



Overview- Key Issues

Overview of Developments in the Gaza Strip

On 27 February, violence significantly increased between the IDF and Palestinian militants. This followed the killing of five Hamas fighters in an Israeli air strike and the launching of 73 rockets from Gaza which hit Sderot, Ashkelon and other areas in southern Israel, resulting in the death of a 47-year old Israeli man in Sderot. Between 27 February and 4 March, the IDF staged a large military operation into Gaza (named "Hot Winter"). During the operation, 120 Palestinians (including 34 children) were killed and 269 (at least 65 children) were injured. At least 55 of those killed and 104 of those injured were civilians not involved in fighting. During the same period, three Israelis were killed (including two IDF soldiers) and 36 were injured (including 1 child, 16 other civilians and 19 IDF soldiers). *(For more details on the incursion, see OCHA, Gaza Humanitarian Situation Update, 3 March 2007, <http://www.ochaopt.org>). The IDF incursion exacerbated the deteriorating humanitarian situation due to the near total blockade of Gaza since June 2007.*

Shortages of goods remained in February due to the intensified closure of Gaza crossings. Most urgently needed goods were fuel, spare parts and basic necessities, i.e. shoes, fresh meats, dairy, produce. Earlier in the month, the Israeli government carried out its threat to further reduce the amount of electricity available to Gaza. The cut was less than proposed, but added to the existing shortfall of 60 MW, which caused power cuts of eight hours per day everywhere in Gaza, except Rafah, throughout February.¹ Fuel supply to the Gaza power station remained stable at 2.2 million litres per week, which enabled it to produce 55-60 MW out of a possible 80.

In February, Israel allowed around 70,000 litres of petrol and 700,000 litres of diesel per week to enter Gaza, 27% and 30% of Gaza's estimated requirements. The fuel shortages were exacerbated by the Association of Gas Station Owners, who at points during the month refused to distribute the fuel in protest of the small amounts that Israel allowed in. Gaza's water authority, the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) was badly affected and was unable to treat sewage, lacking fuel to power sewage pumps during power cuts and spare parts for the treatment plant. An average of 40 - 60 million litres (40,000 - 60,000 cm) of sewage were piped into the Mediterranean Sea every day (20,000 cm raw, 20,000 - 40,000 cm partially treated).

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Impact of IDF "Hot Winter" Incursion on Health Care in Gaza

During the incursion that began on 27 February, the Ministry of Health (MoH) declared a state of emergency in all MoH hospitals and elective surgical operations were suspended. All health personnel were required to report to work and some were redeployed to other facilities as needed. All ambulance drivers were on call. The MoH reported that 85 essential drug items, 52 medical supply items and 24 laboratory reagents items (chemicals and materials used for laboratory testing) were out of stock and urgently needed by MoH facilities.² The existence of medical equipment -- especially that needed for treating emergency cases -- that failed to function, primarily due to lack of spare parts and maintenance, further restricted the MoH's ability to respond to the high number of casualties. Fuel for emergency generators was sufficient for a maximum of only five days depending on the daily outage of electricity. By the end of February, fuel was depleted in 30 out of the 97 ambulances, a problem that was solved the following day as the Association of Gas Station Owners decided to supply the MoH vehicles with the required amounts of fuel. During the incursion, the internal referral system was maintained, except as related to casualties in areas under curfew -- some 15,000 Palestinians live in the six areas that were under curfew. The MoH issued referral documents for 11 urgent casualties to be treated in Israeli hospitals. Three of them were issued permits



and crossed Erez, while one was issued a permit on the same day that he died in Shifa hospital. Due to the delay in receiving permits, the other seven patients were evacuated to Egyptian hospitals through Rafah Border Crossing.

West Bank Demolitions and Displacement

The high number of IDF demolitions and resultant displacement observed in January, continued in February. At least 165 Palestinians, including more than 50 children, were displaced due to demolitions by the IDF in Tubas, Jericho, Qalqiliya, Ramallah and Jerusalem governorates. Some 82% (135) of the displaced were Bedouin (who are not registered refugees), living in Area C.¹ In total, 36 out of 42 of the structures the IDF demolished this month were located in "closed military zones,"³ including 14 residential structures, and four tents and four animal barracks that the IDF forced Bedouin families to disassemble because the bulldozer was unable to reach them.⁴ *(For more details, see Protection section herein.)*

Demolition Orders in Area C in Hebron Governorate

Palestinian families in the Beqa Valley, located between the Israeli settlements of Kiryat Arba and Givat HaKharsina and home to between 1,700 and 2,000 Palestinians, received 14 demolition orders for "lack of building permit" on 26 December 2007. These orders were followed by a similar number of "Request to Appear in Court" orders on 5 February 2007. The properties at-risk of demolition include six houses demolished earlier and re-built by the Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions (ICAHD), a 12-year old cistern, four shops used for storage built in 1999, a community-funded clinic -- still under construction, and the second floor of a house. The remaining orders concern primarily inhabited houses. Fearing an imminent demolition, one family has already removed all of its belongings from the threatened house.

The Beqa Valley has been the site of multiple previous demolitions; 19 structures (including houses and cisterns) were destroyed between 1996 and 2007 due to the lack of a building permit. According to information supplied by the Ministry of Defence to the Knesset, over 94% of Palestinian requests to build in Area C, submitted between 2000 through 2007 were denied. For each permit allowing Palestinian construction that is issued by the Israeli Civil

Administration, 18 other buildings are destroyed and 55 demolition orders are issued for structures in Area C.⁵ Many of the residents of the Beqa Valley have already been displaced once; they moved to their agricultural land in this area after leaving their houses in the Old City of Hebron, when living there became untenable due to Israeli settler violence and land takeovers.

Intensified Movement Restrictions in Northern West Bank

The IDF imposed intensified movement restrictions in the northern West Bank in February. One 64-year-old Palestinian female died after being unable to reach medical care due to Israeli checkpoints. Between 5 and 25 February, the Israeli army restricted access by age through nine checkpoints leading to the central West Bank. Palestinian male residents from Nablus, Jenin, Tubas and Tulkarm districts, aged between 16 and 35 years, were prevented from travelling southwards, affecting over 15% of the total population of the northern West Bank. While, similar restrictions have been implemented on multiple occasions since the beginning of the second Intifada for varying periods of time, this is the longest period of time that an age restriction has been implemented in over a year *(continued in Regional Overview section herein.)*

Curfew: IDF Response to Stone Throwing at Settler Vehicles

In February 2008, the IDF imposed a total of 239 curfew hours on six localities (combined population of 48,000) in the West Bank, a significant increase from the 177 hours of curfew imposed in January 2008. 'Azzun (Qalqiliya) with a population of more than 8,000 people, experienced 68% of the curfew hours (163) -- all imposed in the aftermath of stone throwing by Palestinians at Israeli vehicles traveling on Road 55 near the village. The longest curfew incident also took place in 'Azzun, when it was placed under curfew for 83 consecutive hours between 9 and 12 February *(continued in Access section herein.)*

The following UN Agencies, local and international NGOs and organisations participate in sector working groups and regularly 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), ACF-E, AAA, ACP, ACAD, and members of the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM).



Overview- Regional Focus

West Bank including East Jerusalem

Intensified Movement Restrictions in Northern West Bank (continued from Key Issues section)

On 14 February, citing a high security alert in the Tulkarm area, the IDF closed to all traffic the two permanent checkpoints south of Tulkarm city (Enav, Ar Ras) and a number of flying checkpoints north and east of the city from 12:00pm until midnight. Passage of ambulances and humanitarian access required extensive and lengthy liaison and coordination with the IDF. A 65-year-old female Palestinian died in Deir al Ghusun village, north of Tulkarm city, after IDF soldiers refused to allow a Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) ambulance passage through a checkpoint in order to evacuate her to Tulkarm hospital. After the ambulance failed to arrive, the family attempted to transport the woman to Tulkarm hospital in a civilian car, but was also not allowed to pass through a flying checkpoint. Despite several hours of coordination with the Israeli army, the woman died in her village before the ambulance could reach her. Thousands of other Palestinians were held at checkpoints in the Tulkarm area for several hours on the same day.

