



The Humanitarian Monitor

occupied Palestinian territory



Number 7

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Key issues

1. **Israeli-Palestinian hostilities** intensified in early November, with a major Israel Defense Forces (IDF) incursion into Beit Hanoun, in the northern Gaza Strip. The operation resulted in high numbers of civilian casualties including women and children and extensive damage to personal property as well as infrastructure. On 26 November, following five months of increasing hostilities, a ceasefire was declared calling for an end to all IDF military operations in the Gaza Strip and the firing of homemade rockets by Palestinian groups into Israel. At the end of November, the fragile ceasefire continued to hold, despite the firing of ten homemade rockets into Israel by Palestinians.
2. Violence also affected the **olive harvest** season in the West Bank. The extremely good olive production season was marred by incidents involving the denial of access to Palestinian farming land close to settlements in the West Bank, attacks by Israeli settlers on farmers and their property and delays and denials of access at Barrier gates by IDF soldiers for farmers wanting to access their land in the closed areas between the Barrier and the Green Line. In the southern West Bank, the olive harvest was affected by the continued drought and access restrictions placed on farmers cultivating their land throughout the year which led to low yields. The overall income from the 2006 season is expected to reach \$124 million (compared to \$30 million in 2005) and will contribute to the livelihoods of up to 100,000 Palestinian farming families.
3. On 7 November, an agreement was reached between the Minister of **Education & Higher Education** (MoEHE) and its staff and all schools reopened on 11 November following more than two months of closure due to strike actions. The agreement guaranteed the payment to the staff of an immediate 1,000 NIS and the rest of the November salaries to be paid by the end the month. On 21 November, the MoEHE also officially requested its entire 18 Educational Directorates not to deny children from attending school even if their families had failed paying the school fees. Despite the positive developments with striking education workers, the **PA institutional crisis** remains at the centre of the current humanitarian situation with PA ministries and the service they provide functioning at minimum levels.¹ As of 30 November, the PA has operated with only 34.3% of its 2005 revenue:

PA BUDGET 2005 In million US Dollars			2006				Total 2006	
			Q1	Q1 + Q2	Q2 + Q3	Q4 as of 30/11		
Item	USD	%	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	% of 2005
Clearance revenues collected by Gol	814.3	42.4	68.7	0	0	0	68.7	8
Domestic revenues	394.29	20.5	0	162.6	0	0	162.6	41
External finance for budgetary support	348.5	18.2	0	0	265.5	0	265.5	76
Other sources, incl. Palestinian Investment Fund Assets	362.91	18.9	0	0	0	-	0	0
TIM window 1/ ESSP - pledges	-	-	0	0	-	43.8	43.8	-
TIM window 2 from June 2006	-	-	0	0	-	11.8	11.8	-
TIM window 3 from June 2006	-	-	0	0	-	108.12	108.12	-
Total	1920	100	68.7	162.6	265.5	163.72	660.52	34



The humanitarian situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip deteriorated rapidly in 2006. This was a result of the fiscal crisis facing the Palestinian Authority (PA) following the election of the Hamas movement in the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) elections in January as well as increased Israeli security and access restrictions.

The worsening situation led UN agencies and NGOs participating in the 2006 Emergency Appeal to produce 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 uses a combination of measurable humanitarian indicators and verified field observations. These two data collection methods can provide different accounts of the situation. The humanitarian indicators reveal longer-term changes and trends from one month to another: Field observations show early signs of strain that may indicate future changes in the situation more generally.

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 (Gol) 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 amounts to roughly \$60 million per month or roughly 50% of PA revenues. The Gol has withheld these VAT and customs transfers since the PLC elections. The Paris Protocol was reaffirmed as continuing to apply as recently as the 15 November 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) between the Gol and PA.

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) and the TIM team

Selective Humanitarian Indicators:

Protection and access

- In November, 138 Palestinians were killed in the oPt during the ongoing conflict with Israel, compared to 60 in October. The number of Palestinians injured (491) increased sharply compared to October (180). Three Israelis were killed and 30 injured in November.
- Out of the Palestinians killed in November, 28 were children, including 20 killed during the Israeli military operation in Beit Hanoun. A further 66 children were injured, of whom 33 were injured during numerous military operations in Bethlehem and Qalqiliya. To date, children represent 19% of the Palestinians killed during 2006 in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and 14% of all those injured.
- Palestinian internal violence decreased in November with 15 Palestinians killed and 36 injured in the oPt, compared to 32 killed and 286 injured in October. The majority of the violence was reported in the Gaza Strip.
- In November, 340 children (compared to 348 in October) were held in detention by Israel. The number of children in detention remains higher than the monthly 2005 average of 300.
- Palestinian workers from the Gaza Strip have not been allowed into Israel since 12 March while up to 280 traders from the Gaza Strip were able to pass through Erez crossing during November. In the West Bank, Palestinian workers and traders with valid entry permits were prohibited from entering East Jerusalem and Israel on three days in November (compared to 12 in October).

- The number of physical obstacles restricting Palestinian movement in the West Bank decreased from 542 in October to 540 in November, of which 84 were manned.
- Humanitarian organisations reported 79 access incidents November resulting in the loss of 56 hours of work. The highest number of incidents occurred at the Tunnels checkpoint, near Bethlehem, accounting for 26% of the time lost in November.

Food security and Agriculture

- Imports of food and agricultural products into the Gaza Strip increased significantly in October (27,047 mT) and November (23,576 mT) compared to the previous months, explained by the relative easing of the closure system and the improved operation of Karni crossing in November.
- Agricultural exports from the Gaza Strip followed the same trend, with more than 2,000 mT exported.
- Nido powdered milk is only available in limited quantities in the Gaza Strip, while the price of vegetables has slightly increased due to the scarcity of seasonal crops.



Comments and analysis

The Israeli attack on the northern Gaza Strip

- The military operation codenamed by the IDF "Autumn Clouds" lasted from 1 to 7 November and resulted in the deaths of 82 Palestinians and the injury of 260 others.
- Almost half of the fatalities were civilians and included a high number of children (20) and women (11) casualties. One Israeli soldier was also killed during the incursion and another injured.
- Israeli officials stated that the incursion was aimed at halting the firing of homemade rockets into Israel² that had injured 41 Israelis since Israel's disengagement from the Gaza Strip in August 2005. During the same period (August 2005 to October 2006), 525 Palestinians died and 1,527 others were injured as a result of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the Gaza Strip.
- UNDP reports that during this military operation, an estimated \$2,372,970 worth of damage was caused to public infrastructure such as water, waste water, electrical facilities, while the damage to governmental and NGOs buildings are estimated at \$620,490 (five NGOs buildings, two schools and the MoH hospital were damaged).

