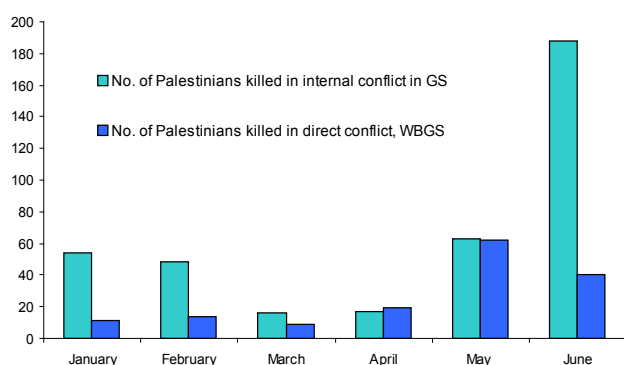




Overview- Key Issues

Unprecedented Levels of Factional Violence in Gaza

Following the 19 May ceasefire between Fatah forces and Hamas-affiliated Executive Support Forces (ESF), intense factional fighting resumed in the Gaza Strip on 9 June. By 15 June, Hamas had assumed full control over the Gaza Strip. Internal violence resulted in the deaths of 188 Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the injury of 840. This represents a three-fold increase in the number of Palestinians killed as a result of internal violence when compared with May 2007 (63)



and brings the total number of Palestinians killed in the Gaza Strip as a result of internal violence during 2007 to 386. This is 2 1/2 times as many as the total number of Palestinians killed as a result of Israeli-Palestinian violence, in the West Bank and Gaza Strip combined, in 2007 (155). Retaliatory action against Hamas-affiliated individuals occurred in the West Bank with several kidnappings and the arrest by PA security forces of some 200 alleged Hamas members in the West Bank.

Daily Life in Gaza Brought to Stand Still by Violence, Humanitarian Assistance Impaired

Daily life for many Gazan civilians was brought to a complete halt during the period of intense fighting from 9 – 15 June. Provision of humanitarian assistance was severely impaired. Gaza residents were prevented from reaching essential health services and food outlets. After two UN staff members were killed, UNRWA announced on 13 June the immediate suspension of most operations, which were fully resumed by 17 June. All UN staff were instructed to work from their homes from 11 – 17 June. On 13 June, UN organizations working in the oPt issued a joint statement noting that reports, received during the period of intense fighting, of attacks on hospitals, ambulances and extra-judicial killings, raised “concerns of serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law.”

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Dissolution of National Unity Government and Formation of Emergency Government

On 14 June, Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas dissolved the National Unity government. A newly-appointed Emergency Government was sworn in on 16 June. With the removal of Hamas from the Government, aid was fully resumed to the Palestinian Authority. This followed the European Union's early June resumption of aid to the Palestinian Ministry of Finance. The resumption of aid comes as Palestinians are facing a major debt crisis, largely a result of PA salaries being suspended. According to Oxfam Great Britain, the average household debt of surveyed families is \$1,750. In the Gaza Strip, “one family in 15 owes more than \$25,000.”

Crossings Closed; Thousands Stranded at Rafah Border

Gaza's crossings were progressively sealed when fighting broke out on 9 June. This closure has had a significant impact on the provision of humanitarian assistance and on the Gaza economy. As of 30 June, Rafah and Erez crossings remained closed as the Israeli and Palestinian sides had not established a coordination mechanism. Karni crossing was closed, except for a conveyor belt, located outside the crossing, which was open on 28 and



29 June for the import of grain. Humanitarian imports into Gaza were funneled through the Kerem Shalom and Sufa crossings, however, this is an unsustainable situation long-term, particularly given the lack of infrastructure at Sufa crossing and the lack of capacity at Kerem Shalom. UN estimates indicate that 900 truckloads per week must enter Gaza to meet the most basic needs: 625 for essential food and medical supplies and 275 for other essentials. Some 6,000 Palestinian civilians have been trapped on the Egyptian side of the Rafah border crossing, including patients returning from medical treatment abroad.

The Gazan industrial sector is under severe stress due to the inability to import raw materials as well as the inability to export final products. The inability of Gaza's private sector to operate has a major impact: 54% of the Gaza economy depends upon the private sector. The continued closure of Gaza's borders threatens to plunge the Palestinian economy into even further decline, increasing dramatically the already significant need for humanitarian assistance and increasing dependency.

Agricultural Sector in Gaza Strip Strongly Impacted by Isolation

Political developments in the Gaza Strip in June, followed by the tightening of the closure, sharply impacted the agriculture sector, which is critical for the provision of fresh, nutritious foods and farmers' income. The rise of input costs, including feed, veterinary products, fertilizers and pesticides, coupled with declining market prices of products are affecting the viability of farming activities and raise concerns for the upcoming agriculture season. (For

Factional Fighting, Formation of New Government, Impact on Health

Medical services were particularly affected during inter-factional fighting. Residents faced great difficulty accessing health care. Exchanges of fire were reported inside public hospitals and two ambulances were hijacked by militants (For more details, see pg. 13). President Mahmoud Abbas's decree stipulating that all public employees appointed after 25 January 2006 be dismissed may impact 24,000 public and security workers, including some 1,000 MoH workers (according to initial estimates). The Emergency

Item	May 2007	June 2007	Notes
Broiler feed (NIS/ton)	1,700	2,100	Increase 24%, resulted in pre-mature selling of broilers (at lower weights)
Layer feed (NIS/ton)	1,400	1,650	Increase 18%, caused higher egg prices
Table eggs (NIS/30 eggs)	14	17	Increase 21%
Locus fish (NIS/Kg)	150	50	Usually for export, decline 66%
Calamari fish (NIS/Kg)	70	30	Usually for export, decline 57%
Total imported broiler eggs per month	224,766,0	961,000	Decline by 57%

Government also decided that Gaza Strip residents do not have to pay for public services, including locally collected taxes and service fees. As a result of the uncertain financial situation in Gaza, many suppliers stopped supplying food, detergents and stationery to hospitals, resulting in shortages.

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



Overview- Regional Focus

West Bank including East Jerusalem

Israeli High Court Dismisses Appeal of Susiya Residents

During a 6 June hearing, the Israeli High Court dismissed the appeal that was filed in 2001 by residents of Susiya (population 250). The Court's handling of the case and subsequent actions is likely to impact other communities in the region. The High Court had previously decided to allow residents to stay on their land until a decision was taken on their case. During the June hearing, the Court gave the villagers only one month to submit a building plan to the DCL in order to obtain building permits. On 25 and 26 June, surveyors hired by the community were denied access to the land of Susiya by the IDF, despite the fact that prior coordination had taken place. The decision of allowing the residents to build or ordering the IDF to remove them and destroy their dwellings is in the hands of the DCL. If eviction takes place, it will be the fifth time the 13 families of the village have been evicted from their lands. The eviction will also likely impact other communities, specifically all of Massafer Yatta (population 1,200), as a similar court case is lodged on their behalf in the High Court.

The Israeli High Court issued on 14 December 2006 a ruling indicating that the IDF must remove the mini-Barrier placed along Road 317 within a period of 6 months. In June, the Court gave the IDF additional time to come up with "creative" solutions for the mini-Barrier.

