



Overview- Key Issues

Update on Gaza Closure

On 15 January, Israeli forces moved into the Shajaya and Zeitoun neighbourhoods of Gaza City for a period of about 48 hours. Following this incursion clashes took place between the IDF and Palestinian militants at other different locations. During the first days of fighting, at least 18 Palestinians were killed, along with an Ecuadorean kibbutz volunteer who was shot by Palestinian militants as he worked in fields close to the Gaza border fence. After the incursion, militants launched dozens of rockets and mortars across the Green Line. On 18 January, Israel announced that it was suspending the movement of fuel and goods into Gaza. Within days, the Gaza power station had run out of fuel and ceased operation for approximately two days. The majority of Gazans, who had been accustomed to power cuts of four hours per day, had no electricity for 12 hours per day. Health and water services were forced to rely on their small supplies of diesel to power back-up generators.

Gaza's water authority, the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU), said that, within days, many of its facilities had run out of fuel and it was unable to operate its wells, leaving 40-50 per cent of the population with no access to running water. The CMWU's ability to treat sewage was also hampered by the reduced supplies of diesel and its lack of spare parts, which Israel has refused to allow to enter since June 2007. By 20 January 20, the CMWU was pumping raw sewage into the sea at the rate of 40 million litres per day for ten days, because it could not pump it to the treatment plants. No supplies entered Gaza from 18 – 21 January and WFP found that it was unable to provide its full food ration to 50,000 of its 84,000 social hardship beneficiaries, while 10,000 received none of their monthly allocation. WFP also had to stop its Food for Work and Food for Training programmes because it could not import tools or provide training without electricity. UNRWA announced that they would be forced to suspend food deliveries if Israel did not allow the import of sacks for food distribution.

On 22 January, Israel began to allow goods and fuel to enter Gaza, averting an immediate disaster. The following day, militants destroyed the steel border wall which divides Gaza from Egypt. Crowds of Gazans entered Egypt, many of them buying goods that had been barred by Israel, such as cement and fertiliser. It was impossible to quantify the number of Gazans who entered Egypt, but the streets of Gaza City were empty and traffic was backed up from Rafah to Khan Yunis. Some analysts estimate that Gazans spent \$150 million in Egypt, buying food, livestock and other goods that were in short supply. Some Egyptians entered Gaza to buy vegetables.

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Impact of Fuel & Electricity Shortages on Health Services in the Gaza Strip (WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA)

Israel's decision to halt the entry of fuel into Gaza had a significant impact on the provision of health services. While the decision was suspended on 22 January, the distribution of fuel to Ministry of Health (MoH) facilities to function emergency generators during the electricity outages did not start on the 22nd as the amount of fuel that was allowed to enter into Gaza was insufficient for domestic use and the amount of fuel received by the local power plant was insufficient for it to function at full capacity. As a result, the average number of hours of electricity outage per day increased to 12 hours, which affected the provision of health services at the MoH health facilities during the period of 17-31 January. Three out of the 11 MoH hospitals faced severe shortages of fuel and two declared a "state of emergency." The provision of diagnostic services and dental services stopped in 32 (out of 56) MoH Primary Health Care facilities (PHC) due to the absence of functioning generators. The provision of immunization services were maintained with difficulties during the electricity outage hours. The provision of Reproductive Health (RH) services was also affected by the interruptions to the fuel supply and electricity outages. *(For more details, please see Health section herein.)*



Increase in West Bank Demolitions, High Numbers of Displaced

January saw a massive increase in the number of Palestinians who were displaced as a result of house demolitions by the Israeli authorities, primarily due to the lack of almost-impossible-to-obtain building permits in Area C in the West Bank. A total of 57 demolitions were reported in the West Bank in January 2008, of which 25 were inhabited, residential structures.¹ This is the highest total number of West Bank demolitions since February 2006, when 64 structures were demolished by the Israeli authorities. Of those, however, only six were inhabited. Prior to January 2008, the highest number of demolitions of inhabited structures took place in November 2005, when 25 homes were demolished, leading to the displacement of more than 100 Palestinians.

As a result of the January demolitions, some 180 Palestinians were displaced. In addition, six residential structures were damaged, resulting in the displacement of 35 Palestinians, bringing the total of Palestinians displaced in January as a result of home demolition or damage to approximately 215. The displacement occurred in the Ramallah governorate (al Baq'a area, near Mikhmas village), Nablus governorate (Frush Beit Dajan), Tulkarm governorate (Dhinnaba -military operation, not in Area C), Jericho governorate (Fasayil, Jiftlik) and Jerusalem governorate (Al Jib). The majority of those displaced lost their homes over a two day period, on 2 – 3 January. Over three quarters of those displaced are Bedouin, whose communities, located in Area C, were forcibly removed by the Israeli authorities for the cited reason of a lack of building permits.

Weather Crisis Threatens West Bank Livelihoods

Since December 2007, the West Bank has been subject to a series of weather shocks – drought, frost, snow -- each compounding the effect of the other. The rainy season, which began in mid-November, generated insufficient rainfall: the West Bank as-a-whole only had around 25% of its average rainfall, with a range of more than 40% of the expected rainfall in Jenin to 13% of the expected rainfall in south Hebron. The drought hit hardest the most vulnerable communities, those dependent on herding sheep and goats, who were already struggling with poverty and debt caused by rapidly escalating costs of essential animal fodder and water. The drought meant their fodder crops and the grazing

plants did not grow. An additional effect of the drought was to make both animals and plants weak and vulnerable to the next weather crisis, which was the extended period of frost that occurred in mid-January. This 'burnt' many of the surviving grazing plants and crops, and caused high death rates amongst sheep and goats, especially new born lambs. The frost was then followed by the snow that fell during the last week of January which, while it relieved the immediate water shortage, caused further deaths of lambs. Many herders report lamb death rates of 50% or more, thus eliminating most of their potential income for 2008.

Many of these herd-dependent families live in tents, or in shacks without doors or windows. Poverty means they have little food and the intense cold affected them badly. The very poorest are selling their sheep, but this still leaves them in debt. Even those who have coped well thus far are near the end of their resources. If they are unable to sustain their livelihood via herding, they are likely to become aid dependent.

HERF Support to Prevent Hypothermia-related Deaths and Mitigate the Affects of Weather Shocks

The period of intense cold in January that resulted in five deaths in Israel from hypothermia made evident the need to mobilize an emergency response targeting those most vulnerable to hypothermia-related death and related illness in the West Bank. Through the Humanitarian Emergency Response Fund (HERF) for the occupied Palestinian territory,² six international and national non-governmental organizations were supported in responding to the needs of those most affected by extreme cold in the southern, central and northern West Bank. Beneficiary selection targeted Palestinians living in tents, zinc huts and zinc in emergency need of winter heating support. A total of 19,898 beneficiaries from 135 communities benefited from the HERF intervention, which totaled USD 779,718. Beneficiaries were provided heaters, heating fuel & fire wood to allow families in these communities to heat their tents shacks in the evening. Blankets and mattresses were also provided. Implementing NGOs included Action Against Hunger - Spain, Rural Centre for Sustainable Development (RCSD), Shams, ACTED, Premiere Urgence and Near East Foundation.

The following UN Agencies, local and international NGOs and organisations participate in sector working groups/provide information to the Humanitarian Monitor: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Office for the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Al Haq, Badil, Save the Children (UK), Defence for Children International – Palestine Section (DCI-PS), Oxfam GB, Palestine Hydrology Group (PHG) and members of the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM).



Overview- Regional Focus

West Bank including East Jerusalem

IDF Operation in Nablus City

On 3 January 2008, the IDF launched a three day military operation in Nablus city, the stated aim of which was to arrest a number of wanted Palestinian militants hiding in the city. The operation was the largest full-scale operation in the city since the "Hot Winter" operation, launched on 27 February 2007. January's operation occurred two months after additional Palestinian police personnel were deployed in Nablus city to assume security responsibility in the city. During the operation, the approximately 20,000 residents of the old city of Nablus were placed under curfew for 64 hours. According to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the curfew prevented 13 schools in the city from providing education to 5,700 students.

The operation was concentrated in the old city of Nablus, but affected the main streets of the city as movement along the main streets was restricted and diverted onto side streets. The IDF was also positioned at the entrances of the two main governmental hospitals in the city, checking people and vehicles coming in and out of the hospitals. During the operation the IDF conducted a house-to-house search and arrest campaign and forced open the doors of numerous shops and houses with explosives. According to the Nablus Municipality, 123 houses and shops in the old city were damaged. The IDF reported that material for building bombs, along with ammunition and two almost-complete Qassam rockets were found in the old city. The military operation resulted in the injury of 38 Palestinians (including 21 children), primarily during clashes between the IDF and Palestinian stone-throwers. On 23 January 2008, a 33-year-old Palestinian man died of injuries sustained on 4 January during the operation. The man had been shot in the neck with three rubber-coated-metal bullets at close range. The IDF arrested 31 persons.

Stop Work Orders in Khirbet Tal al Khashaba (Khirbet at Tawayel) - 'Aqraba, Nablus District

On 9 January 2008, the IDF distributed 15 stop construction orders affecting structures in Khirbet Tal al Khashaba (also known as Khirbet at Tawayel), an offshoot of the town of 'Aqraba in the Nablus District. Stop construction orders are issued prior to the issuance of a demolition order. The orders are applicable to 10 houses, two water cisterns, the mosque, the restrooms of the mosque, and a 5km stretch of the electricity grid (funded by the Belgium Technical Cooperation via donation to the Palestinian Energy Authority), that is used by the 'Aqraba Municipality to connect the houses in the Khirbeh to electricity. These orders coincided with a significant rise in the number of demolitions of structures in Area C in the West Bank (*see Key Issues section for more details.*)

While the town of 'Aqraba is located in Area A, Khirbet Tal al Khashaba is located some 3km away in Area C on land within the jurisdiction of 'Aqraba in an Israeli-declared Closed Military Area.³ Some 21 families, with approximately 165 residents, reside in Khirbet Tal al Khashaba. The structures affected by the orders include both newly built houses along with additions to pre-existing houses or structures. According to the Mayor of the 'Aqraba Municipality, the houses threatened with demolition were built a year ago and the Municipality connected the Khirbeh with electricity some 6 month ago. The Mayor confirmed that the villagers were seeking legal aid to appeal the orders (legal aid was subsequently secured following the intervention of OCHA).

During a 17 January 2008 field visit to the area, residents reported to OCHA that while they are originally from 'Aqraba, they are unable to reside inside the town because they rely entirely on herding and must live close to their livestock in order to tend to them. According to residents, they built several houses ten years ago without facing any threats of demolition. Recently, however, there was a need for additional structures for living and to provide shelter for livestock. Residents are also building a new school in an area adjacent to their houses. The site of the school, however, is located in Area B and residents were able to obtain a building permit from the Palestinian Authority to construct the school.

The threat of demolitions comes at a time when Khirbet Tal al Khashaba is struggling to deal with the effects of January's frost on their livestock. Residents reported that some 300 sheep died as a result of the extreme cold. (*Residents affected by the frost received supported from the HERF. See Key Issues section for more details.*)



Protection of Civilians

Protection of civilians analysis

Eighty-nine (89) Palestinians were killed in direct conflict in January 2008, a 44% increase compared to December 2007. The increase can be primarily attributed to an increase in Gaza Strip fatalities, mainly in the Gaza and North Gaza governorates. This makes January the month with the highest total of Palestinian deaths in the Gaza Strip since November 2006, during which the highest single-incident death toll took place due to IDF artillery shells that killed 18 Palestinians, including eight children. This month, however, live ammunition and tanks shells in Gaza City resulted in the highest single-incident death toll (17).