The Olive Harvest

- A number of incidents were reported throughout the West Bank including the denial of access to land, attacks by settlers on farmers and their property and delays and denial of access at the gates for farmers whose land is in "closed areas" behind the Barrier.³ OCHA and/or ICRC interventions to the Israeli authorities were necessary on several occasions.
- Of the more than 20 incidents reported, 13 occurred in Nablus, and 11 of the incidents in the North involved settlers attempting to prevent farmers from accessing their fields and four out of 11 incidents were due to Elon Moreh settlers.
- In Hebron governorate, three out of eight Barrier gates remained closed while inadequate IDF staffing of the gates caused delays and a loss of critical farming hours. Farmers were not allowed to access all of their land around settlements like Adora, Telem or Pnei Khever. In Bethlehem, there were outbreaks of violence near Tko'a and Beith Ein settlements. A number of farmers could not access land within the Israeli-declared municipal boundary of Jerusalem.
- In the oPt, between 69,000 and 100,000 people - out of which one third are women - and their families depend to some extent on the ten million olive trees in the oPt, which cover 45% of all cultivated land.
- The Palestinian Oil Council estimates the 2006 production to be around 10,000 mT for olives and 32,000 mT for olive oil in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, compared to 7,000 mT of oil in 2005⁴. Such a yield will satisfy local consumption and allow a significant amount of oil to be exported to Israel (5-8,000 mT) and Arab countries (3,000 mT).

- The overall income is expected to be approximately \$124 million compared to \$30 million in 2005. This represents about 16% of the total agricultural income.
- While the harvest was overall very good in the Northern West Bank, the yield was deemed poor by farmers in the South where some did not even bother to pick the small quantity of olives on their trees. Although the current drought has played a part in the low production in the South, much of the poor yield is a result of the access restrictions imposed on Palestinian farmers. Tree pruning, land ploughing and watering, required at several specific times of the year, have not been carried out due to the permit system and access restrictions.

Delivery of services / capacity of service-providers

Absenteeism and disrupted work practices:

- In the West Bank, all PA's services are affected by the employee's strike, with the exception of the MoEHE that resumed work on 11 November.
- The basic functions of the Cabinet and the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) have continued although mainly routine and few significant policy decisions or reforms have been undertaken.
- Water is not routinely tested; it is unclear whether water is adequately chlorinated. Food inspectors are not working and public health is jeopardised.
- Tax revenue offices are closed and are not collecting taxes, which is further aggravating the PA fiscal crisis. IDs, birth certificates, passports are not being issued nor renewed, seriously impacting the internal and external movement of Palestinians.

Payment of salaries and allowances:

- Estimated at \$110 million per month, the salary bill represents the largest burden on the PA budget. As of 30 October, the backlog of unpaid salaries amounted to \$572 million (out of a total \$793 million). Approximately 28% of the total amounts due to the PA employees since March 2006 have been paid through the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM) and Arab donors' contributions. Only three payments of social allowances to 47,000 Ministry of Social Affairs' (MoSA) social hardship families have been made since January 2006: two by the PA and one under the TIM.
- In response to the fiscal crisis, the World Bank has re-launched the Emergency Services Support Programme (ESSP). ESSP six month-budget amounts to \$55.75 million out of which \$55.3 million have been pledged by seven donors⁵. This programme should cover non-salary recurrent expenditures of the ministries of Health, Education and Higher Education, and Social Affairs, as well as operation and maintenance costs in power and water/sanitation. Financial support should be provided also to municipalities.



Health:

- The MoH services continue to function in the Gaza Strip. According to a recent report by Bir Zeit University⁶, staff attendance is now close to pre-strike levels, with more than 90% attendance in MoH hospitals.
- In the West Bank, the MoH employees' strike is fully observed. MoH workers are demanding payment of their outstanding salaries before returning to work. Since 7 November, emergency rooms and all outpatient departments in the West Bank are closed; the routine monitoring of chronic illness has stopped; anti- and post-natal care has stopped; vaccination has stopped; the dispensing of drugs to the chronically-ill is virtually closed⁷. Only emergency deliveries and emergency caesarean sections are provided. However in areas where no alternative health care was available such as in Jericho health workers in MoH hospitals did not interrupt the provision of some essential services like obstetric care. In general, NGOs and private providers have covered obstetric care needs not provided by MoH, but they cannot cover all the needs not being met by the MoH⁸.
- The drugs supply situation is critical: in the Gaza Strip, 176 drugs are under the three-month stock level, of which 162 are essential drugs. Only 62 are included in the donors/MoH pipeline and should be available in mid-January. Among the 94 items that are not in the pipeline, 24 are already out of stock. By January, 63 will be out of stock. In the West Bank, 87 essential drugs are out of stock.
- WHO, ICRC and various NGOs are deeply concerned by the deterioration of the health situation in the oPt. In the West Bank, public health services are severely affected by the ongoing strike, while the siege of the Gaza Strip by the IDF is negatively affecting the livelihoods of the Gazans, including their access to health services and facilities. In general, in the oPt, the increasing number of impoverished people are being the hardest-hit by the dysfunction of the public health system, particularly in the West Bank, as they cannot afford the higher cost of health care in private institutions nor the increased cost of the transport to reach a health facility.
- ICRC⁹ notes an increase in mortality rates in two hospitals in the West Bank (2.1%-3.7% and 1.3%-3.6%).
- In its latest survey in the Gaza Strip¹⁰, Medecins du Monde (MDM) notes that, since the start of the IDF operation "Summer Rains", it has taken four times longer (1h15mn) for patients to reach a health facility than before (20mn), due to a combination of a lack of means of transport, an increased fear of travel and economic constraints.
- According to an analysis of the MoH nutrition surveillance system, WHO indicates that acute malnutrition has not risen in the oPt and remains at acceptable levels. However, the same data reports significantly higher malnutrition rates in the Rafah area (9.2%) compared to the rest of the Gaza Strip (5.32%). In addition, micronutrient deficiencies, and particularly anaemia and rickets, have reached very worrying levels.

