²⁸																
West Bank	2,293	5,244	464	358	571	400	406	549	346	362	325	530	506	483	32%³	
West Bank A			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
West Bank B			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
West Bank C			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
West Bank CP			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
Gaza Strip	75	187	10	35	4	0	2	28	31	48	0	13	3	11	68%⁴	
Number of administrative detentions – Being investigated by Protection Sector. Will be reported as soon as available²⁹																

For more information please contact OHCHR + 970 2 296 5534 (Rouba Al Salem) or OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Cate Osborn or Mai Yassin)

2. Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
3. Comparison done between June-Dec 2005 and June-Dec 2006, as data is incomplete prior to June 2005.
4. Same as note above



Child Protection

“Child protection includes strategies and activities aimed at the protection of children under 18 against abuse, exploitation and violence”⁵

This section's indicators are used to monitor the UN Resolution 1612, adopted on 26 July 2005 and referring to Child Protection in armed conflicts.

	Threshold	Total 2005	Total 2006	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan 07
Number of Palestinian children killed in the conflict with Israel³⁰															
West Bank	0	33	127	4	2	3	0	0	4	1	1	1	5	2	3
Gaza Strip	0			1	4	3	1	5	38	12	9	5	23	1	1
Number of Palestinian children injured in the conflict with Israel³¹															
West Bank	0	134	472	32	23	24	21	26	78	48	27	20	58	18	12
Gaza Strip	0			3	1	17	5	19	20	15	1	2	8	2	1
Number of Palestinian children casualties in indirect conflict³²															
Deaths	0	7	-	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
Injuries	0	11	-	0	4	3	1	0	1	5	5	1	1	1	0
Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence³³															
West Bank	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	3
Number of Palestinian children injured in Palestinian internal violence³⁴															
West Bank	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gaza Strip	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Total number of Israeli children casualties³⁵															
Deaths	0	5	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Injuries	0	4		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities³⁶															
West Bank	na	na	-	na	na	371	377	359	335	391	389	348	340	380	382

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

Child Protection

Fourteen Palestinian children were killed in January, ten of them in Palestinian internal violence and four in the conflict with Israel (three in the West Bank and one in Gaza Strip). The number of children killed in internal violence continues to increase: it doubled between December 06 and January 07, reaching the highest figure since the beginning of 2006. All of the children killed in inter-factional violence were killed in

the Gaza Strip. There has been no casualties reported as an indirect consequence of the conflict with Israel, neither have there been any Israeli child casualties.

The number of Palestinian children detained in Israel remained stable (382) but above the 2005 and 2006 average.



Violence and Private Property

“The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against dangers arising from military operations... The civilian population must not be the object of attacks. Acts or threats of violence, the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited.”¹⁶

	2005	2006	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	May 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Sept 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2006	Jan 2007
Incidents involving settlers³⁷														
Total number of incidents	n/a	234	19	25	25	21	22	18	14	13	19	31	17	10
Leading to Palestinian casualties	n/a	64	5	12	3	6	7	6	4	5	1	8	2	2
Leading to Israeli casualties	n/a	28	2	5	2	2	2	4	3	1	3	2	2	1
Leading to international casualties	n/a	11	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0
Palestinian home-made rockets fired into Israel³⁸														
From Gaza Strip	1,194	1,786	148	128	152	132	230	309	70	73	72	283	73	46
Artillery shelling by the IDF³⁹														
Into Gaza Strip	509	14,111	251	138	4,830	2,435	645	3,986	842	561	113	248	0	0
Physical structures demolished - West Bank⁴⁰														
Structures demolished	n/a	201	64	8	3	32	19	3	7	4	0	35	4	19
Of which homes demolished	n/a	56	6	5	2	1	7	1	4	1	0	14	3	14
Physical structures demolished - Gaza Strip⁴¹														
Structures demolished	n/a	246	0	0	3	0	9	36	94	41	24	38	0	0
Of which homes demolished	n/a		0	0	0	0	0	20	29	27	18	32	0	0

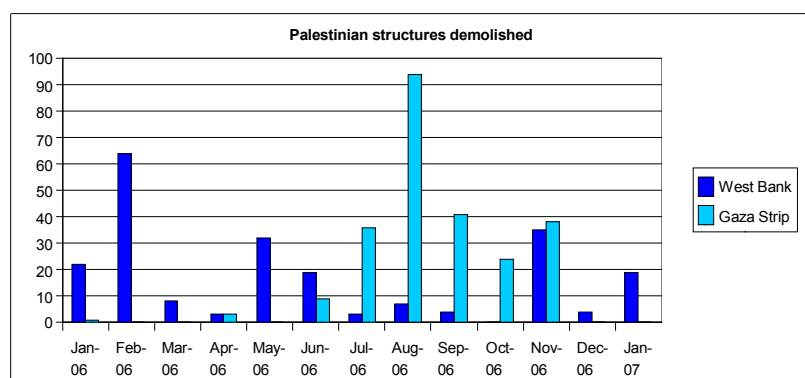
For more information, please contact OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Cate Osborn or Mai Yassin)

Violence

In January, there were ten incidents involving Israeli settlers, of which seven targeted Palestinians and two targeted settlers in the stoning of cars, and a further

incident involved settlers denying access to a group of international activists. The incidents targeting Palestinians included two separate occasions on which Palestinians were physically assaulted and injured, three incidents of damage to Palestinian property or land and two of prevented access. Predominantly, these incidents took place in Hebron (5), Nablus (4) and Qalqiliya (1).

In the Gaza Strip, 46 home-made rockets were fired towards Israel during January and there was one Israeli air strike following the suicide bombing in Eilat.





Access

“Everyone has the right of freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State”⁷

	Average month 2005	Average month 2006	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07
IDF Physical obstacles in the West Bank⁴²														
Manned	62	73	60	63	66	71	76	77	78	82	83	84	82	82
Unmanned	410	447	427	442	438	448	450	463	464	453	459	456	445	446
Total	472	520	487	505	504	519	526	540	542	535	542	540	527	528
Flying	189	589	498	569	699	506	567	909	649	606	443	573	662	455
Curfews imposed by IDF⁴³														
Incidents - West Bank	9	4	2	8	7	9	3	6	2	1	1	2	2	2
Hours - West Bank	126	52	79	95	58	119	26	30	6	14	3	156	26	28
Incidents - Gaza Strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hours - Gaza Strip	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	144	0	0
Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations⁴⁴														
West Bank	n/a	75	64	81	94	150	51	63	101	66	62	79	38	38
Gaza Strip (average minutes to exit at Erez)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	53	47
External access to/from the oPt - opening days⁴⁵														
West Bank to East Jerusalem and Israel	n/a	11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	24	10	27	19	27	31
Gaza Strip (Erez) to Israel	18	13	26	11	0	0	0	0	0	19	31	30	30	n/a
Karni	22	18	14	14	14	25	19	15	11	23	22	24	24	27
Raffa - opened/scheduled days	n/a	57%	100%	100%	100%	100%	77%	6%	16%	10%	23%	20%	32%	22%
Sufa	9	13	11	6	20	20	14	0	8	17	20	20	0	25
Erez	18	13	26	11	0	0	0	0	0	19	31	30	30	25
Nathal Oz	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	21	20	24	22	26	22	27
Ambulances incidents in the West Bank and medical movement from the Gaza Strip⁴⁶														
Ambulance access delays	n/a	10	8	14	18	9	14	20	10	11	7	2	n/a	n/a
Ambulance access denial	n/a	9	3	2	3	44	21	10	2	5	9	4	n/a	n/a
Erez - medical requests	n/a	459	741	769	562	274	453	474	185	292	438	373	434	n/a
Erez - medical crossing	n/a	416	719	716	485	235	404	400	171	266	402	344	399	n/a