Closure of Charitable Societies / Confiscations in Hebron City

On 22 February, the IDF raided several establishments owned by the Islamic Charitable Society in Hebron City and confiscated two buses, files, computers and other equipment. The establishments include a school under construction (Al Huda school), Al Huda market building, the society's warehouses and bakeries. The IDF handed over a confiscation and closure order stating that the Hebron Islamic Charitable Society is an illegal organisation affiliated with Hamas and stipulating the confiscation of contents of all targeted structures as well as their closure for three years to be effective on 1 April 2008. According to the order, the ownership of targeted establishments will be transferred to the IDF which will then "be entitled to remove the existing infrastructure and carry out any other action deemed necessary." In addition, "any person who enters, stays in, or uses the aforementioned establishments for any reason will be subject to five years in prison and his/her action will constitute a confession of working for Hamas." Also, on 22 February, the IDF raided the administrative offices of the Muslim Youth Society's Boys school in Hebron City and confiscated computers, furniture, files and two buses.

New Israeli Restrictions on Fuel Supplies to Bethlehem

The Israeli Civil Administration issued on 1 January 2008 an order forcing the Palestinian General Petroleum Cooperation (PGPC) to begin collecting fuel for the Bethlehem district at the back-to-back area of Tarqumiya

checkpoint. Prior to the order, fuel was received directly from Ashdod port at a back-to-back fuel transfer area near the Tunnels checkpoint. The January order increases the distance Bethlehem fuel trucks must travel to receive fuel and, thus, increases the cost of fuel transportation. On 17 February, Palestinian gas stations in the Bethlehem district launched a strike in support of the Palestinian Energy Authority, which had rejected the order to collect the fuel from Tarqumiya. The strike ended on 1 March and the PGPC was forced to collect the fuel from Tarqumiya, in spite of efforts to follow-up the issues with the Israeli Civil Administration. The PGPC is now concerned that this decision will affect other districts, such as Ramallah and Jericho, which are now collecting fuel at a back-to-back area near Ni'lin, in the western Ramallah district.

Gaza Strip

Update on Carnation Crop

On Valentine's Day (14 February), Gaza's carnation farmers gathered at Sufa crossing to protest restrictions on the export of their flowers. Carnations are one of the two largest agricultural exports from Gaza, along with strawberries. They are cultivated by 72 farmers on 500 dunams of land, employing 5,000 people. The carnation season normally lasts from December to May and can generate up to \$10,000,000 income. This year, the farmers expected to export at least 45 million flowers to Holland, but Israel only permitted the export of ten million in December and early January. Israel is not expected to permit further exports. The farmers depend on the sale of their flowers to pay wages, pay off debts and buy seedlings for next season. Unless the farmers receive financial assistance to plant for the next season, there will be no carnation crop next season and expertise developed by Gazan farmers over the past decade could eventually be lost.

Generally, it costs around \$10,000 per dunam to cultivate around 90,000 flowers, which generates \$18,750. This year, the lack of pesticide, fertilizer and plastic sheeting, which Israel has not allowed to enter Gaza, meant the crop was of poor quality and generated only \$8,000 per dunam.⁶ There is no domestic market for carnations in Gaza, so farmers, who are unable to export, sold their flowers as animal feed for \$225 for 90,000 flowers. During the 14 February demonstration, carnation farmers tore up thousands of flowers and fed them to sheep to emphasize the scale of their losses.



Protection of Civilians

Protection of Civilians Analysis

Seventy-five Palestinians (including 10 children) were killed and 201 (including 14 women and 29 children) injured in direct conflict incidents in February 2008. While these figures are lower than the casualty totals recorded in January, they are higher than the 2007 monthly average. About 40% (30) of deaths this month and 37% (74) of injuries took place in the North Gaza governorate, primarily as a result of the firing of IAF missiles or IDF surface-to-surface missiles; the majority of these casualties fell in the last three days of the month when the IDF launched an intensive military incursion in the Gaza Strip ("Operation Hot Winter").

In the West Bank, all deaths (6) and over half of the injuries (31 out of 58) occurred in IDF search and arrest campaigns and military operations. A third of injuries occurred in demonstrations in Ramallah and Salfit governorates. In one incident in Kifl Haris village (Salfit), the IDF injured 12 Palestinians (including two children) with rubber-coated metal bullets while they were demonstrating near the village's main entrance to protest against its closure with road blocks by the IDF since 27 November.

Two Israelis were killed this month—one female in a suicide bombing in Dimona in Israel and the other by a rocket fired from the Gaza Strip towards the Western Negev. Compared to January, there was a 75% increase in injuries among Israelis this month, due to a higher number of Israeli settlers injured by stones in the West Bank (10 vs. 0) and a higher number of injuries by rockets fired from the Gaza Strip towards Israel (17 vs. 9).

February 2008 recorded the lowest monthly total of internal violence deaths since April 2006; six Palestinians were killed, three in family feuds and none due to inter-factional fighting. The number of internal injuries was also the lowest in two years (since February 2006); of the 23 Palestinians injured, 12 were due to family feuds and none due to inter-factional fighting. Furthermore, eight Palestinians (including five children) were killed and 60 (including 20 children and 23 women) injured in an explosion in Al Bureij Camp on 15 February at the home of a leader in Islamic Jihad's military wing. He was killed along with his wife and three children. The explosion completely destroyed six houses and damaged dozens of houses beyond repair. Both the IDF and Palestinians refuted responsibility for the attack and it remains unknown who perpetrated the attack.

Rights Issues related to Demolitions of Palestinian-owned Structures

Israel's policy of demolishing Palestinian-owned structures has a direct and long term impact on the victims and

denies them their right to housing, livelihoods, access to water and employment -- rights guaranteed under the International Bill of Human Rights. Victims of demolition are often left dependent on humanitarian aid.

Under international humanitarian law, the occupying power is obliged to respect private property,⁷ and is prohibited from destroying it, "except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations".⁸ The demolition of a structure by the occupying power may also be theoretically justified as a means to ensure "public order and security".⁹ However, the Israeli authorities routinely demolish Palestinian structures in the oPt for lack of a building permit.

Basic principles under international human rights law with regard to housing hold that everyone has the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living.¹⁰ The right to adequate housing can be inferred also from the right to protection against arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy, family and home.¹¹ These rights are guaranteed without discrimination of any kind. Destroying agricultural land and livestock further constitute violations of the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food.¹²

The demolition of Palestinian homes by the Israeli authorities has been raised by a number of UN human rights treaty monitoring bodies. The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has raised its grave concern about the practices of the Government of Israel of demolitions of Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem. (E/C.12/1/Add.90). Additionally, the policy of house demolitions in East Jerusalem, the Jordan Valley, other parts of the West Bank and Gaza has been highlighted multiple times in the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (e.g. A/61/470).

West Bank Demolitions and Displacement (continued from Key Issues section)

The displaced include three Bedouin families in Al Hadidiya, four Bedouin families in Al Jiftlik, eight Bedouin families in Al Filik area in Ramallah and 30 people in the Old City of Jerusalem. Affected residents report that the areas from which they were displaced were their home for many years, some for 20 to 30 years. In the case of the demolitions in Al Filik, four days later, the eight families were still unable to pitch the tents, due to the topography of the valley to which they were forcibly re-located. The families remained separated and the children were forced to seek shelter in nearby caves or with neighbours and friends.



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)	Mar- 07	Apr- 07	May- 07	Jun- 07	July- 07	Aug- 07	Sep- 07	Oct- 07	Nov- 07	Dec- 07	Jan - 08	Feb - 08
Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict ¹															
West Bank	216 (18)	678 (57)	396 (33)	7	9	8	10	6	10	7	10	1	4	9	6
Gaza Strip				2	10	54	30	23	37	30	27	25	58	80	67
Israel				0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict															
West Bank	1260 (105)	3194 (266)	1843 (153)	141	109	94	76	38	92	79	81	77	53	111	58
Gaza Strip				12	6	187	86	29	62	56	71	50	84	182	143
Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict															
oPt	48 (4)	25 (2)	13 (1)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	0
Israel				0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict															
oPt	484 (40)	377 (31)	322 (27)	14	22	10	18	3	54	18	13	6	14	11	12
Israel				1	0	20	1	4	2	69	0	0	6	9	23
Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence ²															
West Bank	12 (>1)	146 (12)	490 (41)	0	1	7	5	4	1	4	8	1	3	0	2
Gaza Strip				16	16	63	188	11	11	8	16	11	12	9	4
Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence															
West Bank	130 (11)	871 (76)	2726 (227)	2	10	25	25	18	7	24	13	64	2	45	4
Gaza Strip				102	88	308	841	56	119	139	109	116	107	22	19
Average weekly IDF searches, arrests and detentions in the West Bank ³															
Search Campaigns	Ave Weekly (61)	Ave Weekly (109)	Ave Weekly (102)	127	126	124	101	86	98	91	78	89	71	94	103
Arrests and Detentions	Ave Weekly (74)	Ave Weekly (101)	Ave Weekly (96)	121	88	105	78	65	93	84	73	88	83	92	94

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



Child Protection

In February 2008, a total of 17 Palestinian children were killed. Ten Palestinian children were killed by the IDF in direct conflict incidents, all in the Gaza Strip. This is the fourth highest figure of children killed in direct conflict since January 2005 and is almost twice as high as the 2007 monthly average of four children killed per month due to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. In addition, five children were killed in an explosion in al Bureij refugee camp (for which neither the IDF nor Palestinians claimed responsibility) and one child was killed by a rocket aimed at Israel, but exploded in the Gaza Strip. One child (an UNRWA student) was also killed by a stray bullet while he was travelling with his father in Gaza City. Of the ten child fatalities, nine occurred in the last three days of the month, during the intensive IDF military incursion in the Gaza Strip ("Operation Hot Winter"). Two children were under the age of 8, including a seven-month-old infant, and four between 8 and 12 years of age. No Israeli child was killed during the month of February.

