



The Humanitarian Monitor

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Overview- Key Issues

Update on Gaza

The Ceasefire

On 19 June, a six-month ceasefire agreement took effect between Hamas in the Gaza Strip and the Government of Israel. The terms were not officially published, however, it was reported that the ceasefire would entail a suspension of hostilities from both sides and an Israeli commitment to gradually relax access restrictions on goods and people.

Reduction in casualties

The total number of Palestinians killed by the IDF in the Gaza Strip (26) declined in June compared to May (41). All fatalities occurred before the ceasefire agreement came into effect. Among these fatalities were two children, compared to six in May. An additional 41 Palestinians, including five children, were injured in June.

One Israeli civilian was killed and 15 were injured, including 14 civilians and one IDF soldier; by rockets and mortars fired by Palestinian militants from the Gaza Strip into Israel.

Fuel crisis: Increased imports but needs still unmet

Fuel imports (including benzene, diesel and industrial gasoline) into the Gaza Strip increased by almost one-quarter in June compared to May (from 11.4 million litres in May to 14.1 million litres in June). However, this amount constituted approximately 54% of Gaza's monthly requirements (about 26 million litres). The amount of cooking gas entering Gaza in June (three million litres) increased by only 0.5% compared to May, and constitutes about 40% of the monthly needs.

With the increase in fuel supply, MoH (Ministry of Health) hospitals have resumed elective surgeries, except for the Gaza European Hospital, which continued to suspend half of its elective surgeries.

(See the Health Section for more details)

The CMWU (Coastal Municipalities Water Utility) received 70,000 litres of diesel in June, which constituted only 40% of its monthly fuel requirement. None of the three wastewater treatment plants across the Gaza Strip was able to function entirely, forcing the CMWU to continue dumping about 70,000 cubic metres (m³) of raw and partially treated sewage into the Mediterranean Sea each day. The MoH and WHO

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collected 30 seawater samples along the Gaza Strip coast, 11 of which were identified as polluted.

(See the Water and Sanitation section for more details)

Movement of commodities

The number of truckloads allowed into Gaza (2,103) increased by about 15% compared to May 2008 (1,821). Commodities transported through Karni Crossing conveyor belt were limited to grain and animal fodder. This increase is mainly due to the increase in the number of goods and fuel truckloads allowed into Gaza through the Karni, Sufa and Nahal Oz Crossings during the ten days following the ceasefire announcement on 19 June. Compared to the first 19 days of June - the period before ceasefire came into effect - the daily average number of truckloads passing through the Sufa and Karni Crossings increased by about 43% (from 47 to 67) and by 56% (from 52 to 81) respectively. The Kerem Shalom Crossing has remained closed for commercial goods since 19 April. Despite the overall increase, the number of truckloads allowed into Gaza in June represents only 17% of the truckloads, which entered Gaza in May 2007,¹ before the Hamas takeover (12,378). No exports have been allowed since December 2007.

(See the Access section for more details)



Update on the West Bank (inc. East Jerusalem)

Water Shortage and impact on Palestinian communities in the West Bank

The water crisis in the West Bank continued to deepen in June due to the increase in water demand, which is normal for this time of year, and the below average rainfall during last winter (about two-thirds of the annual average). The situation in some Palestinian communities has been further compounded by the reduced supply of piped-water through the water network, in most cases by the Israeli Water Company ('Mekorot').

Marginalised Palestinian communities located mainly in the east and south of the Hebron governorate, east of the Bethlehem governorate and parts of the Jordan Valley are the most affected. They rely mainly on traditional water sources, such as springs and cisterns, which are now depleted as a result of the drought. Accordingly, thousands of households are now purchasing water transported by trucks, which is as much as four times more expensive than piped-water. The price hike of tankered water is mainly due to the higher demand and to the long detours that trucks are forced to take as a result of internal closures. Poor families, who are unable to afford the high prices of tankered water, are forced to reduce their consumption, thus creating a potential health hazard.

The water shortage does not only affect household consumption but also livelihoods. The ability of around 13,000 herd-dependent families residing in the eastern and southern areas of the Hebron governorate to water their livestock has been severely undermined. The scarcity of rainfall during the winter, which destroyed a substantial part of the grazing areas, has aggravated the economic hardship of these families, who are already forced to buy increasingly more expensive fodder.

Most Palestinian communities relying on 'Mekorot' for their water supply have had a 20% to 30% reduction by the company.² Some communities, especially in the Bethlehem governorate, were also affected by Palestinian

Water Authority (PWA) cuts up to 50%, which is due to the malfunctioning of pumps. Overall, the Bethlehem governorate is receiving only three-quarters of the water supplied in 2007. *(See Agriculture section for information on the impact of water shortage on herders)*

An overview on the announced removal of 20 physical obstacles

In June, the IDF has made two announcements that 20 closures or physical obstacles to movement within the West Bank were removed (ten were announced on 12 June in the Hebron governorate and the other ten on 27 June in the Ramallah (six) and Nablus governorate (four)).

Based on the coordinates for each obstacle provided by the IDF, OCHA conducted a field survey regarding these removals. Nine closures could not be found within 400 meters of the location provided by the IDF. Of the 11 located, six were found to be of minimal significance,³ four were of no significance,⁴ and one was not removed.

In June, OCHA also documented the removal of three other obstacles not mentioned in the IDF announcements, two of which were in the Hebron and Nablus governorates. It remains unclear, however, whether they were removed by the IDF or by Palestinians. In the same month, the IDF installed three new obstacles (one in Nablus and two in Ramallah).

The overall impact of the internal closures in the West Bank remains severe and unchanged, and the total number of physical obstacles stood at 602 by the end of June. No progress can be reported regarding the announcement of the removal or relocation of the three major checkpoints announced by the Quartet Representative Tony Blair in May (Shave Shomron, Wadi Nar (also called the container checkpoint) and Bet El checkpoints). However, according to the Israeli District Civil Liaison Office, Wadi Nar checkpoint is currently being upgraded.

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



Forced displacement: House demolitions East Jerusalem and “Stop Work” orders in the West Bank

East Jerusalem

During June, the Jerusalem municipality demolished three inhabited houses in East Jerusalem belonging to Palestinians, two in Beit Hanina and one in Ras El Amud, as well as one balcony, due to the lack of building permits. These demolitions resulted in the displacement of 18 people, including 12 children.