Fuel, infrastructure, electricity and water:

- There remains a deficit in the supply versus demand of electricity in the Gaza Strip despite the delivery of seven transformers to replace the ones destroyed by the IDF in June. These new transformers produce only 60 MW compared to 140 MW produced prior to the bombing. The President's Office estimates that in total 215 MW of power are actually needed in the Gaza Strip (225 during winter months). The Gaza Power Generating Company (GPGC) is currently seeking funding for a further five transformers from Egypt to provide additional capacity and back-up generators are still relied upon to ensure an adequate supply of electricity.
- There is a continuing reliance on the use of generators by the Coastal Municipality Water Utility (CMWU) to power the pumps for its wells and solid waste treatment plants between 4 and 10pm daily to coincide with peak demand.
- In November, the TIM provided 282,757 litres of fuel to 220 facilities in the Gaza Strip, a reduction in consumption explained by the resumption of the Gaza power plant. Since 6 July, the TIM has provided 3.4 million litres of fuel worth \$2,740,455¹¹.
- According to Oxfam's latest report¹², the treatment of wastewater is inadequate in the Gaza Strip due to many years of neglect and under investment and poses serious environmental and health hazards. The wastewater collection is given at around 66.8% while wastewater treatment stands at around 2.7%, and a reported 20,000m³/day are discharged into the sea, while a further 10,000m³/day is discharged into Wadi Gaza.
- UN field workers found that the Gaza international airport had been totally vandalised following five months of occupation of the site by the IDF.

Socio-economic conditions

- The main findings of a recent UNRWA report¹³ demonstrate an acute and prolonged socio-economic crisis in the oPt:
 - » The real gross domestic product (GDP) has declined by about 9% in the first semester of 2006, equivalent to the GDP decline during the period 2000-2005; this decline is mainly driven by the Gol's withheld of the PA VAT and customs revenues;
 - » The fiscal crisis of the PA results in severe income losses – amounting \$330 million - for about 25% of the Palestinian work force and their dependants, equivalent to 25% of the population;
 - » The reduction in PA expenditures on social welfare and purchase from private sector vendors further contributes to a \$180 million income loss for Palestinian households;
 - » As a result, real per capita consumption declined by about 12%, with a decline in food consumption decline of 8% compared to the second half of 2005;



- » The above means that there are now an average of 1,069,200 deep poor in the oPt, compared to 650,800 in the second half of 2005, an increase of 64.3%. Deep poverty is particularly acute in the Gaza Strip, where it increased from 51.6% to 79.8%, this is largely due to the large concentration of refugees and PA employees there.
- In their recent joint food security¹⁴ assessment, WFP and FAO found that the loss of livelihoods is the main cause of food insecurity in the oPt.
 - » The situation is of particular concern in the Gaza Strip where the closure policy has a negative impact on both imports and exports, with the economy steadily shrinking, and ultimately, households' income deteriorating rapidly.
 - » The UN agencies estimate that up to 41% in Gaza City and up to 60% in Rafah are food insecure and highly dependent on aid. This is roughly twice the level of insecurity in the West Bank.
- According to a survey conducted by NEC¹⁵ 71% of the PA employees fall below the poverty line of \$460 per month for a six-person household, while 36% fall below the extreme poverty line of \$180. (compared to 4% in June).
- OCHA field offices report that an increased number of PA employees were personally involved in the olive harvest this year. Both owners and non-owners of olive trees worked, the former to limit the cost of harvesting, the latter to make an income.
- Shops in Tulkarm and Nablus governorates are reported to have stopped granting credit, especially to PA employees. Recently, ten shops in the Nur Shams Refugee Camp in Tulkarm governorate shut down as people who had bought on credit could not repay their debts.
- Highly-skilled and educated youth are approaching UNRWA staff in various institutions (schools, clinics, etc) as well as in community rehabilitation centres to request any kind of employment.
- Because of a generalised economic hardship, people are no longer attending coffee shops or other recreational places, which is modifying the patterns of social interaction. Moreover, students at UNRWA schools are still wearing light clothes and sandals despite the onset of winter.
- Patients are increasingly approaching UNRWA rehabilitation centres and community disability centres in the refugee camps requesting not only treatment but also blankets, diapers or any other kind of assistance.
- Decreasing capacity of Zakat committees and other charities to meet the needs of the most vulnerable is being reported, resulting in an increase in the reliance of the poor people on UNRWA services.

Access and Protection

- By the end of November, 41 members of the PLC were in detention, including the PLC President and 19 ministers.
- Following the killing of 19 civilians in Beit Hanoun on 8 November; the UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution¹⁶ on 15 November 2006, that condemns the killings of Palestinian civilians including women and children and affirms that under international humanitarian law, the medical personnel and means of transport of the Palestine Red Crescent Society must be protected and respected at all times. This was in reference to two PCRS medics who were killed in Beit Lahiya on 3 November 2006. On 17 November 2006, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to send a fact-finding mission to Beit Hanoun and report back "on the circumstances surrounding last week's artillery shelling..."¹⁷
- According to the Coalition for the Right to Entry, all foreign passports of spouses and children of Palestinian ID holders who had applied for visa extensions were recently marked as "last permit" by the Israeli authorities. It was estimated that by the end of the year, approximately 105 passport holders will be required to leave via Israeli controlled entry/exit points. On 19 November 2006, the Israeli Ministry of Interior Office at Beit El began returning the passports. An estimated 120,000 persons had their applications for family reunification denied. Those overstaying their permits face the risk of deportation from the oPt and undermine their right to enjoy a family life.¹⁸
- On 22 November, a draft General Assembly resolution established the institutional framework for a registry of damages "incurred by Palestinians as a result of the damage caused to all natural and legal persons concerned as a result of the construction of the wall by Israel".¹⁹ The High Commissioner for Human Rights also stated that the international community must ensure that "the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Barrier be used as a framework for the implementation of the rule of law".²⁰
- On 26 November 2006, the Israeli High Court approved the plan to construct the Barrier around five Palestinian villages northwest of Jerusalem thereby effectively isolating its 15,000 Palestinian residents from East Jerusalem and neighbouring Palestinian villages. According to B'Tselem, the completion of the Barrier in this area is expected to impinge on their right to access schools, health services and family members, and facilitate the de-facto annexation of the land inside the West Bank for settlement construction.²¹
- A report released by OCHA²² shows that 60% of those families having farming land west of the Barrier are entirely cut off from their land because they have not been issued with permits to pass through Barrier gates.



- The movement of students from and to Beit Jala (Bethlehem) is becoming increasingly difficult. For example, the access and attendance of students residing in Beit Jibrin refugee camp (Bethlehem) to their schools located in Beit Jala is dependant on the day-to-day mood of the soldiers at the gates.
- Al-Badhan checkpoint, the main and shortest passage for Jenin and Tubas residents, including students, patients and traders to Nablus City, has become permanent. Major delays and long queues were reported; an infant (one week old) from An Nassariya village (Nablus) died at Al Watani governmental hospital after his parents were delayed for two hours at a checkpoint. The hospital death certificate shows that the infant had reached the hospital in a very critical condition and died of fever that could have been treated.
- In Jerusalem, an increased number of families are reportedly living apart because of Israeli policies on Jerusalem residence and difficulties in obtaining family reunification. In most cases, where the woman holds a Jerusalem ID and the father does not, mother and children move to Jerusalem to keep their status while the father remains in the West Bank. In addition to the additional living expenses incurred, family fragmentation and psychosocial disturbances among children are experienced by the family.
- Because of their young age and gender, schoolgirls have easier access through checkpoints. According to UNRWA, they are becoming the main family member to visit relatives held in Israeli's prisons. This has a detrimental impact on their psychological status, and may hinder their academic achievements as they are increasingly absent from school.