Gaza Strip

UNRWA's "Summer Games" reach some 200,000 Gazan Children

In late June, UNRWA launched its "Summer Games" program for children in the Gaza Strip. "Summer Games", which were delayed by one week because of inter-factional fighting, involved nearly 200,000 children in a broad range of recreational and educational activities. "Summer Games" form part of UNRWA's attempt to mitigate the worst effects of the current crisis by not only providing vital direct assistance, but also through creative human development initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life for its beneficiaries.



Protection of Civilians

Protection of civilians analysis

Deaths emanating from the Israeli - Palestinian conflict were almost halved in June compared to May 2007 (40 vs. 63) as a result of a 44.4% decrease in Gaza Strip casualties. The number is lower than the 2006 monthly average, but more than double the 2005 monthly average. There was, however, a slight increase in casualties in the West Bank (10 vs. 8) and the majority of these deaths (7) took place in the northern West Bank. Likewise, the number of Israeli - Palestinian conflict-related injuries decreased by approximately 47% and the decrease was witnessed in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Internal conflict fatalities in June 2007 have increased threefold compared to May, reaching an unprecedented figure of 193. This is five times more than Israeli - Palestinian conflict-related deaths and accounts for 77% of overall deaths in June 2007. The overall number of injuries (1,047) is the highest monthly figure recorded since January 2005, 83% of which is due to internal conflict and violence and 14% due to the Israeli - Palestinian conflict.

Provision of medical care compromised by factional fighting

Inter-factional fighting in the Gaza Strip from 9-14 June severely compromised access to health care, hindering the evacuation of those injured and preventing patients and medical staff from reaching medical facilities. Under customary international humanitarian law, the wounded and sick must receive medical care, to the fullest extent practicable. Medical units, transport and personnel must be respected and protected in all circumstances. Nevertheless, militants exchanged gunfire near and even inside hospitals, such as Beit Hanoun and Shifa hospitals. After four patients were killed and ten wounded, Beit Hanoun hospital stopped operating. The Palestinian Ministry of Health reported two instances in which PRCs ambulances were hijacked, in one case during the evacuation of an injured person. Primary Health Centers were only partially operational and seven of UNRWA's 18 health clinics closed. Hospitals operated only emergency services and reported lack of blood units for transfusion as potential blood donors were unable to reach hospitals.

Women's psychosocial health

The internal violence resulted in a sharp increase in the number of women seeking psychosocial counseling at Sabaya women's centres, compared with the previous month. UNIFEM field staff reported that the number of women rose from 44 in May 2007 to 99 in June 2007 in Beit Hanoun, and from 42 to 68 in Al Mawasi.

Attack on women-led peaceful demonstration

In response to the internal violence, women in the Gaza Strip organized a peaceful demonstration on 13 June, calling for an end to the fighting, marching from the Shujaeyya neighbourhood to the Palestinian Legislative Council. Women demonstrators told UNIFEM that, as they passed Al Abbas police station, unidentified snipers fired from the roofs of nearby buildings, killing two civilians, one woman and one man, and injuring several others.

Human Rights Council's Fifth Session (11-18 June 2007)

The Human Rights Council renewed its call¹ for two fact-finding missions to take place in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and requested that the Council's President and the High Commissioner for Human Rights report on the implementation of the related resolutions at the Council's next session in September.

Regarding the first mission (called for on 6 July 2006) Mr. John Dugard, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, submitted a report² in which he outlined the reasons why the mission did not take place and advised the Council that, in his view, "the mission contemplated is obsolete and impractical".

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, head of the high-level fact-finding mission on Beit Hanoun³, also reported to the Council, explaining that the mission was unable to travel to Gaza due to lack of cooperation from the Government of Israel. Archbishop Tutu's report⁴ states that "it is clear that significant human rights violations resulted in Beit Hanoun from the activities of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) on and around 8 November," and that those events must be investigated by an independent, impartial and transparent process, preferably at the national level. The report also stresses that the people of Gaza must be afforded protection in compliance with international humanitarian law, and provides that Israel should indicate, by no later than the Council's sixth session, the steps taken to ensure that such an incident does not occur again. It also recommends that a mechanism be established which can provide independent monitoring and assessment of the human rights situation of civilians in conflict in the OPT, and report publicly on it.



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)	Jul- 06	Aug- 06	Sep- 06	Oct- 06	Nov- 06	Dec- 06	Jan- 07	Feb - 07	Mar- 07	Apr- 07	May- 07	Jun 07
Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict ¹														
West Bank	215 (18)	678 (57)	17	16	7	12	17	12	8	12	7	9	8	10
Gaza Strip			164	61	24	48	121	3	3	2	2	10	54	30
Israel			0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict														
West Bank	1261 (104)	3194 (267)	207	120	111	86	159	51	89	251	141	109	94	75
Gaza Strip			590	146	84	94	332	22	15	5	12	6	187	75
Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict														
oPt	48 (4)	25 (2)	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Israel			0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0
Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict														
oPt	484 (40)	377 (31)	31	9	19	16	19	10	10	35	14	22	10	18
Israel			10	1	5	3	11	2	2	0	1	0	20	1
Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence ²														
West Bank	12 (>1)	146 (12)	0	1	0	5	1	4	2	0	0	1	7	5
Gaza Strip			13	11	13	27	14	25	54	48	16	17	63	188
Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence														
West Bank	130 (11)	871 (76)	0	0	0	29	1	45	12	5	2	10	26	25
Gaza Strip			43	55	73	257	35	130	249	285	102	88	307	840
Average weekly IDF searches, arrests and detentions in the West Bank ³														
Search Campaigns	Ave Weekly (61)	Ave Weekly (109)	120	119	124	118	145	122	108	135	127	126	124	108
Arrests and Detentions	Ave Weekly (74)	Ave Weekly (101)	110	87	72	81	133	101	121	155	121	88	105	124
Number of administrative detentions – Being investigated by Protection Sector.														

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



Child Protection

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

Children (those under 18) are 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)	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07
Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict ⁴														
West Bank	52 (4)	127 (11)	4	1	1	1	5	2	3	0	1	1	0	1
Gaza Strip			38	12	9	5	23	1	1	1	0	2	9	3
Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict ⁵														
West Bank	130 (11)	470 (31)	77	48	26	20	58	18	12	30	11	31	22	14
Gaza Strip			20	15	1	2	8	2	1	0	2	2	10	4
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
Israel	2 (<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
Israel	0	7 (<1)	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict ⁸														
West Bank	5 (<1)	2 (<1)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	2 (<1)	6 (<1)	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence ⁹														
West Bank	0	2 (<1)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	0	10 (<1)	2	1	0	3	1	3	10	4	3	1	3	4
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities ¹⁰														
West Bank	n/a	n/a	335	391	389	348	340	380	382	398	384	381	357	384

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

June was the deadliest month in 2007 for Palestinian children. 13 children were killed, including 4 children killed in inter-Palestinian fighting and 9 children killed in the conflict with Israel. Among these, 5 children in Gaza were killed while tampering with a previously-fired unexploded tank shell. All were killed in Gaza, except one in Hebron. Ages ranged from 8 to 17 years old. This brings the total number of children killed in 2007 to 53. At least 18 children were injured in the conflict with Israel and another five in the internal conflict. No Israeli child was either killed or injured during the month.