Direct conflict injuries among Palestinians also doubled in January 2008, compared the previous month, in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The increase was especially pronounced in the Nablus and Gaza governorates. The IDF military operation in the old city of Nablus resulted in the injury of 38 Palestinians (including 21 children), primarily during clashes between the IDF and Palestinian stone-throwers. In addition, on four occasions in the Gaza Strip, 118 Palestinians were injured: 30 during the IDF military operation in Gaza city; 45 (including 26 children and three women) when the Israeli Air Force (IAF) fired a missile targeting the Ministry of Interior at a time when many people were attending a nearby wedding party; 26 during a military operation in Al Bureij Camp; and 17 during a military operation in Bani Suhaila village east of Khan Younis.

One Israeli Border Policeman was killed this month at Shu'fat Camp checkpoint upon being shot by an unknown gunman from the camp (Jerusalem). Like December 2007, 20 Israelis were injured this month: six (all IDF) in the Gaza Strip; five (including three IDF) in the West Bank; and nine (including two women) in Israel by rockets fired from Gaza. One Ecuadorian national working at an Israeli farm adjacent to the border with Gaza was also killed by Palestinian fire from east Khan Younis.

January recorded the lowest figure for internal violence deaths since April 2006 (nine vs. zero) and the lowest for internal violence injuries since November 2006 (67 vs. 36). More than a third of injuries took place in a demonstration against George W. Bush's visit to Ramallah and what the protestors deemed to be his support for Israel's occupation policies. On the other hand, five out of nine internal deaths were due to family feuds in the Gaza Strip.

Displacement and Drought add to Humanitarian and Human Rights Crisis of Palestinians

The occupied Palestinian territory has long experienced a complicated humanitarian and human rights crisis reflecting on various aspects of the lives of the Palestinian civilian population. This winter, some areas in the southern West Bank have undergone a serious drought.

Aid agencies' efforts to assist the affected population have been frustrated by Israeli imposed road closures, which make delivery of tankered water and key aid more time consuming and more expensive. Likewise, the attempts to reach alternate sources for water, which is a basic human right, by the vulnerable communities have been made more difficult for the same reason. As the occupying power Israel has the authority to impose movement restrictions to address its military needs, provided that such restrictions fit the requirements set forth in international humanitarian and human rights law (including proper consideration of the harm expected on the welfare of the population). However, many of the road closures are driven instead by other goals, among them the creation of a rapid and convenient road network serving, almost exclusively, Israeli citizens (many of whom are settlers) traveling within the West Bank.⁴ As such, these restrictions constitute a violation of both, the right to freedom of movement and the right to an adequate standard of living of the Palestinian population, as guaranteed under the International Bill of Human Rights.

Joining the list of vulnerable people, in addition to those who are affected by drought, there are families who were internally displaced, following a total or partial demolition of their homes. These actions by the Israeli authorities have a direct and long term impact on the victims and deny their right to housing, livelihoods, access to water and employment; all guaranteed under the International Bill of Human Rights, leaving them at the mercy of aid.

The demolition of Palestinian homes by the Israeli authorities has been raised by a number of UN human rights treaty monitoring bodies, including the Committee Against Torture, which, in its 2001 session, expressed concern over "Israeli policies on house demolitions, which may, in certain instances, amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (article 16 of the Convention)."



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."^a

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Total 2007 (monthly average)	Feb - 07	Mar- 07	Apr- 07	May- 07	Jun - 07	July- 07	Aug- 07	Sep- 07	Oct- 07	Nov- 07	Dec- 07	Jan- 08
Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict ¹															
West Bank	216 (18)	678 (57)	396 (33)	11	7	9	8	10	6	10	7	10	1	4	9
Gaza Strip				2	2	10	54	30	23	37	30	27	25	58	80
Israel				0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict															
West Bank	1260 (105)	3194 (266)	1843 (153)	251	141	109	94	76	38	92	79	81	77	53	111
Gaza Strip				5	12	6	187	86	29	62	56	71	50	84	182
Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict															
oPt	48 (4)	25 (2)	13 (1)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	1
Israel				0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict															
oPt	484 (40)	377 (31)	322 (27)	35	14	22	10	18	3	54	18	13	6	14	11
Israel				0	1	0	20	1	4	2	69	0	0	6	9
Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence ²															
West Bank	12 (>1)	146 (12)	490 (41)	0	0	1	7	5	4	1	4	8	1	3	0
Gaza Strip				48	16	16	63	188	11	11	8	16	11	12	9
Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence															
West Bank	130 (11)	871 (76)	2726 (227)	5	2	10	25	25	18	7	24	13	64	2	45
Gaza Strip				285	102	88	308	841	56	119	139	109	116	107	22
Average weekly IDF searches, arrests and detentions in the West Bank ³															
Search Campaigns	Ave Weekly (61)	Ave Weekly (109)	Ave Weekly (102)	135	127	126	124	101	86	98	91	78	89	71	94
Arrests and Detentions	Ave Weekly (74)	Ave Weekly (101)	Ave Weekly (96)	155	121	88	105	78	65	93	84	73	88	83	92

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



Child Protection

2008 began as a bleak year for Palestinian children. A total of six children were killed during January, all by the IDF, which is higher than the 2007 monthly average of four. An additional 65 children were injured, which is the highest monthly total of children injured since November 2006; these include 58 children (including six girls) injured by the IDF, four by Israeli settlers and three who were mistakenly hit by stones thrown by other Palestinians in confrontations with the IDF during a military operation in Nablus city between 3 and 5 January. Compared to December 2007, these figures represent a six-fold increase in children killed and an eleven-fold increase in children injured.

During the IDF incursion into the old city of Nablus, 18 (including four girls) out of 31 Palestinians injured by the IDF were children, the majority of whom (12) were injured with rubber-coated metal bullets. The youngest child injured was four years old.

In the Gaza Strip, 26 (including two girls) out of 27 children injured by the IDF in January were injured by flying debris when an F16 aircraft fired a missile at the Palestinian Ministry of Interior in Gaza City. The building was destroyed and nearby houses sustained damage. Most of those injured (total of 45) were taking part in a nearby wedding party. Seven of the injured children were under five years of age.

The high number of injured children makes January 2008 the month with the highest number of injured children per month in the Gaza Strip since January 2005. The second highest monthly total took place in July 2006 when 20 children were injured in 16 different incidents, half due to IDF artillery shelling. By contrast, January 2008 child injuries were chiefly caused by Israeli Air Force (IAF) missiles.

Palestinian Children Increasingly Impacted by Demolition and Displacement

Given the significant rise in the number of homes demolished by the Israeli authorities in January, it is clear that Palestinian children, primarily those from Bedouin communities, are increasingly affected by displacement. While total figures for the number of children displaced in January is unavailable, given that Palestinian children constitute over 50% of the population, the number is likely to be significant. The event of a house demolition or the forced removal of an entire community has immediate and long-lasting negative impacts on children. According to a study conducted by the Palestinian Counseling Center, together with Save the Children UK and the Welfare Association, in the immediate aftermath of a house demolition, children, in cases, are separated from their parents, and there are gaps

in children's access to education, health facilities and clean water. Long-term affects include psychological disturbances, lower academic achievement rates, and early drop out.

Palestinian Children in Detention

As of 31 January, there were 327 Palestinian children (including two girls) being held in Israeli prisons and detention centres. Of the 327, 18 children are being held on administrative detention orders (i.e. held without charge or trial). Eleven per cent (11%) of the detained children are under the age of 16.

Access, Damage and Attacks on Educational facilities

IDF operations and curfews continued to cause disruption to children's schooling in January, notably in Nablus where 13 schools were closed over a three day period from 3 – 5 January. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education some 5,700 Palestinian children were affected.

In Gaza, there were three separate incidents involving schools in January: the first was on an UNRWA school in Central Gaza resulting from an exchange of fire between IDF and armed Palestinians; the other two attacks were on the American School in Beit Lahiya, (although staffed by Palestinians the school follows an American curriculum). The first incident, perpetrated by unidentified gunmen, resulted in structural damage when an RPG was fired at the second floor of the school. Two days later, armed men broke into the school damaging and burning property and stole computers. The attacks are presumed to be a protest against the visit of George W. Bush to the area and a group called the "Army of Believers" claimed responsibility in a leaflet found at the scene. Hamas condemned the attack on the school, which was previously targeted in 2005 through the kidnapping of two foreign teachers.



Child Protection

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

Children under 18 continue to be victims of Israeli-Palestinian violence and of conflict within the Palestinian community. UN Security Council Resolution 1612, adopted on 26 July 2005, makes explicit the need for protection of children in armed conflict. This section's indicators are used to monitor the rights of children for protection as stated in this Resolution.

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Total 2007 (monthly average)	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08
Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict ⁴															
West Bank	52 (4)	127 (11)	43 (4)	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	3	1	0	0	2
Gaza Strip				1	0	2	9	3	1	6	2	2	2	0	4
Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict ⁵															
West Bank	129 (11)	470 (39)	265 (22)	30	11	31	22	14	14	21	29	24	17	6	38
Gaza Strip				0	2	2	10	4	1	2	3	9	0	0	27
Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict ⁶															
oPt	3 (<1)	1 (<1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	3 (<1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict ⁷															
oPt	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	7 (<1)	3(<1)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict ⁸															
West Bank	5 (<1)	2 (<1)	1(<1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	3 (<1)	6 (<1)	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence ⁹															
West Bank	0	2 (<1)	2(<1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	0	11 (<1)	36(3)	4	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	5	1	2	0
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities ¹⁰															
West Bank	n/a	n/a	357	398	384	381	357	384	375	328	335	319	324	311	327

For more information, please contact UNICEF, (02) 583 0013 (Steinunn Björvinisdóttir and Asmahan Nasser).



Violence and Private Property

Settler Violence in Hebron

In the aftermath of the killing of two Israeli settlers from the settlement of Kiryat Arba on 28 December 2007, there was a marked increase in settler violence against Palestinians in Hebron city. The violence took the form of repeated physical and verbal abuse against Palestinians and their property. The abuse has been concentrated mainly against the Palestinian residents of Wadi al Hussein, as well as against Palestinian property in the vicinity of the settlement of Beit Hadassa, located in the centre of Hebron city.

In Wadi al Hussein, Israeli settlers from the settlements of Kiryat Arba and Al Rajabi Building occupied a piece of land for nine days (beginning on 9 January). Settlers prevented Palestinian access to Worshippers Road, used by Palestinians living beyond the settlement of Kiryat Arba to reach their schools and the Ibrahim mosque, among other destinations. Attacks on Palestinian houses in the vicinity of the occupied land were frequent. On 12 January, at least 12 Palestinians (including three children) were injured during an attack by a large group of settlers.

During the month of January, at least 24 attacks were reported in the Hebron area, including the beating and the detention by IDF soldiers of an employee of the Israeli human rights organization, B'Tselem, for two days while he was covering events in the area. Additionally, two Palestinian boys were beaten by Israeli settlers before being detained by the Israeli police on 30 January. Additional attacks have been reported near Beit Hadassa settlement, as settlers burnt on 27 January the bathroom of the Al Sidr family whose house is located behind the settlement. Stones and brick were thrown through the small window of the bathroom by children at the settlement's school. This caused damage to the water heater, the sink and a washing machine. The Al Sidr family reports that such attacks were carried out over a four-day period, with no intervention by the IDF soldiers guarding the settlement.