NGO and UN capacity to respond to increased demand for assistance

- The UN launched a CAP appeal for the oPt for \$453 million, with 77% of the appealed funds earmarked for job creation, cash and food assistance. Twelve UN agencies and 14 NGOs are part of this appeal.
- Despite the strike, WFP resumed the general food distribution to MoSA social hardship cases. Out of 1,216 mT of mixed food commodities delivered to MoSA warehouses, 816 mT were distributed to 24,500 beneficiaries in Ramallah, Hebron, Jericho, Nablus, Salfit and Qalqiliya.
- UNRWA planned to begin a new round of food distribution on 19 November but it was postponed to 27 November due to the closure of Karni to containers.
- To tackle the critical drug issue, MDM has proposed to fill part of the existing gap, while WHO in the next two months will cover the emergency stocks in northern Gaza Strip through a UN emergency fund (CERF).

1. Information included in this edition of the Humanitarian Monitor on the scale of the PA institutional crisis draws on various reports of UN agencies as well as the following reports: World Bank, "Coping with crisis: Palestinian Authority Institutional Performance", November 2006; IMF, Recent Fiscal and Financial Developments, October 2006, and ICRC, Declining Governmental Health Service: Provision in the West Bank, 15 November 2006.
2. More than 1,700 homemade rockets have been launched between the disengagement (Aug. 2005) and the start of Autumn Clouds (Nov 2006)
3. Information for this section was obtained from OCHA field offices; World Bank's "Brief overview of the olive and the olive oil sector in the Palestinian Territories", October 2006 and from "Israeli violations against Palestinian farmers in Olive harvest season, 2006" a report by PARC, Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committee. The detail of the incidents can be found in the November Weekly Briefly Noters and November Humanitarian Update.
4. In 2005, one kg of olive oil was sold at \$4.5. In 2006, the olive oil rates \$3.5/kg and the olives are sold \$1.2/kg
5. Austrian, Belgium, DFID, EC, Norway, Spain and Sweden
6. "Forty Days of Strike: Impact on Palestinian Public Life", PACSR Team, Bir Zeit University, Ramallah, October 2006
7. "Declining governmental health service provision in the West Bank", ICRC, 11 November 2006
8. WHO "Monitoring health and health services" November and December 2006.
9. "Declining governmental health service provision in the West Bank", ICRC, 11 November 2006
10. "Gaza Strip, Impact of the international embargo and the attacks by the Israeli army on the population's health status", Medecins du Monde- France, 2006.
11. \$1 for NIS4.5, with 1,000 litres worth NIS3.66
12. "Assessment report, Gaza September 2006", Oxfam
13. "Prolonged crisis in the oPt: Recent socio-economic impacts", UNRWA, November 2006, available on www.unocha.org
14. See note 10 .
15. Near East Consulting Monthly Bulletin on Palestinian Perceptions Towards Politics, Economic and Social Conditions, Bulletin No. 11, November 8, 2006.
16. The resolution "Human Rights Violations Emanating from Israeli Military Incursions on the Occupied Palestinian Territory including the Recent one of Beit Hanoun", (A/HRC/S-3/1/1) was adopted with 32 in favour, 8 against and 6 abstentions.
17. General Assembly Resolution A/ES-10/L.19 adopted during the 10th emergency session with 156 states in favour to 7 against, with 6 abstentions.
18. The Right to Entry, "Israel Issues Last Permits to Foreigners, Splitting Families", 20 November 2006.
19. General Assembly draft Resolution A/ES-10/L.20, 22 November 2006.
20. OHCHR Press Release, supra note 4.
21. B'Tselem, "High Court Approves Bir Nabalah Enclave", 26 November 2006.
22. OCHA Special Focus, November 2006



Protection of civilians and access²³

Indicator	Data			Summary trends
Number¹ of Palestinians killed and injured²		West Bank	Gaza Strip	<p>138 Palestinians were killed in November due to the ongoing conflict with Israel, compared to 60 in October, while 491 Palestinians have been injured in the same period.</p> <p>An additional 15 were killed and 36 injured in Palestinian internal violence in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.</p>
	Dec 05	12 deaths 124 injuries	14 deaths 33 injuries	
	Jun 06	4 deaths 114 injuries	35 deaths 84 injuries	
	Jul 06	17 deaths 209 injuries	164 deaths 590 injuries	
	Aug 06	16 deaths 120 injuries	61 deaths 146 injuries	
	Sep 06	7 deaths 112 injuries	24 deaths 84 injuries	
	Oct 06	12 deaths 86 injuries	48 deaths 94 injuries	
	Nov 06	17 deaths 159 injuries	121 deaths 332 injuries	
	Total 2006	130 deaths 1,642 injuries	528 deaths 1,485 injuries	
Number of Israelis killed and injured³		oPt	Israel	<p>There have been 3 deaths and 30 injuries amongst Israelis in September.</p> <p>Two of them were civilians killed by a Palestinian home-made rocket.</p>
	Dec 05	3 deaths 24 injuries	5 deaths 63 injuries	
	Jun 06	1 death 11 injuries	2 deaths 15 injuries	
	Jul 06	3 deaths 31 injuries	0 death 10 injuries	
	Aug 06	1 death 9 injuries	0 death 1 injuries	
	Sep 06	1 death 19 injuries	0 death 5 injuries	
	Oct 06	0 deaths 15 injuries	0 deaths 19 injuries	
	Nov 06	1 deaths 19 injuries	2 deaths 11 injuries	
Total 2006	13 deaths 220 injuries	12 deaths 145 injuries		
Number of days of external closure⁴		West Bank	Gaza Strip	<p>Palestinians with West Bank IDs and permits were prevented from entering East Jerusalem and Israel during three days in November.</p> <p>External closure for Palestinian workers and traders remained in place in the Gaza Strip since 12 March 2006; however 280 Palestinian traders have been given permission to cross through Erez in November.</p>
	Dec 05	25	18	
	Jun 06	0	30	
	Jul 06	7	31	
	Aug 06	20 ⁵	31	
	Sep 06	3	30	
	Oct 06	12	31	
Nov 06	3	30		
Number of IDF physical obstacles in the West Bank⁶		West Bank		<p>The number of physical obstacles in the West Bank decreased from 542 in October to 540 in November, out of which 84 were manned.</p>
	end Dec 05	396		
	end Jun 06	526		
	end Jul 06	540		
	end Aug 06	547		
	end Sep 06	522		
	end Oct 06	542		
end Nov 06	540			
Number of access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations in the West Bank⁷		West Bank		<p>79 access incidents were reported in November, taking more than 56 hours of humanitarian workers time.</p>
	Dec 05	77		
	Jun 06	51		
	Jul 06	63		
	Aug 06	101		
	Sep 06	66		
	Oct 06	62		
Nov 06	79			

For more information please contact OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Helene Quentrec or Mai Yassin)

²³ Figures in this section are verified, crossed-checked and updated every month, which explains the possible variations.