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



0 km

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.”⁸

	Average month 2005	Average month 2006	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07
Movement of people from/to Gaza Strip - daily average⁴⁷															
Workers to Israel - Erez	1,029	378	737	2,835	966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traders to Israel - Erez	107	42	34	123	50	0	0	0	0	0	4	28	93	166	243
Rafah - daily crossing out	n/a	423	713	693	665	621	578	608	0	396	117	250	140	300	138
Rafah - daily crossing in	n/a	424	901	661	650	621	553	630	167	149	151	220	155	225	270
Movement of goods from/to Gaza Strip- daily average⁴⁸															
Karni import-Commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian	213	156	100	153	93	130	273	179	91	78	204	187	192	197	220
Karni export-Commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian	n/a	17	23	42	6	5	9	15	0	1	15	19	31	40	46
Karni import - Gravel truckloads	3,528	802	0	0	0	2,324	1,668	1,612	0	0	0	0	620	3,394	170
Sufa import - Gravel truckloads	3,527	1,454	2,559	1,625	479	2,359	2,803	0	0	0	1,374	2,178	1,652	2,422	3,455
Nahal Oz import - Fuel truckloads	n/a	583	608	875	584	423	482	644	628	620	557	493	548	532	539
Economic / access data for the West Bank are being investigated⁴⁹															

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

Access

The one significant change in the operations of the crossing points in early January was that Rafah was open for almost half the scheduled hours. This is the most Rafah has been operational since 25 June 2006. However, during the rest of the month, Rafah crossing failed to operate continuously: opening hours were extremely restricted and erratic.

Rafah crossing was open in both directions between 4 and 8 January to allow pilgrims to leave for the Haj ceremonies in Mecca. Since 8 January Rafah has failed to open for departures, and arrivals have only been permitted on three days – 9, 22 and 23 January allowing a total of 2911 passengers to enter the Gaza Strip.

Rafah crossing has been subject to arbitrary opening hours since 25 June 2006 meaning that thousands of Gazan students, traders, patients and families have been unable to go overseas during the last seven months.

Karni crossing continued to operate on all scheduled days in January but for only half of the scheduled hours and not at full capacity (not all bays are used); consequently the

quantity of exported goods remained at only 12% of the target set by the AMA. The AMA target for the number of truckloads of goods exported through Karni was set at 400 per day by the end of 2006. As of 23 January, the average number was 42 truckloads per day, 11% of the AMA target.

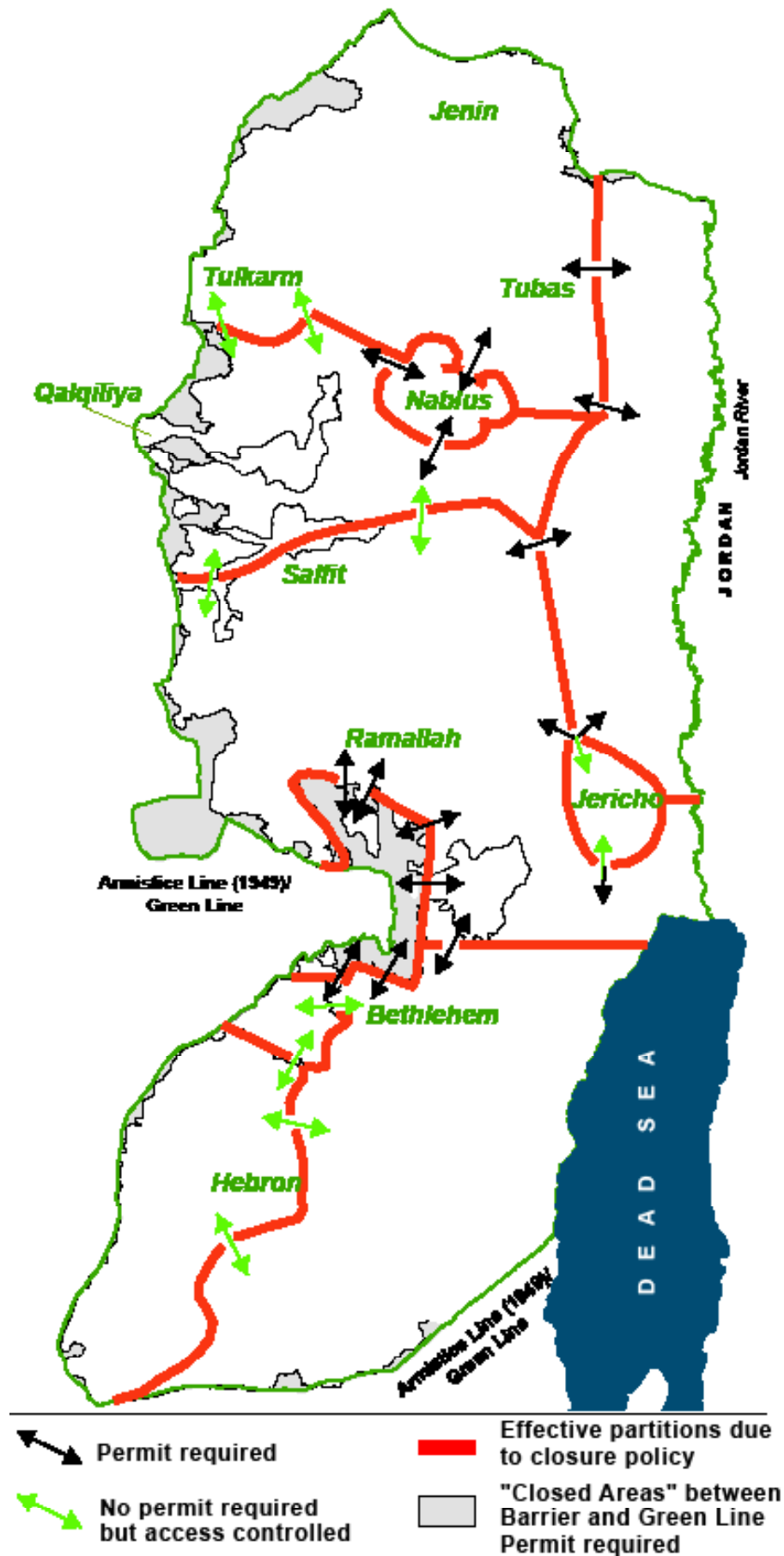
Erez crossing operated well for the few senior traders with permits but remained closed to Palestinian workers. An average of 253 traders crossed Erez each day during the period 10-23 January, up from 168 during the previous period (27 December-9 January).

In early January, the IDF reverted to a slightly more flexible use of the existing closure system and isolated examples of easier movement through some expanded checkpoints was observed: Bisan was opened for the export of Palestinian goods from Jordan Valley; queues at Anabta, Za'atara, Atara reduced on most days; Jit reverted to a partial checkpoint and access to East Jerusalem is to be permitted through Hizma & Za'ayem for limited cases (medical teams; chronic patients; teachers; BMC card holders – all subject to obtaining an additional permit).

8. Article 12.1 International Covenant on Civil Political Rights



Effect of closure and permit regime on Palestinian movement





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”⁹

In refugee camps in the central West Bank, young men are now present in large numbers during food distributions to collect their family's parcels. This was unlikely to occur in the past when many young Palestinians living in camps were employed as labourers in Israel.