In February, a total of 55 Palestinian children were injured: 29 Palestinian children were injured by the IDF in direct conflict incidents, 20 in Al Bureij Camp explosion, two by UXO, two by rockets fired from the Gaza Strip, one due to the reckless handling of explosives and one by a stray bullet. This is in comparison with 65 children injured in January, all due to the conflict with Israel. Twelve (12) of the children were injured in February by the IDF in the West Bank, half in clashes between the IDF and Palestinian stone throwers. The remaining 17 children were injured in Gaza, 13 during the IDF "Hot Winter" military operation. Five Israeli children were injured this month, one by stones in the West Bank and four in Israel by rockets fired from the Gaza Strip by Palestinian armed groups.

Children in Detention

In February, at least 307 Palestinian children were held in Israeli detention. Of those, 298 were held in Israel Prison Services (IPS) facilities and a further nine children were held in IDF detention and interrogation centres. Three children are being held in administrative detention (without charge or trial). Of the children held in IPS facilities, 13.5% (40) are between 12 and 15 years old. The remaining 86.5% (258) are 16-17 years old (including three girls). There is no available data on the nine children held in IDF detention.

Access, Damage and Attacks on Educational Facilities

In February, there were eight incidents wherein schools were damaged or attacked as a result of IDF and/or Palestinian factional activity. Six incidents occurred in the Gaza Strip and two in the West Bank. This compares with January, when three incidents took place, all in the Gaza Strip.

On 7 February, an Israeli missile targeted an agricultural school in Beit Hanoun in Gaza, killing a teacher and injuring three 17 year old students. Al Shouka Elementary Co-educational School was disrupted twice by clashes between the Israeli military and armed Palestinian factions, on 17 February, and again on 21 February, when bullets fired between the IDF and armed Islamic Jihad members resulted in broken window panes. Additionally, there were three incidents solely related to Palestinian factions in Gaza. On 15 February, the library of the YMCA was damaged when a device was detonated by unknown gunmen, while on 21 February unknown gunmen broke into the Al Manara Baptist School and beat up and injured two school guards. Finally, on 26 February, stray bullets hit an empty classroom in UNRWA Deir El Balah Elementary school in Gaza, damaging the door and a desk during Hamas military training. In the West Bank, Al Huda school, currently under construction in Hebron's H2 area, received a closure and confiscation order from the IDF as part of a raid against the Islamic Charitable Society. The administrative offices of the Muslim Youth Society's Boys school, also in Hebron, were raided the same day. *(For more information, see the Regional Overview herein).*

IDF operations and curfews continued to cause disruption to children's schooling in February *(see Education section herein).*

Displacement

Over 165 persons (including at least 50 children) were displaced during the month of February as a result of demolitions in the West Bank, primarily due to the lack of building permits. *(For more information see Key Issues section herein).*



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)	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08
Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict ⁴															
West Bank	52 (4)	127 (11)	43 (4)	1	1	0	1	2	2	3	1	0	0	2	0
Gaza Strip				0	2	9	3	1	6	2	2	2	0	4	10
Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict ⁵															
West Bank	129 (11)	470 (39)	265 (22)	11	31	22	14	14	21	29	24	17	6	38	12
Gaza Strip				2	2	10	4	1	2	3	9	0	0	27	17
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	1
Israel	0	7 (<1)	3(<1)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict ⁸															
West Bank	5 (<1)	2 (<1)	1(<1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	3 (<1)	6 (<1)	1	0	0	1	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence ⁹															
West Bank	0	2 (<1)	2(<1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	0	11 (<1)	36(3)	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	5	1	2	0	1
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities ¹⁰															
West Bank	n/a	n/a	357	384	381	357	384	375	328	335	319	324	311	327	307

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



Violence and Private Property

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

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Total 2007 (monthly average)	Mar- 07	Apr -07	May - 07	Jun - 07	Jul - 07	Aug - 07	Sep - 07	Oct - 07	Nov - 07	Dec - 07	Jan - 08	Feb - 08
Incidents involving Israeli settlers¹¹															
Total number of incidents	n/a	235 (20)	291 (24)	15	21	15	17	37	30	21	47	34	24	285	24
Leading to Palestinian casualties	n/a	63 (5)	76 (6)	7	11	5	6	7	10	9	5	7	3	9	1
Leading to Israeli Settler casualties	n/a	28 (2)	25 (2)	2	4	0	0	0	4	1	2	3	4	1	8
Leading to international casualties	n/a	11 (<1)	4 (<1)	1	1	2	0	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)	73	60	323	140	96	92	97	56	114	155	267	207
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)	1	3	65	14	13	14	10	11	14	26	33	26
Number of Mortars fired from the Gaza Strip¹³															
Towards Israel	n/a	n/a	1 071 (97)	2	3	45	69	116	135	122	110	118	342	256	98
Towards IDF troops	n/a	n/a	178 (16)	0	0	0	27	17	17	9	19	34	55	52	145
Physical structures demolished - West Bank¹⁴															
Structures demolished	n/a	201	191 (16)	8	11	8	7	10	17	29	21	7	1	57	34
Of which residential (occupied)	n/a	56 (5)	90 (7)	2	8	4	2	5	11	5	19	3	0	25	16
Physical structures demolished - Gaza Strip															
Structures demolished	n/a	246 (21)	24 (2)	0	0	16	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	14
Of which homes demolished	n/a	127 (11)	7 (<1)	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	7

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



Access

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

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Monthly average 2007	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08
IDF Physical obstacles in the West Bank¹⁵															
Staffed	62	74	86	84	86	86	85	86	86	88	87	87	87	87	87
Unstaffed	410	445	467	465	453	467	471	455	477	475	474	476	476	482	493
Total	472	518	552	549	539	553	556	541	563	563	561	563	563	569	580
Average weekly Random or 'Flying' checkpoints	73	136	113	163	175	141	105	107	100	104	70	74	50	61	85
Curfews imposed by IDF¹⁶															
No. Incidents - West Bank	9	4	5	4	4	5	8	0	3	2	5	17	11	19	11
Total hours under curfew - West Bank	126	40	73	21	20	48	79	0	27	77	27	362	93	177	239
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	28	42	34	38	47	46	41	36	41	47	47	63
Average reported time to exit the Gaza Strip via Erez, in minutes.	n/a	n/a	n/a	44	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ambulances incidents in the West Bank and access for medical referrals from the Gaza Strip to West Bank and Israel¹⁸															
Ambulance access delays reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	10	28	11	25	36	39	44	37	27	22	28	n/a	24	25
Ambulance access denial reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	9	23	9	14	24	32	40	27	20	19	25	n/a	32	38
MoH medical referral requests (via Erez)	n/a	459	735	681	515	737	413	872	985	715	1103	n/a	1041	776	841
Actual no. of medical referrals receiving permits to cross (via Erez)	n/a	416	599	607	460	664	369	777	787	591	850	n/a	669	542	664
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	789 (27)	656 (16)	602 (6)	645 (5)	651 (5)
Access for Palestinians to East Jerusalem and Israel from oPt¹⁹															
West Bank (total closure days)	n/a	n/a	3	4	13	2	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	5	0
Gaza Strip (total closure days)	n/a	17	n/a	4	4	1	17	31	31	30	31	30	31	30	29
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	352	157	318	262	0	n/a	0	5	n/a	n/a	163	13
Rafah - daily crossing out	n/a	423	n/a	410	383	304	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rafah daily crossing in	n/a	424	n/a	309	345	294	125	0	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	Apr- 07	May- 07	Jun- 07	Jul- 07	Aug- 07	Sep- 07	Oct- 07	Nov- 07	Dec- 07	Jan- 08	Feb- 08
Functioning of the Gaza Strips crossing points - percentage of days open/scheduled days open²¹														
Rafah crossing	n/a	57%	n/a	37%	26%	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Karni crossing	n/a	71%	n/a	96%	85%	46%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sufa crossing	n/a	60%	n/a	16%	43%	15%	100%	95%	68%	32%	n/a	46%	48%	79%
Nahal Oz energy pipelines	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%	96%	92%	100%	96%	100%	96%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Movement of goods through Karni crossing - daily average²²														
Karni import - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	156	n/a	253	210	84	13	10	19	24	25	18.3	33	20
Karni export - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	17	n/a	51	25	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other imports into the Gaza Strip - total²³														
Sufa import - aggregates (construction materials) truckloads	3 527	1 598	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahal Oz import - Fuel truckloads	n/a	583	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	523	474	396	472	403	n/a	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 February, 1,782 truckloads of goods were allowed entry into Gaza via the Sufa and Nahal Oz crossing points and the conveyor belt at Karni. Kerem Shalom remained closed. This represents a decline from the 1,834 truckloads that entered in January 2008 and an 86% decline from February 2007. Goods such as flour were vulnerable to bad weather at Sufa crossing, where goods are dumped in a field across from the Israeli border and then picked up by Gazan drivers for delivery into Gaza.