At least, 16 people have been affected by house demolitions including a majority of children. This brings the total of people displaced following the demolition of their house since the beginning of 2007 to 357 people, including 181 children. Several properties, including a kindergarten, a youth club and school buses were set ablaze during inter-factional violence. Additionally, a youth centre in Khan Younis was broken into and occupied by Palestinian factions.

384 Palestinian children are held in Israeli detention, including 10 in administrative detention (i.e. without charge).



Violence and Private Property

Israeli Settlers' Theft of Olive Trees in Qaryut Village, Nabus District

Muhammad Miqbil, 66 years of age, is a Palestinian farmer residing in Qaryut. The village, which has approximately 2,600 inhabitants, is situated in the southern part of the Nablus governorate. Miqbil owns a small piece of land south-east of the village, and in 1966 he planted 300 olive trees on his land. In good years, the trees could produce up to 1 600 kg of olive oil, and around 40 family members were benefiting from the production. Since 2000, the olive oil generated from this plot of land has been Miqbil's primary source of income.

To the south and west, Qaryut is neighbored by two Israeli settlements, Shilo and Eli. In the 1990s, the settlement outposts of Shvut Rahel and Adei Ad were established next to the land owned by Miqbil. Since that time, settlers have repeatedly attempted to take over the land. In 2000, settlers destroyed part of his land and stole at least half his harvest. As a result of continuous harassment, he has not managed to pick his olives during the last six seasons. Last year, settlers erected a fence around the land, in order to make sure he could not reach it. In November 2006, he and his family managed to enter the land through prior coordination with the IDF. However, after the IDF left the area, a group of settlers entered the land and beat them. Miqbil himself was hospitalized for injuries. On this occasion, as well as many others, he filed a complaint to the Israeli Police, but there has been no action as a result. Year after year, settlers have continued to harass him and steal the produce of his land.

On 17 June 2007, settlers arrived on his land with bulldozers, and began systematically uprooting and stealing his trees. Miqbil, witnessing the theft from afar, contacted the IDF immediately. They referred him to the police station in Benyamin settlement, and later the same day he filed a complaint with the police. Some days later, Israeli authorities found approximately 140 of the missing olive trees in Adei Ad, where settlers had replanted them along the access road of the outpost.

According to Miqbil, he was invited to a meeting with the Israeli DCL at Bet El on 24 June. In the meeting, the IDF promised to replant the 140 trees on his land, as well as 30 older trees and 130 young trees as compensation. Miqbil agreed to the proposition, acknowledging that this was probably the best he could get out of the situation. Consequently, on 26 June, the IDF arrived on his land in order to replant 140 of the uprooted trees.

After the replanting was carried out, a closer count showed that only 124 trees were actually brought back, and all the trees were severely damaged. According to Miqbil, they will not yield produce for at least a decade – even with the right care and maintenance. The rest of the trees have yet to come. The Israeli DCL in Ramallah confirmed the details of the agreement reached with Miqbil, but was unable to provide a date on which the remaining trees will be replanted.

Muhammad Miqbil's experience is part of a larger pattern of Israeli settler violence towards Palestinians and their property that can be witnessed throughout the West Bank, particularly during the season of the olive harvest each autumn. During the first 6 months of 2007, there were a total of 98 recorded incidents involving Israeli settlers. Of these, 35 lead to Palestinian casualties, four lead to international casualties and 9 lead to Israeli settler casualties. Types of recorded incidents include: verbal and physical harassment of Palestinians; deliberate damage to Palestinian private property, including trees, crops, vehicles, water pipes and houses; and preventing access to agricultural land and schools.



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)	Jul -06	Aug -06	Sept -06	Oct -06	Nov -06	Dec -06	Jan -07	Feb -07	Mar- 07	Apr -07	May - 07	Jun - 07
Incidents involving Israeli settlers¹¹														
Total number of incidents	n/a	235 (20)	19	14	13	19	30	17	10	20	15	21	15	17
Leading to Palestinian casualties	n/a	63 (5)	7	4	5	1	6	2	2	4	7	11	5	6
Leading to Israeli Settler casualties	n/a	28 (2)	4	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	0	0
Leading to international casualties	n/a	11 (<1)	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Number of Palestinian Qassam rockets fired into/towards Israel¹²														
From the Gaza Strip	1 194 (100)	1 786 (149)	309	70	73	72	283	73	46	79	73	60	323	140
Number of IDF artillery shells														
Into the Gaza Strip	509 (42)	14 111 (1175)	3 986	842	561	113	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of IAF air strikes														
In the Gaza Strip	n/a	573 (48)	235	42	26	38	93	0	2	0	1	3	65	14
Number of Mortars fired towards Israel														
In the Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	2	3	45	76
Physical structures demolished - West Bank¹³														
Structures demolished	n/a	201	3	7	4	0	35	4	18	54	8	11	8	7
Of which residential (occupied)	n/a	56 (5)	1	4	1	0	14	3	14	17	2	7	4	2
Physical structures demolished - Gaza Strip														
Structures demolished	n/a	246 (21)	36	94	41	24	38	0	0	0	0	0	16	2
Of which homes demolished	n/a	127 (11)	20	29	27	18	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

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



Access

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

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07
IDF Physical obstacles in the West Bank¹⁴														
Manned	62	74	77	79	83	83	84	82	82	84	84	86	86	85
Unmanned	410	445	463	468	435	459	456	445	446	466	465	453	467	471
Total	472	518	540	547	518	542	540	527	528	550	549	539	553	55
Average weekly Random or 'Flying' checkpoints	73	136	182	162	121	111	143	138	114	156	163	175	141	105
Curfews imposed by IDF¹⁵														
No. Incidents - West Bank	9	4	6	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	10
Total hours under curfew - West Bank	126	40	30	6	14	3	12	26	28	91	21	20	48	79
No. Incidents - Gaza Strip	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total hours under curfew - Gaza Strip	0	18	72	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations¹⁶														
Access incidents reported in the West Bank	n/a	79	63	101	66	62	79	38	38	n/a	28	42	34	38
Average reported time to exit the Gaza Strip via Erez, in minutes.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	53	47	81	44	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 Israel¹⁷														
Ambulance access delays reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	10	20	10	11	7	2	n/a	15	26	11	25	36	39
Ambulance access denial reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	9	10	2	5	9	4	n/a	16	25	9	14	24	32
MoH medical referral requests (via Erez)	n/a	459	185	292	438	379	509	434	508	595	n/a	515	n/a	282
Actual no. of medical referrals crossing (via Erez)	n/a	416	171	266	402	344	455	399	452	540	n/a	460	n/a	0
Access for Palestinians to East Jerusalem and Israel from oPt¹⁸														
West Bank (total closure days)	n/a	n/a	1	7	20	4	11	4	0	0	5	13	1	0
Gaza Strip (total closure days)	n/a	17	31	31	11	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	1	17
Movement of people from/to Gaza Strip - daily average¹⁹														
Workers to Israel - Erez	1029	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traders to Israel - Erez	107	42	0	0	4	28	93	172	243	290	352	157	318	262
Rafah - daily crossing out	n/a	423	0	396	117	250	140	289	138	240	410	383	304	200
Rafah daily crossing in	n/a	424	167	149	151	220	155	199	270	139	309	345	294	125