In rural areas of the southern West Bank, men who lost their job in Israel as a result of the Barrier construction are now finding work as labourers in Bedouin areas for less than NIS 1,000 per month.

More than 500 families living in Jalbun village, north-east of Jenin city, lost their sources of income with the construction of the Barrier. Approximately 2,000 dunums of agricultural land and olive groves were confiscated and are now only accessible to village residents during the harvest season. In addition, village residents were forced to reduce the number of livestock from 5,000 to 2,500 due to the confiscation of 1,500 dunums of grazing land.

In Hable village, south of Qalqilya, about 70% of families lost their regular source of income as a result of the Barrier construction. About 400 families lost access to 5,500 dunums of arable land which are now located on the western side of the Barrier and virtually inaccessible. With the completion of the Barrier, a well used to irrigate 3,000 dunums of cultivated land was also annexed, thus further affecting agricultural production in those plots of land still available to village residents. Furthermore, many village residents who used to work in Israel are now unable to obtain a working permit. Those who succeed in obtaining a valid permit are forced to live far from their families for three or four months at a time.

In Kurza village, Hebron, some families reported being forced to sell their land to residents from Hebron and Bethlehem cities in order to cover their daily expenses.

In refugee camps, children between ten and 14 years of age are now regularly responsible for home delivery

of food commodities distributed by UNRWA. Flour and other foods items are transported within the camps alleys with trolleys for NIS 5-10 according to the distance. In rural areas in the south, children are gathering metal objects from the garbage and selling them for NIS 1 or 2 in order to buy sweets.

In central and northern West Bank, children are often forced by parents to work after school, selling gum, tissues, or plaster aids. UNRWA social workers reported that the contribution made by children to the family income has become essential, and with it a high risk of them dropping out of school.

PHC service provision in all clinics but two was regular

Case Study

In Kalandia camp, an unemployed father forced his sons to work after school by crossing Kalandia checkpoint and selling at the traffic lights in French hill or in Neivi Yacoub. They are not supposed to return home before selling all their stock. As a result, two of his sons have already dropped out of school. A third son refused and was kicked out of the house for a week until he agreed to go back to work.



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”¹⁰

	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 - % - PCBS⁵⁰													
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 in oPt - based on consumption⁵¹													
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 - PCBS⁵²													
West Bank	59,970	74,213	107,067	105,501	105,501	57,00	43,281	49,750	65,255	59,846	57,683	69,478	68,100
Gaza Strip	17,619	21,899	25,758	25,380	2,580	2,000	6,295	5,849	0	852	0	0	0
oPt	77,589	96,112	132,825	130,881	107,630	59,000	49,576	55,599	65,255	60,698	57,683	69,478	68,100
Economic dependency ratio - PCBS⁵³													
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)⁵⁴													
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 NIS⁵⁵													
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	-	-	-

PCBS Labour Force Survey Q3 – 2006

Dependency on PA employment increased: 150.612
PA employees in oPt

Represents:

- 22.7% of the employed people in oPt
- 15..5% of the employed people in the West Bank
- 44% of the employed people in the Gaza Strip
- 8.4% 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”¹²

during the days of severe internal fighting, two clinics, one in Gaza City - Shejaeya area – and one in Jabalia camp, suspended all services for one day as a result of lack of security from the exchange of gun fire.

A consistent drop in the number of consultations during the worst days of internal violence was reported in Gaza district, particularly in Zytoon clinic in Zytoon area, Falah clinic in Tal El-Hawa, Quba clinic in Shejaeya and Salam clinic in Sabra, where the situation was very tense and the people were unable to reach the clinics. Except for Gaza governorate, health district officers reported no change in the number of consultations during the period of the internal violence. However, the overall number of consultations in the Gaza Strip during the month of January was lower than the corresponding month in 2006. This is probably to be attributed to the lack of drug availability in the MoH facilities.

Staff attendance was regular despite the security problems. Staff who were unable to get to their work places in Gaza governorate were reassigned to clinics close to their homes.

Electric outage in the Gaza Strip was reported in all districts except for Rafah. This problem was overcome by the use of generators and fuel was available in most clinics, except for Abu Shabak clinic in North Gaza and Nusairat clinic in Mid Zone, where the level of fuel for generators was zero for one week and two weeks, respectively.

In Dair El Balah clinic in the Mid Zone water supply was interrupted for four continuous days, while none of the other clinics in the five districts reported water outages.

Partial stocks of drugs and supplies were distributed by the MoH to all districts in the Gaza Strip.

Service provision and staff attendance was normal in all surveyed hospitals in the West Bank during

the month of January. No specific problems were reported.

Shortage in drug supply continues to be a big challenge for hospitals in the West Bank. 60% of the surveyed hospitals reported having received partial stock of drug items. Dr. Khalil Sulieman Hospital in Jenin and Salfit Emergency Hospital in Salfit reported that 30 and 1 drug items are at zero availability respectively.

Dysfunctional equipment is still a major problem for the majority of surveyed hospitals in the West Bank. Eight out of ten surveyed hospitals reported equipment dysfunctionality as a major problem. Four out of the surveyed hospitals reported that the same equipment has been out of order for more than one month.

Different medical specialists are needed in seven out of the ten surveyed hospitals in the West Bank. Dr. Khalil Sulieman Hospital in Jenin, Salfit Emergency Hospital in Salfit, Al Watani Hospital in Nablus, Ramallah Public Hospital in Ramallah, Jericho Public Hospital in Jericho, Beit Jala Public Hospital in Beit Jala, and Abu Al Hasan Al Qasam Hospital in Yatta are all in need for different medical specialists.



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.”¹²

	Feb 06	Mar 06	Apr 06	May 06	Jun 06	Jul 06	Aug 06	Sept 06	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan 07
Number of primary health care consultations by service provider ⁵⁶												
MoH - West Bank	200,214	203,086	204,547	211,261	169,464	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
UNRWA - West Bank	131,107	141,719	129,933	151,734	132,060	139,061	148,319	160,351	133,568	166,495	n/a	155,727
MoH - Gaza Strip	244,120	244,120	232,798	213,050	212,181	241,321	247,785	221,157	199,119	198,606	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	254,328	271,968	269,136	308,459	284,446	322,397	317,911	314,370	277,173	307,015	n/a	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	15,705	17,226	17,244	15,458	15,618	17,353	17,390	17,083	14,416	16,397	14,633	n/a
Proportion of deliveries by service provider ⁵⁷												
MoH - West Bank	53.0%	52.3%	52.9%	49.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	67.5%	68.1%	68.9%	70.54%	71.51%	73.9%	69.5%	69.85%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - West Bank	27.0%	28.8%	28.4%	16.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	14.4%	15.6%	14.3%	14.0%	13.94%	13.20%	14.20%	16.64%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics - West Bank	15.5%	15.3%	15.4%	31.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics - Gaza Strip	16.4%	15.44%	16.5%	15.11%	14.11%	12.60%	15.90%	13.16%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Home - West Bank	4.5%	3.6%	3.3%	2.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Home - Gaza Strip	0.5%	0.52%	0.24%	0.18%	0.32%	0.2%	0.25%	0.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	0.2%	0.34%	0.06%	0.15%	0.12%	0.1%	0.15%	0.06%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pharmaceutical items out of stock (416 drugs and 596 consumables) ⁵⁸												
Drugs - West Bank	n/a	n/a	23%	26%	27%	24%	22%	25.7%	24%	19.7%	19.7%	n/a
Consumable - West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23%	n/a
Drugs - Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	18%	20%	19%	17%	14%	18.9%	21%	16.8%	16.8%	14.7%
Consumable - Gaza Strip (at zero level)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.7%	9.4%	10.9%	13.6%	n/a	7.7%
Consumable - Gaza Strip (at less than three months)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	33.7%	39.7%	39.4%	17.3%	24.2%	33.7%
Malnutrition among children 9 - 12 months ⁵⁹												
Underweight - West Bank	n/a	3.6%	3.3%	3.7%	4.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wasting - West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Underweight - Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.47%	5.15%	5.64%	4.77%	5.47%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wasting - Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children 0-3 years at UNRWA clinics ⁶⁰												
West Bank	719	900	667	889	1,246	887	1,119	809	861	966	867	786
Gaza Strip	1,025	1,201	860	1,390	2,235	1,868	1,667	1,322	1,454	1,389	1,314	1,025
Number of new cases (adults) attending UNRWA community and hospital mental health services ⁶¹												
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	134	132
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	27
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	2,098	n/a	2,324	2,356	2,131	2,447	1,754	1,163	750	1,260	169	n/a
Number of cases referred to by specialised therapy - UNRWA ⁶²												
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3