Access of Palestinian Patients through Erez Crossing during February (WHO)

During February, 841 patients applied for permits to cross Erez for inpatient and outpatient specialized treatment in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, Israeli and Jordanian hospitals. Of these, 664 (78.9%) patients received permits; 155 (18.4%) applications were being processed; and 22 (2.6%) applications were denied. According to the Palestinian Liaison Officer at Erez Crossing, 651 patients, who had their applications approved, attempted to cross Erez during February, including 15 patients who were questioned by the Israeli authorities. Of these, at least five patients were denied access through Erez Crossing.¹³

Curfew: IDF Response to Stone Throwing (continued from Key Issues)

In addition to imposing curfew, the IDF distributed leaflets in 'Azzun threatening village residents that if youngsters did not stop throwing stones at settler vehicles, the IDF would carry out arrests, close the village's main entrance, close the shops and open fire at stone throwers. The IDF indicated to OCHA that the distribution of the leaflet was an act of an individual IDF soldier and that the message did not come from the IDF. Between 9 and 26 February, the IDF also closed the northern entrance of 'Azzun with concrete blocks and an earth mound. In addition, the IDF closed with earth mounds the road connecting 'Azzun with 'Asla and a dirt road connecting 'Azzun with Kafr Laqif.



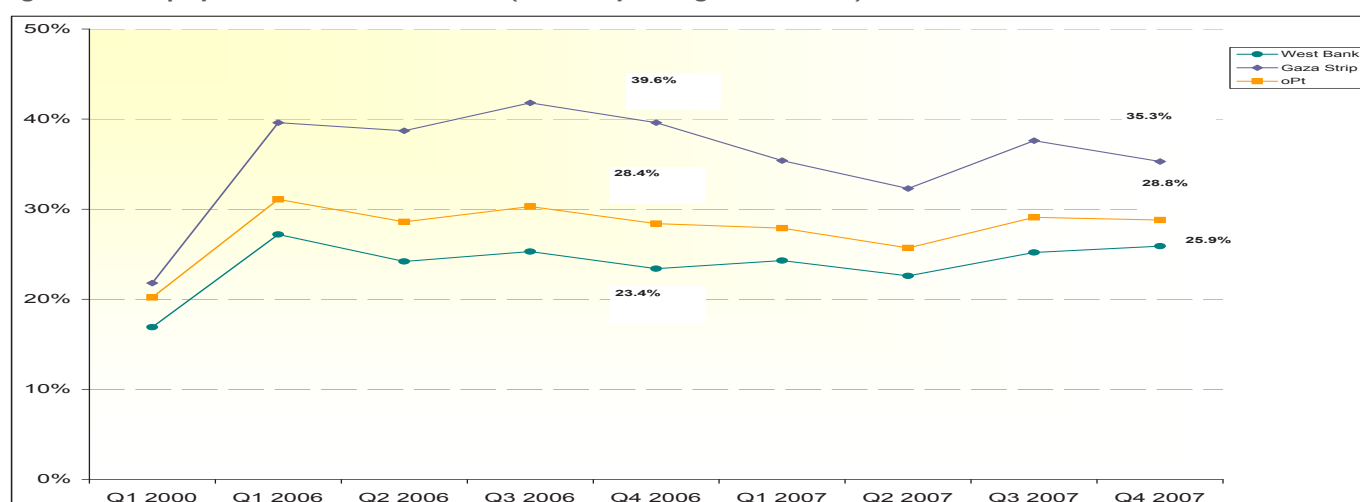
Socio-economic Conditions

Unemployment, poverty and socio-cultural changes as reported by UNRWA

According to the Q4 2007 PCBS Labour Force Survey:

- The labour force participation rate in the oPt decreased by 3%;
- Unemployment (relaxed definition) dropped by 0.3 percentage points (p.p.), mainly driven by decreasing rates in Gaza (from 37.5% in Q3 to 35.3%). In contrast, a slight increase was recorded in the West Bank (from 25.2% to 25.9%);
- Using ILO standards, the unemployment rate decreased from 23.2% in Q3 to 22.2%;
- Unemployment (ILO) increased in West Bank refugee camps (+ 4.2 p.p.) and in rural areas (+ 0.6 p.p.), while a general decrease was recorded in Gaza, with a major drop in rural areas (- 7 p.p.) and camps (-5.8 p.p.);¹⁴
- The highest unemployment rates (ILO) were recorded in Khan Yunis (34.2%) and Gaza North (32%) governorates in Gaza; in Hebron (30.5%), Tulkarm (21.4%), and Jenin (19.2%) governorates in the WB;
- Youth remained the group most affected by unemployment (ILO): 38.6% of Palestinians aged 15-19 are unemployed (52.4% in Gaza and 33.5% in WB), along with 36.2% of those aged 20-24 (48.4% in Gaza and 29.6% in WB respectively);
- After a major increase in Q3, female unemployment dropped by some 24%, close to levels recorded in June 2007;
- Employment in Israel and Israeli settlements from the WB increased from 12.9% in Q3 to 14%.

Figure I: Unemployment - Relaxed Definition (Quarterly Changes, 2006-2007)



Jenin: New Businesses in a Stagnant Economy

In late January, UNRWA observations in Jenin revealed that new business activities had appeared in recent months. After years of stagnation, businesses began re-opening, primarily eating establishments, coffee-houses, internet cafes, billiards, as well as clothing, accessories, and houseware shops. Interviewed shop-owners explained that increased security inside the city resulting from the new PA security plan, coupled with some ease on movement restrictions, along with the resumption of salary payments to public employees gave hope to shop owners.

Serving coffee seems to be one of the most profitable businesses. The best example is represented by street cafes, the number of which has increased from 40 to 65 in recent months. In a typical day they earn about NIS 250 (selling approx. 500 cups of coffee, 1/2 a shekel each): a profitable business, considering the low investment needed to start, about NIS 1,000. However, even these coffee businesses show evidence of poor socio-economic conditions: café owners estimate that 80% of their clients come to the café simply because they are unemployed and have nothing else to do; half of them buy on credit, and debt per person can reach up to NIS 1,000 per month.

In general, field interviews and observations suggest that the hopeful expectations of Jenin shopkeepers have not been met. Shops close early, around 4:00 pm, due to a lack of customers and significant profits are recorded only during Ramadan and Eid el-Adha. The large majority of sales occur in the first ten days of the month, when PA employees receive their salaries, while the few purchases recorded later in the month are often on credit. In the view of shop-owners and customers, recent price increases, along with the long-standing unemployment crisis have outweighed any new improvements, cited above. During February, following the killing of an Israeli woman in a suicide bombing in Dimona, severe movement restrictions were re-imposed in the northern WB (including re-imposing age restrictions on males) with repercussions on access to Jenin market and local businesses. UNRWA social workers reported that 50% of stores now open 2-3 hrs later in the day (due to the difficulty experienced by shop keepers from surrounding villages to reach Jenin city) and that three businesses closed in late February.