Similar damage to Palestinian property by settlers was reported on 2 January 2008 in Al Bweira neighborhood, located north of the settlement of Givat HaKharsina. Settler youth gathered at the edge of the settlement and threw stones at nearby Palestinian houses. Windows, doors and water solar heat cells were damaged by a barrage of stones thrown at four Palestinian homes in the vicinity of the settlement. Al Bweira is one of the most isolated communities in Hebron city. All vehicular access to the neighborhood, in which 65 Palestinian families live, is blocked as the main road leading to it runs in front of the main entrance to the settlement. Additionally, between 2003 and

2005, the IDF created a buffer zone for the settlement on Al Bweira lands, during which extensive damage was caused to Palestinian agriculture and related infrastructure in the area, in particular via the uprooting or cutting down of grape vines and fruit-bearing trees. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, these attacks have led to losses of USD 110,950.

Trends in Rocket and Mortar Fire in 2007

- Two Israeli civilians were killed by rockets in 2007 (in May); no Israeli civilian has been killed as a result of mortar fire. Twenty-nine (29) Israeli civilians were injured by rocket fire in 2007 and two (2) were injured by mortar fire. Of these, nine (9) were sustained following Hamas's takeover of the Gaza Strip in mid-June.
- In 2007, 69 IDF soldiers were injured by rocket fire and four (4) were injured by mortar fire, all following Hamas's takeover of the Gaza Strip. The 69 injured IDF soldiers were all injured in one incident on 11 September 2007 when a rocket was fired from east of Sheikh Zayed city in Beit Lahiya hit an IDF military base near Kibbutz Zikkim.
- In 2007, a total of 1,331 rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip into/towards Israel, down from 1,786 rockets fired in 2006. The number of rockets fired from the Gaza Strip in 2007 before and after the Hamas takeover in mid-June was roughly the same. (662 before mid-June and 669 in the last half of the year).
- Between August and December 2007, more than 50% of rocket fire from the Gaza Strip targeted Sderot city and the Western Negev area.
- There was about a nine-fold increase in the number of mortars fired from the Gaza Strip towards Israel following the Hamas takeover in mid-June (963 vs. 108). Mortar fire during this period resulted in the injury of one Israeli civilian. (Comparative data for 2006 unavailable.)
- In January 2008, 267 rockets were fired towards Israel, which is higher than the 2007 average of 111 rockets fired per month and the December total of 155 rockets. It is also the fifth highest monthly total since January 2005—476 in July 2005; 323 in May 2007; 309 in July 2006; and 283 in November 2006. As a result, nine (9) Israeli civilians were injured (no children). No Israeli death took place in January as a result of rocket fire.
- In January 2008, 256 mortars were fired towards Israel, which is lower than the December total of 342, but higher than the 2007 monthly average of 89. No Israeli civilian or IDF soldier were killed or injured as a result.



Violence and Private Property

"The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against dangers arising from military operations...The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attacks. Acts or threats of violence, the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited."^c

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Total 2007 (monthly average)	Feb -07	Mar- 07	Apr -07	May - 07	Jun - 07	Jul - 07	Aug - 07	Sep - 07	Oct - 07	Nov - 07	Dec - 07	Jan - 08
Incidents involving Israeli settlers¹¹															
Total number of incidents	n/a	235 (20)	291 (24)	20	15	21	15	17	37	30	21	47	34	24	285
Leading to Palestinian casualties	n/a	63 (5)	76 (6)	4	7	11	5	6	7	10	9	5	7	3	9
Leading to Israeli Settler casualties	n/a	28 (2)	25 (2)	3	2	4	0	0	0	4	1	2	3	4	1
Leading to international casualties	n/a	11 (<1)	4 (<1)	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian Qassam rockets fired into/towards Israel¹²															
From the Gaza Strip	1 194 (100)	1 786 (149)	1 331 (111)	79	73	60	323	140	96	92	97	56	114	155	267
Number of IDF artillery shells															
Into the Gaza Strip	509 (42)	14 111 (1 175)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of IAF air strikes															
In the Gaza Strip	n/a	573 (48)	173 (14)	0	1	3	65	14	13	14	10	11	14	26	33
Number of Mortars fired from the Gaza Strip¹³															
Towards Israel	n/a	n/a	1 071 (97)	9	2	3	45	69	116	135	122	110	118	342	256
Towards IDF troops	n/a	n/a	178 (16)	0	0	0	0	27	17	17	9	19	34	55	52
Physical structures demolished - West Bank¹⁴															
Structures demolished	n/a	201	191 (16)	54	8	11	8	7	10	17	29	21	7	1	57
Of which residential (occupied)	n/a	56 (5)	89 (7)	17	2	7	4	2	5	11	5	19	3	0	25
Physical structures demolished - Gaza Strip															
Structures demolished	n/a	246 (21)	24 (2)	0	0	0	16	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	1
Of which homes demolished	n/a	127 (11)	7 (<1)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1

For more information, please contact OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Catherine Cook or Mai Yassin)



Access

"Everyone has the right of freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."^d

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Monthly average 2007	Feb - 07	Mar- 07	Apr- 07	May- 07	Jun- 07	Jul - 07	Aug- 07	Sep- 07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec - 07	Jan - 08
IDF Physical obstacles in the West Bank¹⁵															
Manned	62	74	86	84	84	86	86	85	86	86	88	87	87	87	87
Unmanned	410	445	467	466	465	453	467	471	455	477	475	474	476	476	482
Total	472	518	552	550	549	539	553	556	541	563	563	561	563	563	569
Average weekly Random or 'Flying' checkpoints	73	136	113	156	163	175	141	105	107	100	104	70	74	50	61
Curfews imposed by IDF¹⁶															
No. Incidents - West Bank	9	4	5	3	4	4	5	8	0	3	2	5	17	11	19
Total hours under curfew - West Bank	126	40	73	91	21	20	48	79	0	27	77	27	362	93	177
No. Incidents - Gaza Strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total hours under curfew - Gaza Strip	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations¹⁷															
Access incidents reported in the West Bank	n/a	79	40	46	28	42	34	38	47	46	41	36	41	47	47
Average reported time to exit the Gaza Strip via Erez, in minutes.	n/a	n/a	n/a	81	44	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ambulances incidents in the West Bank and access for medical referrals from the Gaza Strip to West Bank and Israel¹⁸															
Ambulance access delays reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	10	28	26	11	25	36	39	44	37	27	22	28	n/a	n/a
Ambulance access denial reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	9	23	25	9	14	24	32	40	27	20	19	25	n/a	n/a
MoH medical referral requests (via Erez)	n/a	459	735	595	681	515	737	413	872	985	715	1103	n/a	1041	776
Actual no. of medical referrals receiving permits to cross (via Erez)	n/a	416	599	540	607	460	664	369	777	787	591	850	n/a	669	542
Actual no. of medical referrals who approached Palestinian side to cross via Erez (number reported being denied passage on Israeli side)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	789 (27)	656 (16)	602 (6)	645 (5)
Access for Palestinians to East Jerusalem and Israel from oPt¹⁹															
West Bank (total closure days)	n/a	n/a	3	0	4	13	2	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	5
Gaza Strip (total closure days)	n/a	17	n/a	0	4	4	1	17	31	31	30	31	30	31	30
Movement of people from/to Gaza Strip - daily average²⁰															
Workers to Israel - Erez	1029	378	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traders to Israel - Erez	107	42	n/a	290	352	157	318	262	0	n/a	0	5	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rafah - daily crossing out	n/a	423	n/a	240	410	383	304	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rafah daily crossing in	n/a	424	n/a	139	309	345	294	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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





Access

"Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence."^e

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Monthly average 2007	Mar- 07	Apr- 07	May- 07	Jun- 07	Jul- 07	Aug- 07	Sep- 07	Oct- 07	Nov- 07	Dec- 07	Jan- 08
Functioning of the Gaza Strips crossing points - percentage of days open/scheduled days open²¹														
Rafah crossing	n/a	57%	n/a	48%	37%	26%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Karni crossing	n/a	71%	n/a	92%	96%	85%	46%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	n/a	n/a
Sufa crossing	n/a	60%	n/a	29%	16%	43%	15%	100%	95%	68%	32%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nahal Oz energy pipelines	n/a	n/a	n/a	96%	100%	96%	92%	100%	96%	100%	96%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Movement of goods through Karni crossing - daily average²²														
Karni import - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	156	n/a	218	253	210	84	13	10	19	24	25	n/a	n/a
Karni export - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	17	n/a	44	51	25	12	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
Other imports into the Gaza Strip - total²³														
Sufa import - aggregates (construction materials) truckloads	3 527	1 598	n/a	1034	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
Nahal Oz import - Fuel truckloads	n/a	583	n/a	601	n/a	n/a	n/a	523	474	396	472	403	n/a	n/a
Economic/access data for the West Bank are being investigated by OCHA														

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

Gaza Crossings

In January, Gaza received 1,439 truckloads of imports compared to 5,930 in the same month in 2007. The tight closure regime was further tightened when Israel blocked the movement of all goods from 17-22 January. When Israel re-opened Sufa crossing, it re-introduced new security procedures which reduced the number of truckloads of goods able to enter Gaza to around ten. Furthermore, only goods transported by humanitarian agencies such as ICRC and WFP were allowed to enter Gaza after security checks which included the removal of wrapping and the use of sniffer dogs.

Access of Gaza patients' to Referral Health Services (WHO)

Access of Palestinian patients through Erez crossing was affected by Israel's complete closure of the Gaza Strip in mid-January. The Israeli authorities decided to restrict the passage of patients to only those defined by them as having "urgent conditions."⁵ This decision was implemented from 18 – 26 January. On 27 January, all categories of patients who had received permits were eligible, once again, to cross Erez. According to the Palestinian liaison officer at Erez Crossing, 645 patients attempted to cross Erez during January. Of these, at least⁶ five patients were denied access after being questioned by the Israeli authorities at Erez checkpoint.

WHO is monitoring the case of patients from the Gaza Strip who died following the lack of timely access to referral health services. From 1 October – 31 December 2007, WHO confirmed 20 such deaths, including five children. Confirmed reasons for lack of access include: delay in or denial of passage at Erez crossing to obtain services in Israel, the West Bank or abroad (two deaths); the delay in obtaining or denial of permission necessary to exit Erez (12 deaths); the inability to exit the Gaza Strip through Rafah crossing to obtain services in Egypt (two deaths); and the absence of available beds in Israeli hospitals (and, therefore, delayed admission) (four deaths).