For more information please contact WHO, Dr. Silvia Pivetta (WHO office in the Gaza Strip, (08) 282 2033)

12. WHO constitution, 1948.



Food security and 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.”¹³

Food Security

All food commodities are available in the market except for milk powder; (Nido) trademark in GS. However, the available food stocks cover a minimum of 16 days for sugar, to a maximum of 26 days for wheat flour. The market survey shows that the price of wheat flour remained stable in the Gaza Strip, but increased in the West Bank by 1.4% as compared to the previous month, which was attributed to the increase of the wheat price in the international market. The price of olive oil increased both in the West Bank (16.6%) and Gaza Strip (3.5%) where olive oil is traditionally higher than in the West Bank. All prices of other basic food commodities in the West Bank increased and refined sugar marked a slight decrease. All prices of other food commodities in the Gaza Strip showed a mild increase.

The WFP market monitoring survey in the Gaza Strip revealed that the price of pulses increased by a sharp 20% and the price of vegetable oil rose by 5.7% as a result of high prices in the international market during the last period. The price of vegetables decreased slightly due to seasonal patterns. The price of chicken remained stable at 1.78 USD/Kg whereas fresh meat price increased to 7.6 USD/Kg.

Termination of the salaries for the PA employees 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 Nov-Dec).

Data on food imports from Karni terminal for January do not include imports between 28th and 31st due to the unavailability of data. Due to the high volatility and insecurity in the Gaza Strip, January's total food imports are substantially less compared to December with sharp reductions for cereals (wheat flour and rice) and sugar.

The fishing catch in January 2007 was 46 tonnes, against 44 tonnes for the same month last year.

Agriculture

Agricultural trade in and out of the Gaza Strip improved substantially during January 2007. Imports almost doubled to 43,276 tonnes while exports have tripled to 14,192 tonnes since December 2006. The rise in exports came with the selling of citrus fruits to Jordan and vegetables to other countries, in addition to a substantial increase in exports to Israel especially vegetables and strawberries. It coincided with a substantial increase in the importation of citrus fruits from Israel and olives and olive oil from the West Bank⁶³

During January 2007, a total of 130 dunums of arable land were put out of agricultural use in the West Bank after being requisitioned (110 dunums) or levelled (20 dunums). The most affected districts were Qalqiliya and Tulkarm governorates, where approximately 100 dunums were levelled, leading to 20 families losing their main source of income (average family size is seven). A total of 20 dunums belonging to five families were requisitioned in Ramallah and Salfit governorates. In the Gaza strip, there were no records of arable land levelling or requisitioning.⁶⁴

13. FAO/WHO/WFP



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.”¹⁴

	Total oPt 2006	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07
Arable land requisitioned, levelled and reclaimed in dunums - West Bank⁶⁵													
Requisitioned	5,811	703	1,351	26	12	1,483	25	253	121	0	1,328	385	20
Levelled	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	110
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	190
Reclaimed	3,564	n/a	n/a	n/a	167	338	265	n/a	846	666	662	620	50
Arable land requisitioned, levelled or reclaimed in dunums - Gaza Strip⁶⁶													
Requisitioned	6,516	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,666	n/a	900	850	1,100	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	n/a	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	n/a	0
Reclaimed	1,635	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	530	500	365	240	105
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank⁶⁷													
Destroyed	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	5	15	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	n/a	0
Rehabilitated	453	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	145	24	n/a	46	25	5	108	13
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - Gaza Strip⁶⁸													
Destroyed	614	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	179	n/a	270	130	35	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	n/a	0
Rehabilitated	40	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	20	20	0	0	0
Number of trees destroyed⁶⁹													
Trees West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	340
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70
Trees Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	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	n/a	0
Agricultural produce trading in/out the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes⁷⁰													
Import	83,884	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,663	2,177	3,509	743	n/a	27,048	23,576	24,168	43,276
Export	3,342	n/a	n/a	n/a	509	481	0	0	n/a	345	2,007	n/a	14,192

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



Food security

“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

	Benchmark	Average Monthly 2006	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan - 07
Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS⁷¹												
Wheat flour 50 kg		91.0	92.6	90	90	88.9	90	87.9	88.6	95.7	95	96.4
Olive oil 1 Kg		18.6	20.6	18	19	19	20	20.4	19	16.3	15	17.5
Rice 1 kg		3.6	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.
Veg. oil 1 kg		5.5	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
Chickpeas 1 kg		4.8	5.6	5.4	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.6
Refined sugar 1 kg		3.7	3.9	3.9	4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.5
Milk powder 1 kg		23.2	24	23	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	24.2	23.2	23.2	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
Retail price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS⁷²												
Wheat flour 50 kg		82.9	89.2	81.1	74.8	82.3	79.5	81	83.3	88.5	86.6	86
Olive oil 1 Kg		23.1	22.7	21.6	21.4	22.6	23.7	23.2	24.8	24.1	24.1	25
Rice 1 kg		3.3	3.6	3.3	3.3	3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Veg. oil 1 kg		5.5	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1
Chickpeas 1 kg		5.3	6	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	5	4.6	4.6	5.5
Refined sugar 1 kg		4.2	3.9	5.5	3.7	4	3.2	3.7	6.6	3.6	3.6	3.8
Milk powder 1 kg		33.4	27	30.1	29.7	29.6	47	n/a	33.8	34.5	35.7	34.8
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
Availability of Basic commodities compared to daily consumption needs⁷³												
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day	-	n/a	n/a	7,502	5,689	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,960	11,870	11,700
Wheat - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	17	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	26	26
Sugar - mT	111 mt/day	-	n/a	n/a	205	840	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,505	1,560	1,750
Sugar - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	2	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	14	16
Rice - mT	72 mt/day	-	n/a	n/a	1,350	1,315	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,385	1,495	1,535
Rice - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	19	18	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	21
Veg. oil - mT	44 mt/day	-	n/a	n/a	800	810	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,065	1,105	1,050
Veg. oil - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	19	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	65	26	24
Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip compared to daily consumption needs - metric tonnes⁷⁴												
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day	-	9,553	8,321	4,460	9,128	n/a	n/a	5,686	7,517	10,159	3,348
Rice	72 mt/day	-	762	1,521	144	1,998	182	n/a	5	450	600	1,474
Veg. oil	44 mt/day	-	857	1,137	661	1,229	323	n/a	n/a	631	618	754
Sugar	111 mt/day	-	962	1,184	1,121	4,996	763	n/a	75	808	1,057	2,669
Veg. and fruits	-	-	2,230	2,663	2,117	3,508	n/a	n/a	438	438	n/a	n/a
Commodities	-	-	311	390	300	274	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
Fishing Catch in the Gaza Strip⁷⁵												
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