Hebron

During June, the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) issued 15 “stop work” orders against Palestinian structures located in the Hebron governorate - ten of which were in Idna town and in Um Fagarah and Al Jawaya communities south of Yatta village. Nine out of the 15 orders targeted residential structures, six of which are inhabited and three under construction. If implemented, the demolition of the six houses will result in the displacement of 42 people. The remaining six orders targeted a mosque and a generator room in Um Fagarah, three agricultural and metal junk stores in Idna, and a semi-finished water cistern with a capacity of 700 m³ financed by a Spanish NGO located at the village of At Tuwani. In May, the ICA issued 39 “stop work” orders in the Hebron and Bethlehem governorates (*see May 2008 Humanitarian Monitor*).

Northern West Bank

In June, the ICA issued an additional 11 “stop work” orders against Palestinian owned structures in the Jenin and Qalqiliya governorates. Four of the orders targeted residential structures and another four targeted animal pens.

Whenever a “stop work” order is issued, the owner of the targeted structure is invited to apply for a building permit and be heard by the relevant committee of the ICA. However, more than 94% of applications for such building permits submitted by Palestinians between 2000 and 2007 were denied. If no application is submitted, or if the application is rejected by the ICA, a demolition order is issued. No further steps are required before a demolition order is executed.

The Right to Freedom of Movement

International Human Rights Law obliges Israel to respect the right to freedom of movement of all persons living in areas under its effective control. This obligation has been explicitly enshrined in several human rights instruments, to which Israel is a signatory, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Article 12). Moreover, as reminded by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the enjoyment of economic and social rights is contingent on state parties ensuring, inter alia, the freedom of movement of individuals.



Protection of Civilians

Casualties analysis: Decline in June

In June, 31 Palestinians were killed by the IDF, including at least five unarmed civilians. This is the lowest number of Palestinian conflict-related fatalities since November 2007 and is slightly lower than the 2007 monthly average (33). Injuries declined by 7% this month compared to May (180 vs. 194) but are 17% higher than the 2007 monthly average (154). The majority of deaths (26) took place in the Gaza Strip while more than three-quarters of the injuries (139) occurred in the West Bank. In addition, nine Palestinians were killed and 40 injured in the Gaza Strip due to the reckless handling of weaponry.

High injuries from Barrier demonstrations

In June, the majority of injuries occurred in the West Bank, whereas the majority of conflict-related Palestinian injuries in the first five months of 2008 happened in the Gaza Strip. Out of 139 West Bank injuries, 65% (90) occurred during anti-Barrier demonstrations in Ni'lin (Ramallah). With 99 injuries in anti-Barrier demonstrations, June saw the highest total of injured Palestinians in demonstrations against the Barrier since January 2005. In addition, five Israeli and four international protestors were injured in anti-Barrier demonstrations this month. Rubber-coated metal bullets fired by the IDF continue to cause the vast majority of Barrier-related injuries.

Israeli casualties

This month, one Israeli was killed by a mortar shell fired towards Israel, which brings to four the total number of Israelis killed by rudimentary rockets and mortars fired from the Gaza Strip since the beginning of 2008. Moreover, 24 Israelis, including 14 civilians, were injured by rockets and mortars fired from the Gaza Strip towards Israel in direct-conflict incidents in June.

Continuing raids on institutions associated with the Islamic Charitable Society in the Hebron governorate

On 5 June, the IDF raided two charity organisations associated with the Islamic Charitable Societies in Hebron City at Al Shuyukh and Beit Ula villages. At both institutions, files and computers were confiscated and furniture was damaged. The organisations also received a three-year closure order. However, it remains unclear whether the closure order included the three schools and the four kindergartens supervised by the targeted institutions. The Al Shuyukh branch supervises a school and a kindergarten, which 400 children attend, and that of Beit Ula's two schools and three kindergartens, where 930 schoolchildren study. Al Shuyukh organization provides assistance to about 500 orphans inside the village of Al Shuyukh and its vicinity, and that of Beit Ula supports 400 orphans in Beit Ula and the surrounding areas. Assistance includes offering free education, free clothes and food packages to beneficiaries, who will be directly impacted by the closure of the two charities.



Protection of Civilians

"Protection encompasses all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individuals in accordance with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law."^a

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Total 2007 (monthly average)	July- 07	Aug- 07	Sep- 07	Oct- 07	Nov- 07	Dec- 07	Jan - 08	Feb - 08	Mar - 08	Apr - 08	May - 08	June - 08
Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict ¹															
West Bank	216 (18)	678 (57)	396 (33)	6	10	7	10	1	4	9	6	8	3	3	5
Gaza Strip				23	37	30	27	25	58	80	67	104	70	41	26
Israel				0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	3	0	0
Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict															
West Bank	1260 (105)	3194 (266)	1843 (153)	38	92	79	81	77	53	111	58	122	45	87	139
Gaza Strip				29	62	56	71	50	84	182	143	215	155	107	41
Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict															
oPt	48 (4)	25 (2)	13 (1)	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	3	8	0	0
Israel				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	2	1
Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict															
oPt	484 (40)	377 (31)	322 (27)	3	54	18	13	6	14	11	12	36	27	11	9
Israel				4	2	69	0	0	6	9	23	18	3	20	15
Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence ²															
West Bank	12 (>1)	146 (12)	490 (41)	4	1	4	8	1	3	0	2	7	1	0	3
Gaza Strip				11	11	8	16	11	12	9	4	3	1	4	10
Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence															
West Bank	130 (11)	871 (76)	2726 (227)	18	7	24	13	64	2	45	4	19	17	4	16
Gaza Strip				56	119	139	109	116	107	22	19	21	9	53	16
Average weekly IDF searches, arrests and detentions in the West Bank ³															
Search Campaigns	Ave Weekly (61)	Ave Weekly (109)	Ave Weekly (102)	86	98	91	78	89	71	94	103	113	117	105	117
Arrests and Detentions	Ave Weekly (74)	Ave Weekly (101)	Ave Weekly (96)	65	93	84	73	88	83	92	94	115	90	92	50

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



Child Protection

Child casualties

During June, eight Palestinian children were killed, three of whom by the IDF, two due to internal conflict, and three as a result of the reckless handling of weaponry. Of the total children killed, six were killed in the Gaza Strip; two girls (both eight years old) were killed by the IDF in the Khan Yunis governorate, one was killed when he was stabbed by a fellow student in the Gaza City, two in an internal explosion, and a six-year-old boy died when hit by a stray bullet while watching a militant's funeral.