Socio-economic Conditions

Anecdotal evidence of unemployment, poverty and socio-cultural changes reported by UNRWA

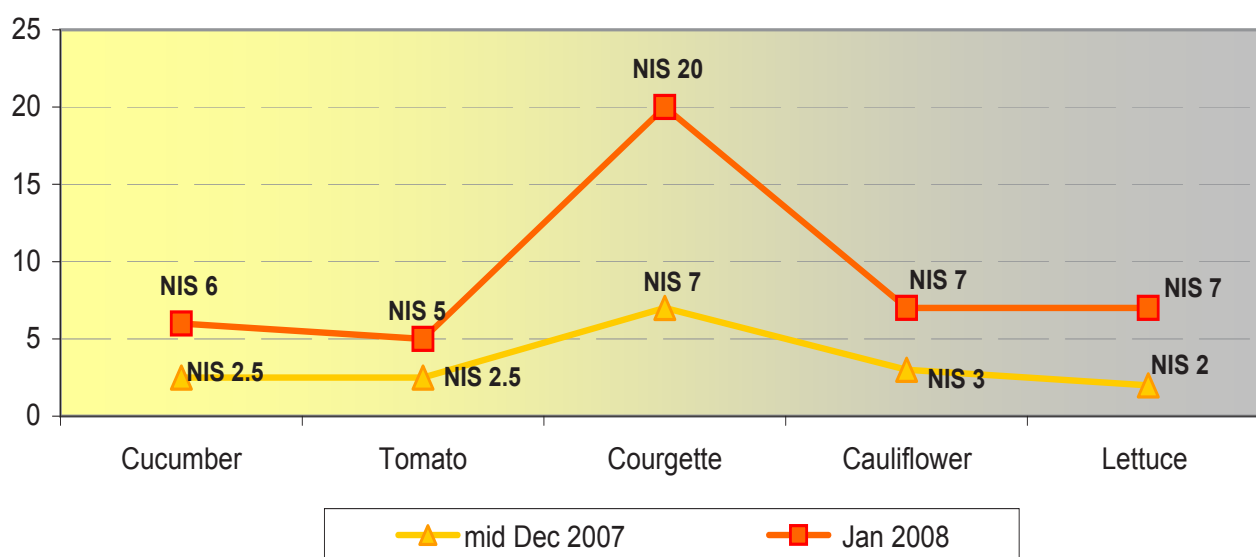
The Economic Consequences of the Frost on the Bethlehem Market

A hike in prices of vegetable and fruits has been recorded as a result of the exceptionally cold weather experienced this winter. UNRWA market monitoring in Bethlehem city included sellers in the central market, along with vegetable shops located on the main road to Dheisheh refugee camp and Doha and revealed that vegetable prices have experienced a two to three fold increase in January, as shown in Figure 1.

Nearly all vegetables sold by retail sellers on the main road to Dheisheh camp and Doha recorded an increase in prices, particularly high for courgettes, lettuce, cauliflowers, cucumbers and tomatoes. Vegetable sellers in the central market confirmed the trend and reported having lost up to 50% of their profits during the month. In their view, the consequences of the frost will strongly affect the market for the next two months, at least, until products from the second crop season are available. Direct observations in Bethlehem shops reveal that customers often buy on credit and only in small quantities, rather than in 15-20 kg boxes as they did in the past.

The poor weather conditions forced small peasants from nearby villages (e.g Artas, south Bethlehem) to sell their produce (radishes, onions, lettuce and cauliflower) directly to customers in Bethlehem city, as relying on wholesalers would not allow them to gain any profit. Gains from traditional agricultural activities have consistently shrunk over the past several years, leading many small farmers to combine their farming activities with part-time work in the construction sector in order to sustain their families.

Figure 1: Bethlehem market: change in vegetable prices (NIS/Kg)





Socio-economic Conditions

“Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment”^f

	Q1 1998	Q1 1999	Q1 2000	Q1 2001	Q1 2002	Q1 2003	Q1 2004	Q1 2005	Q2 2006	Q3 2006	Q1 2007	Q2 2007	Q3 2007	Q4 2007
Unemployment rate - relaxed definition - % - PCBS²⁴														
West Bank	23.5%	22.9%	16.9%	32.5%	35.0%	40.3%	31.0%	28.8%	24.2%	25.3%	24.3%	22.6%	25.20%	n/a
Gaza Strip	30.7%	27.9%	21.8%	48.8%	46.4%	37.3%	35.1%	38.0%	38.7%	41.8%	35.4%	32.3%	37.60%	n/a
oPt	26.0%	24.7%	20.2%	37.7%	38.7%	39.3%	32.3%	31.7%	28.6%	30.3%	27.9%	25.7%	29.10%	n/a
Households in poverty - based on consumption - % - PCBS²⁵														
Poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.7%	38.8%	36.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deep poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.8%	23.8%	25.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements - PCBS²⁶														
West Bank	74213	107067	105501	105501	57000	43281	49750	65255	57683	69478	68100	63700	66800	n/a
Gaza Strip	21899	25758	25380	2580	2000	6295	5849	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
oPt	96112	132825	130881	107630	59000	49576	55999	65255	57683	69478	68100	63700	66800	n/a
Economic dependency ratio - PCBS²⁷														
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.7	6	6.6	5.7	5.6	5	5	5.0	4.7	4.9	n/a
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.1	8.8	7.5	7.5	8.2	8	9	7.3	6.9	7.4	n/a
oPt	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.3	6	6	5.7	5.3	5.6	n/a
Evolution of consumer price index (CPI) - PCBS²⁸														
West Bank	10.9%	19.9%	24.8%	26.0%	32.0%	39.7%	44.2%	49.2%	54.7%	55.3%	57.0%	55.7%	59.3%	64.07%
Gaza Strip	12.6%	21.9%	24.7%	22.8%	23.2%	26.4%	32.0%	33.8%	40.0%	41.5%	42.0%	41.9%	46.1%	52.95%
oPt	11.3%	20.7%	20.7%	24.2%	28.4%	36.2%	41.4%	46.1%	52.1%	53.1%	53.5	53.1%	56.9%	62.22%
Evolution of daily wages in NIS - PCBS²⁹														
West Bank	57.9	57.7	61.5	60	57.7	60	62.8	60	69.2	69.2	70.0	69.2	70.0	n/a
Gaza Strip	45.0	45.0	48.2	60	50	50	50	55.8	67.3	65.4	66.9	57.7	57.7	n/a
oPt	53.9	51.35	54.8	55	53.85	55.6	57.7	57.7	69.2	69.2	69.2	65.4	67.3	n/a

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

PCBS Labour Force Survey Q3 2007

Dependency on PA employment increased:
160.000 PA employees in oPt

Represents:

- 22.3% of the employed people and 17.1% of the labour force in the oPt
- 15.4% of the employed people and 12.5% of the labour force in the West Bank
- 40.2% of the employed people and 27.0% of the labour force in the Gaza Strip

PCBS Poverty Consumption-based Yearly Figures

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	oPt
1998	14.5%	33%	20.3%
2001	16.2%	41.9%	23.6%
2004	19.8%	37.2%	25.6%
2005	22.3%	43.7%	29.5%
2006	24%	50.7%	30.8%

Poverty is to be defined by using either of two indices: Consumption-based poverty and Income-based poverty. For clarifications on definitions, please see footnote # 25.

Deep Poverty in the oPt Consumption-based (PCBS)

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	oPt
1998	8.4%	21.6%	12.5%
2001	12.0%	35.4%	19.5%
2004	11.6%	26.0%	16.4%
2005	13.1%	27.9%	18.0%
2006	13.0%	34.8%	18.5%

Source: PCBS, Poverty in Palestine (Aug 2007)



Health

"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."⁶

Availability of drugs in the Gaza Strip (WHO)

The availability of drugs has improved at Central Drug Stores in the Gaza Strip. The number of drug items at zero level⁷ has decreased in January, to reach 80 drug items out of 416 items on the Essential Drug List (EDL), as compared to 105 items in December 2007. The availability of medical supplies has also improved at Central Drug Stores in the Gaza Strip in January, as compared to December 2007. The number of medical supply items at zero stock reached 186 items in January, compared to 203 in December.

At the peripheral level, WHO provided MoH PHC facilities with two first-line pediatric antibiotics out of the most used six antibiotics that were unavailable during the past three months.⁸ The shortage of psychotropic drugs and chronic diseases treatment at the PHC clinics level and anesthesia, labor induction and human albumin drugs at hospital level have decreased following the provision of drug supplies by WHO and other international organizations.

The lack of 15 cytotoxic/chemotherapy drugs⁹ was detected at hospital level for the second month in a row. Additionally, the lack of the Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)¹⁰ vaccine remained a problem at MoH and UNRWA PHC facilities, for the fourth month in row. WHO has coordinated the passage of a shipment (two trucks of 48 pallets drugs & consumables) through Kerem Shalom crossing on the 17 January. Out of the two trucks, one truck was denied access and delayed till 24 January. In addition, the passage of one WHO shipment (two trucks w/24 pallets of drugs and consumables) through Sufa crossing and one shipment (one truck with 69 boxes of drugs in cold chain) through Erez crossing on 29 January were denied and delayed till the 3rd of February.

Access restrictions to health services in Jinba and At Tawani in Southern Hebron (WHO)

Jinba and At Tawani are two localities in Masafer Yatta, a sparsely populated area of the West Bank. Access to health care services in these areas is extremely difficult due to the presence of Israeli settlers and the difficulty of traveling along the rocky roads, which are the only available roads in the two localities. In At Tawani, the MoH provides Primary Health Care (PHC) services for five hours per week and a gynecologist provides services once per month. In Jinba, neither the MoH nor NGOs provide health services, though UNRWA provides PHC services once per month. Patients' needing to access PHC services or other health services on other days face significant difficulties: residents must

use tractors to drive on rocky roads for approximately 1 ½ hours from At Tawani and about 2 hours from Jinba in order to seek health care in the Yatta area. This is extremely dangerous for patients with critical conditions or for women in labor.

Training on the new WHO growth charts and the Mother and Child Health Handbook (WHO and UNICEF)

WHO, UNICEF and the Nutrition Department of the MoH, conducted a three-day workshop on the new WHO growth charts, as a "training of trainers" for the MoH, UNRWA and local NGOs' health personnel in the Gaza Strip. The workshop was followed by one-day workshop for the same participants on the new Mother and Child Health (MCH) Handbook. Both the WHO growth charts and the MCH Handbook will be utilized at all MCH clinics of the MoH, UNRWA and other NGO's. A plan of action for the use of the MCH handbook and the new growth charts in the West Bank and Gaza Strip have been discussed among the different parties.

Impact of Fuel & Electricity Shortages on Health Services (continued from Key Issues section)

- Gaza European Hospital and Nasser Hospital in Khan Younis declared a "state of emergency" and stopped activities in all their departments during the hours of the electricity outage, except for emergency cases and those in the Intensive Care Units (ICU). Work was resumed during the 12 hours of electricity, except in the operating rooms, which require back up emergency generators; Gaza Pediatrics' hospital had to close two out of the four general pediatrics' departments; and some departments in Shifa hospital functioned at a critical level, where they had a fuel reserve for generators that would only last a few hours, thus, at risk of being forced to shut down if the generators were not replenished in sufficient time.