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



Water and 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
West Bank per capita use of water per day - in litres⁷⁶									
Minimum	-	20.3	15	23	21	18	24	21	16
Maximum	-	207.2	183	219	221	172	218	230	241
Average	90	65.3	65	67	68	63	66	63	61
Gaza Strip - Per capita use of water per day - in litres⁷⁷									
Minimum	-	37.0	38	38	36	36	36	38	36
Maximum	-	116.5	117	125	119	118	107	113	107
Average	95	80.5	81	84	81	80	77	80	76
Price of tankered water in the West Bank in NIS⁷⁸									
Minimum	-	7.3	8	4	8	8	8	8	8
Maximum	-	22.5	25	26	21	21	21	21	17
Average	11.4	14.0	15	13	14	14	14	14	13
Price of tankered water in the Gaza Strip in NIS⁷⁹									
Minimum	-	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	n/a	35
Maximum	-	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	n/a	35
Average	-	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	n/a	35
Percentage of HH connected to water network paying the bills⁸⁰									
West Bank	-	35.5%	35.0%	38.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	36%
Gaza Strip	-	4.2%	3.0%	5.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3%
Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services⁸¹									
West Bank	-	2.2%	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2%
Gaza Strip	-	4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4%
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank⁸²									
Minimum	-	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0%
Maximum	-	16.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	n/a	100%
Average	75.0%	13.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	34.0%	47.0%	n/a	47%
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip⁸³									
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%
Average	75.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%

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



Education

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

Overview of the Primary School system in the oPt⁸⁴

	Middle East, North Africa 2004	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	474,949	489,621	504,088	518,527	n/a
UNRWA West Bank		55,667	58,150	58,992	59,909	59,849	58,812	n/a
PA Gaza Strip		183,962	194,107	206,422	216,566	224,460	231,437	n/a
UNRWA		176,740	184,091	188,791	191,675	192,735	192,306	n/a
oPt		847,965	890,602	929,154	957,771	981,132	1,001,082	n/a
Girls net enrollment rate in PA primary schools								
West bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
oPt		96.0%	95.4%	94.8%	92.6%	86.2%	n/a	n/a
Gross enrollment ration in PA primary schools								
Girls	91.4%	110%	109%	106%	100%	93%	n/a	n/a
Boys		108.9%	108.0%	105.0%	100.0%	92.8%	n/a	n/a
oPt		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
Female Teachers ratio oPt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.64/1	n/a

Education

- Government has now agreed to resume regular monthly salary payments to all employees, however, the unpaid salaries of 2006 have not yet been met. As a result, the threat to return to strike among teachers still very much exists.
- The strike, coupled with the government fiscal crisis, damaged morale and perceptions of job security among civil servants leading to resignation of well-qualified, experienced staff and increased incidence of civil servants (especially teachers) taking second jobs in the private sector.
- It was mentioned by MoEHE officials that provision of enough school text books for the coming semester by the MoEHE to all children seems impossible. MoEHE is trying to make an appeal to concerned donor countries, however the shortage in the textbook would perhaps jeopardize the learning process of the new semester scheduled for 10th February.
- To fill in the gap generated by the strike last year, UNICEF together with Tamer, a national NGO, provided 2000 children from a number of the most deprived and difficult to access areas in Tulkarm district learning activity. The children were exposed to experience learning and recreational activities, such as playing, drawing, Drama, reading & writing and recreational trips the activities generated good support from the local communities including parents. This helped in releasing stress and provided children with an opportunity to engage in structured activity.



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

	# of Schools	Feb 06	Mar 06	Apr 06	May 06	Jun 06	Jul 06	Aug 06	Sep 06	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan 07
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - West Bank⁸⁵													
Bethlehem	100	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	100	100	100	n/a	0
Hebron	207	0	9	0	3	-	-	-	207	207	207	n/a	0
South Hebron	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	159	159	n/a	0
Jenin	113	2	6	2	12	-	-	-	113	113	113	n/a	0
Jericho	20	0	7	0	2	-	-	-	20	20	20	n/a	2 (curfew)
Jerusalem	37	0	6	0	0	-	-	-	37	37	37	n/a	0
Jerusalem suburb	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	55	55	55	n/a	0
Nablus	196	13	10	29	1	-	-	-	196	196	196	n/a	0
Qabatya	103	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	103	103	103	n/a	0
Qalqilia	67	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	67	67	67	n/a	0
Ramallah	159	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	159	159	159	n/a	0
Salfit	57	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	57	57	57	n/a	0
Tubas	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	0
Tulkarm	107	1	0	0	3	-	-	-	107	107	107	n/a	0
Total West Bank	1,380	1.2%	2.9%	2.2%	1.5%	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	ca 0.14%
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - Gaza Strip⁸⁶													
Gaza	151	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	151	0	0	n/a	0
Gaza North	60	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	60	0	0	n/a	0
Khan Younis	64	0	9	4	0	-	-	-	64	0	0	n/a	0
Middle Area	37	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	37	0	0	n/a	0
Rafah	34	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	34	0	34	n/a	0
Total Gaza Strip	346	0.0%	2.6%	1.2%	0.0%	-	-	-	100.0%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Teachers and students attendance⁸⁷													

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



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	0.413	57.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The CAP

Sector	CAP 2006 - revised May 2006			CAP 2007			CAP 07 % Funded
	Requirements	Number of Projects	Level of funding as of 30 Dec 06	Requirements	Number of Projects	Funding	
Agriculture	36,897	11	3%	11,348,860	14	-	-
Coordination and support services	10,345	5	63%	14,159,082	7	0.413	3
Job creation and Cash assistance	154,254	14	49%	198,087,139	17	-	-
Education	8,286	4	48%	9,065,057	4	-	-
Food	96,453	7	+ 100%	149,680,370	8	-	-
Health & Psychosocial	53,764	31	23%	35,653,117	30	-	-
Protection	-	-	-	1,708,686	4	-	-
Water and Sanitation	23,509	20	23%	33,879,471	19	-	-
Sector not yet specified	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	383,51	92	69%	453,6	103	-	0 %

The PA operating budget

\$ million	2005		2006				
	\$ million	%	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Clearance revenues collected by Gol	757.00	32.36	137.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.00
Domestic revenues	476.00	20.35	99.00	162.60	n/a	n/a	261.60
External finance for budgetary support, excluding Arab donors	155.00	6.63	66.00	n/a	265.50	n/a	265.50
External finance for budgetary support, Arab donors	194.00	8.29	78.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	78.00
Other sources, incl. Palestinian Investment Fund Assets	413.00	17.66	49.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	49.00
	344.00	14.71	68.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	68.00
TIM window 1/ ESSP - pledges	-	-	-	-	-	46.60	46.60
TIM window 2	-	-	-	-	1.40	4.51	5.91
TIM window 3	-	-	-	-	21.80	115.80	137.60
TOTAL	2,339	100	497	163	289	167	1,115



Number of social hardship cases receiving their monthly allowance from the MoSA¹⁸

	Dec - 05	Jan-06	Feb - June 06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan 07
West Bank	n/a	19,406	0	19,818	0	17,798	0	0	n/a	0
Gaza Strip	n/a	17,779	0	20,474	0	17,283	0	0	n/a	0
oPt	n/a	37,185	0	40,292	0	35,081	0	0	73,000¹⁸	0

Payments of Salaries:

Civil service employees earning less than NIS 2,500 received their full salary for January, while those earning more than 2,500 NIS and security forces received a partial salary.