Socio-economic Conditions

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

	Q1 1999	Q1 2000	Q1 2001	Q1 2002	Q1 2003	Q1 2004	Q1 2005	Q1 2006	Q3 2006	Q4 2006	Q1 2007	Q2 2007	Q3 2007	Q4 2007
Unemployment rate - relaxed definition - % - PCBS²⁴														
West Bank	22.9%	16.9%	32.5%	35.0%	40.3%	31.0%	28.8%	27.2%	25.3%	23.4%	24.3%	22.6%	25.20%	25.90%
Gaza Strip	27.9%	21.8%	48.8%	46.4%	37.3%	35.1%	38.0%	39.6%	41.8%	39.6%	35.4%	32.3%	37.60%	35.30%
oPt	24.7%	20.2%	37.7%	38.7%	39.3%	32.3%	31.7%	31.1%	30.3%	28.4%	27.9%	25.7%	29.10%	28.80%
Households in poverty - based on consumption - % - PCBS²⁵														
Poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.7%	38.8%	29.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deep poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.8%	23.8%	18.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements - PCBS²⁶														
West Bank	107067	105501	105501	57000	43281	49750	65255	59846	69478	68100	68100	63700	66800	n/a
Gaza Strip	25758	25380	2580	2000	6295	5849	0	852	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
oPt	132825	130881	107630	59000	49576	55999	65255	60698	69478	68100	68100	63700	66800	n/a
Economic dependency ratio - PCBS²⁷														
West Bank	n/a	n/a	5.7	6	6.6	5.7	5.6	5	5	5	5.0	4.7	4.9	n/a
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	9.1	8.8	7.5	7.5	8.2	8	9	8	7.3	6.9	7.4	n/a
oPt	n/a	n/a	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.3	6	6	6	5.7	5.3	5.6	n/a
Evolution of consumer price index (CPI) - PCBS²⁸														
West Bank	19.9%	24.8%	26.0%	32.0%	39.7%	44.2%	49.2%	54.3%	55.3%	57.0%	57.0%	55.7%	59.3%	64.01%
Gaza Strip	21.9%	24.7%	22.8%	23.2%	26.4%	32.0%	33.8%	38.1%	41.5%	40.7%	42.0%	41.9%	46.1%	53.0%
oPt	20.7%	20.7%	24.2%	28.4%	36.2%	41.4%	46.1%	51.0%	53.1%	52.9%	53.5	53.1%	56.9%	62.2%
Evolution of daily wages in NIS - PCBS²⁹														
West Bank	57.7	61.5	60	57.7	60	62.8	60	70	69.2	67.3	70.0	69.2	70.0	70.0
Gaza Strip	45.0	48.2	60	50	50	50	55.8	65.4	65.4	61.5	66.9	57.7	57.7	60.7
oPt	51.35	54.8	55	53.85	55.6	57.7	57.7	69.2	69.2	65.4	69.2	65.4	67.3	69.2

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

PCBS Labour Force Survey Q4 2007

Dependency on PA employment increased:
160.000 PA employees in oPt

Represents:

- 22.5% of the employed people in the oPt
- 15.0% of the employed people in the West Bank
- 41.1% of the employed people in the Gaza Strip

PCBS Poverty Consumption-based Yearly Figures

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

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

Deep Poverty in the oPt Consumption-based (PCBS)

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

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.”⁸

Impact of fuel shortages / power cuts on the provision of health services at MoH health facilities (WHO)

The lack of a sufficient fuel supply for MoH health facilities is a direct result of Israel's restriction on the entry of fuel and the lack of coordination between the relevant Palestinian parties dealing with fuel distribution. In February, the available fuel in all MoH facilities was enough for a few days at a time and was replenished when the level of fuel reached a critical level.

During the month, the 12 MoH hospitals functioned at full capacity except for two facilities: 1) Gaza European hospital, which suspended all elective surgical operations due to the shortage of fuel – only urgent emergency surgical operations were performed; and 2) Shifa hospital, which had to close the laundry room for a few hours due to the delay in receiving the needed fuel. The provision of diagnostic and dental services was interrupted as a result of fuel shortages in the PHC facilities with no functioning generators during hours of electricity outage. PHC facilities that provide immunization services and do not have generators transferred the vaccines to other facilities with functioning generators, to avoid any damage to the vaccines' cold chain. MoH vehicles were exclusively utilized for hospital services in order to reduce the consumption of fuel, as the majority of the MoH vehicles were not refuelled regularly. Yousif Najar hospital reported that, during the last week of February, five out of the seven ambulances were not functioning due to the lack of fuel.

Availability of drugs in the Gaza Strip (WHO)

Coordination problems and lack of budget support have negatively impacted the availability of drugs in the Gaza Strip. As of February, the availability of drugs has slightly decreased at Central Drug Stores. The number of drug items at zero level¹⁵ in February reached 85 drug items, out of 416 items on the Essential Drug List (EDL), as compared to 80 items in January 2008. In contrast, the availability of medical supplies improved at Central Drug Stores in the Gaza Strip in February. The number of medical supply items at zero stock decreased to 132 items, out of 596 items on the Essential Medical Supply list, compared to 186 in January. At the peripheral level, four first line paediatric antibiotics¹⁶ out of the most used six are currently available (as provided by WHO and other organizations).

The lack of 10 Cytotoxic/chemotherapy drugs¹⁷ was still

a problem at the hospital level in February for the third month in a row. The provision of these items is crucial in chemotherapy treatment and any interruption in the treatment cycle could be life threatening. Currently, there are 100 patients in need for these drugs. The lack of Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)¹⁸ vaccine remained a problem at the MoH and UNRWA PHC facilities during February for the fifth month in row.

In February, WHO arranged the passage of four shipments of six trucks with 83 pallets of drugs, medical supplies and laboratory reagents to enter into Gaza through Sufa crossing. Following coordination with the Israeli authorities, all of these were allowed entry into Gaza at the time agreed upon with the Israeli authorities, with no reported problems, except for one truck with 35 pallets, which was denied entry on 11 February as the Israeli authorities claimed that the truck arrived late. The delivery was delayed until 12 February.

Water pollution in the district of Tulkarem (WHO)

During February WHO - MoH district coordination meeting in the Tulkarm district, the PHC director in Tulkarm noted that results of tested drinking water samples showed that 21% of the district's drinking water is polluted. Although the municipalities and village councils received chlorine and have used it to disinfect the drinking water, the main problem occurs when a device used to chlorinate the water becomes dysfunctional. Inability to conduct periodic maintenance to these devices, due to the lack of technical expertise in maintenance procedures, is the main problem.

Training on nutritional surveillance system for teachers (WHO)

Nutrition surveillance is important in monitoring children's nutritional status at different ages, especially in the oPt, where a deterioration in the socioeconomic status is a serious issue. Accordingly, WHO, jointly with the MoH's Nutrition Department and the Ministry of Education, have organized a two day work shop in February for school health teachers. Fifty-two (52) teachers from the PA and UNRWA schools participated in the WHO-funded workshop and trained on the nutritional surveillance system for school children in Gaza Strip. The main components of the training are: measuring the anthropometric measurements, properly filling the data into forms and entering the data into specific software to be analyzed.