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	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07
Functioning of the Gaza Strips crossing points - percentage of days open/scheduled days open²⁰														
Rafah crossing	n/a	57%	6%	16%	10%	23%	20%	32%	26%	25%	48%	37%	26%	18%
Karni crossing	n/a	71%	58%	41%	96%	96%	92%	96%	100%	92%	92%	96%	85%	46%
Sufa crossing	n/a	60%	0%	30%	71%	87%	77%	92%	100%	96%	29%	16%	43%	15%
Nahal Oz energy pipelines	n/a	n/a	81%	77%	100%	88%	100%	88%	100%	100%	96%	100%	96%	92%
Movement of goods through Karni crossing - daily average²¹														
Karni import - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	156	90	79	197	189	191	196	220	232	218	253	210	84%
Karni export - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	17	0	1	15	19	31	40	46	52	44	51	25	12%
Other imports into the Gaza Strip - total²²														
Sufa import - aggregates (construction materials) truckloads	3 527	1 598	0	0	1374	2178	1652	2422	3455	3257	1034	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nahal Oz import - Fuel truckloads	n/a	583	628	620	557	493	548	532	539	714	601	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).

Females Strip Searched at Gilo Checkpoint in Bethlehem

Field information indicates that women passing through Gilo checkpoint on Friday, 22 June were subjected to strip searches. Reports indicate that a minimum of 25 women were strip searched that day, particularly those who entered the checkpoint between 7:00am – 9:00am. This follows a report from April 2007 of a 12-year-old Palestinian girl being forced to disrobe in front of others at the same checkpoint, suggesting that the June searches are not isolated.

According to statements from women who underwent strip searching while exiting Bethlehem, IDF soldiers called all women out of line, prior to checking their IDs or entry permits. The women were taken in groups of three to four to a small room in the terminal, estimated by some to measure only two metres squared, with access and entry controlled remotely. Their only interaction was with a verbally aggressive female soldier sitting in another room, separated from them by a glass window. The women were each told to remove their clothes (except underwear) while they were inspected by the female soldier behind the glass, who ordered them to stand in different positions or rotate for inspection. Elderly women were not exempt.

Women entering Bethlehem from Jerusalem, including those in full Islamic dress, or *hijab*, were also seen leaving the checking room. These women were reported as leaving the checking room crying and advising others not to enter it. Women who asked to leave the checking room and return in the direction from which they came were reportedly refused.

Women entering and leaving Jerusalem on a regular basis do so for essential reasons (e.g. to reach work or to access basic services). At least some of the women who were searched possessed Israeli-issued entry permits, meaning that they had previously passed an Israeli security-screening. Additionally, everyone exiting Bethlehem through this terminal, along with their belongings, passes through a highly-sensitive metal detector. Compounding the humiliation of these women is their fear that the searches were recorded or viewed remotely by male soldiers.

OCHA staff raised this issue with the IDF and an Israeli DCL officer is now stationed at Gilo checkpoint on a daily basis. OCHA is awaiting the results of the inquiry into the 22 June incidents, which the IDF indicated it would undertake.



Socio-economic Conditions

Anecdotal evidence of deteriorating socio-economic conditions in the West Bank provided by UNRWA

Unemployment, Poverty and Socio-cultural Changes

- In Jenin camp, some well known traders who never needed external support in the past are now eligible for UNRWA emergency assistance as they lost their businesses and source of income in the past months.
- Some refugee women reported asking their father-in-law to sell the share of inheritance, to which their husbands would be entitled later, in order to meet daily food and health expenses. However, such requests are generally refused.
- Youth frustration as a result of the current situation is becoming a matter of major concern. Lack of job opportunities, movement constraints and deep disillusion about the future are frequently resulting in violent attitudes and could easily fuel extreme reactions.
- UNRWA staff notice further deterioration of living conditions of refugee families classified by UNRWA as Special Hardship Cases (SHCs). Among those, families with disabled members appear to be particularly needy and they are no longer able to afford specialized treatment.
- Some UNRWA food aid beneficiaries report increasing difficulties in purchasing items such as salt or yeast, which are not contained in the food aid parcel. Transportation costs from distribution sites are also lamented by food aid beneficiaries. They note that this expense impacts the value of assistance that they receive.
- Some families try to save on food purchases, buying flour or oil from people who receive food aid. It is reported that around 30 shekels can be saved per each bag of flour, and the amount can be allocated to buy some other useful item. However, the number of beneficiaries willing to sell their UNRWA food package is decreasing considerably.
- Food aid beneficiaries ask that parcel composition take their particular conditions into better consideration. Namely, Bedouins are not interested in receiving powdered milk as they have livestock, but are very keen on flour. Conversely, city dwellers can more easily rely on bakeries for bread, and, therefore, would prefer to have additional quantities of powdered milk and less flour.

Case Study:

Ibrahim, a four year old refugee child from Deir al Asal al Tahta village has suffered from movement disability since birth. His mother, a PA employee, was always able to afford the costs of private doctors, medicines and physiotherapy services, but in recent months she was regrettably forced to suspend his therapy. Having lost her regular source of income, Ibrahim's mother can no longer afford private practitioners and expensive drugs. The physiotherapy centre, once available in Dora town nearby, closed and the only specialised facility is now in Hebron. Ibrahim's family cannot afford ISNIS transportation costs and the child is no longer benefiting from physiotherapy sessions, thus seriously compromising his future development and chances for improvement.