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
Public hospitals	11	11-Jul-06	486,578	165,296	78,392	48,536	84,096	884,968
Non-Public hospitals	9	13-Aug-06	70,705	50,283	16,859	12,241		176,565
Public health centres	20	13-Aug-06	29,807	15,715	6,966	3,523		62,838
Water system	102	20-Jul-06	856,185	368,188	176,386	110,707	199,048	1,784,384
Waste water system	34	20-Jul-06	271,418	140,007	93,249	37,607	85,340	649,612
Jetter & suction trucks	40	13-Aug-06	13,443	13,166	7,301	14,095		78,250
GEDECO Generators	6	13-Sep-06		169,771	54,401	58,585	164,684	490,797
Total	222		1,728,136	922,426	433,556	285,294	533,168	4,127,414

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

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			

18. 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)



Latest reports and surveys:

Title	Agency/Author	Date	Web site
Movement and Access (AMA) Report No 31	OCHA	29 January 2007	www.ochaopt.org
Beyond the Wall	Ir Amim	January 2007	http://www.ir-amim.org.il/Eng/_Uploads/dbsAttachedFiles/BeyondTheWallEng.doc
Results of Palestinian Public Opinion Poll No 25 22-24 January 2007	An-Najah National University Center for Opinion Polls and Survey Studies	January 2007	
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
World Report 2007	Human Right Watch	January 2007	http://www.hrw.org/wr2k7/wr2007master.pdf
Food Security Assessment	WFP/FAO	Due February 2007	
Barrier Survey	OCHA	Due April 2007	www.ochaopt.org
Monitoring and Analysis of Political, Social and Economic Development in countries affected by conflict	UNESCWA	July-December 2006	



Sources and Rationale

The humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) is characterised by a combination of a lack of protection of the civilian population in the form of gross abuse of human rights and increased violence; a lack of access leading to restricted movement of persons and goods within, to, and from the oPt; and a financial and fiscal crisis facing the Palestinian Authority (PA) whose root is to be found in the election of the Hamas movement in the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) in January 2006

OCHA has been monitoring and reporting monthly on the access and protection of civilians issues since 2002. In addition, the humanitarian situation having worsened since January 2006, UN agencies and NGOs participating in the 2006 Emergency Appeal decided to produce – from May 2006 onwards - a monthly report to monitor developments according to key humanitarian indicators in the following sectors: health, child protection and psychosocial support, education, food security, agriculture, water and sanitation, and job creation and cash assistance. This report also monitors the implementation of the Bertini Commitments¹⁹

The present Humanitarian Monitor combines data and analysis from those two reports. It uses UN Security Council resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international humanitarian law (IHL), the

Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA)²⁰ as the standard for monitoring protection and access indicators. IHL obligates parties to a conflict to ensure the safety of civilians and refrain from targeting public and private property not of military necessity during hostilities. Under the Fourth Geneva Convention, Israel, as the occupying power, bears the responsibility for the welfare of the Palestinian population. In recent years, international donors and the PA have, in practical terms, taken on this role. The Government of Israel (GoI) is also under an obligation to transfer VAT taxes and customs duties that it collects on behalf of the PA under the Paris Protocol (1994) which amount to roughly \$60 million per month or roughly 50% of PA revenues. The GoI has withheld these VAT and customs transfers since the PLC elections.

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	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	OHCHR, OCHA, UNICEF, UNRWA, United Nations development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), WHO, Badil, Save the Children UK and Al Haq.
Job Creation and Cash Assistance	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	UNRWA, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN-HABITAT, WFP, CHFI, Mercy Corps
Health	World Health Organization (WHO)	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA
Psychosocial & Protection Against Violence	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	UNIFEM, UNFPA, WHO, UNRWA, Save the Children-UK, SC-S, MAP UK
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	UNDP, UNRWA, WHO, UN-HABITAT, OXFAM, Palestine Hydrology Group (PHG), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Action contre la Faim-Espagne (ACF-E), CARE, ACPP, Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), CMWU, WBWD.
Food	United Nations World Food Program (WFP)	WFP, UNRWA, FAO, ACF-E, CARE, CHFI, CISP, CRS, GVC, ICRC, MC, OXFAM-GB
Agriculture	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO),	ACF-E, PHG, ACPP, ACAD, Allod Charitable Society
Education	UNICEF	UNESCO, OCHA, UNRWA, UNIFEM, OHCHR
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		Temporary International Mechanism (TIM), World Bank, International Monetary Fund, AIDA, LACS, PNGO, etc.

19. 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.

20. 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'.



Overview - Key issues:

1. Palestinian Independent Commission for Citizen Rights, "76 Dead during the first month of 2007 as a result of Vigilantism in the PA Territory compares with 13 Martyr at the Hands of Israeli Occupying Forces", Arabic Press Release, 5 February 2007.
2. For example, see Palestinian Center for Human Rights, "Are we Proud of This? 10 Palestinians, Including 2 Children Killed and at Least 70 Others Wounded in Shameful Bloody Clashes Between Hamas and Fatah Movements", 27 January 2007 (Ref: 05/2007).
3. A survey conducted in January 2007 revealed that 48% of Palestinians feel less secure since the January 2006 elections as compared with 44% in December 2006. 26% are concerned because of the general absence of security for their families while 42% are concerned because of the internal power struggle. See Near East Consulting, "NEC's monthly bulletin on Palestinian Perceptions Towards Politics and Economics Bulletin # II-", January 2007 available at <http://www.near-eastconsulting.com/surveys/security/files/2007-1-en.pdf>.
4. Palestinian and international human rights organizations have voiced their concern that the PA remains unable and unwilling to effectively uphold law and order, and that it has taken little action to address abuses against civilians and is failing to act diligently to prevent, investigate, and punish acts of violence. See statement signed by 10 Palestinian organizations on 12 December 2006 "Take Measures to Ensure the Security of People", 12 December 2006 available at, <http://www.euromedrights.net/pages/331/news/focus/2141>. 9 See also Human Rights Watch, "Occupied Palestinian Territories: Factions Must Stop Endangering Civilians", 6 October 2006.
5. Order on Security Provisions (Judea and Samaria) (no. 378), 5730-1970 - Order on Movement and Travel (Restriction of Travel in an Israeli Vehicle) [issued by the IDF].
6. Entry of Foreign Nationals from those Countries that Maintain Diplomatic Relations with Israel into the West Bank - Instructions [issued by COGAT, but not dated].