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

	Mar-07	Apr -07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul- 07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08
Number of primary health care consultations by service provider³⁰												
MoH - West Bank	53090	49270	53833	151.293	137.597	144.668	157267	147942	151637	187851	120246	n/a
UNRWA - West Bank	168 155	156246	175466	158420	153433	162,627	158.625	n/a	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	212 903	235922	228046	216294	225021	204728	186780	188620	183092	172120	164927	185944
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	328282	336433	350374	324193	386560	370,756	352782	344883	346932	350073	332193	335733
NGOs - Gaza Strip	19 627	n/a	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	36.40%	14.60%	18.20%	39.0%	48.70%	47.60%	39.40%	45.30%	51.70%	53.30%	n/a	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	70.50%	85%	76.10%	78.10%	88.30%	89.90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - West Bank	40.9%	48%	53.6%	41.9%	34.0%	27.70%	29.40%	16.8%	29.50%	20.50%	n/a	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	14.20%	9.00%	9.90%	9.20%	2.70%	2.70%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics- West Bank	18.60%	31.40%	23.0%	14.70%	15.20%	20.10%	22.30%	27.40%	15.40%	22.10%	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics- Gaza Strip	15.10%	9.00%	9.90%	9.20%	8.60%	6.90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Home - West Bank	4.06%	5.95%	5.23%	3.33%	2.19%	4.53%	8.92%	10.22%	3.40%	4.20%	n/a	n/a
Home - Gaza Strip	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%	0.30%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	0.10%	0.10%	0.0%	0.0%	0.10%	0.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pharmaceutical items out of stock (416 drugs and 596 consumables)³²												
Drugs - West Bank	n/a	26.7%	25.7%	44.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.8%	n/a	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	24.0%	24.0%	28.6%	19.5%	15.60%	15.63%	14.7%	21.9%	n/a	25.20%	20.40%	n/a
Consumables - Gaza Strip (at zero level)	31.2%	36.2%	22.8%	22.5%	n/a	26.68%	30.03%	31.50%	26.30%	34.06%	22.15%	n/a
Consumable - Gaza Strip (at less than three months)	40.2%	49.8%	31.6%	32.0%	n/a	51.17%	49.33%	50.67%	51.70%	61.24%	n/a	n/a
Malnutrition among children 9 - 12 months³³												
Underweight - West Bank	4.7%	2.59%	2.84%	4.0%	3.37%	3.29%	3.33%	2.08%	2.16%	1.97%	n/a	n/a
Anemia - West Bank	44.6%	45.69%	45.0%	50.0%	50.08%	47.20%	51.96%	48.72%	43.92%	41.47%	n/a	n/a
Underweight - Gaza Strip	2.6%	3.2%	3.85%	4%	4.10%	4.60%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Anemia - Gaza Strip	71.9%	7.23%	72.2%	n/a	72.30%	69.2%	70.39%	67.15%	63.20%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children 0-3 years at UNRWA clinics³⁴												
West Bank	888	637	1068	921	1032	1312	1007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	991	1224	1765	1574	1693	1,596	1325	1232	1374	1123	1037	1166
Number of new cases attending community and hospital mental health services³⁵												
UNRWA- West Bank	n/a	193	151	173	171	155	n/a	161	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA- Gaza Strip	n/a	47	25	20	3	n/a	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	n/a
MoH- Gaza Strip	182	187	191	147	156	129	106	129	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGO- West Bank							n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGO-Gaza Strip	71	58	46	35	50	35	40	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

For more information please contact WHO, (02) 582 3537 (Dr. Katja Schemionek)



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.”¹

Availability and Cost of Basic Commodities

- While all basic food commodities were available in the market during February in the Gaza Strip, the total amount of basic food commodities imported decreased by 12%, compared to January 2008. Likewise, February's total food imports into the Gaza Strip are substantially less, compared to January 2008, with a sharp increase (52%) in wheat flour and a decrease in sugar (50%), rice (47%) and vegetable oil (90%). The total amount of imported commercial and humanitarian food entering the Gaza Strip reached only 61% of basic needs during the reporting period 21 January-9 March 2008.
- The following trends related to the Gaza Strip were noted in February:
 - » Wheat flour prices remain high, due to the increase of wheat prices on the international market.
 - » There was a slight increase in the price of powdered milk, by 9.3% compared to January 2008.
 - » There was a steep increase in the price of vegetables, due to the frost in the past month.
 - » The price of chicken increased by 10% compared to January 2008, while the price of fresh meat decreased from 56 NIS/Kg to 50 NIS and the price of frozen meat increased from 16 NIS/Kg to 18 NIS/Kg compared to January 2008.
 - » The price of animal feed was stable.
 - » The Gaza Strip fishing catch in February 2008 was 246 metric tonnes (Mt) compared to 120.9 Mt in February 2007. The price of fish increased from 9 to 11 NIS/kg this month in the Gaza Strip.
- The market survey in the West Bank shows that all basic food commodities (wheat flour; oil, sugar, rice and milk) are available in the market and there was no fluctuation in prices. However, there was a sharp increase in the price of dairy products and vegetables due to frost conditions that caused significant damage to the cash crops, such as cucumber, onions etc.
- The cost of the seven basic food items (wheat flour; rice, milk, sugar, olive oil, vegetable oil and chickpeas) increased by 82% and 28% in West Bank and Gaza Strip respectively, compared to February 2007.
- West Bank and Gaza Strip Social Hard Ship Cases did not receive their monthly cash assistance from MoSA in January and February, due to the absence of funds.

Impact of Frost on Farmers and Vulnerable Families

- The availability and price of some vegetables (cucumber, onion, potato and eggplant) in the Gaza Strip and West Bank has been affected due to the frost. The current increase in vegetable prices, combined with the high price of cereals (wheat flour; rice and bread), has pushed poor and vulnerable families to reduce the quantity of food purchased.
- The majority of cash crop farmers in the Jordan valley, the northern West Bank and the Gaza Strip were impacted by weather shocks (drought and frost) in the last two months, which caused damage to their crops and income losses.

Field observations from the Gaza Strip

- Frozen meat and lentils are available in small quantities in North Gaza and Gaza city;
- Shortage of fresh meat, frozen fish and garlic were reported in central and southern Gaza.



Agriculture

	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	Feb-08
Arable land requisitioned, levelled and reclaimed in dunums - West Bank³⁶														
Requisitioned	484	131	152	40	260	60	155	30	50	500	20	60	0	0
Levelled	n/a	126	105	30	60	130	720	25	75	33	2	6	26945	100
People affected	n/a	265	210	203	650	170	370	125	182	470	32	77	n/a	60
Reclaimed	n/a	83	200	60	50	55	10	90	42	156	150	70	71	110
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	2000	1330	9100	1600	1400	2750	0	1300	6000	100
People affected	n/a	657	0	0	490	300	400	1400	2520	1020	0	1750	n/a	150
Reclaimed	n/a	35	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	200	40
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank³⁷														
Destroyed	n/a	30	10	130	60	26	100	0	0	20	7	2	4797	7
People affected	n/a	111	56	350	420	90	140	0	0	117	35	14	n/a	30
Rehabilitated	n/a	76	0	7	50	57	10	134	176	148	285	30	60	39
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - Gaza Strip														
Destroyed	n/a	3	0	2	0	15	0	12	4	0	0	0	4561	0
People affected	n/a	13	0	14	0	80	0	42	14	0	0	0	n/a	0
Rehabilitated	n/a	6	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	50	0	0	0
Number of trees destroyed³⁸														
Trees destroyed in the West Bank	n/a	318	150	100	200	300	80	375	30	1500	140	0	2059	500
People affected	n/a	62	35	70	50	94	20	90	21	130	28	0	n/a	180
Trees destroyed in the Gaza Strip	n/a	2883	0	0	0	0	0	3600	5000	16000	0	10000	n/a	400
People affected	n/a	292	0	0	0	0	0	1100	420	230	0	1750	n/a	150
Agricultural produce trading in/out the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes³⁹														
Import	12901	13983	15501	16834	17101	11270	16401	9526	2911	580	4753	13902	n/a	n/a
Export	1370	2691	5188	5503	1495	422	0	125	0	0	37	238	n/a	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	Apr - 07	May - 07	Jun - 07	Jul - 07	Aug - 07	Sep - 07	Oct - 07	Nov - 07	Dec - 07	Jan - 08	Feb-08
Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS⁴⁰														
Wheat flour 50 kg	-	91.0	128.7	97.2	98.6	100	108.1	133	157	180	190	190	205	205
Olive oil 1 Kg	-	18.6	19	16.7	16.8	15.8	17.75	17.75	20.6	22	25	25	23.8	23.8
Rice 1 kg	-	3.6	4.3	3.9	4.1	4	4.28	5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9
Veg. oil 1 kg	-	5.5	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.163	6.163	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	8.7	8.7
Chickpeas 1 kg	-	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5	5	5	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6
Refined sugar 1 kg	-	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.51	3.51	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Milk powder 1 kg	-	23.2	25.5	24.1	25	26	26	26	25.7	25.7	28	28	32.1	32.1
Basket of 7 items	-	150.5	192.1	156.3	157.9	159.3	170.3	195.923	223	248	263.6	263.6	283.1	283.1
Price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS⁴¹														
Wheat flour 50 kg	-	82.9	104	82.9	82.8	111	98	104.6	118.4	134.6	130	130	135.0	135
Olive oil 1 Kg	-	23.1	24.09	22.8	22.5	22.85	22.85	22.65	23.05	26.6	27	27	27.0	27
Rice 1 kg	-	3.3	3.57	3.2	3.1	3.7	4	4	4	4	3.50	3.50	3.3	3
Veg. oil 1 kg	-	5.5	6.28	5.9	5.7	6	6	6	6.62	7	7	7	6.8	6.75
Chickpeas 1 kg	-	5.3	5.36	5.4	5.1	4.9	5	5	5	5.8	5.80	5.90	5.7	5.7
Refined sugar 1 kg	-	4.2	3.09	3.4	3.3	3.36	3.07	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.6	2.6
Milk powder 1 kg	-	33.4	35.14	32.4	31.8	41.17	38.81	38.81	38.81	37.38	31.10	28.8	29.0	31.7
Basket of 7 items	-	157.1	178.6	155.7	154.1	157.7	177.7	183.72	198.54	218	207	205	209.4	211.8
Availability of basic commodities - Gaza Strip⁴² (against benchmark of quantities needed per day)														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	6800	10565	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wheat - days	-	-	n/a	15	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sugar - mT	111 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	1930	2075	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sugar - days	-	-	n/a	17	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice - mT	72 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	1900	1670	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice - days	-	-	n/a	26	23	n/a	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	1305	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Veg. oil - days	-	-	n/a	28	30	n/a	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	4622	5898	3673	5250	6194	5238	10529	18381	11473	8784	13341
Rice	72 mt/day/pop	-	1382	826	857	952	916	1979	549	2222	2422	1592	3916	2091
Veg. oil	44 mt/day/pop	-	1437	1277	1519	579	963	2124	958	1862	3228	1860	3054	311
Sugar	111 mt/day/pop	-	3350	3213	3292	2952	2570	4208	4151	4576	2817	5250	4984	2496
Veg. and fruits	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Commodities	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	-	-	13512	9938	11566	8156	9699	14505	10942	19189	26848	20175	20738	18239
Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip⁴⁴														
mT	2,323 (in 2005)	1604.2	2704.7	291.76	687.0	309.5	219.0	316.5	99.6	149.1	135.2	82.4	62.7	246