Twenty children were injured in direct conflict-related incidents, half of whom (ten) were injured by rubber-coated metal bullets fired by the IDF during anti-Barrier demonstrations in the West Bank. An additional ten children were injured in an explosion caused by Palestinian militants at a house in Beit Lahiya that injured thirty adults. A further four-year-old boy was injured by a stray bullet while sitting in front of his house in An Nuseirat Camp.

No Israeli children were killed or injured in June.

Children in detention

As of the end of June, an estimated 323 Palestinian children were being held in custody by Israeli authorities, six of whom were girls. Of the total, 311 were held in Israeli Prison Service (IPS) facilities and 12 in IDF interrogation and detention centres. This represented a 4% decline compared to May, when 337 children were held by Israeli authorities. Of the total number of children held under Israeli custody, 13 (11 boys and two girl) were held in administrative detention (that is incarceration without charge or trial). This represents an increase compared to the month of May, when ten children were held in administrative detention.



Child Protection

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

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

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Total 2007 (monthly average)	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-07	May-08	June-08
Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict ⁴															
West Bank	52 (4)	127 (11)	43 (4)	2	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1
Gaza Strip				1	6	2	2	2	0	4	10	26	21	6	2
Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict ⁵															
West Bank	129 (11)	470 (39)	265 (22)	14	21	29	24	17	6	38	12	41	12	29	15
Gaza Strip				1	2	3	9	0	0	27	17	52	26	11	5
Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict ⁶															
oPt	3 (<1)	1 (<1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	3 (<1)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict ⁷															
oPt	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	7 (<1)	3(<1)	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	1	1	0
Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict ⁸															
West Bank	5 (<1)	2 (<1)	1(<1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	3 (<1)	6 (<1)	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence ⁹															
West Bank	0	2 (<1)	2(<1)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gaza Strip	0	11 (<1)	36(3)	1	1	1	5	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities ¹⁰															
West Bank	n/a	n/a	357	375	328	335	319	324	311	327	307	324	327	337	323

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



Violence and Private Property

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

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Total 2007 (monthly average)	Jul - 07	Aug - 07	Sep - 07	Oct - 07	Nov - 07	Dec - 07	Jan - 08	Feb - 08	Mar - 08	Apr - 08	May - 08	June - 08
Incidents involving Israeli settlers¹¹															
Total number of incidents	n/a	235 (20)	291 (24)	37	30	21	47	34	24	28	24	50	51	33	36
Leading to Palestinian casualties	n/a	63 (5)	76 (6)	7	10	9	5	7	3	9	1	12	11	9	2
Leading to Israeli Settler casualties	n/a	28 (2)	25 (2)	0	4	1	2	3	4	1	8	4	2	1	1
Leading to international casualties	n/a	11 (<1)	4 (<1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Number of rockets fired into/towards Israel¹²															
From the Gaza Strip	1 194 (100)	1 786 (149)	1 331 (111)	96	92	97	56	114	155	267	207	347	149	172	99
Number of IDF artillery shells															
Into the Gaza Strip	509 (42)	14 111 (1175)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of IAF air strikes															
In the Gaza Strip	n/a	573 (48)	173 (14)	13	14	10	11	14	26	33	26	91	35	23	20
Number of Mortars fired from the Gaza Strip¹³															
Towards Israel	n/a	n/a	1 071 (97)	116	135	122	110	118	342	256	98	147	174	133	128
Towards IDF troops	n/a	n/a	178 (16)	17	17	9	19	34	55	52	145	87	443	143	71
Physical structures demolished - West Bank¹⁴															
Structures demolished	n/a	201	190 (16)	9	17	29	21	7	1	69	42	42	3	2	8
Of which residential (occupied)	n/a	56 (5)	90 (7)	5	11	5	19	3	0	31	20	20	3	1	4
Physical structures demolished - Gaza Strip															
Structures demolished	n/a	246 (21)	24 (2)	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	14	11	11	30	8
Of which homes demolished	n/a	127 (11)	7 (<1)	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	7	5	9	8	3

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

Incidents involving settlers: “A focus on Palestinian property/land damage by settlers in June”

The number of reported incidents involving Israeli settlers throughout the West Bank increased in June compared to May. While there was a significant decrease in incidents that led to casualties in June (two) compared to May (nine), incidents of damages of Palestinian property by Israeli settlers increased significantly (from three in May to eight in June). There were also eight incidents, in which settlers prevented the access of Palestinians.

Five of the eight property damage incidents took place in the northern West Bank. One major incident recorded in June occurred when Israeli settlers from Yitzhar settlement set fire to agricultural land belonging to farmers from Burin, 'Asira al Qibliya and 'Urif villages in the Nablus governorate, resulting in the burning of more than 800 dunums of olive groves. Other incidents affecting property included settlers breaking windows of Palestinian houses by throwing stones and the killing of three donkeys belonging to Palestinian shepherds.