Overview – Regional Focus:

7. See Displaced by the Wall, Forced Displacement as a Result of the West Bank Wall and its Associated Regime, pilot study, Bethlehem: Badil Resource Center and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center, September 2006.
8. See Politics, Security & the Barrier, Palestinian Public Perceptions, Geneva: Graduate Institute of Development Studies, November 2006.
9. Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, John Dugard, on the Situation of Human Rights in the Palestinian Territories Occupied Since 1967, The Commission on Human Rights, Sixty-Second Session, E/CN.4/2006/29, 17 January 2006 pp. 5, 11, 12, 15.
10. See the "Regional Focus" section of the Humanitarian Monitor for the month of December 2006 by OCHA.
11. Under IHL, Israel is required to ensure the safety and well-being of the local residents, and to maintain, as far as possible, normal living conditions. International human rights law also requires Israel to respect, inter alia, the right of residents of an occupied territory to move freely inside their territory. See Article 27 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
12. Report of the UN Special Rapporteur, supra note 1, page 16.
13. The principle of self-determination which features prominently in the UN Charter, in Common Article 1 of the two International Covenants and in several General Assembly resolutions has been affirmed by customary international law as a legal right and has been established by the practice of UN organs as an essential pre-requisite for the realization of other basic human rights. More than 40 resolutions were passed in the last five decades to support the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. More recently, the 2004 ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Construction of the Wall also stressed this right. See also Article 2(4) of the UN Charter which reflects international customary law.
15. Article 29 of the Fourth Geneva Convention states that "the Party to the conflict in whose hands protected persons may be is responsible for the treatment accorded to them by its agents, irrespective of any individual responsibility which may be incurred."
16. GA Resolution A/ES-10/L.20/Rev.1, adopted by a recorded vote of 162 in favor to 7 against, and 7 abstentions.
17. Examples of collective damages include those to public lands, natural resources, civil infrastructure, while examples of non-material damages include effects on mental health and family life.
18. DIAKONIA, "Letter to the UN Secretary General", 8 December 2006, available at <http://www.diakonia.se>
19. See "International NGOs call on UN to Reassess the Register of Damage", 26 January 2007, <http://aida.jerusalem.googlepages.com/registerstatement> and "Palestinian Civil Society Concerned over the Working of the United Nations Register of Damage on the Wall and its Associated Regime", 14 December 2006 at <http://www.badil.org/Publications/Press/2006/press432-06.htm>
20. DIAKONIA, supra note xxi
21. Number of Palestinian deaths – direct conflict
22. Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict
23. Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict
24. Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict
- The reported figures are "direct conflict related" only and do not include events indirectly related to the conflict such as unexploded ordnance, etc. These are casualties resulting directly from the conflict and occupation of the oPt. These include casualties caused in military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, barrier demonstrations, targeting killing, settler violence etc. The figures do not include either events when the circumstances remain unclear or in dispute. The figures include civilians and combatants casualties, of all ages and both genders.
25. Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence
26. Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence
- These indicators include casualties caused 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
27. Search campaigns:
28. Number of arrests/detentions
- These indicators refer to operations by the Israeli security forces to search houses or other properties. During these operations, individuals are often detained or arrested. Detentions (without arrest) typically last for a few days but can extend for a period of three months or longer. Events are disaggregated by geographic locations along Oslo Agreement Areas as well as checkpoints. Area A is under full Palestinian military and civil control. In area B, public order is under the responsibility of Palestinian police, while security remains in the hand of Israeli military. Area C is under full Israeli civil and military control.
29. Number of administrative detentions – Being investigated by Protection Sector: Will be reported as soon as available

Child Protection - Children are defined as individuals aged 0-17 inclusive.

Detailed information relative to child protection can be found on www.ochaopt.org.

All data are regularly cross-checked and updated, which explains possible modifications in figures over time.

30. Number of Palestinian children killed in the conflict with Israel - used to monitor the Security Council Resolution 1612, adopted on 26 July 2005 and relative to the protection of children during armed conflict.
31. Number of Palestinian children injured in the conflict with Israel - used to monitor the Security Council Resolution 1612
- These are casualties resulting directly from the conflict and occupation of the oPt. These include casualties caused in military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, demonstrations, targeted killing, settler violence, Palestinian attacks on Israelis etc.
32. Number of Palestinian children casualties – indirect conflict (UXOs, traffic accidents, etc)
- These are casualties resulting indirectly from the conflict and occupation of the oPt. They include casualties caused by Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), traffic incidents, "home made rockets" 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.
33. Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence - **used to monitor the Security Council Resolution 1612**
34. Number of Palestinian children injured in Palestinian internal violence - **used to monitor the Security Council Resolution 1612**
- These include casualties caused 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 and earlier figures will be underreported.
- The above indicators reflect the violations of children's inherent right to life, survival and development as put forth in article 6 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention has been ratified by the government of Israel in 1991 and formally endorsed by the Palestinian Authority in 1995.
- These indicators are collected by UNICEF from information coming from OCHA (Weekly Briefing Notes) and DCI.
35. Number of Israeli children casualties - used to monitor the Security Council Resolution 1612
36. 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 and private property

Detailed information relative to the issues of violence, private property and natural resources can be found on www.ochaopt.org. Indicators in this section are collected on a weekly basis by OCHA field offices (cf. Weekly Briefing Notes for details of the events) and come from a range of sources compiled by OCHA field teams in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Typically, the OCHA field teams receive an initial incident report from a source, which is verified through visits to the incident site in addition to further corroboration with a third source, such as an NGO. All data are regularly crosschecked and updated, which explains possible modifications in figures.

37. Incidents involving settlers
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 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 stoning a car or driving it in a dangerous manner; any type of harassment such as shouting, stoning, running at people, etc that do not cause any casualty; an incident related to property damage to a private house, a land, livestock, etc; any incident involving the entry into a private or prohibited property.
38. Palestinian home-made rockets fired into Israel
39. Artillery shelling fired by IDF in the Gaza Strip
Source: OCHA Gaza Field Office
These indicators show the level of violence existing in the Gaza Strip and aim at showing how the principle of proportionality is respected in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
40. Physical damages - West Bank
41. Physical damages – Gaza Strip
In the West Bank, demolitions occur on buildings reportedly built without permits, clearing for the Barrier construction, etc. Demolitions in the Gaza Strip occur mainly during ground incursions, artillery shelling and IAF air strikes. 'Structures' refers to any non-residential building, infrastructure (bridges, roads, water pipelines, etc), public buildings (market stalls, schools, religious buildings, etc), etc. 'Homes' refers to any inhabited residential structure, houses, apartments, tents. 'People affected' refers only to those people living in the destroyed or damaged home and that see their living conditions modified.

Access

Detailed information relative to the issues of access can be found on www.ochaopt.org.

All data are regularly crosschecked and updated, which explains possible modifications in figures.