- Some medical equipment, such as ultrasound machines, suction pump and neonatal resuscitation machines broke down. This added to the already existing problem of the lack of basic medical disposables, RH commodities and drugs such as Prostin, which is used for labor induction. As a result, obstetricians have been forced to use C-sections for delivery. The Central Drug Stores (CDS) were shut down in order to save available fuel for the functionality of the cold chain that holds vaccines for the entire Gaza Strip.¹¹



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.”^h

	Feb -07	Mar -07	Apr -07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul- 07	Aug- 07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08
Number of primary health care consultations by service provider³⁰												
MoH - West Bank	101197	53090	49270	53833	151.293	137.597	144.668	157267	147942	151637	128532	n/a
UNRWA - West Bank	150 728	168 155	156246	175466	158420	153433	162,627	158.625	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs-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
MoH - Gaza Strip	207215	212 903	235922	228046	216294	225021	204728	186780	188620	183092	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	304 836	328282	336433	350374	324193	386560	370,756	352782	344883	346932	350073	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	18 592	19 627	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Proportion of deliveries by service provider³¹												
MoH - West Bank	45.10%	36.40%	14.60%	18.20%	39.0%	48.70%	47.60%	39.40%	45.30%	17.70%	n/a	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	71.6%	69.30%	83%	86.90%	86.20%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - West Bank	34.9%	40.9%	48%	53.6%	41.9%	34.0%	27.70%	29.40%	16.8%	32.40%	n/a	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	12.20%	17.70%	6.60%	7.10%	6.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics- West Bank	16.70%	18.60%	31.40%	23.0%	14.70%	15.20%	20.10%	22.30%	27.40%	49.90%	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics- Gaza Strip	15.7%	15.8%	10.20%	5.80%	7.70%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Home - West Bank	3.21%	4.06%	5.95%	5.23%	3.33%	2.19%	4.53%	8.92%	10.22%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Home - Gaza Strip	0.30%	0.10%	0.20%	0.20%	0.10%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	0.20%	0.10%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	n/a
Pharmaceutical items out of stock (416 drugs and 596 consumables)³²												
Drugs - West Bank	19.7%	n/a	26.7%	25.7%	44.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consumables - 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
Drugs - Gaza Strip	17.8%	24.0%	24.0%	28.6%	19.5%	15.60%	15.63%	14.7%	21.9%	n/a	25.20%	n/a
Consumables - Gaza Strip (at zero level)	25.5%	31.2%	36.2%	22.8%	22.5%	n/a	26.68%	30.03%	31.50%	26.30%	34.06%	n/a
Consumable - Gaza Strip (at less than three months)	23.3%	40.2%	49.8%	31.6%	32.0%	n/a	51.17%	49.33%	50.67%	51.70%	61.24%	n/a
Malnutrition among children 9 - 12 months³³												
Underweight - West Bank	6.2%	4.7%	2.59%	2.84%	4.0%	3.37%	3.29%	3.33%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Anemia - West Bank	53.3%	44.6%	45.69%	45.0%	50.0%	50.08%	47.20%	51.96%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Underweight - Gaza Strip	2.3%	2.6%	3.2%	3.85%	4%	4.10%	4.60%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Anemia - Gaza Strip	67.5%	71.9%	72.23%	72.2%	n/a	72.30%	69.2%	70.39%	67.15%	63.20%	n/a	n/a
Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children 0-3 years at UNRWA clinics³⁴												
West Bank	793	888	637	1068	921	1032	1312	1007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	942	991	1224	1765	1574	1693	1,596	1325	1232	1374	1123	n/a
Number of new cases attending community and hospital mental health services³⁵												
UNRWA- West Bank	34	n/a	193	151	173	171	155	n/a	161	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA- Gaza Strip	58	n/a	47	25	20	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH- West Bank								n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH- Gaza Strip	136	182	187	191	147	156	129	106	129	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGO- West Bank								n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGO-Gaza Strip	67	71	58	46	35	50	35	40	30	n/a	n/a	n/a

For more information please contact WHO, (02) 582 3537 (Dr. Rajesh Sreedharan)



Food Security & Agriculture

“Food security exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and lead an active and healthy life.”ⁱ

Gaza Strip:

The market survey in the Gaza Strip shows that basic food commodities are available in the market, as most Gazan shops restocked supplies in Egypt when the Rafah border wall was opened. However, there was a significant increase in the price of wheat flour compared to the last month, due to limited imports. The market analysis also shows a significant increase in the price of wheat flour (by 57%) and olive oil (by 8%) compared to the same month last year, January 2007. The overall cost of the basic food basket¹² (wheat flour, rice, milk, sugar, olive oil, vegetable oil and chickpeas) increased by 13% compared to January 2007.

The fishing catch in the Gaza Strip in January 2007 was 62.7 tonnes, compared to 46.0 tonnes for the same month last year mainly due to higher sardine catch. Due to the export freeze –which contributed to lower the price of fish on the local market- as well as constraints in fishing high valued species, the total overall income drawn from fish catch decreased by 32% in 2007.. As a result of the current export freeze, the fishing sector is losing 2 Mt of fish exports, at a value of USD 32,000 USD, per day. Reduced fuel availability is likely to prevent approximately 3,500 fishermen from operating their boats. As a result of the import restrictions and the high price of meat products, fishing currently represents the cheaper and more readily available source of animal protein for Gazans. Hence, any reduction in the volume and fish species in the fishing catch (already hampered by access to the sea)¹³ will limit the capacity of Gazans to acquire a diversified and nutritious diet.

Field observations from Gaza:

- Spare parts for the fishing sector are limited and available only at high prices.
- Prices of vegetables (tomato and cucumber) increased due to the frost.
- Local production of fresh milk virtually ceased due to the suspension of cattle imports (since mid-December) and reduction in feed quality and quantity (linked to import restrictions and high international fodder costs).
- Fresh meat is available, but the price remains high, between 48-50 NIS per one kg
- Most fruit varieties are still unavailable, except bananas, strawberries and oranges, which are available at high prices

West Bank:

- The market survey in the West Bank shows that all basic food commodities are available in the market and that there was a significant change in the prices compared to the last month, with wheat flour and vegetable oil prices increasing by 7.9% and 16.9% respectively. Compared to January 2007, the price of wheat flour and vegetable oil increased by 112% and 49.1% compared to January 2007. Traders attribute this increase to the rise in prices on the international market and Israel's closure policy. The cost of the basic food basket increased by 41.5% compared to January 2007.
- In response to the drought that affected communities in the southern West Bank, WFP is distributing a one-month food ration to 1057 households. Additionally, the Food Sector is designing a joint proposal in order to address the immediate and medium term needs of the affected farming and Bedouin communities.
- The seasonal frost in the West Bank and Gaza Strip has reduced the availability of vegetables (fava beans, tomatoes, cucumbers and squash) and led to major price increases (e.g. the price of one kg of cucumber increased from 4 NIS/Kg to 10 NIS/Kg and squash from 4 NIS/Kg to 12 NIS/Kg).

Increased Food Basket Price

The increase of the cost of the food basket in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is due to the convergence of a number of factors, including the global price increase, Israel's closure regime as well as natural calamities, such as frost and drought. The increase is expected to force poor people with lower purchasing power to reduce the quantity of food purchased and consumed and push vulnerable households into becoming food insecure.



Agriculture

	Monthly Average 2006	Monthly Average 2007	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan -08
Arable land requisitioned, levelled and reclaimed in dunums - West Bank³⁶														
Requisitioned	484	131	221	152	40	260	60	155	30	50	500	20	60	0
Levelled	n/a	126	216	105	30	60	130	720	25	75	33	2	6	26945
People affected	n/a	265	497	210	203	650	170	370	125	182	470	32	77	n/a
Reclaimed	n/a	83	50	200	60	50	55	10	90	42	156	150	70	71
Arable land requisitioned levelled or reclaimed in dunums - Gaza Strip														
Requisitioned	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levelled	n/a	1623	0	0	0	2000	1330	9100	1600	1400	2750	0	1300	6000
People affected	n/a	657	0	0	0	490	300	400	1400	2520	1020	0	1750	n/a
Reclaimed	n/a	35	126	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	200
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank³⁷														
Destroyed	n/a	30	0	10	130	60	26	100	0	0	20	7	2	4797
People affected	n/a	111	0	56	350	420	90	140	0	0	117	35	14	n/a
Rehabilitated	n/a	76	0	0	7	50	57	10	134	176	148	285	30	60
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - Gaza Strip														
Destroyed	n/a	3	0	0	2	0	15	0	12	4	0	0	0	4561
People affected	n/a	13	0	0	14	0	80	0	42	14	0	0	0	n/a
Rehabilitated	n/a	6	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	50	0	0
Number of trees destroyed³⁸														
Trees destroyed in the West Bank	n/a	318	600	150	100	200	300	80	375	30	1500	140	0	2059
People affected	n/a	62	140	35	70	50	94	20	90	21	130	28	0	n/a
Trees destroyed in the Gaza Strip	n/a	2883	0	0	0	0	0	0	3600	5000	16000	0	10000	n/a
People affected	n/a	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	1100	420	230	0	1750	n/a
Agricultural produce trading in/out the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes³⁹														
Import	12901	13983	15 738	15501	16834	17101	11270	16401	9526	2911	580	4753	13902	n/a
Export	1370	2691	5 096	5188	5503	1495	422	0	125	0	0	37	238	n/a

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



Food Security

	Benchmark	Monthly average 2006 ⁴⁵	Monthly average 2007	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08
Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS⁴⁰														
Wheat flour 50 kg	-	91.0	128.7	97.2	97.2	98.6	100	108.1	133	157	180	190	190	205
Olive oil 1 Kg	-	18.6	19	16.7	16.7	16.8	15.8	17.75	17.75	20.6	22	25	25	23.8
Rice 1 kg	-	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.1	4	4.28	5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9
Veg. oil 1 kg	-	5.5	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.163	6.163	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	8.7
Chickpeas 1 kg	-	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	5	5	5.4	5.4	5.6
Refined sugar 1 kg	-	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.51	3.51	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Milk powder 1 kg	-	23.2	25.5	24.1	24.1	25	26	26	26	25.7	25.7	28	28	32.1
Basket of 7 items	-	150.5	192.1	156.3	156.3	157.9	159.3	170.3	195.923	223	248	263.6	263.6	283.1
Price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS⁴¹														
Wheat flour 50 kg	-	82.9	104	83.4	82.9	82.8	111	98	104.6	118.4	134.6	130	130	135.0
Olive oil 1 Kg	-	23.1	24.09	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.85	22.85	22.65	23.05	26.6	27	27	27.0
Rice 1 kg	-	3.3	3.57	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.7	4	4	4	4	3.50	3.50	3.3
Veg. oil 1 kg	-	5.5	6.28	5.8	5.9	5.7	6	6	6	6.62	7	7	7	6.8
Chickpeas 1 kg	-	5.3	5.36	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	5	5	5	5.8	5.80	5.90	5.7
Refined sugar 1 kg	-	4.2	3.09	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.36	3.07	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.6
Milk powder 1 kg	-	33.4	35.14	31.7	32.4	31.8	41.17	38.81	38.81	38.81	37.38	31.10	28.8	29.0
Basket of 7 items	-	157.1	178.6	155.5	155.7	154.1	157.7	177.7	183.72	198.54	218	207	205	209.4
Availability of basic commodities - Gaza Strip⁴² (against benchmark of quantities needed per day)														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	8400	6800	10565	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wheat - days	-	-	n/a	19	15	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sugar - mT	111 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	2045	1930	2075	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sugar - days	-	-	n/a	18	17	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice - mT	72 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	1725	1900	1670	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice - days	-	-	n/a	24	26	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Veg. oil - mT	44 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	1220	1220	1305	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Veg. oil - days	-	-	n/a	28	28	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes⁴³														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	7338	6208	4622	5898	3673	5250	6194	5238	10529	18381	11473	8784
Rice	72 mt/day/pop	-	1382	757	826	857	952	916	1979	549	2222	2422	1592	3916
Veg. oil	44 mt/day/pop	-	1437	1848	1277	1519	579	963	2124	958	1862	3228	1860	3054
Sugar	111 mt/day/pop	-	3350	2034	3213	3292	2952	2570	4208	4151	4576	2817	5250	4984
Veg. and fruits	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Commodities	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	-	-	13512	10847	9938	11566	8156	9699	14505	10942	19189	26848	20175	20738
Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip⁴⁴														
mT	2,323 (in 2005)	1604.2	2704.7	247.8	291.76	687.0	309.5	219.0	316.5	99.6	149.1	135.2	82.4	62.7