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.”^j

	Baseline Pre-Intifada	Average 2006 ⁵²	Average 2007	May- 07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08
West Bank per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁶													
Minimum	-	20.3	18.8	21	20	20	16	19	19	20	13	18	n/a
Maximum	-	207.2	178.3	152	138	147	220	192	192	197	215	196	n/a
Average	90	65.3	60	59	58	63	67	66	64	63	65	62	n/a
Gaza Strip - Per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁷													
Minimum	-	37.0	24.3	24	29	31	26	24	22	17	25	14	n/a
Maximum	-	116.5	90.5	76	79	84	75	81	101	106	159	122	n/a
Average	95	80.5	57.8	55	57	63	55	57	60	53	66	52	n/a
Price of tankered water in the West Bank in NIS⁴⁸													
Minimum	-	7.3	8.5	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	n/a
Maximum	-	22.5	22.8	20	23	23	30	27	27	27	25	20	n/a
Average	11.4	14.0	14.0	14	14	15	16	15	15	15	15	14	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%	38%	35%	33.0%	36.0%	35.0%	33.0%	34.0%	34.0%	35.0%	n/a
Gaza Strip	-	4.2%	36.3%	2%	2%	2.0%	2.0%	3.8%	5.0%	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	n/a
Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services⁵¹													
West Bank	-	2.2%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	n/a
Gaza Strip	-	4%	4.0%	4.0%	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)

Update on WES Issues in the Gaza Strip

- Water and Sanitation issues were most severe during the first three weeks of February, when only 5,500 litres of domestic fuel were distributed to serve three wells and two pumping stations in North Gaza and the central area. This is below the 32,500 litres needed weekly to power pumping stations, sewage treatment plants and wells. ESSP was unable to deliver the required fuel needs for Gaza's wells, able only to provide fuel to power vehicles. In effect, less than 20% of Gaza's wells were able to produce water for people's use. Five (5) wells are completely out of order, due to lack of spare parts for the generators.
- During February, the government Egypt cut its power supply to the Rafah area between 8-16 hours for 6 days, as part of routine maintenance. This exacerbated already existing power shortages.
- According to CMWU, in February, at least 40 million litres of sewage were pumped daily into the sea from the Gaza Treatment Plant, due to a lack of fuel to power

sewage pumps during power cuts and spare parts for the treatment plant. Given that it costs only \$0.50 per cubic meter to treat sewage, CMWU estimates that, if this sewage was to be treated and made appropriate for domestic and agricultural use, the cost would be far less than that of attempting to mitigate the marine ecological damage caused from pumping the sewage into the sea.

- At the North Gaza treatment plant, if one of the two pumps fails, there are no spare pump parts to fix it. This would rapidly lead to a significant increase in the level in the lagoon, making it vulnerable to overflow. There has been a 40cm increase since the beginning of the year, due to electricity cuts, fuel shortages and heavy seasonal rains.
- Since July, the Israeli authorities have denied coordination for all CMWU spare parts and equipment (pipes, valves, water and waste water pumps and electromechanical spare parts) required for the maintenance and up-grading of the networks.



Education

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

	# of Schools	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - West Bank⁵⁵													
Bethlehem	100	0	85	106	1	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hebron	207	0	150	214	0	n/a	n/a	15	4	0	0	0	11
South Hebron	159	0	112	160	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenin	113	0	92	116	1	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jericho	20	0	12	17	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerusalem	37	0	All	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerusalem suburbs	55	0	16	56	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nablus	196	2	149	187	0	n/a	n/a	11	5	0	0	13	0
Qabatiya	103	0	61	77	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qalqilia	67	0	10	69	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	14	0	0	6
Ramallah	159	2	113	161	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	3	2	0
Salfit	57	0	19	58	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tubas	-	n/a	n/a	39	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Tulkarm	107	0	66	110	0	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0	0
Total West Bank	1,380	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - Gaza Strip⁵⁶													
Gaza	151	0	80	152	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza North	60	0	39	66	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Khan Younis	64	0	19	35	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Middle Area	37	0	44	63	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rafah	34	0	29	37	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Gaza Strip	346	0.0%	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 0013 (Shao Potung) and UNESCO, (02) 295 9740 (Megumi Watanabe).

According to the MoEHE in the West Bank:

- During February, 7,668 children's schooling was disrupted for at least one day due to an IDF-imposed curfew: six schools in Qalqiliya were completely closed on 10, 11 and 12 February, affecting 2,988 children; 11 schools in northern Hebron were closed on 13 February, affecting 3,758 children; and two schools in the Jerusalem suburbs were closed on 25 February, affecting 922 children.
- Two students were wounded and 18 were arrested by the IDF.
- On 7 February, the IDF stormed into the Bado Ka'abneh School, in the Ramallah district, broke the door lock of one of the school rooms and vandalized the contents.

In the Gaza Strip:

- Attendance rates were disrupted at Gaza schools during the IDF "Hot Winter" military operation in late February, especially in the North Gaza and Gaza governorates.

- In addition, a number of schools sustained damage (e.g. on 27 February, an UNRWA school sustained damage (including 120 window panes broken) when an IAF F16 aircraft fired three missiles at the Ministry of Interior building in Al Nasser area). Prior to the operation, Palestinian schools had continued to sustain damage and be the target of attack by the IDF and Palestinian factions. (For more details, see Child Protection section herein).
- In a large number of Gaza schools, students have to learn in classrooms with no electricity, which affects their concentration, the quality of learning and puts the visually challenged in an even more difficult situation.
- UNRWA has obtained from IDF authorization to import 745 tonnes of printing paper for textbooks. The printing of Arabic and Math books for grades 1-3 has been given priority. It is expected that the printing and distribution process will take at least one month. Students who have not received their new books have been distributed used ones from last year, where answers have already been filled-in.



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	263..4	57.4 (appeal)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8*
2008	5.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

*Available up till April

The CAP

In \$ million	CAP 2007 - revised May 2007			CAP 2008			CAP 08 % Funded (as of 14 Mar 2008)	CAP 07 % Funded (as of 14 Mar 2008)
Sector	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Funding in \$ million	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Funding in \$ million		
Agriculture	11.3	14	6.7	22.2	26	0.2	1%	47%
Coordination and support services	14.2	7	12.8	18.3	8	0	0%	81%
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	198.1	17	60.9	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	0.2	0%	93%
Health & Psychosocial	35.7	30	26.4	40.1	26	0.3	1%	66%
Protection	1.7	4	0.5	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	263.4	461.9	127	5.9	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 07 Mar 2008
TIM window 1/ ESSP	72.10	46.72
TIM window 2	200.43	192.78
TIM window 3	691.69	663.10
Total	963.69	302.60

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 07 Mar 2008	Fuel received in million litres as of 07 Mar 2008
Gaza Power Plant	154.4	133
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		180.2

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 07 Mar 2008
Low-income Healthcare provider workers	12000	19	105.6
Low-income public service providers	59000	17	426.4
Pensioners	6700	17	45
Social Hardship Cases Scheme for the Poor	40000	6	66.4
Social Hardship Cases Benficiaries of Food for work/training programme	39000	1	11
Civil Police Employees	16000	2	9

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 29 Mar, 1 Euro=1.53 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 sector groups and organisations contribute to the Humanitarian Monitor:

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

See page 2 for individual contributors.