Socio-economic Conditions

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

	Q1 1998	Q1 1999	Q1 2000	Q1 2001	Q1 2002	Q1 2003	Q1 2004	Q1 2005	Q1 2006	Q2 2006	Q3 2006	Q4 2006	Q1 2007
Unemployment rate - relaxed definition - % - PCBS²³													
West Bank	23.5%	22.9%	16.9%	32.5%	35.0%	40.3%	31.0%	28.8%	27.2%	24.2%	25.3%	23.4%	24.3%
Gaza Strip	30.7%	27.9%	21.8%	48.8%	46.4%	37.3%	35.1%	38.0%	39.6%	38.7%	41.8%	39.6%	35.4%
oPt	26.0%	24.7%	20.2%	37.7%	38.7%	39.3%	32.3%	31.7%	31.1%	28.6%	30.3%	28.4%	27.9%
Households in poverty - based on consumption - % - PCBS²⁴													
Poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.7%	38.8%	29.1%	36.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deep poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.8%	23.8%	18.1%	25.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements - PCBS²⁵													
West Bank	74213	107067	105501	105501	57000	43281	49750	65255	59846	57683	69478	68100	68100
Gaza Strip	21899	25758	25380	2580	2000	6295	5849	0	852	0	0	0	0
oPt	96112	132825	130881	107630	59000	49576	55,99	65255	60698	57683	69478	68100	68100
Economic dependency ratio - PCBS²⁶													
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.7	6	6.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5	4.9	4.6	5.0
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.1	8.8	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.7	7.9	7.3
oPt	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.7
Evolution of consumer price index (CPI) - PCBS²⁷													
West Bank	6.4%	10.9%	19.9%	24.8%	26.0%	32.0%	39.7%	44.2%	49.2%	54.3%	54.7%	55.3%	57.0%
Gaza Strip	7.5%	12.6%	21.9%	24.7%	22.8%	23.2%	26.4%	32.0%	33.8%	38.1%	40.0%	41.5%	42.0%
oPt	11.3%	11.3%	20.7%	23.9%	24.2%	28.4%	36.2%	41.4%	46.1%	51.0%	52.1%	53.1%	53.5
Evolution of daily wages in NIS - PCBS²⁸													
West Bank	50.3	57.9	63.9	61.5	60	57.7	60	62.8	60	70	69.2	69.2	70.0
Gaza Strip	39.25	45	49.9	48.2	60	50	50	50	55.8	65.4	67.3	65.4	66.9
oPt	50	53.9	56.9	54.8	55	53.85	55.6	57.7	57.7	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2

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

Dependency on PA employment increased: 160,000 PA employees in oPt

Represents:

22.9% of the employed people in oPt

16.5% of the employed people in the West Bank

38.7% of the employed people in the Gaza Strip

10.3% of the oPt labour force in the Gaza Strip

(PCBS Labour Force Survey 2006)

PCBS Poverty Consumption-based Yearly Figures

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	oPt
1998	14.5%	33%	20.3%
2001	16.2%	41.9%	23.6%
2003	30.9%	44.7%	35.5%
2004	19.8%	37.2%	25.6%
2005	22.3%	43.7%	29.5%
2006	24%	50.7%	30.8%

Poverty has increased among PA employees in the last year. According to the University of Geneva Public Perceptions Polls, poverty increased among PA employees from 46% in May 2006 to 59% in May 2007.



Health

“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”⁸

WHO Response during Factional Violence in Gaza

Access to health care was extremely difficult in Gaza in June. Health workers barely managed to get to their work places. At times, Primary Health Clinics (PHCs) functioned only partially and hospital services were limited to emergency services, which functioned under great pressure. During the crisis, WHO monitored the emergency needs of the health sector, constantly liaising with the MoH and the other main health providers. An emergency meeting was organized by WHO at the MoH premises in Gaza, on 14 June, with the participation of ICRC, Italian Cooperation, OCHA and MoH. The following needs were identified: blood units, food for hospitals, surgical kits, fuel for emergency ambulances and emergency beds. Emergency care of the injured emerged as a major problem. Also, UN Agencies convened a Heads of Agency Meeting on 13 June to discuss the crisis. For the health sector, WHO took the responsibility of coordinating the emergency response and producing a regularly updated response matrix. Drugs, consumables and laboratory supplies were provided by WHO. WHO and ICRC liaised with the IDF and MoH to coordinate the entry of drugs and consumables from the West Bank through Erez crossing point. The referral abroad of patients to hospitals was prevented by the closure of Rafah border crossing. WHO, OCHA and ICRC are trying to coordinate the opening of the border for emergency cases.

UNRWA Encountering Major Problem with Hospitalization Budget

UNRWA has encountered a major problem with hospitalization due to many factors, which resulted in serious budgetary constraints that the agency has not yet been able to cover. These include the deterioration of the socio-economic status of the population, poverty and unemployment rates, which are on the rise and which, in turn, forces refugees to increase their utilization of UNRWA hospital services. The interruptions of MoH services due to the strike of staff and the collapse of a number of services offered by MoH, together with the financial sanctions imposed, have also made UNRWA services the only available option for the refugee population. MNRs (refugee women who are married to non refugees) category is contributing to this increase. During the first quarter of this year, a total of 315 MNR patients were referred to contracted hospitals. This category of beneficiaries continues to increase. Frequent admissions are the outcome of poor self-management by patients suffering from non-communicable diseases. The overall population growth around 3.6% nationally is an

additional factor. The hospitalization budget of UNRWA has been reduced from 3.8 million dollars to 3.3 million dollars. Painful measures, such as discontinuing the CT scan and ENT hospital services and postponing cold surgical cases, have been implemented.

UNICEF and UNFPA Supported Maintaining Basic Health Services for Children and Mothers in Gaza and Ensured Vaccine Security and Efficacy

Sustaining provision of basic health services to children and mothers, as well as ensuring an efficient and timely response to the basic needs associated with the emergency situation in Gaza has been a main concern to UNICEF and UNFPA. UNICEF embarked on procuring supplies to meet immediate needs and for pre-positioning supplies in the MoH and the PRCS warehouses in anticipation of a future emergency situation. UNFPA has been working with the Women's Health Centres in Jabalia and Bureij areas to provide continuity of services, including psychosocial, outreach and clinical care (antenatal, postnatal and gynaecological). The need to respond to the depletion of stocks and supplies for reproductive and children's health became more pronounced following the emergency situation in Gaza. In particular, hospitals were unable to facilitate Caesarean sections due to a lack of anaesthetic narcotics and other essential drugs. UNFPA was able to procure and deliver a critical amount of these drugs in the last two weeks of June. More than 60 emergency kits, including a wide range of items of drugs, disposables and instruments were procured. Also, 100 first aid kits and 300 baby and family hygiene kits were procured by UNICEF. UNFPA addressed the needs of women by procuring personal hygiene kits that would help meet their sanitary needs and maintain their dignity.

The vaccines procured by UNICEF, which were shipped into Gaza in June 2007, will cover the immunization of children and mothers until March 2008. The basic equipment procured to upgrade the neonatal units in Gaza hospitals were also shipped into Gaza. Close monitoring and maintenance of the cold room in the main vaccine warehouse of the MoH was supported, and procurement of vaccine carriers and vaccine monitoring equipment has been initiated in order to help sustain a sound cold chain system in Gaza.