Access

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

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Monthly average 2007	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08
IDF Physical obstacles in the West Bank¹⁵															
Staffed	62	74	86	86	86	88	87	87	87	87	87	88	88	88	88
Unstaffed	410	445	467	455	477	475	474	476	476	482	493	522	519	517	514
Total	472	518	552	541	563	563	561	563	563	569	580	n/a	607	605	602
Average weekly Random or 'Flying' checkpoints	73	136	113	107	100	104	70	74	50	61	85	88	71	79	83
Curfews imposed by IDF¹⁶															
No. incidents - West Bank	9	4	5	0	3	2	5	17	11	19	11	15	9	8	2
Total hours under curfew - West Bank	126	40	73	0	27	77	27	362	93	177	239	360	96	98	16
No. incidents - Gaza Strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total hours under curfew - Gaza Strip	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations¹⁷															
Access incidents reported in the West Bank	n/a	79	40	47	46	41	36	41	47	47	63	139	181	138	108
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	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ambulances incidents in the West Bank and access for medical referrals from the Gaza Strip to the West Bank and Israel¹⁸															
Ambulance access delays reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	10	28	44	37	27	22	28	n/a	24	25	24	13	n/a	n/a
Ambulance access denial reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	9	23	40	27	20	19	25	n/a	32	38	26	22	n/a	n/a
MoH medical referral requests (via Erez)	n/a	459	735	872	985	715	1103	n/a	1041	776	841	1036	1077	1089	909
Actual no. of medical referrals receiving permits to cross (via Erez)	n/a	416	599	777	787	591	850	n/a	669	542	664	683	709	570	472
Actual no. of medical referrals who approached Palestinian side to cross via Erez (number reported being denied passage on Israeli side)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	789 (27)	656 (16)	602 (6)	645 (5)	651 (5)	664 (n/a)	622 (54)	517 (31)	452 (16)
Access for Palestinians to East Jerusalem and Israel from oPt¹⁹															
West Bank (total closure days)	n/a	n/a	3	0	0	12	6	0	0	5	0	8	11	13	0
Gaza Strip (total closure days)	n/a	17	n/a	31	31	30	31	30	31	30	29	31	30	31	30
Movement of people from/to Gaza Strip - daily average²⁰															
Workers to Israel - Erez	1029	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traders to Israel - Erez	107	42	150	0	n/a	0	5	n/a	n/a	7	2	2	2	1	2
Rafah - daily crossing out	n/a	423	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rafah daily crossing in	n/a	424	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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



source: OCHA, November 2007



Access

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

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Monthly average 2007	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08
Functioning of the Gaza Strips crossing points - percentage of days open/scheduled days open²¹														
Rafah crossing	n/a	57%	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Karni crossing	n/a	71%	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sufa crossing	n/a	60%	n/a	95%	68%	32%	n/a	46%	48%	79%	23%	70.3%	73.1%	76.9%
Nahal Oz energy pipelines	n/a	n/a	n/a	96%	100%	96%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Movement of goods through Karni crossing - daily average²²														
Karni import - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	156	n/a	10	19	24	25	18.3	33	20	10	13	21.3	29.5
Karni export - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	17	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other imports into the Gaza Strip - total²³														
Sufa import - aggregates (construction materials) truckloads	3 527	1 598	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahal Oz import - Fuel truckloads	n/a	583	n/a	474	396	472	403	364	n/a	n/a	n/a	129	n/a	237

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

Gaza Strip

See “Overview on the movement of commodities” under the Key Issues section

Movement of people through Rafah and Erez

Rafah Crossing has remained officially closed since 9 June 2007. However, the crossing was opened on some days during June to allow medical cases, as well as delegations of Hamas and other Palestinian faction-representatives, to cross into Egypt and back into Gaza. Nine patients were reported to have crossed from Gaza into Egypt in June.

Erez Crossing was open for the movement of diplomats, international humanitarian workers and critical medical cases only with special prior coordination. Most national UN staff members continued to be denied entry into Israel.

Access of Palestinian patients through the Erez Crossing

During June, 909 patients from Gaza applied for permits to cross Erez for treatment in specialised health services in the West Bank (including E. Jerusalem), Israel, Egypt and Jordan. Of the total number, 472 patients (or 51.9%) were granted permits, 452 (49.7%) of whom had actually crossed, 392 (43.1%) were waiting for an answer by the end of the month, 16 (1.8%) had their applications denied, and 9 (1%) had their applications returned after being found incomplete. The remaining 20 patients (2.2%) have been called for interviews by the Israeli General Security Services (GSS); however, the status of their applications is unclear.

West Bank

See “Overview on the announced removal of 20 physical obstacles” under the Key Issues section



Socio-economic Conditions

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

Highlighting the dire situation of Yatta town residents in the Hebron governorate

The number of people collecting waste items at the Yatta garbage dump has increased significantly. This activity has increasingly become the main source of income for several families, who collect scrap metal, plastic, electric devices and clothing dumped by nearby Israeli settlements and the southern communities. This trend has led to a drastic decrease in metal available per head at the Yatta dump. Currently, every person collects about 20kg of scrap metal per day, making a net income of about 10 to 30 NIS. In the past, the people at the dump collected around 80kg per day.

The people interviewed by UNRWA field staff emphasised that they were spending their entire income on food, and some families said they were only able to secure one meal every other day. For this reason, they have changed their strategies and are now only buying wheat in smaller bags rather than in the 50kg bags, which they previously bought. Some families have managed to save 100 NIS for emergencies, however, they reported that such an amount would barely cover a doctor's visit, let alone the treatments.

An estimated number of 200 children, teenagers and adults are working at the Yatta waste disposal site. This number more than doubles on festivals such as the Jewish holiday of Passover, as the contents of the garbage bags are expected to be of higher value. With garbage trucks arriving every 15 minutes for 13 hours per day, the workers rush to pick out what can be sold, used or eaten. Competition at the dump is fierce, especially for trucks carrying rubbish from Israeli settlements. The majority of workers is 8-16 years old, which means they are faster and for that reason more successful than their adult counterparts. People working at the dump are exposed to dangers and health risks, such as infected cuts from scrap metal and broken glass, sunburns, inhalation of fumes and acrid smoke. Some children have even lost their limbs due to accidents with the garbage trucks.

Despite their marginalisation, the people working at the waste disposal site said they preferred digging for scrap metal and other items than beg, steal or sell their land to settlers.

Abu Hani used to work as a chef in a restaurant in Israel for 18 years, however, he had to give up his work when the restrictions on movement were first imposed in 1991. In order to support his family, he started collecting items at the waste disposal site, which gave him a better income than working in the local private sector. One of his sons works with him permanently, whilst his 10-year-old son has joined them temporarily. Abu Hani told his younger son that he would have to remain at the garbage site like his brother if they did not make enough money to pay for his tuition fees.