Job creation and cash assistance

Indicator	Data				Summary trends
Unemployment rate (relaxed definition)⁸		oPt	West Bank	Gaza Strip	<p>An overall decrease of 1.1% in unemployment is recorded in the oPt from Q1 to Q3 2006 although the unemployment rate raised by 2.2% in the Gaza Strip.</p> <p>Between Q2 and Q3, there has been an overall increase of 1.4% in unemployment in the oPt with +1.1% in the West Bank and +3.1% in the Gaza Strip.</p>
	Q3 00	20.2%	16.9%	21.8%	
	Q4 05	29.4%	27.7%	33.1%	
	Q1 06	31.1%	27.2%	39.6%	
	Q2 06	28.6%	24.2%	38.7%	
	Q3 06	30.0%	25.3%	41.8%	
Number of Palestinians employed in Israel and the settlements⁹		oPt	West Bank	Gaza Strip	<p>West Bank Palestinians employment in Israel has increased during Q3 of 2006 to a higher level than that recorded December 2005. The overall Palestinian employment in Israel represents 7.5 % of the Palestinian labour force.</p>
	Q3 00	146,000	116,000	30,000	
	Q4 05	60,000	60,000	NA ¹⁰	
	Q1 06	61,000	60,000	1,000	
	Q2 06	57,800	57,800	0	
	Q3 06	69,500	69,500	0	
Erez crossing (Gaza Strip): average daily labour movement¹¹		Workers to Israel		Traders to Israel	<p>Since 12 March 2006, no workers or traders from the Gaza Strip have passed through Erez crossing; however 280 Palestinian traders have been given permission to cross through Erez in November.</p>
	2000	22,795		NA	
	Apr 06	0		0	
	May 06	0		0	
	Jun 06	0		0	
	Jul 06	0		0	
	Aug 06	0		0	
	Sep 06	0		0	
	Oct 06	0		0	
	Nov 06	0		280	
Percentage of households in poverty¹²		oPt	West Bank	Gaza Strip	<p>Household poverty in the oPt increased by 16% since November 2001.</p>
	Nov 01	54%	44%	75%	
	Jul 05	68%	62%	77%	
	May 06	70%	66%	79%	
Percentage of PA households in poverty¹³		oPt	West Bank	Gaza Strip	<p>In May 2006, 46% of PA households were in poverty.</p>
	Nov 01	31%	23%	42%	
	Jul 05	37%	33%	42%	
	May 06	46%	43%	49%	
Number of applicants to UNRWA job creation programme in the West Bank¹⁴		West Bank			<p>2,683 Palestinian in the West Bank applied for jobs to UNRWA, a 25% decrease compared to October.</p>
	Apr 04	500			
	Dec 05	2,000			
	Apr 06	4,000			
	May 06	4,000			
	Jun 06	4,500			
	July 06	4,000			
	Aug 06	4,000			
	Sep 06	3,000			
	Oct 06	3,345			
	Nov 06	2,683			

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



Health

Indicator	Data			Summary trends
		West Bank	Gaza Strip	
% of drugs from the essential drugs list that are out of stock at the Central Drugstore¹⁵		West Bank	Gaza Strip	The number and type of items out of stock in November 2006 remains approximately equivalent to that in October. Because of the current shortage of funds and drugs, the MoH has to buy these drugs in small quantities. However, as they are frequently used, the stock always remains at low level (less than one month stock).
	Dec 05	19%	10%	
	Apr 06	23%	18%	
	May 06	26%	20%	
	Jun 06	27%	19%	
	Jul 06	24%	17%	
	Aug 06	22%	14%	
	Sep 06	25.7%	18.9%	
	Oct 06	24%	21%	
Underweight¹⁶: - West Bank : % of 0-24 months children whose weight for age is less than 5 th percentile - Gaza Strip : -2 standard deviation amongst 9-12 months children since Jun 06		West Bank	Gaza Strip	In the Gaza Strip, underweight level remains low and steady, within mild monthly fluctuations. However, the analysis by district reveals that in Rafah underweight at 9.2% is significantly higher than the average in the Gaza Strip. These data will be cross checked with UNRWA s. There is no data in the West Bank due to the PA employees ongoing strike that started on 23 August. Data from UNRWA sources are under analysis, in order to provide alternative information on the West Bank
	2004 ¹⁷	4%	4%	
	Mar 06	3.6%	NA	
	Apr 06	3.3%	NA	
	May 06	3.7%	NA	
	June 06	4.2%	4.47%	
	July 06	NA	5.15%	
	Aug 06	NA	5.64%	
	Sept 06	NA	4.77%	
Oct 06	NA	5.47%		
Anaemia: Pregnant woman (at first pre-natal visit) measured with haemoglobin less than 11 g/l per total number of woman measured¹⁸		West Bank	Gaza Strip	Anemia in pregnant women and in children, while it is a severe public health problems in the whole oPt, stands at the highest levels in the northern part of Gaza Strip (Gaza North 46.5% and Gaza City 46.9%). There is no data for the West Bank due to the ongoing MoH employees strike. Data from UNRWA sources are under analysis, in order to provide alternative information on the West Bank
	Dec 05	NA	NA	
	Mar 06	25.6%	22.9%	
	Apr 06	25.8%	20.1%	
	May 06	30.9%	24.1%	
	Jun 06	27.0%	42.9%	
	July 06	NA	39.8%	
	Aug 06	NA	46.1%	
	Sept 06	NA	36.7%	
Oct 06	NA	33.1%		
Number of consultations for diarrhoea (refugee children, 0 3 years) compared with the corresponding month the previous year¹⁹		West Bank	Gaza Strip	The incidence of diarrhoea is normal according to seasonal levels.
	Mar 06/Mar 05	900/786	1,201/1,823	
	Apr 06/Apr 05	667/633	860/840	
	May 06/May 05	889/690	1,390/1,072	
	Jun 06/Jun 05	1,246/993	2,235/1,475	
	Jul 06/Jul 05	887/894	1,868/1,196	
	Aug 06/Aug 05	NA	1,667/1,310	
	Sept06/Sept05	809/968	1,322/1,414	
Oct06/Oct 05	861/916	NA/1,454		
Number of caesarean births in MoH hospitals²⁰		West Bank	Gaza Strip	No data was available due to the ongoing PA employees strike.
	Mar 06	NA	331	
	Apr 06	448	290	
	May 06	397	335	
	Jun 06	420	333	
	Jul 06	458	416	
	Aug 06	NA	NA	
	Sep 06	NA	NA	
	Oct 06	NA	NA	
Nov 06	NA	NA		