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



Water & Sanitation

“The Human Right to Water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses.”¹

	Baseline Pre-Intifada	Average 2006 ⁵²	Average 2007	Apr-07	May- 07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08
West Bank per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁶													
Minimum	-	20.3	18.8	24	21	20	20	16	19	19	20	13	n/a
Maximum	-	207.2	178.3	152	152	138	147	220	192	192	197	215	n/a
Average	90	65.3	60	56	59	58	63	67	66	64	63	65	n/a
Gaza Strip - Per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁷													
Minimum	-	37.0	24.3	22	24	29	31	26	24	22	17	25	n/a
Maximum	-	116.5	90.5	76	76	79	84	75	81	101	106	159	n/a
Average	95	80.5	57.8	51	55	57	63	55	57	60	53	66	n/a
Price of tankered water in the West Bank in NIS⁴⁸													
Minimum	-	7.3	8.5	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	n/a
Maximum	-	22.5	22.8	17	20	23	23	30	27	27	27	25	n/a
Average	11.4	14.0	14.0	14	14	14	15	16	15	15	15	15	n/a
Price of tankered water in the Gaza Strip in NIS⁴⁹													
Minimum	-	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	n/a
Maximum	-	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	n/a
Average	-	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	n/a
Percentage of HH connected to water network paying the bills⁵⁰													
West Bank	-	35.5%	35.2%	36	38%	35%	33.0%	36.0%	35.0%	33.0%	34.0%	34.0%	n/a
Gaza Strip	-	4.2%	36.3%	2	2%	2%	2.0%	2.0%	3.8%	5.0%	6.0%	5.0	n/a
Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services⁵¹													
West Bank	-	2.2%	2.9%	3	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	n/a
Gaza Strip	-	4%	4.0%	4	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	n/a
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank⁵³													
Minimum	-	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	16.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	13.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip⁵⁴													
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

For more information please contact UNICEF, (02) 583 00 13/14 (Dr. Samson Agbo) or PHG, (02) 296 63 15/6 (Eng. Basema Bashir)

Gaza Update

The closure and fuel and electricity restrictions have affected the functioning of 180 water and waste-water facilities, namely 140 water wells; 37 waste-water pumping stations and three waste-water treatment plants. As a result, ten pumping stations were flooded in Gaza city, Khan Younis, North Gaza and Beit Hanoun areas. With the financial support of \$159,500, from UNICEF, the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) will respond to both the floods and the lack of fuel over the course of the next two months with the following actions:

1. Cleaning up the impact of flooding in the pumping stations;
2. providing small volume, mobile fuel tanks for emergency needs, to prevent water and waste-water sector-related catastrophes at critical locations;
3. procuring 60 bicycles for CMWU regional teams to assist movement between pumping stations and monitoring of water assets;
4. providing 500 basic family water kits to assure water safety

and quality from any waste-water pollution to families residing in the affected areas;

5. providing 100 rubber boots and 60 rubber suits for CMWU regional teams as part of the protective clothing needed during the cleaning and transferring of debris in waste-water pumping stations and waste-water facilities;
6. supplying 220 affected schools in Gaza, Central and Rafah districts with tankered water for at least two months.

Response to West Bank Drought

In response to the West Bank drought, the Water and Sanitation Sector will be tankering water to an estimated 5,500 households with small ruminant populations over the course of the next two months. At the same time, medium and long term measures are being explored to alleviate needs through improved water access, water storage capacity, establishment of filling points and network extensions with the Israeli water provider Mekorot.



Education

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

	# of Schools	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - West Bank⁵⁵													
Bethlehem	100	0	0	85	106	1	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Hebron	207	72	0	150	214	0	n/a	n/a	15	4	0	0	0
South Hebron	159	0	0	112	160	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Jenin	113	0	0	92	116	1	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Jericho	20	1	0	12	17	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Jerusalem	37	0	0	All	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Jerusalem suburb	55	0	0	16	56	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Nablus	196	0	2	149	187	0	n/a	n/a	11	5	0	0	13
Qabatyia	103	0	0	61	77	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Qalqilia	67	0	0	10	69	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	14	0	0
Ramallah	159	0	2	113	161	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	3	2
Salfit	57	1	0	19	58	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	3	0
Tubas	-	0	n/a	n/a	39	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tulkarm	107	n/a	0	66	110	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0
Total West Bank	1,380	5.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - Gaza Strip⁵⁶													
Gaza	151	n/a	0	80	152	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza North	60	n/a	0	39	66	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Khan Younis	64	n/a	0	19	35	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Middle Area	37	n/a	0	44	63	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rafah	34	n/a	0	29	37	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Gaza Strip	346	n/a	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

According to MoEHE:

- Thirteen schools in Nablus were closed between 3 and 5 January as a result of the IDF incursion into the city and the curfew that was imposed, affecting 5,700 pupils.
- On 16 January, two schools in the Ramallah district were closed due to a curfew imposed by IDF troops when they entered al Mughayyir village and conducted house searches looking for weapons. 630 students were affected.
- On 2 January, an Israeli army jeep stormed through the gate of the Palestine Boys Basic School in Qalqiliya, destroying the gate.
- On 16 January, Israeli soldiers and four Israeli settlers entered the Sawyeh al Liban Boys Secondary school in north Nablus and attempted to enter the examination halls, accusing the children of throwing stones.
- According to MoEHE, during the first month of 2008, two students were killed and five were wounded by the IDF.



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	256.5	57.4 (appeal)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8*
2008	4.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

*Available up till April

The CAP

In \$ million	CAP 2007 - revised May 2007			CAP 2008			CAP 08 % Funded (as of 15 Feb 2008)	CAP 07 % Funded (as of 15 Feb 2008)
Sector	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Funding in \$ million	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Funding in \$ million		
Agriculture	11.3	14	3.8	22.2	26	0.2	1%	36%
Coordination and support services	14.2	7	15.7	18.3	8	0	0%	81%
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	198.1	17	61.0	158	17	2.8	2%	37%
Education	9.1	4	7.3	7.9	6	0	0%	84%
Food	149.7	8	136.9	156.1	9	0.01	0%	93%
Health & Psychosocial	35.7	30	25.4	40.1	26	0.3	1%	66%
Protection	1.7	4	0.2	8.7	15	1.1	12%	66%
Water and Sanitation	35.0	19	4.3	42.9	17	0.3	1%	13%
Shelter and non-food items	0.0	-	0.3	-	-	0	-	17%
Multi-Sector	0.0	-	0.1	5.5	1	0	0%	100%
Sector not yet specified	-	-	7.2	2	1	0	0%	-
Mine action	-	-	-	0.2	1	0	0%	
Total	454.7	103	261.9	461.9	127	4.7	1%	61%

Source: OCHA, Financial Tracking System (FTS).

The PA operating budget

\$ million	2005		2006		2007 Budget	
	\$ million	%	\$ million	%	\$ million	%
Clearance revenues collected by Gol	894	40	344	24	1280	51
Domestic revenues	476	22	378	26	336	13
External finances for budgetary support	349	16	738	51	907	36
Total other financing, incl. Palestinian Investment Fund Dividend	477	22	-25	-2	0	0
TOTAL	2196	100	1435	100	2523	100

Source: reports from World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Temporary International Mechanism, UN Agencies.

Source: IMF, Macroeconomic and Fiscal Developments in the West Bank and Gaza, December 17, 2007. The above sources of income finance the PA's operating budget. Net Lending, as an expenditure item, has been excluded from this table.



Temporary International Mechanism (TIM)

\$ million	Confirmed Pledges in million \$US	Total disbursed as of 08 Feb 2008
TIM window 1/ ESSP	72.10	46.72
TIM window 2	191.26	174.76
TIM window 3	621.51	582.83
Total	884.87	804.31

Window II : "Window II of the TIM is entirely funded by the European Commission to ensure access to electricity, health care, and sanitation."

1) Emergency Fuel Supply

Sector	Number of facilities	Note: The TIM gradually phased out its Emergency fuel distribution programme, which ended on 22 May 2007
Hospitals and Health Centers	45	1.4
Water System	103	2.1
Waste Water System	75	0.8
General Power Generators	6	0.8
Um Nasir Disaster Relief	29	0.01
Total	258	5.1
Total Cost in US\$ million as of 11 Oct 2007		5.3

After the partial repair of the Gaza power plant in November 2006, the TIM gradually phased out its emergency fuel distribution programme, which ended on 22 May 2007.

2) Support For Electricity production and distribution

	Cost in US\$ million as of 08 Feb 2008	Fuel received in million litres as of 08 Feb 2008
Gaza Power Plant	138.3	124
Electricity Production Gaza	8.2	
Electricity Distribution Gaza	5.1	
Electricity Distribution West Bank	12.5	
Total Cost in US\$ million as of 11 Oct 2007		164.1

3) Access to Quality Healthcare

Cost in US\$ million (one-time payment in 2006)	
East Jerusalem hospitals referral costs in US \$million	4.3

Window III : "Window III of the TIM is funded by the EC, EU Member States and other donors. It provides relief to approximately one million vulnerable and poor members of Palestinian society affected by the current crisis through direct cash assistance."

Type	Num of Beneficiaries	Num of Allowances Received	Total Amount Recieved in US\$ as of 08 Feb 2008
Low-income Healthcare provider workers	12000	18	92.3
Low-income public service providers	59000	16	368.8
Pensioners	6700	16	39.6
Social Hardship Cases Scheme for the Poor	40000	6	63.4
Social Hardship Cases Benficiaries of Food for work/training programme	39000	1	10.5
Civil Police Employees	16000	2	8

Note the Civil police allowance is a one-time contribution provided by the Netherlands.

Source: Temporary International Mechanism, Implentation Progress Update. Based on figures provided by TIM; originally in Euro Currency. As of 17 Dec, 1 Euro=1.48 USD.



Sources and Rationale

The following four factors have been identified by the United Nations Country Team as having the greatest impact on the current humanitarian situation: (1) Lack of protection for civilians and increasing violence; (2) Political, geographic, institutional and social fragmentation of the oPt; (3) Closure, lack of access, separation, restrictions and their effects on livelihoods; and (4) the impact of Israeli settlements and settlement expansion on Palestinian livelihoods, the availability of resources and a reduction in space for development.

OCHA has been monitoring and reporting monthly on protection and access concerns in the oPt since 2002. However, following a sharp deterioration in the humanitarian situation in 2006, UN agencies and NGOs participating in the 2006 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) have produced this monthly report monitoring developments and key humanitarian indicators in the following sectors: protection, child protection, socio-economic conditions, health including psychosocial support, food security, agriculture, education and water and sanitation. This report also includes information related to movement restrictions and humanitarian access including monitoring the 2002 Bertini Commitments.

The present Humanitarian Monitor uses UN Security Council resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international humanitarian law (IHL), the Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) as the standard for monitoring protection and access indicators. Sectors have also set out guiding humanitarian principles as the baseline for monitoring and developed indicators that can capture the humanitarian situation in a protracted crisis like the oPt.