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

	Jul -06	Aug -06	Sept -06	Oct -06	Nov -06	Dec -06	Jan -07	Feb -07	Mar -07	Apr -07	May - 07	Jun - 07
Number of primary health care consultations by service provider²⁹												
MoH - West Bank	174 891	130 782	36 441	39 979	39 294	143 242	173 742	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - West Bank	139 061	148 319	160 351	133 568	166 495	168 816	155 727	150 728	168 155	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - West Bank	61 192	63 381	74 176	68 444	75 459	87 469	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	241 321	247 785	221 157	199 119	198 606	198 023	207 953	207 215	212 155	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	322 397	317 911	314 370	277 173	307 015	285 569	326 234	304 836	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	17 353	17 390	17 083	14 416	16 397	14 633	17 552	18 592	19 627	n/a	n/a	n/a
Proportion of deliveries by service provider³⁰												
MoH - 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	73.9%	69.5%	69.85%	n/a	73.0%	n/a	n/a	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
NGOs - Gaza Strip	13.20%	14.20%	16.64%	n/a	16.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics - 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
Private hospitals and clinics - Gaza Strip	12.60%	15.90%	13.16%	n/a	9.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Home - 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
Home - Gaza Strip	0.2%	0.25%	0.2%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	0.1%	0.15%	0.06%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pharmaceutical items out of stock (416 drugs and 596 consumables)³¹												
Drugs - West Bank	24%	22%	25.7%	24%	19.7%	19.7%	n/a	19.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consumables - West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Drugs - Gaza Strip	17%	14%	18.9%	21%	16.8%	16.8%	14.7%	17.8%	24%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consumables - Gaza Strip (at zero level)	n/a	8.7%	9.4%	10.9%	13.6%	n/a	9.7%	25.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consumable - Gaza Strip (at less than three months)	n/a	33.7%	39.7%	39.4%	17.3%	24.2%	13.4%	23.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Malnutrition among children 9 - 12 months³²												
Underweight - 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
Anemia - West Bank	49.9%	50.6%	45.3%	48.1%	48.1%	44.6%	50.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Underweight - Gaza Strip	5.15%	5.64%	4.77%	5.47%	5%	n/a	2.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Anemia - Gaza Strip	67.9%	70.5%	73%	70.6%	66.7%	66.7%	67.8%	67.5%	71.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children 0-3 years at UNRWA clinics³³												
West Bank	887	1 119	809	861	966	867	786	793	888	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	1 868	1 667	1 322	1 454	1 389	1 314	1 025	942	991	n/a	n/a	1574
Number of new cases (adults) attending UNRWA community and hospital mental health services³⁴												
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	134	132	34	n/a	193	151	173
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	27	58	n/a	47	25	20
Total oPt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH - Total oPt	2 447	1 754	1 163	750	1 260	169	159	92	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of cases referred to specialised therapy - UNRWA³⁵												
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	3	n/a	8	8	10
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	0	n/a	7	6	2

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



Food Security & Agriculture

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

- The unstable situation in Gaza over the month of June and its political consequences are raising concerns for the economic resilience of the Gazan population. Furthermore, there are continued concerns for the stability of the West Bank, which could limit the physical access of the population to work and markets.
- In the last week of June 07, the Palestinian Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) resumed cash disbursements to Special Hardship Cases (SHCs), 19,818 in the West Bank and 20,474 in the Gaza Strip. The payments are still ongoing, but the total sum to be disbursed is 7,000,000 NIS.
- All basic food commodities were available in the market in the West Bank. The price of the West Bank food basket (composed of seven basic food items) remained the same as in May 07 (however this remains 6% higher than in June 2006). In contrast, the price of the Gaza Strip food basket increased by 2% from the previous month and increased by 9% compared to June 2006.
- June witnessed sharp increases in market prices, a slow down in economic productivity, and export cessation, which affected producers of cash crops. Nevertheless, the import of humanitarian aid has been restored via Sufa, Kerem Shalom, Erez and Karni (conveyer belt). The latest data shows that basic humanitarian needs are being met. However, the lack of commercial inputs is reducing Gaza's manufacturing capacity. Based on Paltrade data, June 2007 total food imports in Gaza are 30% less than May's and almost in the same range as June 2006.

- The Gaza fishing catch in June was 310 metric tonnes compared to 687 in May, almost the same quantity as was caught in June 2006.

Field observations from Gaza:

- HHs stocked essential food items at home during the June crisis
- Shortage of Nido milk powder, baby milk and vegetable oil (despite the quantities of vegetable oil imported)
- Sharp increases in food and agricultural inputs' market prices
- Food aid is more valued – essential in every household – as cash is not available

Detailed information on Gaza can be found in the Gaza Food Security and Market Report, Issue 9.

Impact of Gaza Closure on Agriculture

The continued closure of Gaza will have ramifications on the intake of animal protein rich foods for Gaza residents. In order to address local realities, FAO proposes to protect the local productive capacity to alleviate the lack of imported items through the provision of agricultural inputs for both animal and vegetable production. This would address the local population's need for fresh products to compliment food assistance. Training and input supply for crop diversification should be implemented, directed towards better marketing opportunities.

Case Study: Water Shortage in the Yatta Area – Southern Hebron

The Yatta area is impacted by a shortage of water, which is peaking this summer. Rain fall reached only 150 millimeters, and the little that has been collected has been predominantly used for domestic purposes. Costly water from water tankers, ranging from 10 – 15 NIS per cubic meter, has been purchased due to the minimal water distribution in the city, as well as the absence of a distribution system for surrounding villages. This affects approximately 40,000 inhabitants.

Rainwater is collected through inadequate systems as well as from poor and dirty catchment areas and used for drinking. This is causing health problems such as amoebas, particularly in children and pregnant women. Due to the lack of water, most people engage in rain-fed agriculture, which poses limitations due to the short rainy season. Many use untreated grey wastewater directly for irrigating home gardens, which impacts product quality, health and the environment. Insufficient drinking water for animals has compelled people to sell their livestock. The situation is alarming in the context of worsening economic conditions due to the aforementioned factors, which have led to a dearth in agricultural productivity. This has been coupled with an increasing lack of employment opportunities correlated to the closures. Moreover, in the Raqa'a area, water resources are intentionally being diverted by Israeli authorities for settlement use. *For further information please contact Ms. Intissar Eshtayeh or Sonia Najjar at FAO-Jerusalem, 5322757.*