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



Child protection and psychosocial support²¹

Indicator	Data			Summary trends
		West Bank	Gaza Strip	
Number of Palestinian children killed in direct relation with the conflict^{22 24}	Jan-Mar 06	7	6	<p>28 Palestinian children were killed in November 2006, bringing the total number of Palestinian children killed this year to 124.</p> <p>The November figure is the second highest in 2006.</p> <p>Out of the 28 children killed, 20 were so during the IDF incursion in Beit Hanoun..</p>
	Apr 06	3	3	
	May 06	0	1	
	Jun 06	0	5	
	Jul 06	4	38	
	Aug 06	1	12	
	Sep 06	1	9	
	Oct 06	1	5	
	Nov 06	5	23	
	Total 06	22	102	
Number of Palestinian children injured in direct relation with the conflict²³	Jan- Mar 06	58	5	<p>66 Palestinian children were injured in November. 33 were injured during the military operations in Bethlehem and in Qalqiliya.</p> <p>This is the second highest number of children injuries in 2006.</p> <p>452 Palestinian children have been injured in 2006.</p>
	Apr 06	27	17	
	May 06	16	5	
	Jun 06	26	19	
	Jul 06	78	20	
	Aug 06	48	15	
	Sep 06	27	1	
	Oct 06	21	3	
	Nov 06	58	8	
	Total 06	360	92	
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by the Israeli authorities²⁴		oPt		<p>The number of Palestinian children held in detention by the Israel Authorities in November is 340.</p> <p>This figure is stable compared to October. It represents a 40% increase compared to the average number in 2005 (300)</p>
	Jan 06	319		
	Apr 06	371		
	May 06	377		
	Jun 06	359		
	Jul 06	335		
	Aug 06	391 (227)		
	Sep 06	389		
	Oct 06	348		
Nov 06	340			
Number of adults who have received mental health treatments through Ministry of Health²⁵		oPt		<p>Due to the ongoing PA employees strike the information on mental health treatments is not complete.</p>
	Feb 06	2,098		
	Apr 06	2,324		
	May 06	2,356		
	Jun 06	2,131		
	Jul 06	2,447		
	Aug 06	1,754 (partial)		
	Sep 06	1,163 (partial)		
	Oct 06	750 (only in the Gaza Strip)		
Nov 06	1,260 (partial)			

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

²⁴ The number of Palestinian children include the number of deaths caused by: direct conflict, indirect conflict, Palestinian-Palestinian violence and reckless use of weapons. All 2006 figures have been updated accordingly.



Education

Indicator	Data		Summary trends
Number of schools where there was at least one day of disruption²⁶		West Bank	Gaza Strip
	Feb 06	16: - Nablus (13) - Jenin (2) - Tulkarm (1)	No full schools days disrupted.
	Mar 06	40: - Nablus (10) - Hebron (9) - Jericho (7) - Jenin (6) - Jerusalem (6) - Qalqiliya (2)	9 (Khan Younis ²⁷)
	Apr 06	31: - Nablus (29) - Jenin (2)	4 (Khan Younis ²⁸)
	May 06	21: - Jenin (12) - Hebron (3) - Jericho (2) - Nablus (1) - Tulkarm (3).	No full schools days disrupted.
	Jun 06	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Jul 06	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Aug 06	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Sep 06	All school days in all schools	6 full school days in all schools
	Oct 06	100%	No disruption
	Nov 06	8 school days in all schools	6 days in Beit Hanoun
Number of students registered in PA schools	September 2005	1,139,000	
	September 2006	1,180,000	
			Teachers returned to work on Saturday 11 November in all governmental schools. Because of the IDF incursion in Beit Hanoun early November, the PA and UNRWA school were closed from 2 to 11 November
			There has been an increase of 41,000 students registering in the 1,824 PA schools in September 06 compared to September 2005. 39,967 people are working in the PA schools.