Socio-economic Conditions

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

	Q1 1999	Q1 2000	Q1 2001	Q1 2002	Q1 2003	Q1 2004	Q1 2005	Q1 2006	Q3 2006	Q4 2006	Q1 2007	Q2 2007	Q3 2007	Q4 2007	Q1 2008
Unemployment rate - relaxed definition - % - PCBS²⁴															
West Bank	22.9%	16.9%	32.5%	35.0%	40.3%	31.0%	28.8%	27.2%	25.3%	23.4%	24.3%	22.6%	25.20%	25.90%	25.70%
Gaza Strip	27.9%	21.8%	48.8%	46.4%	37.3%	35.1%	38.0%	39.6%	41.8%	39.6%	35.4%	32.3%	37.60%	35.30%	35.50%
oPt	24.7%	20.2%	37.7%	38.7%	39.3%	32.3%	31.7%	31.1%	30.3%	28.4%	27.9%	25.7%	29.10%	28.80%	28.90%
Households in poverty - based on consumption - % - PCBS²⁵															
Poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.7%	38.8%	29.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deep poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.8%	23.8%	18.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements - PCBS²⁶															
West Bank	107067	105501	105501	57000	43281	49750	65255	59846	69478	68100	68100	63700	66800	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	25758	25380	2580	2000	6295	5849	0	852	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
oPt	132825	130881	107630	59000	49576	55999	65255	60698	69478	68100	68100	63700	66800	n/a	n/a
Economic dependency ratio - PCBS²⁷															
West Bank	n/a	n/a	5.7	6	6.6	5.7	5.6	5	5	5	5.0	4.7	4.9	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	9.1	8.8	7.5	7.5	8.2	8	9	8	7.3	6.9	7.4	n/a	n/a
oPt	n/a	n/a	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.3	6	6	6	5.7	5.3	5.6	n/a	n/a
Evolution of consumer price index (CPI) - PCBS²⁸															
West Bank	19.9%	24.8%	26.0%	32.0%	39.7%	44.2%	49.2%	54.3%	55.3%	57.0%	57.0%	55.7%	59.3%	64.1%	70.7%
Gaza Strip	21.9%	24.7%	22.8%	23.2%	26.4%	32.0%	33.8%	38.1%	41.5%	40.7%	42.0%	41.9%	46.1%	53.0%	60.0%
oPt	20.7%	20.7%	24.2%	28.4%	36.2%	41.4%	46.1%	51.0%	53.1%	52.9%	53.5	53.1%	56.9%	62.2%	68.3%
Evolution of daily wages in NIS - PCBS²⁹															
West Bank	57.7	61.5	60	57.7	60	62.8	60	70	69.2	67.3	70.0	69.2	70.0	70.0	76.9
Gaza Strip	45.0	48.2	60	50	50	50	55.8	65.4	65.4	61.5	66.9	57.7	57.7	60.7	57.7
oPt	51.35	54.8	55	53.85	55.6	57.7	57.7	69.2	69.2	65.4	69.2	65.4	67.3	69.2	70.0

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

PCBS Labour Force Survey Q1 2008

Current number of PA employees in the oPt is 159,000

Represents:

- 22.9% of the employed people in the oPt
- 16.3% of the employed people in the West Bank
- 38.7% of the employed people in the Gaza Strip

PCBS Poverty Consumption-based Yearly Figures

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	oPt
1998	14.5%	33%	20.3%
2001	16.2%	41.9%	23.6%
2004	19.8%	37.2%	25.6%
2005	22.3%	43.7%	29.5%
2006	24%	50.7%	30.8%
2007	19.1%	51.8%	30.3%

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

Deep Poverty in the oPt Consumption-based (PCBS)

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	oPt
1998	8.4%	21.6%	12.5%
2001	12.0%	35.4%	19.5%
2004	11.6%	26.0%	16.4%
2005	13.1%	27.9%	18.0%
2006	13.0%	34.8%	18.5%
2007	9.7%	35.0%	18.3%

Source: PCBS, Poverty in Palestine (various years)



Health

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

Gaza Strip

Impact of fuel, electricity and spare parts shortages on the provision of health services at the MoH health facilities

- Following the increase in fuel supply entering Gaza, some MoH health facilities managed to increase their fuel storage to one-third of their storage capacity, while the majority has one quarter.
- More than 500 patients currently treated at the Intensive Care Unit (ICU), Cardiac Care Unit (CCU), Special Care Baby Unit (SCBU) and Hemodialysis Units are at high risk if electricity cuts continue.
- There is a scarcity of spare parts, which is affecting the delivery of many services in some hospitals. The CT machine at Gaza European Hospital has been out of order for more than three months, and hospital still refers patients to the nearby Nasser Hospital for this service. Also the Echo Doppler Ultrasound (a machine needed to monitor cardiac patients), eight volumetric pumps regulating fluid and intravenous medication and four out of the available five blood gas analyser machines are out of order.
- Similarly, Al Najar, Shifa, Nasser and Aqsa Hospitals issued a big list of needed spare parts, especially for the blood gas analysis machines, cardiac monitors, and infusion pumps.
- The 44 MoH ambulances were still operating with less than half of their fuel capacity, which limits their movements to urgent and extreme emergencies.
- An average of 5% of the health staff working at MoH hospitals was reported late for duty during June due to the lack of fuel for public and MoH transport.

Availability of drugs and medical supply items in the Gaza Strip

By the end of June, fewer drugs were available at central drug stores in the Gaza Strip compared to May. The number of drug items at zero level⁵ increased to 56 drug items out of 416 items on the essential drug list, compared to 49 drug items in May 2008.

The number of medical supply items at zero stock has reached 115 out of 596 items essential medical supply list (19%). This shows a decline in comparison with May, in which the number of items at zero stock was 91. In addition, there is a stock of 178 (30%) items available only for less than three months.

West Bank

Health service provision in Barta'a Ash Sharqiya village in the Jenin governorate

- The presence of the Barrier Gate at Barta'a Ash Sharqiya (Jenin) located West of the Barrier area (or the so called Seam zone) is restricting patients' access to secondary health services in the West Bank, especially during the hours the Gate is closed in (from 9:00 pm until 5:00 am);
- The MoH ambulances are denied entry to the village. Other ambulances are subject to process of security checks that involve both the patient and the ambulance;
- The MoH staff need a permit from the Civil Administration to provide services in the village and are sometimes delayed and denied access. Accordingly, health services for schools at the village were suspended;
- Drugs and vaccinations, which should be kept within the cold chain, are also subject to search at the entrance and are exposed to heat which negatively impacts its effectiveness.