Food Security

	Benchmark	Monthly average 2006	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07
Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS⁴⁰														
Wheat flour 50 kg		91.0	88.9	90	87.9	88.6	95.7	95	96.4	96.4	97.2	97.2	98.6	100
Olive oil 1 Kg		18.6	19	20	20.4	19	16.3	15	17.5	17.5	16.7	16.7	16.8	15.8
Rice 1 kg		3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.	4	3.9	3.9	4.1	4
Veg. oil 1 kg		5.5	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8
Chickpeas 1 kg		4.8	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.6
Refined sugar 1 kg		3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
Milk powder 1 kg		23.2	23.5	23.5	23.5	24.2	23.2	23.2	23.7	23.7	24.1	24.1	25	26
Basket of 7 items		150.5	147.9	150.2	149.4	149.2	152.5	150.5	155.5	155.5	156.3	156.3	157.9	159.3
Price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS⁴¹														
Wheat flour 50 kg		82.9	82.3	79.5	81	83.3	88.5	86.6	86	86.5	83.4	82.9	82.8	111
Olive oil 1 Kg		23.1	22.6	23.7	23.2	24.8	24.1	24.1	25	24.4	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.85
Rice 1 kg		3.3	3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.7
Veg. oil 1 kg		5.5	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.7	6
Chickpeas 1 kg		5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9
Refined sugar 1 kg		4.2	4	3.2	3.7	6.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.36
Milk powder 1 kg		33.4	29.6	47	n/a	33.8	34.5	35.7	34.8	35.8	31.7	32.4	31.8	41.17
Basket of 7 items		157.1	152.1	167.2	n/a	162.5	164.3	163.5	164.5	165.4	155.5	155.7	154.1	157.7
Availability of basic commodities - Gaza Strip⁴² (against benchmark of quantities needed per day)														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	5 689	n/a	n/a	n/a	7 960	11 870	11 700	10 865	8400	6800	10565	n/a
Wheat - days	-	-	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	26	26	24	19	15	23	n/a
Sugar - mT	111 mt/day/pop	-	840	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 505	1 560	1 750	1 995	2045	1930	2075	n/a
Sugar - days	-	-	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	14	16	11	18	17	19	n/a
Rice - mT	72 mt/day/pop	-	1 315	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 385	1 495	1 535	1 655	1725	1900	1670	n/a
Rice - days	-	-	18	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	21	23	24	26	23	n/a
Veg. oil - mT	44 mt/day/pop	-	810	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 065	1 105	1 050	1 240	1220	1220	1305	n/a
Veg. oil - days	-	-	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	65	26	24	29	28	28	30	n/a
Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes⁴³														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	9 128	n/a	n/a	5 686	7 517	10 159	3 348	7 244	6208	4622	5898	3673
Rice	72 mt/day/pop	-	1 998	182	n/a	5	450	600	1 474	2 032	757	826	857	952
Veg. oil	44 mt/day/pop	-	1 229	323	n/a	n/a	631	618	754	268	1848	1277	1519	579
Sugar	111 mt/day/pop	-	4 996	763	n/a	75	808	1 057	2 669	2 471	2034	3213	3292	2952
Veg. and fruits	-	-	3 508	n/a	n/a	438	438	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Commodities	-	-	274	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Total	-	-	21 133	n/a	n/a	n/a	9 844	12 434	8 263	12 015	10847	9938	11566	8156
Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip⁴⁴														
Total														
mT	2,323 (in 2005)	1604.2	0.0	101.0	203.2	158.6	130.0	0.0	46	120.97	247.8	291.76	687.0	309.5

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



Agriculture

	Total oPt 2006	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07
Arable land requisitioned, levelled and reclaimed in dunums - West Bank³⁶													
Requisitioned	5 811	25	253	121	0	1 328	385	20	221	152	40	260	60
Levelled	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	110	216	105	30	60	130
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	190	497	210	203	650	170
Reclaimed	3 654	265	n/a	846	666	662	620	50	50	200	60	50	55
Arable land requisitioned levelled or reclaimed in dunums - Gaza Strip													
Requisitioned	6 516	3 666	n/a	900	850	1 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levelled	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	2000	1330
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	490	300
Reclaimed	1 635	0	n/a	530	500	365	240	105	126	0	20	0	0
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank³⁷													
Destroyed	20	0	n/a	5	15	0	0	0	0	10	130	60	26
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	56	350	420	90
Rehabilitated	453	24	n/a	46	25	5	108	13	0	0	7	50	57
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - Gaza Strip													
Destroyed	614	179	n/a	270	130	35	0	0	0	0	2	0	15
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	14	0	80
Rehabilitated	40	0	n/a	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Number of trees destroyed³⁸													
Trees destroyed in the West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	340	600	150	100	200	300
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70	140	35	70	50	94
Trees destroyed in the Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural produce trading in/out the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes³⁹													
Import	83 884	3 509	743	n/a	27 048	23 576	24 168	43 276	15 738	15 501	16 834	17 101	11 270
Export	3 342	0	0	n/a	345	2 007	n/a	14 192	5 096	5 188	5 503	14 95	422

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



Water & Sanitation

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

	Baseline Pre-Intifada	Average 2006	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun-07
West Bank per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁵											
Minimum	-	20.3	18	24	21	16	18	20	24	21	20
Maximum	-	207.2	172	218	230	241	147	147	152	152	138
Average	90	65.3	63	66	63	61	50	52	56	59	58
Gaza Strip - Per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁶											
Minimum	-	37.0	36	36	38	36	18	18	22	24	29
Maximum	-	116.5	118	107	113	107	71	71	76	76	79
Average	95	80.5	80	77	80	76	51	49	51	55	57
Price of tankered water in the West Bank in NIS⁴⁷											
Minimum	-	7.3	8	8	8	8	5	5	8	8	8
Maximum	-	22.5	21	21	21	17	17	21	17	20	23
Average	11.4	14.0	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	14
Price of tankered water in the Gaza Strip in NIS⁴⁸											
Minimum	-	35	n/a	35	n/a	35	35	35	35	35	35
Maximum	-	35	n/a	35	n/a	35	35	35	35	35	35
Average	-	35	n/a	35	n/a	35	35	35	35	35	35
Percentage of HH connected to water network paying the bills⁴⁹											
West Bank	-	35.5%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	36%	35%	37.7	36	38	35
Gaza Strip	-	4.2%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3%	2%	1.5	2	2	2
Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services⁵⁰											
West Bank	-	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2%	3%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Gaza Strip	-	4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4%	4%	4.2	4	4.0%	4.0%
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank⁵¹											
Minimum	-	0%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	16.7%	n/a	100.0%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	13.5%	34.0%	47.0%	n/a	47%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip⁵²											
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

Factional fighting in June damaged the electricity network required to operate Gaza's wells and increased the need for fuel to power backup generators. This affects 31 generators and six waste water pumping stations in Gaza city and in the middle area. Also, chemical stocks needed to maintain water quality were dangerously low, while several shipments of chlorine and other disinfection agents were blocked at the Israeli border. In addition, the work of most humanitarian organizations, especially those working on water and sanitation, has been halted. Fortunately, emergency response was provided by international organizations such as UNICEF, ICRC and OXFAM through the supply of fuel and chemical supplies.

During June, an average of 58 litres per capita per day (l/c/d) was supplied in the West Bank. In Gaza, the per capita supply averaged 57 l/c/d. Analysis of WES data for the month of June 2007 indicates the following trends:

- The total water supply has decreased by 12% in the West Bank and 42% in the Gaza Strip compared to the 2006 average.
- The average price of water tankered to the unserved communities remains the same. These averages do not show the range of prices, particularly in the West Bank, where people in remote areas may pay three times more due to extended distances that trucks must travel due to road closures and seasonal fluctuations.
- The number of households connected to a water network and paying their bills decreased in the West Bank and remained the same for Gaza as per May 2007 (compared to an average of 4% in the Gaza Strip for 2006).
- There has been no change in the percentage of monthly income households spend on sanitation services.