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



Food security

Indicator	Data								Summary trends	
Price of basic commodities (NIS)²⁹	Sept 05	WB	83.6	16.8	3.8	5.7	4.8	2.7	24	<p>The price of wheat flour increased in Gaza Strip and West Bank by 6 and 8 % respectively; this is likely linked to the increase of the wheat price on international market.</p> <p>The price of olive oil decreased in West Bank and Gaza Strip, while the price of other basic food commodities did not change in the last month.</p> <p>All food commodities were available in the market except Nido milk powder;</p>
		GS	71.6	19.5	3.5	5.4	4.5	2.6	NA	
	Jun 06	WB	90	19	3.1	5.7	5.4	4	23.5	
		GS	74.8	21.4	3.3	5.7	5.8	3.7	29.7	
	July 06	WB	88.9	19	3.6	5.1	4.2	3.6	23.5	
		GS	82.3	22.6	3	5.2	5.4	4	29.6	
	Aug 06	WB	90	20	3.6	5.3	4.2	3.6	23.5	
		GS	79.5	23.7	3.2	5.4	5.2	3.24	47	
	Sep 06	WB	87.9	20.4	3.7	5.6	4.8	3.5	23.5	
		GS	81	23.15	3.3	5.25	5.21	3.68	NA	
	Oct 06	WB	88.6	19	3.7	5.6	4.7	3.4	24.2	
		GS	83.3	24.8	3.2	5.83	5	6.6	33.75	
Nov 06	WB	95.7	16.3	3.7	5.6	4.3	3.7	23.2		
	GS	88.5	24.1	3.2	5.8	4.6	3.6	34.5		
Availability of basic commodities In Gaza Strip³⁰	Jun 06	Wheat four		7,502	205	1,350	800	<p>In 2005, there were approximately 60 days of available storage for wheat flour in the local Palestinian mills in the Gaza Strip (commercial supply).</p> <p>In November, only 11 days of flour were available because of the closure of Karni crossing.</p>		
		Available storage (tonnes)		7,502	205	1,350	800			
	Days of coverage		17	2	19	19				
	July 06	Available storage (tonnes)		5,689	840	1,315	810			
		Days of coverage		13	8	18	19			
	Aug 06	Available storage (tonnes)		NA	NA	NA	NA			
		Days of coverage		NA	NA	NA	NA			
	Sep 06	Available storage (tonnes)		NA	NA	NA	NA			
		Days of coverage		NA	NA	NA	NA			
	Oct 06	Available storage (tonnes)		NA	NA	NA	NA			
		Days of coverage		NA	NA	NA	NA			
	Nov 06	Available storage		4,960	1,505	1,385	1,065			
Days of coverage		11	14	19	25					
Number of tonnes of food per month imported into the Gaza Strip³¹	Wheat flour	Rice	Veg. Oil	Sugar	Veg. and fruits	Other food commodities	Total	<p>Due to the PA employees strike, data on other food commodities could not be collected.</p> <p>However, the available data for November (9,844 MT) shows a significant increase compared to October (6,204 MT) for four items combined.</p>		
	Jun 06	4,460	144	661	1,121	2,117	300		8,803	
	July 06	9,158	1,998	1,229	4,996	3,508	274		21,163	
	Aug 06	NA	182	323	763	NA	NA		NA	
	Sep 06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	
	Oct 06	5,686	5	NA	75	438	NA		NA	
	Nov 06	7,517	450	631	808	438	NA		NA	
Nbr of social hardship cases receiving their monthly allowance from Ministry of Social Affairs³²	West Bank			Gaza Strip				<p>Due to PA financial crisis, Social Hard Ship Cases received a cash allowance only in January, July and September (MoSA and TIM together).</p>		
	Jan 06	19,406			17,779					
	Jul 06	19,815			20,474					
	Sep 06	17,798			17,283 ³³					
	Nov 06	0			0					
Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip (in tonnes)³⁴ compared to 2005	July 05	75							<p>The Gol ban on fishing was lifted on 24 October. Fishing is allowed within six nautical miles off the coastline.</p> <p>The catch in November is 21% smaller than that of November 2005.</p>	
	Jun 06	291 (150)								
	Jul 06	0 (75)								
	Aug 06	101 (241)								
	Sep 06	203.2 (160)								
	Oct 06	158.6 (196.8)								
	Nov 06	130 (158.5)								

For more information please contact WFP, (02) 540 1340 (Salah Lahham).



Agriculture

Indicator	Data		Summary trends
	West Bank	Gaza Strip	
Number of tonnes of agricultural produce imports in the oPt³⁵	Jun 05	NA	<p>Due to the PA employees strike, some data could not be collected.</p> <p>A significant increase in agricultural imports into the Gaza Strip (GS) occurred in Oct. and Nov. compared to previous months. The increase is explained by the relative lightening of the closure on GS.</p>
	May 06	NA	
	Jun 06	NA	
	Jul 06	NA	
	Aug 06	NA	
	Sep 06	NA	
	Oct 06	NA	
	Nov 06	NA	
Number of tonnes of agricultural produce exports from the oPt³⁷	Jun 05	NA	<p>Due to the PA employees strike, some data could not be collected.</p> <p>No exports of agricultural produce were allowed to leave the Gaza Strip through Karni crossing from 23 June 2006 until August 2006. Agricultural exports increased significantly in Nov. 2006 due to the relative lightening of the closure on GS.</p>
	May 06	NA	
	Jun 06	NA	
	Jul 06	NA	
	Aug 06	NA	
	Sep 06	NA	
	Oct 06	NA	
	Nov 06	NA	
Number of dunums of agricultural land destroyed/requisitioned (-) and land reclaimed (+)³⁸	Jun 05	NA	<p>Due to the PA employees strike, data on land destruction/requisitions were collected courtesy of PARC offices in the West Bank and Gaza Strip</p>
	May 06	-306/+167	
	Jun 06	-310/+338	
	Jul 06	-45/+265	
	Aug 06	NA	
	Sep 06	-380/+846	
	Oct 06	-240/+666	
	Nov 06	-232/+662	
Number of dunums of land covered by greenhouses destroyed (-) and built/rehabilitated (+)³⁹	Jun 05	NA	<p>Due to the PA employees strike, data on land destruction/requisitions were collected courtesy of the PARC offices in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.</p> <p>Data on destroyed greenhouses in Gaza Strip was endorsed by the MoA in Gaza. Most damaged greenhouses were in Rafah and Khan Yunis areas during IDF military operations.</p>
	May 06	-0/+100	
	Jun 06	-0/+145	
	Jul 06	-0/+24	
	Aug 06	NA	
	Sep 06	-5/+46	
	Oct 06	-15/+25	
	Nov 06	0/+5	
Number of confirmed avian influenza outbreaks⁴⁰	Jan 06	0	<p>No new outbreak of avian influenza has been reported or detected since April 2006.</p> <p>At the end of April, 345,986 birds had been culled in 38 commercial farms in the Gaza Strip and in the backyard holdings in the West Bank (an additional 5,861 birds were culled in an Israeli settlement in the West Bank).</p>
	Feb 06	0	
	Mar/Apr 06	1 (settlement)	
	May	0	
	Oct 06	0	

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



Water and sanitation

Indicator ⁴¹	Data							Summary trends	
		West Bank			Gaza Strip				
		Average	Min.	Max.		Average	Min.	Max.	
Per capita water use (litre/per day)	Baseline (2005) ⁴²	86	NA	NA		95	NA	NA	NA
	Current Situation	66	NA	NA		81	NA	NA	
	Figure provided for NAF Aug	58	NA	NA		81	NA	NA	
	Update Oct 06	66.8	NA	NA		74	NA	NA	
	Update Nov 06	66	24	218		77	36	107	
			Average	Min.	Max.		Average	Min.	
Price of tankered water (price of one cubic meter transported through Israel in New Israeli shekels)	Baseline (2005)	11.4	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
	Current Situation	15	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	
	Update Oct 06	14.3	NA	NA		35	NA	NA	
	Update Nov 06	8	14	21		35	35	35	
			Average	Min.	Max.		Average	Min.	
Percentage cost recovery of water bills by Village Councils and Municipalities	Baseline (2005) ⁴³	75%	NA	NA		75%	NA	NA	NA
	Current Situation	49.7%	NA	NA		22.3%	NA	NA	
	Update Oct 06	34%	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	
	Update Nov 06	47%	0	100%		0	0	0	
			Average	Min.	Max.		Average	Min.	