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- 07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08
Number of primary health care consultations by service provider³⁰												
MoH - West Bank	137.597	144.668	157267	147942	151637	187851	136341	154326	183357	152190	153662	n/a
UNRWA - West Bank	153433	162,627	158.625	157394	150215	141694	146257	162878	146257	162878	n/a	n/a
NGOs-West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	225021	204728	186780	188620	183092	172120	164927	185944	219585	222537	203947	213242
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	386560	370,756	352782	344883	346932	350073	332193	335733	390781	358582	355600	355645
NGOs - Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Proportion of deliveries by service provider³¹												
MoH - West Bank	48.70%	47.60%	39.40%	45.30%	51.70%	53.30%	51.4	45.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	88.30%	89.90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - West Bank	34.0%	27.70%	29.40%	16.8%	29.50%	20.50%	29.7	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	2.70%	2.70%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics- West Bank	15.20%	20.10%	22.30%	27.40%	15.40%	22.10%	14.9	15.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Private hospitals and clinics- Gaza Strip	8.60%	6.90%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Home - West Bank	2.19%	4.53%	8.92%	10.22%	3.40%	4.20%	2.3	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Home - Gaza Strip	0.30%	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	0.10%	0.50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pharmaceutical items out of stock (416 drugs and 596 consumables)³²												
Drugs - West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consumables - West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Drugs - Gaza Strip	15.60%	15.63%	14.7%	21.9%	n/a	25.20%	20.40%	19.20%	13.20%	5.5%	11.80%	13.40%
Consumables - Gaza Strip (at zero level)	n/a	26.68%	30.03%	31.50%	26.30%	34.06%	22.15%	n/a	n/a	23.50%	15.20%	n/a
Consumable - Gaza Strip (at less than three months)	n/a	51.17%	49.33%	50.67%	51.70%	61.24%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.80%	n/a
Malnutrition among children 9 - 12 months³³												
Underweight - West Bank	3.37%	3.29%	3.33%	2.08%	2.16%	1.97%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Anemia - West Bank	50.08%	47.20%	51.96%	48.72%	43.92%	41.47%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Underweight - Gaza Strip	4.10%	4.60%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Anemia - Gaza Strip	72.30%	69.2%	70.39%	67.15%	63.20%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children 0-3 years at UNRWA clinics³⁴												
West Bank	1032	1312	1007	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	883	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	1693	1,596	1325	1232	1374	1123	1037	1166	957	1114	1322	1549
Number of new cases attending community and hospital mental health services³⁵												
UNRWA- West Bank	171	155	n/a	161	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA- Gaza Strip	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH- West Bank			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH- Gaza Strip	156	129	106	129	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGO- West Bank			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGO-Gaza Strip	50	35	40	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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



Food Security & Agriculture

“Food security exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and lead an active and healthy life.”¹

Food Security

Gaza Strip

During June, all basic food commodities were available in the market in the Gaza Strip despite localised shortages of fresh meat, frozen meat and frozen fish due to import restrictions. The price of wheat flour declined by 4% compared to May 2008. All kinds of vegetables are available in the market. The price of lemons is still high, 8 NIS per 1 kg compared to 5 NIS a month earlier, which is due to limited import from Israel as well as the IDF's destruction of land used for growing lemon trees in the Gaza Strip.

Food imports into Gaza

The amount of commercial food imported into the Gaza Strip has increased by 17.6%, from 7,866 Mt (metric tonnes) in May to 21,731 Mt in June. However, this figure is still well below the basic food requirement of 30,464 Mt/month (commercial and humanitarian) of the whole Gaza Strip.

Fishing catch

The total fishing catch in June was 429.6 MT, representing a 43% decline compared to May 2008, but approximately 40% increase compared to June 2007. More than 90% of the fishing catch was sardine and small fish.

West Bank

The market survey in the West Bank shows that all basic food commodities were available in the market and prices remained stable. From March 2007 to the end of April 2008, the consumer price index for food rose by 14.6% in the West Bank and 16.3% in the Gaza Strip (PCBS, 2008).

Update on Social Hardship Cases

In June, an approximate number of 40,000 Social Hardship Cases (SHCs) in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip received their allowance from the Palestinian Ministry of Social Affairs. This is the second payment since PEGASE started in February 2008.

Agriculture

Impact of water shortage and soaring fodder prices on the livelihoods of herders of small ruminants in the West Bank

In the West Bank, around 200,000 small ruminant (SR) herders' households (or 1.1 million people) have been drastically affected by the current water crisis caused by drought, the entailed shortage in water supply and soaring fodder prices. Many of these households are entirely herd-dependent and have few options for an alternative income. The significant increase in animal fodder prices (for example, the price of corn increased from 1,450 NIS/tonne (or \$401) in February 2008 to more than 1,800 NIS/tonne (or \$533) in June 2008), and the drastic loss of grazing areas and pastures affected by the drought that had followed the latest rainy season of 2007/8, was a serious threat to the SR sector in the WB.

The situation is more complicated in the Hebron governorate, where 13,000 households are directly affected (70,000 people, or 13% of the population in Hebron). The drought in Hebron has resulted in a scarcity of water at filling points, loss of grazing areas and fodder crops, and it has seriously cut the amount of water for domestic use, livestock and plant irrigation.

Furthermore, the frost wave, which lasted over a week during January, was the most destructive within the last ten years. It had caused great losses to grazing plants and fodder crops, leaving the SR population with a very short and poor grazing period, thus increasing the need for animal feeds. If left without immediate intervention, the SR sector might witness a total collapse in the near future.⁶

A coordinated response to herders affected by drought is taking place; 1) An ongoing project of fodder distribution on 600 herders in the Hebron, Jericho and Tubas governorates; 2) A planned seed distribution project in the northern and southern West Bank, which is to be implemented within the coming two months.