The Humanitarian Monitor uses a combination of measurable humanitarian indicators, verified field observations and reports on the socio-economic and humanitarian situation in the oPt to analyse the humanitarian situation. These methods can provide different accounts of the situation. The humanitarian indicators reveal longer-term changes and trends from one month to another. Field observations illustrate signs of strain that may indicate future changes in the situation more generally. Reports provide information on specific topics or give larger overviews on the situation in the oPt.

The following working sector groups and organisations contribute to the Humanitarian Monitor:

Sector	Sector Lead	Participants
Protection	OHCHR/OCHA	OCHA, WHO, UNRWA, UNIFEM, Badil, Save the Children-UK, Al Haq
Socio-Economic	UNRWA	UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, WFP, CHFI, Mercy Corps
Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA
Psychosocial & Protection Against Violence	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, WHO, UNRWA, DCI, Save the Children-UK, Save the Children (Sweden), MAP UK
Food	WFP	FAO, UNRWA, ACF-E, CARE, CHFI, CISP, CRS, GVC, ICRC, MC, OXFAM-GB
Agriculture	FAO	ACF-E, PHG, ACPP, ACAD, Allod Charitable Society
Education	UNICEF	UNESCO, OCHA, UNRWA, UNIFEM, OHCHR
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	UNDP, UNRWA, WHO, UN-HABITAT, ICRC, PWA, PHG, OXFAM-GB, ACF-E, CARE, ACPP, CMWU, WBWD.
Coordination and Security	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	OCHA, United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), UNDSS
Other sources and contributors		TIM, EUBAM, World Bank, IMF, AIDA, LACS, PNGO



Table Definitions

Protection of Civilians

1. Number of Palestinian and Israeli casualties (fatalities and injuries) - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. Casualties included within this figure relate directly to the conflict with Israel and the occupation of the oPt including in IDF military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, Barrier demonstrations, targeting killings, settler violence etc. The figures do not include events indirectly related to the conflict such as casualties from unexploded ordnance, etc. or events when the circumstances remain unclear or are in dispute. The figures include all reported casualties of all ages and both genders.
2. Number of Palestinian casualties - internal violence. Source: OCHA. Casualties included within this figure are caused by factional violence, family feuding, during internal demonstrations (that are linked to the conflict/occupation) and shooting of alleged collaborators with Israel. These incidents began to be comprehensively reported from May 2006 and earlier figures will be under-reported.
3. Number of search and arrest campaigns and arrests and detentions. Source: OCHA. These indicators refer to operations by the Israeli security forces to search houses or other properties throughout the oPt. Since Israel's unilateral disengagement from the Gaza Strip the vast majority of these operations occur in West Bank towns and villages. During these operations individuals are often detained or arrested. Detentions (without arrest) typically last for a few days but can last be extended up to a period of three months or longer.

Child Protection

4. Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612, adopted on 26 July 2005 and relative to the protection of children in armed conflict. Children are killed in incidents related directly to the conflict and occupation of the oPt. These include casualties caused in IDF military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, demonstrations, targeted killing and Israeli settler violence.
5. Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612. Children are injured in incidents directly related to the conflict and occupation of the oPt. These include injuries caused in IDF military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, demonstrations, targeted killing and Israeli settler violence.
6. Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612.
7. Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612.
8. Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict. These are children killed in incidents indirectly related to the conflict and occupation of the oPt such as in incidents involving unexploded ordnance (UXO), traffic incidents in the oPt with Israeli vehicles, Palestinian homemade rockets (qassams) missing their target, deaths in prison, deaths from probable underlying medical conditions that occurred during military operations or where access to medical care was denied.
9. Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612. Children are killed in incidents by factional violence or family feuding, internal demonstrations (that are linked to the conflict/occupation) and shooting of alleged collaborators with Israel. These incidents began to be comprehensively reported from May 2006: earlier figures will be underreported.
10. Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities. Source: Defence for Children International (DCI) from 1 January 2007. This indicator reflects the general level of tension in the West Bank. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that deprivation of liberty of children should always be a last resort and for the shortest appropriate period.

Violence & Private Property

11. Incidents involving Israeli settlers. Source: OCHA. This indicator shows the level of tension between Palestinians and Israeli settlers in the West Bank. An incident is any event involving an aggressive action perpetrated by either Israeli settlers or Palestinians towards each other or others in the community (such as international observers) and that may - but not necessarily - lead to a death or an injury. The aggressive action can be an incident involving a car, such as the stoning of a car or driving it in a dangerous manner; any type of harassment such as intimidation and physical threats, stoning people, chasing people etc. that do not cause any casualty; an incident related to property damage to a private house, land, livestock, etc; and any incident involving the entry into a private or prohibited property. This figure also included incidents when the IDF restrict Palestinian access due to Israeli settler presence or activity.
12. Number of Palestinian homemade (qassam) rockets, IDF artillery shells and IAF airstrikes in and from the Gaza Strip. Source: OCHA Gaza Field Office relying on secondary sources from UNRWA reporting and the Palestinian DCL. These indicators show trends and the level of conflict existing in the Gaza Strip. This number includes Qassam rockets that detonated in the Gaza Strip.
13. Prior to July 07, the figure for mortars fired "in the Gaza Strip" included mortars known to be fired towards IDF troops in the Gaza Strip. In July 07, these figures were broken down.
14. Number of physical structures demolished in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Source: OCHA. A structure is demolished when it is completely destroyed, damaged to such an extent that it will have to be demolished before rebuilding can commence, damaged beyond use and includes structures where the owner chose to demolish his structure which was under a demolition order issued by Israeli authorities. The majority of demolitions in the West Bank occur when the Israeli authorities demolish a structure for reportedly being built without a permit although some demolitions occur in other contexts such as during military incursions or due to the construction of the Barrier. In the Gaza Strip, demolitions usually occur during IAF air strikes or ground incursions. A residential (occupied) structure is any form of inhabited shelter/residence including seasonal shelters, during the time of the olive harvest for example.

Access

15. IDF physical obstacles in the West Bank. Source: OCHA field monitoring. The movement of the Palestinians in the West Bank is restricted by a series of physical obstacles such as checkpoints, roadblocks, trenches, earthmounds, etc. that severely restrict Palestinians' freedom of movement. 'Flying' or random checkpoints further disrupt Palestinian movement as they are often deployed on key transit roads during morning and evening peak travelling times. Delays of more than one hour are regularly reported at flying checkpoints and their unpredictable nature means that Palestinians are unable to make travel plans. The annual total of curfew incidents is less than the aggregate of monthly incidents for that year because some curfew incidents began at the end of one month and continued into the next month and were, thus, counted as one incident in each of the two months. In 2007, there are three such incidents.
16. Curfews imposed by IDF. Source: OCHA field monitoring. The duration of a curfew is counted once for each curfew incident. A single curfew affecting multiple neighbouring locations is counted as one incident. A curfew that is lifted and re-imposed in the same place on a single day is counted as two incidents. A single curfew incident may last for several days.
17. Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations. Source: ACIS forms collected by OCHA and UNRWA Operations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The UN Security Council Resolution 1405 adopted in 2002 "emphasizes the urgency of access of medical and humanitarian organisations to the Palestinian civilian population." In addition, the Government of Israel committed to "fully facilitate the assistance activities of international organisations..." (Bertini Commitments, 2002). In discussions between UNSCO and the IDF it was agreed that internationals should not wait any longer than 20 minutes at Erez crossing.
18. Incidents of ambulances delays and denials in the West Bank and medical movement from the Gaza Strip. Source: Palestinian Red Crescent Society and WHO. Incidents reported by PRCS ambulance crews at IDF checkpoints throughout the West Bank. Only delays in excess of 30 minutes are reported. For medical movement, Palestinians from the Gaza Strip referred for medical treatment by the MoH in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Israel must travel through Erez crossing while those seeking medical treatment abroad must cross through Rafah. Referral patients crossing Erez require a permit from the Israeli authorities. Figures for November inclusive only of the 13-30 November period.
19. External access to/from the oPt - closure days. Source: Ministry of Labour, closure reports, AMA bi-weekly reports and OCHA. These are the days when Palestinians from the West Bank cannot access East Jerusalem or Israel regardless of a valid permit. Normally (1) staff of international organisations, (2) medical staff, (3) humanitarian cases and (4) Palestinians with legal issues (needing to attend a court in Israel etc) are excluded from this comprehensive closure. In the Gaza Strip, these are days when Erez crossing is closed for all Palestinian access as reported in the bi-weekly AMA report.
20. Movement of people from/to the Gaza Strip - daily average. Source: OCHA Gaza Field Office; Palestinian Passport and Border Police; EU Border Assistance Mission (BAM). Erez is the only crossing point for Palestinian workers and traders to enter Israel from the Gaza Strip. The Rafah crossing is the Gaza Strip's only international crossing point with Egypt. It is operated by the PA under the supervision of the EU BAM. The Gol is remotely monitoring Rafah operations and can refuse people's passage. Rafah cannot operate if the EU BAM team are not present and EU BAM staff are dependent on Gol-operated Kerem Shalom crossing opening to access Rafah.
21. Functioning of the Gaza Strips crossing points - percentage of days open/scheduled days open. Source: AMA bi-weekly report. In terms of scheduled days open: (1) Karni is scheduled to be open six days per week; (2) Sufa is scheduled to open five days per week though at times opens on an additional day to allow the import of non-aggregates; and (3) Nahal Oz energy pipelines are scheduled to operate six days per week.
22. Movement of goods through Karni crossing - daily average. Source: AMA bi-weekly report. The daily average number of trucks is calculated on the basis of scheduled days open at Karni crossing point. Karni crossing is the main transit point for imports/exports into/from the Gaza Strip as well as humanitarian supplies. According to the 15 November 2005 Agreement on Access and Movement (AMA) signed between the Gol and PA, a minimum of 150 truckloads should be exported every day throughout 2006, to reach 400 per day by 31 December 2006.
23. Other imports into the Gaza Strip - total. Source: UNSCO. This indicators reflects the total number of truckloads of aggregates (through Sufa) and fuel (through Nahal Oz energy pipelines) into the Gaza Strip each month.



Socio-economic Conditions

24. Unemployment rate – relaxed definition. Source: PCBS labour force surveys. In context of a protracted crisis, the standard unemployment definition might be somehow deficient, as a considerable number of people are simply no longer seeking employment. A “relaxed definition” of unemployment is applied here, by adding to the total number of unemployed people according to International Labour Organization (ILO) standards the number of people currently not engaged in active job search (commonly defined as “inactive”).
25. Households living on poverty – consumption based. Source: PCBS. The poverty line is the level of income below which one cannot afford to purchase all the resources one requires to live. The official Palestinian (relative) poverty line is based on the average consumption of essential goods (food, clothing, housing, housekeeping supplies, utensils and bedding, personal and health care, transportation and education) by a six-member family. For Q2 2006, PCBS estimates it at NIS 2,143 (\$477). The subsistence (absolute or deep) poverty line is calculated to reflect a budget for food, clothing and housing for a six-member family and stands at NIS 1,732 (\$385) in 2005 (PCBS). PCBS sample size does not allow disaggregating data for the Gaza Strip and West Bank.
26. The number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements. Source: PCBS labour force surveys. In 2000, around 146,000 Palestinians from the oPt were employed in Israel and Israeli settlements. This figure represents roughly 3% of the Palestinian labour force and demonstrates how vital for Palestinians’ livelihoods is the ability to have access to Israel for working opportunities.
27. Economic dependency ratio. Source: PCBS labour force surveys. No. of population divided by No. of employed. The higher the ratio, the more the inactive population is dependent on the active one.
28. Evolution of Consumer Price Index (CPI). Source: PCBS. Measures changes in prices of purchased goods and services at given time intervals, providing a measure of inflation. Source: PCBS, CPI press releases, quarterly and annually, available from 1996.
29. Evolution of daily wages. Source: PCBS labour force survey. Total net wages paid to all employees divided by total workdays in a given period (median value would be considered). To be looked at in conjunction with changes in CPI to determine purchasing power.