For more information please contact UNICEF, Hubert Oribon (02) 583 00 13/14 or Palestinian Hydrology Group, (02) 532 4355 (Dr. Ayman Rabi)



End Notes

Protection of civilians and access

¹ The figures reported are direct conflict related casualties and do not include casualties indirectly related to the conflict such as incidents involving unexploded ordnances, traffic accidents between Israelis and Palestinians in the oPt, deaths after medical access was denied at checkpoints or during curfews/military operations. The figures also do not include casualties when the circumstances remain unclear or are in dispute. In August, an additional nine Palestinians were killed and 13 injured in indirect conflict related incidents.

² Source: *OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes*

³ Source: *OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes*

⁴ Source: *Ministry of Labour, closure reports*. These figures include weekends i.e. Saturdays, when they fall within a comprehensive closure period.

⁵ Source: *OCHA*. The following categories of Palestinians were exempted from this general closure: (1) workers from international organisations; (2) medical staff; (3) humanitarian cases; and (4) Palestinians with legal issues i.e. needing to attend court in Israel

⁶ Source: *UN, Implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access biweekly report*. OCHA compiles several times a year a comprehensive count of physical obstacles to Palestinian movement in the West Bank. The figures reported in this document are based on OCHA field observations only.

⁷ Source: *UNRWA, West Bank Monthly Reports* and *OCHA, ACIS forms*

Job creation and cash assistance

⁸ Source: *PCBS, Quarterly Labour Force Survey*. In the context of protracted crisis, the standard unemployment definition can be deficient as a considerable number of people are no longer seeking employment. A relaxed definition of unemployment is calculated by adding the total number of unemployed people according to ILO standards and the number of people no longer engaged in active job search.

⁹ Source: *PCBS, Labour Force Survey*. The indicator was designed according to ILO standards and refers to all persons aged 15 and above who during the reference week (i) were in paid employment or self-employment for at least one hour; or (ii) did not work, but held a job from which they were temporarily absent. Numbers include both West Bank ID holders and Palestinians with Israeli ID.

¹⁰ According to PCBS, less than 1,000 Palestinians from the Gaza Strip were employed in Israel and settlements during the last quarter of 2005. The exact number is not available for the reporting period.

¹¹ Source: *Palestinian National Security Forces*. 2000 data obtained from UNSCO. The average daily labour movement is calculated excluding weekends i.e. Fridays and Saturdays except when they fall over a comprehensive closure period.

¹² Source: *IUED, Palestinian Public Perceptions Polls No. 3, 9 and 10*. IUED objective poverty measure is based on the reported household income, taking into account the number of adults and children in the household. Poverty rates for the West Bank include East Jerusalem. The poverty line is calculated using the PCBS poverty line of 2,216 NIS for 2006 for a family of six (two adults and four children) per month. Since 2001, UN agencies in the oPt have funded the IUED to conduct a poll on Palestinian perceptions of their living conditions. This data can be used to analyse changes in the situation over time and is one of the few sources of currently available information on the situation in 2006. PCBS projections estimate that in Q2 2006, 67% of households would be in poverty, according to income based definitions (Poverty in the Palestinian Territories, 2005).

¹³ Source: *IUED, Palestinian Public Perceptions Reports No. 3, 9 and 10*.

¹⁴ Source: *UNRWA, West Bank Job Creation Programme*.

Health

¹⁵ Source: *Ministry of Health, Central Drug Store*. Drugs out of stock refers to stock levels of less than one month's requirement for 416 items.

¹⁶ Source: *Ministry of Health, Primary Health Care Directorate, Nutrition Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip*. Two different methods are used in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to measure underweight. The 5th percentile is being used in the West Bank as a cut off point and data are collected at clinic level on a sample of sick children, which is not representative. In the Gaza Strip, since June 06, the correct indicator (-2 standard deviation) is used and a representative sample for the age group is studied. In addition, underweight may not give an accurate picture of malnutrition level. Rather, it can serve as an early indicator of a change/deterioration in the nutritional situation. Wasting is the right indicator to detect levels of acute malnutrition. Data on wasting will be available soon from MoH nutrition surveillance.

¹⁷ Source: *PCBS/DHS (2004)*

¹⁸ Source: *Ministry of Health, Primary Health Care Directorate, Mother and Child Health Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip*. New data on anemia in Gaza are available since June 2006, showing a higher prevalence than that on previously published data. However, a trend cannot be defined as the two methodologies of data collection substantially differ. Nevertheless, this new data appear to be more accurate.

¹⁹ Source: *UNRWA, Epidemiology Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip Field Offices*. Monthly figures are compared to the corresponding month in the previous year in order to check for seasonal patterns of disease.

²⁰ Source: *Hospital Directorate, West Bank and Gaza Strip*. The number of caesarean births is used to measure the extra load on maternity wards.



Child protection and psychosocial support

²¹ UNICEF, OCHA and DCI regularly review the casualties figures to ensure the accuracy of the data provided and sort the litigious issues.

²² Source: *OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes and DCI-PS*

²³ Source: *OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes*

²⁴ Source: *Ministry of Detainee s Affairs*

²⁵ Source: *Ministry of Health, collected by WHO*. Based on a sample of four community mental health centres (in Ramallah, Hebron, Tulkarm and Gaza).

Education

²⁶ Source: *Ministry of Education*

²⁷ Schools were disrupted in Khan Younis (Gaza Strip) during demonstrations etc following the incident at the Jericho prison on 14 March.

²⁸ Schools were disrupted in Khan Younis (Gaza Strip) during Palestinian funerals.

Food security

²⁹ Source: *WFP, Market Monitoring*. The VAM Market Price Survey is the primary means by which WFP collects commodity prices in the local markets. The market price data is collected in the first week of each month from shops in all governorates in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

³⁰ Source: *Ministry of National Economy*.

³¹ Source: *PalTrade*.

³² Source: *Ministry of Social Affairs*

³³ Information provided by MoSA

³⁴ Source: *Ministry of Agriculture*. Although seasonal fishing catch is an important indicator in the Gaza Strip as it gives an overview about the availability of the cheapest animal protein in the Gaza Strip, especially if there are future Avian Influenza incidents.

Agriculture

³⁵ Source: *PalTrade*

³⁶ This number was revised following new information supplied by PalTrade.

³⁷ Source: *PalTrade*

³⁸ Source: *Agricultural directorates, Ministry of Agriculture*

³⁹ Source: *Agricultural directorates, Ministry of Agriculture*

⁴⁰ Source: *Ministry of Agriculture*

Water and sanitation

⁴¹ Source: *Palestine Hydrology Group, Water and Sanitation, Hygiene (WaSH) Monitoring Program*. The data is calculated on the basis of 60 Palestinian communities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip surveyed on a monthly basis.

⁴² Assuming an average of 90 litres (pre-Intifada).

⁴³ Assuming cost recovery at 75% (pre-Intifada).