Education

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

	# of Schools	Jul 06	Aug 06	Sep 06	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun-07
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - West Bank⁵³													
Bethlehem	100	-	-	100	100	100	n/a	0	0	0	85	106	1
Hebron	207	-	-	207	207	207	n/a	0	72	0	150	214	0
South Hebron	159	-	-	159	159	159	n/a	0	0	0	112	160	0
Jenin	113	-	-	113	113	113	n/a	0	0	0	92	116	1
Jericho	20	-	-	20	20	20	n/a	2 (curfew)	1	0	12	17	0
Jerusalem	37	-	-	37	37	37	n/a	0	0	0	All	n/a	0
Jerusalem suburb	55	-	-	55	55	55	n/a	0	0	0	16	56	0
Nablus	196	-	-	196	196	196	n/a	0	0	2	149	187	0
Qabatya	103	-	-	103	103	103	n/a	0	0	0	61	77	0
Qalqilia	67	-	-	67	67	67	n/a	0	0	0	10	69	0
Ramallah	159	-	-	159	159	159	n/a	0	0	2	113	161	0
Salfit	57	-	-	57	57	57	n/a	0	1	0	19	58	0
Tubas	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	39	0
Tulkarm	107	-	-	107	107	107	n/a	0	n/a	0	66	110	0
Total West Bank	1,380	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	n/a	0.14%	5.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - Gaza Strip⁵⁴													
Gaza	151	-	-	151	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	80	152	0
Gaza North	60	-	-	60	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	39	66	0
Khan Younis	64	-	-	64	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	19	35	3
Middle Area	37	-	-	37	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	44	63	1
Rafah	34	-	-	34	0	34	n/a	0	n/a	0	29	37	0
Total Gaza Strip	346	-	-	100.0%	0.0%	9.8%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

- OCHA recorded 17 incidents of attacks and disruption to schools and school property during June. Nine of these took place in the Gaza Strip and eight in the West Bank. Ten incidents related to the upsurge in factional fighting and seven resulted from Israeli military activity. Incidents included masked assailants attacking schools or damaging school property and schools forced to close as a result of Israeli military operations, among others.
- June is the month for the national high school matriculation exam, the *Tawjihi*. Over 50,000 students sat for the *Tawjihi* this year, from 11 - 28 June. About 24,000 of these students are from the Gaza Strip. The security situation, particularly in the Gaza Strip, made difficult implementation of the exam. Some 200 students were absent from the exam on 13 June as fighting took place. The Palestinian Ministry of Education (MoE) had to close nine exam centres in Gaza and three in Khan Younis. Israeli-military activity also resulted in disruptions to the *Tawjihi*.
- An 18-year-old student was killed when returning from an exam centre on 13 June in Gaza city. A female student of the same age was shot in the leg on the same day on her way to an exam centre in Gaza city.
- With the new Emergency Government, staff at the operational level have been reshuffled. This hinders service delivery to the beneficiary groups, including the timely transfer of project funds from the West Bank to the Gaza Strip. At the result, some activities for the school children have been delayed.
- UNICEF and Save the Children (UK) will jointly conduct an Arabic Training Workshop on the Inter-Agency Network on Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crises and Early Reconstruction in early July. Logistic arrangements and preparation of the related training materials were completed.



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	273.5	34.5	n/a	n/a	104.4	225	176
2007	121.6	57.4 (appeal)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8

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

The CAP

In \$ million	CAP 2006 - revised May 2006			CAP 2007			CAP 07 % Funded (as of 24 July)
Sector	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Level of funding as of 30 Dec 06	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Funding in \$ million	
Agriculture	36.9	11	4%	11.3	14	1.7	12
Coordination and support services	10.3	5	63%	14.2	7	9.4	62
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	154.3	14	53%	198.1	17	38.1	23
Education	8.3	4	48%	9.1	4	4.9	56
Food	96.4	7	100% +	149.7	8	81.2	55
Health & Psychosocial	53.8	31	47%	35.7	30	19.2	48
Protection	-	-	-	1.7	4	0.2	23
Water and Sanitation	23.5	20	27%	35.0	19	1.6	56
Shelter and non-food items	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.3	17
Multi-Sector	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	100
Sector not yet specified	0	-	-	-	-	3	-
Total	383.6	92	77%	454.7	103	192.6	45

Source: OCHA, Financial Tracking System (FTS).

The PA operating budget

\$ million	2005		2006				
	\$ million	%	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Clearance revenues collected by Gol	757	32	137	1	97	38	274
Domestic revenues	476	20	99	70	55	66	290
External finances	346	15	154	110	305	178	747
Other sources, incl. Palestinian Investment Fund Assets	413	18	70	-22	29	23	100
Net Lending	344	15	68	n/a	154	n/a	222
TOTAL	2 339	100	529	159	486	305	1633

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



Temporary International Mechanism (TIM)

\$ million	confirmed Pledges	Total disbursed as of 29 June 2007
TIM window I/ ESSP	69.80	22.5
TIM window 2	101.25	90.30
TIM window 3	354.20	268.11
Total	525.25	380.91

Window II : "Window II of the TIM is entirely funded by the European Commission to ensure access to electricity, health care, and sanitation. Total funding so far has reached 75 million euros."

1) Emergency Fuel Supply

Sector	Number of facilities	Fuel Received in million litres as of 29 June 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 29 June 2007		5.2

2) Support For Electricity production and distribution

	Cost in US\$ million as of 29 June 07	Fuel received in million litres as of 29 June 2007
Gaza Power Plant	59.7	62
Electricity Production Gaza	7.5	
Electricity Distribution Gaza	4.7	
Electricity Distribution West Bank	8.3	
Total Cost in US\$ million as of 29 June 2007		80.3

3) Access to Quality Healthcare

Cost in US\$ million as of 29 June 2007	
East Jerusalem hospitals referral costs in US \$million as of 29 June 2007	4.8

Window III : "Window III of the TIM is funded by the EC, EU Member States and other donors for a total of 187.94 million euros to date. 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 29 June 2007
Low-income Healthcare provider workers	12000	10	48.1
Low-income public service providers	59000	8	161.6
Pensioners	6600	8	17.7
Social Hardship Cases Scheme for the Poor	36000	3	30.8
Social Hardship Cases Beneficiaries of Food for work/training programme	39000	1	9.7

Source: Temporary International Mechanism, Implentation Progress Update. Based on figures provided by TIM; originally in Euro Currency.



Sources and Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

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



Table Definitions

Protection of Civilians

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

Child Protection

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

Violence & Private Property

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

Access

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



Socio-economic Conditions

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

Health

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

Agriculture

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

Food Security

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



Water & Sanitation

45. Per capita use of water per day – in litres - West Bank. This is the average volume of water used per day per person (including domestic agriculture, domestic livestock and all loss).
46. Per capita use of water per day – in litres – Gaza Strip. This is the average volume of water used per day per person (including domestic agriculture, domestic livestock and all loss).
47. Price of tankered watered in the West Bank- in NIS (1 USD equals approximately 4.2 NIS). Prices are indicated in NIS to limit distortion due to frequent fluctuations of the exchange rate between the shekel and the dollar.
48. Price of tankered watered in the Gaza Strip - in NIS. (1 USD equals approximately 4.2 NIS). Prices are indicated in NIS to limit distortion due to frequent fluctuations of the exchange rate between the shekel and the dollar.
49. Percentage of HH connected to water network paying their bills.
50. Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services
51. Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank
52. Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip.

Education

53. Number of schools with at least one day of disruption – West Bank. Source: MoEHE, collected by UNICEF. This indicators shows access to education.
54. Number of schools with at least one day of disruption – Gaza Strip. Source: MoEHE. This indicator shows access to schools for students.

Sources of Sector Quotations

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

End Notes

1. A/HRC/5/L.5, 14 June 2007
2. A/HRC/5/11, 8 June 2007
3. Established pursuant to Council resolution S-3/1
4. A/HRC/5/20, 18 June 2007