Health

30. Number of primary health care consultations by service provider. Source: Primary Health Care (PHC) Directorates; Mother and Child Health Department, UNRWA Epidemiology Department. Compiled by WHO. The number of consultations by service provider indicates the availability of the Ministry of Health (MoH) and UNRWA (free) services, the availability of and recourse to alternative private paying services. It also shows how economical constraints may affect people’s choice to health services providers. 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 (UHCWC), which are the main non-governmental providers of health services.
31. Proportion of deliveries by service provider. Source: Birth certificates showed at PHC during BCG immunization, compiled by WHO. This indicator shows the public services’ capacity to provide obstetric services, as well as the burden on these services. It also indicates the availability of and recourse to alternative private paying services. It shows how financial barriers may affect people’s access choice to health services. Each monthly figure should be compared to that of the same month in the previous year(s).
32. Number of pharmaceutical items out of stock. Source: MoH Central Drugstore, compiled by WHO. Out of stock means ‘less than one month’s stock’. There are 416 drug items and 596 consumables that should always be available at central level in stock for more than three months to ensure an adequate response to pharmaceutical needs. This indicator shows the quality of care as well as the donors’ response.
33. Malnutrition among children 9-12 months in the Gaza Strip and 0-24 months in the West Bank. Source: On underweight in the Gaza Strip, data source is MoH newly developed national Nutrition Surveillance system in June 2006, where indicator is - 2SD. On Anemia in the Gaza Strip, the same source has been used since June 2006, whilst MoH PHC directorate has been used as a source for the data on Anemia between January and May 2006. Although data on both sources is for children 9-12 months and collected during measles immunization, trend cannot be defined when using the data from the two systems, as the methodology of data collection substantially differs. However, this new data should be more reliable than the previous ones, showing a more accurate prevalence. In the West Bank, data from the new surveillance system is not available yet, and the 5th percentile has been used as cut off point instead of -2SD for the Underweight. Also, the limit of West Bank data is that they are clinic based and it may not give a representative picture for all the children 0-2 years. Underweight is the weight for age ratio which indicates acute malnutrition. Anemia is deficiency in Iron micronutrient, where the level of hemoglobin is less than 11 mg/l. Indicators of malnutrition are used as early warning for a humanitarian crisis generally linked to food intake, poor living conditions, poor water and sanitation conditions. These indicators allow monitoring the impact of the ongoing economic crisis.
34. Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children between the ages of 0-3 years at UNRWA clinics. Source: UNRWA, Epidemiology Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip Field Offices. This indicator 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.
35. Number of new cases attending UNRWA community mental health services, MoH community and hospital mental health services and Gaza community Mental Health Program (GCMHP) in Gaza Strip and in the West Bank. Source: UNRWA, Epidemiology Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip Field Offices, MoH, Palestinian Health Information centre and PHC directorate in the West Bank and Gaza Strip compiled by WHO. This indicator shows how the crisis affects the psychological status of the Palestinians. It also indicates the quality of the Palestinians’ access to psychosocial care.

Agriculture

36. Arable land requisitioned, levelled or reclaimed in dunums - West Bank and Gaza Strip. Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees, compiled by FAO. Requisitioned land is public or private arable land either confiscated or made unavailable to Palestinian farmers by IDF for any reason (Barrier construction, settlements, roads, military areas, etc.). Levelled land is public or private land that have been deforested or devoid of inhabitation by the IDF (most often on the ground of security reasons). It however remains accessible to the farmers and be re-used as a field once the levelling is completed.

People affected are those owners whose land has been requisitioned or levelled and therefore loss all or part of their livelihoods. People affected refers strictly to owners in this document although a wider range of people are actually affected such as workers employed and traders. Affected: workers, traders, retailers, etc. Reclaimed land is that land which is originally non-productive and is transformed in farming land under a private or NGO/UN-led initiative. This land is most of the time privately owned.
37. Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank and Gaza Strip. Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees, compiled by FAO. Destroyed refers to the total destruction of a greenhouse, i.e. the greenhouse itself and the land it is installed on. Rehabilitated refers to the reconstruction of greenhouses done by their owners or under NGO/UN financed projects. People affected are those owners whose greenhouse(s) has been destroyed and who therefore see their livelihoods affected.
38. Number of trees destroyed. Source: FAO; Ministry of Agriculture Directorates. Destroyed trees are those trees belonging to Palestinians that are being uprooted, burnt, or cut by Israeli authorities or settlers. Trees are mainly olive trees but can include any type of fruit-trees (orange, almond, avocado, etc), and represent an important source of revenue for their owner. People affected are those directly affected by the loss of land or trees, i.e. the owner and its family although the number of people affected is actually far greater included extended family members and labourers.
39. Agricultural produce trading in/out Gaza Strip - the quantities of plant or animal produce, that are imported to or exported from Gaza (metric tonnes). Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Gaza Strip, Directorates of Agricultural Marketing

Food Security

40. Retail price of basic food commodities – West Bank, in NIS. Source: WFP, Market Monitoring System. The VAM Market Price Survey is the primary means by which WFP collects commodity prices in the local markets. The prices are collected during the first week of each month from retail shops in all governorates of the oPt.
41. Retail price of basic food commodities – Gaza Strip, in NIS. Source: WFP, Market Monitoring System. The VAM Market Price Survey is the primary means by which WFP collects commodity prices in the local markets. The prices are collected during the first week of each month from retail shops in all governorates of the oPt.
42. Availability of basic commodities - Gaza Strip. Source: Ministry of National Economy, collected by WFP. Basic commodities refers to commercial food only (humanitarian stocks excluded). The availability of each item is comparable to the estimated daily quantity of each item needed to cover the needs of the total population of the Gaza Strip.
43. Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip. Source: Paltrade, collected by WFP. Basic commodities refers to commercial and humanitarian food being imported every month into the Gaza Strip. Each commodity is compared to the estimated need in that specific commodity.
44. Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip. Source: Ministry of Agriculture, collected by WFP. Fish is the cheapest available animal protein source in the Gaza Strip. In addition, it contributes to the livelihoods of fishermen and their families. According to the Oslo Accords, the Palestinians are granted a fish catch area within 20 nautical miles off the Gazan coastline. The GoI agreed under the 2002 Bertini Commitments to a fishing zone of 12 nautical miles. Fishermen are presently able to fish up to 6 nautical miles off the Gaza Strip coastline except at a 1.5 and 1 nautical mile exclusion zone to the north and south respectively.
45. 2006 averages cover only data from 1 April - 31 December 2006.



Water & Sanitation

46. Per capita use of water per day – in litres – West Bank. This is the average volume of water used per day per person (including domestic agriculture, domestic livestock and all loss).
47. Per capita use of water per day – in litres – Gaza Strip. This is the average volume of water used per day per person (including domestic agriculture, domestic livestock and all loss).
48. Price of tankered watered in the West Bank- in NIS (1 USD equals approximately 4.2 NIS). Prices are indicated in NIS to limit distortion due to frequent fluctuations of the exchange rate between the shekel and the dollar.
49. Price of tankered watered in the Gaza Strip - in NIS. (1 USD equals approximately 4.2 NIS). Prices are indicated in NIS to limit distortion due to frequent fluctuations of the exchange rate between the shekel and the dollar.
50. Percentage of HH connected to water network paying their bills. These figures reflect the percentage of HH from which the municipality, due to capacity limitations, is able to collect payment.
51. Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services
52. 2006 averages cover only data from 1 June - 31 December 2006.
53. Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank

Education

54. Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip.
55. Number of schools with at least one day of disruption – West Bank. Source: MoEHE, collected by UNICEF. The indicator “Complete disruption” indicates that all students and teachers were unable to reach their schools and, therefore, the school was closed on that day. “Partial disruption” indicates that some students and/or teachers were unable to reach their schools and, therefore, some classes were not in session.
56. Number of schools with at least one day of disruption – Gaza Strip. Source: MoEHE. This indicator shows access to schools for students.

Sources of Sector Quotations

- a. Protection of Civilians: Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
- b. Child Protection: UNICEF
- c. Violence: Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions, Article 51
- d. Access: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 13
- e. Access: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 12 (1)
- f. Socio Economic: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 23
- g. Health: WHO
- h. Health: WHO Constitution, 1948
- i. Food Security: FAO/WHO/WFP
- j. Water and Sanitation: United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 15 (November 2002)
- k. Education: UNICEF

End Notes

1. Two demolitions took place in the Gaza Strip. One during an IDF clearing military operation in Al Bureij Camp (Central Gaza) that led to the displacement of one family and the other as a result of an attack from the air targeting the Ministry of Interior in the Gaza City.
2. The HERF is a UN initiative, established in 2007 to meet acute, immediate, and short-term emergency needs.
3. 'Aqraba land covers some 50,000 dunums total, approximately 400 dunums of which is owned by Khirbet residents.
4. See OCHA, The Humanitarian Impact of Israeli Settlements and Other Infrastructure in the West Bank, July 2007.
5. Urgent conditions were defined as patients in need of oncology, cardiology and life saving treatment.
6. Patients must register their names and ID numbers with the Palestinian liaison officer at Erez checkpoint before entering the Israeli wide of Erez. Not all patients who are denied passage return to the Palestinian side to report the denial of passage.
7. Items at zero level mean a stock of 0-1 month, which is below the security level.
8. The common paediatric antibiotics in the oPt are: Cloxacillin, Rifampicin, Sulphamethoxazole and Trimethoprim, Erythromycin, Cephalexin, and Amoxicillin. WHO has provided the MoH with Sulphamethoxazole and Trimethoprim and Amoxicillin.
9. The cytotoxic drugs are included in the Essential Drug List. The provision of these items are very crucial in chemotherapy protocols and any interruption in the treatment cycle could be life threatening. Currently, there are 135 patients are in need for the following items: Cisplatin, Etoposide 100mg, Methotrexate 50mg, Bleomycin 15, Calcium Folate, Mitomycin, Chlorambucil, Hydroxy Urea, Mesna, Vincristin 1mg, Na Pamedronate, Taxotere 20mg and 80mg, Mabthera, Oxaliplatin, Imitinab.
10. MMR vaccine should be taken at the age of 15 months.
11. In responding to emerging medical needs, UNICEF provided the MoH with 48 vaccines carriers; 9 fridges for vaccines; 100 thermometers for the vaccines fridges in order to maintain the functionality of the vaccines cold chain. UNRWA provided Shifa, Gaza Pediatrics' and Gaza European hospitals as well as the CDS with 13,000 liters of fuel, which was enough for the facilities to function for a few days.
12. The basic food basket is the average monthly household quantities (kg) consumed of wheat flour, rice, milk, sugar, olive oil, vegetable oil and chickpeas in the oPt for the average Palestinian household.
13. The Gaza Strip's fishing limit was set at 20 nautical miles in the 1995 Oslo Agreements. However, since October 2006, the fishing zone has been restricted to 6 nautical miles, though in practice the Israeli Coast Guard has been forcing fisher folk to retreat to much shallower depths in places (notably in Rafah).