Agriculture

	Monthly Average 2006	Monthly Average 2007	Jul-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan -08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08
Arable land requisitioned, levelled and reclaimed in dunums - West Bank³⁶														
Requisitioned	484	131	155	30	50	500	20	60	0	0	0	30	540	40
Levelled	n/a	126	720	25	75	33	2	6	26945	100	30	50	30	20
People affected	n/a	265	370	125	182	470	32	77	n/a	60	21	196	294	84
Reclaimed	n/a	83	10	90	42	156	150	70	71	110	98	230	100	120
Arable land requisitioned levelled or reclaimed in dunums - Gaza Strip														
Requisitioned	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levelled	n/a	1623	9100	1600	1400	2750	0	1300	6000	100	850	1723	1290	1136
People affected	n/a	657	400	1400	2520	1020	0	1750	n/a	150	670	3192	1740	1000
Reclaimed	n/a	35	0	0	0	0	0	170	200	40	611	190	165	0
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank³⁷														
Destroyed	n/a	30	100	0	0	20	7	2	4797	7	25	4	0	0
People affected	n/a	111	140	0	0	117	35	14	n/a	30	84	28	n/a	0
Rehabilitated	n/a	76	10	134	176	148	285	30	60	39	226	12	10	15
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - Gaza Strip														
Destroyed	n/a	3	0	12	4	0	0	0	4561	0	0	23	8	14
People affected	n/a	13	0	42	14	0	0	0	n/a	0	0	28	18	60
Rehabilitated	n/a	6	10	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	5	10
Number of trees destroyed³⁸														
Trees destroyed in the West Bank	n/a	318	80	375	30	1500	140	0	2059	500	3150	700	1140	5460
People affected	n/a	62	20	90	21	130	28	0	n/a	180	49	714	264	258
Trees destroyed in the Gaza Strip	n/a	2883	0	3600	5000	16000	0	10000	n/a	400	n/a	11940	7500	22240
People affected	n/a	292	0	1100	420	230	0	1750	n/a	150	n/a	2303	300	2000
Agricultural produce trading in/out the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes³⁹														
Import	12901	13983	16401	9526	2911	580	4753	13902	n/a	n/a	14049	4526	11382	17561
Export	1370	2691	0	125	0	0	37	238	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0

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



Food Security

	Benchmark	Monthly average 2006 ⁴⁵	Monthly average 2007	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08
Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS⁴⁰														
Wheat flour 50 kg	-	91.0	128.7	133	157	180	190	190	205	205	184.5	184.5	190.5	190.5
Olive oil 1 Kg	-	18.6	19	17.75	20.6	22	25	25	23.8	23.8	22.5	22.5	24	24
Rice 1 kg	-	3.6	4.3	5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.1	6	6	6
Veg. oil 1 kg	-	5.5	6.4	6.163	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3
Chickpeas 1 kg	-	4.8	4.9	4.5	5	5	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.3
Refined sugar 1 kg	-	3.7	3.3	3.51	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3	3	3	3
Milk powder 1 kg	-	23.2	25.5	26	25.7	25.7	28	28	32.1	32.1	32.6	32.6	32.4	32.4
Basket of 7 items	-	150.5	192.1	195.923	223	248	263.6	263.6	283.1	283.1	262.7	263.6	271.5	271.5
Price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS⁴¹														
Wheat flour 50 kg	-	82.9	104	104.6	118.4	134.6	130	130	135.0	135	130.75	130.5	130	126.2
Olive oil 1 Kg	-	23.1	24.09	22.65	23.05	26.6	27	27	27.0	27	27	27	27	27
Rice 1 kg	-	3.3	3.57	4	4	4	3.50	3.50	3.3	3	3.5	3.875	4	4
Veg. oil 1 kg	-	5.5	6.28	6	6.62	7	7	7	6.8	6.75	6.5	7.5	8	7
Chickpeas 1 kg	-	5.3	5.36	5	5	5.8	5.80	5.90	5.7	5.7	5	5	5	5
Refined sugar 1 kg	-	4.2	3.09	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.6	2.6	2.53	2.5	2.55	2.33
Milk powder 1 kg	-	33.4	35.14	38.81	38.81	37.38	31.10	28.8	29.0	31.7	29	31.5	32.75	32.6
Basket of 7 items	-	157.1	178.6	183.72	198.54	218	207	205	209.4	211.8	204.28	207.88	209.3	204.13
Availability of basic commodities - Gaza Strip⁴² (against benchmark of quantities needed per day)														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wheat - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sugar - mT	111 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sugar - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice - mT	72 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Veg. oil - mT	44 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Veg. oil - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes⁴³														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	7338	6194	5238	10529	18381	11473	8784	13341	12644	4478	4279	15650
Rice	72 mt/day/pop	-	1382	1979	549	2222	2422	1592	3916	2091	1200	2361	48	386
Veg. oil	44 mt/day/pop	-	1437	2124	958	1862	3228	1860	3054	311	2991	1302	2116	2245
Sugar	111 mt/day/pop	-	3350	4208	4151	4576	2817	5250	4984	2496	4692	6115	1423	3450
Veg. and fruits	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Commodities	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	-	-	13512	14505	10942	19189	26848	20175	20738	18239	21527	14256	7866	21731
Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip⁴⁴														
Total														
mT	2,323 (in 2005)	1604.2	2704.7	316.5	99.6	149.1	135.2	82.4	62.7	246.0	75.0	154.0	757	429.62

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



Water & Sanitation

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

	Baseline Pre-Intifada	Average 2006 ⁵²	Average 2007	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08
West Bank per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁶													
Minimum	-	20.3	18.8	19	19	20	13	18	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	207.2	178.3	192	192	197	215	196	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	90	65.3	60	66	64	63	65	62	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip - Per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁷													
Minimum	-	37.0	24.3	24	22	17	25	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	116.5	90.5	81	101	106	159	122	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	95	80.5	57.8	57	60	53	66	52	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Price of tankered water in the West Bank in NIS⁴⁸													
Minimum	-	7.3	8.5	10	10	10	10	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	22.5	22.8	27	27	27	25	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	11.4	14.0	14.0	15	15	15	15	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Price of tankered water in the Gaza Strip in NIS⁴⁹													
Minimum	-	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	-	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of HH connected to water network paying the bills⁵⁰													
West Bank	-	35.5%	35.2%	35.0%	33.0%	34.0%	34.0%	35.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	-	4.2%	36.3%	3.8%	5.0%	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services⁵¹													
West Bank	-	2.2%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	-	4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and municipalities in the West Bank⁵³													
Minimum	-	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	16.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	13.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and municipalities in the Gaza Strip⁵⁴													
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

Gaza Strip

Seawater samples have been collected from 30 different areas in the Gaza Strip during June as a result of the continuous dumping of a daily amount of 70,000 m³ of treated and untreated wastewater into the Sea. Three microbiological tests were conducted on these samples in order to investigate the presence of human fecal,⁷ animal fecal⁸ and ps. Aeruginosa³. Results showed that 11 areas were contaminated, including seven beaches.