42. 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 obstacles: checkpoints, roadblocks, trenches, earthmounds, etc. that contribute to fragment the West Bank and drastically limit the Palestinians' ability to move freely. Not all the obstacles are permanent, nor are they always staffed, which further hampers movement of the Palestinians. Flying checkpoints severely 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.
43. 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. The number of locations affected by a curfew incident counts each distinct location affected by a curfew. Where multiple neighbouring locations are affected by a single curfew event, they are counted separately in these figures.
44. Acces incidents reported by humanitarian organisations
Source: ACIS forms collected by OCHA and UNRWA Operations in the West Bank.
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). UNSCO and the IDF agreed that the average crossing time at Erez should be 20 minutes.
45. External acces to/from the oPt – opening days
Source: Ministry of Labour, closure reports; AMA report.
These are the days when Palestinians from the West Bank can access Jerusalem and Israel. Normally, 1 - international organisations' workers, 2 - medical staff, 3- humanitarian cases and 4 - Palestinians with legal issues (needing to attend a court in Israel) have a permanent access to Jerusalem and Israel. According to PCBS, in Q3 2005 2,400 people from the Gaza Strip and 80,700 people from the West Bank have worked in Israel.
46. Ambulances incidents in the West bank and medical movement from the Gaza Strip
Source: WHO, Palestinian Red Crescent Society.
Palestinians from the Gaza Strip referred for medical treatment abroad by the PA Ministry of Health have to travel through Erez or Rafah crossing and must request a permit to IDF to do so. It is important to note that those requests are likely to be underestimated: to limit denials of access, only the most serious cases are actually requesting a permit. This indicator allows monitoring how the Palestinians' right to medical care is respected by Israeli Authorities.
47. Movement of people from/to the Gaza Strip – daily average
Source : OCHA field office; Palestinian Passport and Border Police; EU Border Assistance Mission (BAM)
Erez is the crossing point for people in and out of Gaza: there is a Palestinian check at Hamza-Hamza while the Gol is controlling Erez. The Gol has the ability to close Erez at any time. Erez is critical to the Gaza Strip's economy. According to PCBS, up to 30,000 people were employed in Israel or in the settlements in Q3 – 2000. Rafah is the crossing point for people between the Gaza Strip and 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. EU BAM staff is dependent on Gol-operated Kerem Shalom crossing opening to access Rafah.
48. Movement of goods from/to the Gaza Strip – daily average
Source: AMA report.
Karni is the main transit point for Gaza's imports and exports, and is critical to the area's fragile economy. According to the Acces and Movement Agreement signed between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority on 15 November 2005, a minimum of 150 truckloads should be exported every day throughout 2006, to reach 400 per day by 31 December 2006. Sufa crossing point is essentially used for gravel truckloads; occasionally humanitarian goods use this passage. Karni and Sufa are scheduled to open six days a week (closed on Saturday). Nahal Oz is the terminal by which fuel and oil are crossing into the Gaza Strip.
49. Economic/access data for the West Bank are being investigated by OCHA and will be included should they become available

Socio-economic conditions

50. Unemployment rate – relaxed definition
Source: PCBS labour force surveys. In contexts of protracted crisis, the standard unemployment definition might be somehow deficient, as a considerable number of people is simply no longer seeking employment. A "relaxed definition" of unemployment is here applied, 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").
51. 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 Gaza Strip and West Bank.
52. Number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements
Source : PCBS, Quaterly Labour Force surveys, collected by UNRWA
In 2000, around 146,000 Palestinians from the Territories were employed in Israel or in the 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.
53. Economic dependency ratio: Nr. Of population divided by nr. Of employed. The higher the ration, the more the inactive population is dependent on the active one.
Source : PCBS, Labour force survey, quarterly available from .
54. Evolution of Consumer Price Index (CPI): 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.
55. Evolution of daily wages: 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.
Source: PCBS, Labour force survey, quarterly, available from 1995

Health

The following indicators are used for early warning and for monitoring the evolution of a humanitarian crisis as well as to target financial and institutional support; to identify gaps in people's access to health care; to identify public health threats; to identify humanitarian risks; to evaluate humanitarian and donors' response; and to advocate on health issues.

56. 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.



57. 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).
58. Number of pharmaceutical items out of stock
Source: MoH Central Drugstore, compiled by WHO.
Out of stock here means 'less than one month stock'. There are 416 drug items and 596 consumable that should always be available at central level in stock for more three months to ensure an adequate response to pharmaceutical needs. This indicator shows the quality of care as well as the donors' response.
59. Malnutrition among children 9-12 months
Source: MoH PHC Directorate, Nutrition Departments compiled by WHO. Children 9-12 months are systematically measured during measles immunisation, whose coverage is above 90% in the oPt. Underweight is the weight for age ratio and wasting is the weight for height ratio. Both indicate acute malnutrition. Indicators of acute 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.
60. Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children 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.
61. 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.
62. 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 a 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, targeting killings, arrests, humiliation, military incursions and poverty have a serious psychological impact on every individuals, 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

- The following indicators show how the Palestinian farmers' livelihood in the oPt is affected by Israel confiscation/annexation of agricultural land and premises.
63. Ministry of Agriculture, Gaza Strip.
64. Field offices of PARC, distributed over all districts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.
65. Arable land requisitioned, levelled or reclaimed in dunums - West Bank
66. Arable land requisitioned, levelled or reclaimed in dunums – Gaza Strip
Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees, compiled by FAO.
Requisitioned land is that 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.). Requisitioned land will remain inaccessible to farmers, as it will be used by Israel.
Levelled land is that public or private land that have been deforested or devoided from crops by the IDF or Israeli settlers, usually for security reasons. It however remains accessible to the farmer and be re-used as a field once the levelling is completed. If the soil does not lose too many of its qualities in general, one harvest can be lost during the levelling and the owners see their livelihoods affected. 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; however a wider range of people is actually 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.
67. Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank
68. Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums – Gaza Strip
Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees, compiled by FAO.
Destroyed refers to the 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.
69. 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. Actually, the number of affected people by the destruction of trees or land is far greater: labourers, traders, extended family members, etc.
70. 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

71. Retailed price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS
72. Retailed price of basic food commodities – Gaza Strip, in NIS
Source: WFP, Market Monitoring, System
The VAM Market Price Survey is the primary mean 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 governorate of the oPt.
73. 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.
74. 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 in Gaza. Each commodity is compared to the estimated need in that specific commodity.
75. 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 Agreement, the Palestinians are granted a fish catch area within 20 nautical miles off the Gazan coastline. This has been reduced to 12 nautical miles under the Bertini Commitments. Following the capture of Israeli Caporal Shalit on 24 June 2006, Israel has ban any fishing off the Gaza Strip. This ban has been partially lifted on 24 October. Gazan fishermen are allowed to fish within a 6 nautical miles area, except off Rafah and Khan Younis. These restrictions continue to affect the Gaza fishermen who fish in areas where sea-pollution and overfishing have drastically reduced the available fish population.

Water and sanitation

- Source for all the indicators of this section: Palestinian Hydrological Group (PHG). Sixty representative communities are monitored on a monthly basis. The data presented in the table does not necessarily include figures gathered in the total 60 communities.
76. Per capita use of water per day – in litres - West Bank
77. 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).
78. Price of tankered watered in the West Bank - in NIS
79. Price of tankered watered in the Gaza Strip - in NIS
\$1 is approx NIS4.5. Prices are indicated in NIS to limit distortion due to frequent fluctuations of the exchange rate between the shekel and the dollar.
For the indicators above, minima and maxima are provided so as to demonstrate the differences existing among the Palestinian communities.
80. Percentage of HH connected to water network paying their bills.
81. Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services
82. Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank
83. Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip



Education

84. Overview of the Primary School System in the oPt
Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS); Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE); UNESCO Institute for Statistics
The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) is the share of children of any age who are enrolled in primary school. In countries where many children enter school late or repeat a grade the GER can exceed 100%.
 $GER = \frac{\text{Enrolled children of all ages}}{\text{Total number of children in the official school age group}}$
The Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) is the share of children of official primary school age that are enrolled in primary school and cannot exceed 100%. $NER = \frac{\text{Enrolled children in the official school age group}}{\text{Total number of children in the official school age group}}$
85. Number of schools with at least one day of disruption – West Bank
86. Number of schools with at least one day of disruption – Gaza Strip
Source: Ministry of Education, collected by UNICEF. This indicator shows access to schools for students.
87. Teachers and students attendance.
Source: Ministry of Education, collected by UNICEF
This indicator shows the quality of access to learning opportunity for students. In addition, it shows how pupils' and teachers' attendance to school is affected by a range of reasons – including closure related issues – thus how the education of the children is affected.
88. Number of Social Hardship cases receiving their monthly allowance from the MoSA:
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)