Table Definitions

Protection of Civilians

1. Number of Palestinian and Israeli casualties (fatalities and injuries) - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. Casualties included within this figure relate directly to the conflict with Israel and the occupation of the oPt including in IDF military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, Barrier demonstrations, targeted killings, settler violence etc. The figures do not include events indirectly related to the conflict such as casualties from unexploded ordnance, etc. or events when the circumstances remain unclear or are in dispute. The figures include all reported casualties of all ages and both genders.
2. Number of Palestinian casualties - internal violence. Source: OCHA. Casualties included within this figure are caused by factional violence, family feuding, during internal demonstrations (that are linked to the conflict/occupation) and shooting of alleged collaborators with Israel. These incidents began to be comprehensively reported from May 2006 and earlier figures will be under-reported.
3. Number of search and arrest campaigns and arrests and detentions. Source: OCHA. These indicators refer to operations by the Israeli security forces to search houses or other properties throughout the oPt or arrests/detentions that take place at checkpoints or during demonstrations (i.e. no search). During these operations individuals are often detained or arrested. Detentions (without arrest) typically last for a few days but can last be extended up to a period of three months or longer. Since Israel's unilateral disengagement from the Gaza Strip the vast majority of these operations occur in West Bank towns and villages.

Child Protection

4. Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612, adopted on 26 July 2005 and relative to the protection of children in armed conflict. Children are killed in incidents related directly to the conflict and occupation of the oPt. These include casualties caused in IDF military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, demonstrations, targeted killing and Israeli settler violence.
5. Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612. Children are injured in incidents directly related to the conflict and occupation of the oPt. These include injuries caused in IDF military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, demonstrations, targeted killing and Israeli settler violence.
6. Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612.
7. Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612.
8. Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict. These are children killed in incidents indirectly related to the conflict and occupation of the oPt such as in incidents involving unexploded ordnance (UXO), traffic incidents in the oPt with Israeli vehicles, Palestinian homemade rockets (Qassams, etc.) missing their target, deaths in prison, deaths from probable underlying medical conditions that occurred during military operations or where access to medical care was denied.
9. Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence. Source: OCHA. This indicator is used to monitor UN Security Council Resolution 1612. Children are killed in incidents by factional violence or family feuding, internal demonstrations and shooting of alleged collaborators with Israel. These incidents began to be comprehensively reported from May 2006: earlier figures will be underreported. Figure does not include the number of children killed as a result of reckless handling of explosives
10. Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities. Source: Defence for Children International (DCI) from 1 January 2007. This indicator reflects the general level of tension in the West Bank. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that deprivation of liberty of children should always be a last resort and for the shortest appropriate period.

Violence & Private Property

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

Access

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



Socio-economic Conditions

24. Unemployment rate – relaxed definition. Source: PCBS labour force surveys. In the context of a protracted crisis, the standard unemployment definition might be somehow deficient, as a considerable number of people are simply no longer seeking employment. A “relaxed definition” of unemployment is applied here, by adding to the total number of unemployed people according to International Labour Organization (ILO) standards the number of people currently not engaged in active job search (commonly defined as “inactive”).
25. Households living on poverty – consumption based. Source: PCBS. The poverty line is the level of income below which one cannot afford to purchase all the resources one requires to live. The official Palestinian (relative) poverty line is based on the average consumption of essential goods (food, clothing, housing, housekeeping supplies, utensils and bedding, personal and health care, transportation and education) by a six-member family. For 2006, PCBS estimates it at NIS 2,300 (\$518). The subsistence (absolute or deep) poverty line is calculated to reflect a budget for food, clothing and housing for a six-member family and stands at NIS 1,837 (\$419) in 2006 (PCBS).
26. The number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements. Source: PCBS labour force surveys. In 2000, around 146,000 Palestinians from the oPt were employed in Israel and Israeli settlements. This figure represents roughly 3% of the Palestinian labour force and demonstrates how vital for Palestinians' livelihoods is the ability to have access to Israel for working opportunities.
27. Economic dependency ratio. Source: PCBS labour force surveys. No. of population divided by No. of employed. The higher the ratio, the more the inactive population is dependent on the active one.
28. Evolution of Consumer Price Index (CPI). Source: PCBS. Measures changes in prices of purchased goods and services at given time intervals, providing a measure of inflation. Source: PCBS, CPI press releases, quarterly and annually, available from 1996.
29. Evolution of daily wages. Source: PCBS labour force survey. Total net wages paid to all employees divided by total workdays in a given period (median value would be considered). To be looked at in conjunction with changes in CPI to determine purchasing power.

Health

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

Agriculture

36. Arable land requisitioned, levelled or reclaimed in dunums - West Bank and Gaza Strip. Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees, compiled by FAO. Requisitioned land is public or private arable land either confiscated or made unavailable to Palestinian farmers by 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 can 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. Reclaimed land is that land which is originally non-productive and is transformed to 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) have been destroyed and whose livelihoods are, therefore, 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, including extended family members and labourers.
39. Agricultural produce trading in or out of the Gaza Strip - the quantities of plant or animal produce that are imported to or exported from Gaza (metric tonnes). Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Gaza Strip, Directorates of Agricultural Marketing.

Food Security

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



Water & Sanitation

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

Education

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

Sources of Sector Quotations

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

End Notes

1. See Electricity Shortages in the Gaza Strip OCHA, 8 February 2008.
2. In response to the crisis, UNICEF distributed emergency kits to hospitals in the Gaza Strip and UNFPA provided the MoH with pharmaceuticals that had reached the zero level. UNFPA also supplied Shifa hospital with an anesthesia machine.
3. Israel has designated over 20% of the West Bank as “closed military areas” / fire zones. These areas effectively limit access and use by Palestinians of 1.1 million dunams (115,034 hectares) of West Bank land unless they have prior permission from the IDF or settlement regional councils. The vast majority of these areas are located in the eastern West Bank, including the Jordan Valley. While there are no Israeli settlements located within these areas, they are located around and between them. The military areas act as a physical division between the settler population and local Palestinian communities. Land that had earlier been declared closed for military purposes has, in some case, been later allocated to settlements. For more details see, OCHA oPt, The Humanitarian Impact on Palestinians of Israeli Settlements and Other Infrastructure in the West Bank, July 2007, p. 42.
4. In addition to 16 demolished residential structures, the IDF demolished 13 animal pens, three shops, one abandoned factory and one house under construction (Tubas, Jericho, Qalqiliya, Salfit, Ramallah and Hebron).
5. Peace Now. Area C: Palestinian Construction and Demolition Stats – February 2008. Available at: <<http://www.peacenow.org.il>>.
6. Figures from UN FAO.
7. Article 46 of The Hague Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907
8. Article 53 of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War..
9. Article 43 of the The Hague Regulations concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land, annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907.
10. Article 11 of the UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966.
11. Article 17 of the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966.
12. Article 25, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
13. Patients must register their names and ID numbers with the Palestinian liaison officer at Erez checkpoint before entering the Israeli side of Erez. Not all patients who are denied passage return to the Palestinian side to report the denial of passage.



14. All breakdowns of unemployment presented in this section are based on standard international definitions (ILO), as PCBS does not provide any breakdown of unemployment rates estimated according to a "relaxed definition".
15. Items at zero level mean a stock of 0-1 month, which is below the security level.
16. The common paediatric antibiotics in the oPt are: Cloxacillin, Rifampicin, Sulphamethoxazole and Trimethoprim, Erythromycin, Cephalaxcin, and Amoxicillin. WHO has provided the MoH Rifampicin, Sulphamethoxazole and Trimethoprim, Erythromycin, Cephalaxcin.
17. The cytotoxic drugs are included in the Essential Drug List.
18. MMR vaccine should be taken at the age of 15 months.