West Bank

See “Overview on water shortages in the West Bank” under the Key Issues section



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-07	Aug-07	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	June-08
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - West Bank⁵⁵													
Bethlehem	100	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
Hebron	207	n/a	n/a	15	4	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
South Hebron	159	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jenin	113	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jericho	20	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerusalem	37	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jerusalem suburbs	55	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Nablus	196	n/a	n/a	11	5	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Qabatyia	103	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qalqilia	67	n/a	n/a	0	0	14	0	0	6	10	8	0	0
Ramallah	159	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	3	2	0	6	0	1	0
Salfit	57	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Tubas	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0
Tulkarm	107	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total West Bank	1,380	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - Gaza Strip⁵⁶													
Gaza	151	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza North	60	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Khan Younis	64	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Middle Area	37	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rafah	34	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Gaza Strip	346	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

Summer camps

The Palestinian Ministry of Education has cancelled all summer camps they normally run each year due to financial restrictions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Only NGOs are conducting summer camps. In the Gaza Strip, UNRWA began conducting its annual summer games, which offer recreational activities to about 250,000 children.



The Institutional Response to the Crisis

Humanitarian and development assistance to the oPt

FUNDED in \$ million	The UN and the CAP	ICRC	INGOs	PNGOs	ECHO	Other EC Commitment	USAID
2005	193.3	30.6	n/a	n/a	35	241	386
2006	273	34.5	n/a	n/a	104.4	225	176
2007	272.5	57.4 (appeal)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8*
2008	219.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

*Available up till April

The CAP

In \$ million	CAP 2007 - revised May 2007			CAP 2008 - revised May 2008			CAP 08 % Funded (as of 15 July 2008)	CAP 07 % Funded (as of 15 July 2008)
Sector	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Level of Funding in \$ million as of 15 July 2008	Requirements in \$ million	Number of Projects	Funding in \$ million		
Agriculture	11.3	14	6.7	22.4	26	5.7	25%	47%
Coordination and support services	14.2	7	17.3	18.3	8	21.2	100+%	100+%
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	198.1	17	57.4	138.4	17	54.9	40%	35%
Education	9.1	4	9.7	5.3	6	2.2	42%	100+%
Food	149.7	8	149.9	198.5	9	99.7	50%	100+%
Health & Psychosocial	35.7	30	30.0	28.8	26	17.5	61%	75%
Protection	1.7	4	0.5	8.6	15	2	23%	66%
Water and Sanitation	35.0	19	5.0	18.3	17	2.8	15%	15%
Shelter and non-food items	0.0	-	0.4	-	-	0	-	18%
Multi-Sector	0.0	-	0.1	7.2	1	0.8	11%	100%
Sector not yet specified	-	-	-0.2	2	1	12.6	100+%	0%
Mine action	-	-	-	0.2	1	0	0%	-
Total	454.7	103	276.8	448	127	219.4	49%	64%

Source: OCHA, Financial Tracking System (FTS).

The PA operating budget

\$ million	2005		2006		2007				2008	
	\$ million	%	\$ million	%	Q1 2007 (\$million)	%	\$ million	%	Q1 2008 (\$million)	%
Clearance revenues collected by Gol	894	40	344	24	105	17	1318	51	278	33
Domestic revenues	476	22	378	26	289	46	323	12	101	12
External finances for budgetary support	349	16	738	51	219	35	1012	39	526	63
Total other financing, incl. Palestinian Investment Fund Dividend	477	22	-25	-2	15	2	-54	-2	-74	-9
TOTAL	2,196	100	1435	100	628	100	2599	100	831	100

Source: Palestinian Ministry of Finance, www.pmo.ps, Monthly and annual financial reports for selected years

The PA (Palestinian Authority) fiscal situation recovered in 2007, following a significant decline in 2006, which resulted from the sanctions Israel and the international donor community imposed on the Hamas-led government in the aftermath of the January 2006 elections. The recovery took place in the second half of 2007, in response to the resumption of the clearance revenues, including VAT and customs, which the Government of Israel collects monthly on behalf of the PA. A further improvement was observed during the first quarter of 2008 following an increase in external aid income.

**PEGASE**

\$ million	Confirmed Pledges in million \$US	Total disbursed (as of end of June 2008)
ESSP	78.00	57.90
Axis I	682.00	n/a
Axis II		303.20
Axis II		23.80
Total	760.00	361.10

TIM ended as of 31 March 2008, PEGASE is the new European mechanism launched on 1 February 2008 that aims to shift from emergency assistance to a sustainable Palestinian development process

Axis II: Social Development**1) Public administration and services**

Type	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of allowances received since February 2008	Total amount recieved in US\$ as of end of June 2008
Public service providers	67000	5	198
Pensioners	7000	5	15.9

2) Aid to vulnerable Palestinian families

Type	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of allowances received since February 2008	Total amount recieved in US\$ as of end of June 2008
Support to Social Hardship Cases	41000	1	11.6

3) Provision of essential public services

Total Fuel delivered to Gaza Power Plant since February 2008	43.2
Cost in US\$	65.6

Axis III : Economic and private sector development

Number of payments since February 2008	Total amount recieved in US\$ as of end of June 2008
3	23.8



Sources and Rationale

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

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

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

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

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

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

See page 2 for individual contributors.



Table Definitions

Protection of Civilians

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

Child Protection

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

Violence & Private Property

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

Access

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



Socio-economic Conditions

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

Health

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

Agriculture

36. Arable land requisitioned, levelled or reclaimed in dunums - West Bank and Gaza Strip. Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees, compiled by FAO. Requisitioned land is public or private arable land either confiscated or made unavailable to Palestinian farmers by the 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. It, however, remains accessible to farmers and can be re-used once the levelling is completed. Reclaimed land is that land, which is originally non-productive, and is transformed into farming land, under a private or NGO/UN-led initiative. Most of the time, this land is privately owned.
37. Greenhouses’ land destroyed (greenhouses and land they are on) and rehabilitated or constructed in dunums - West Bank and Gaza Strip. Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees, compiled by FAO.
38. Number of trees destroyed (uprooted, burnt or cut by Israeli authorities or settlers). Source: FAO; Ministry of Agriculture Directorates, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees.
39. Agricultural produce trading in or out of the Gaza Strip - the quantities of plant or animal produce that are imported to or exported from Gaza (metric tonnes). Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Gaza Strip, Directorates of Agricultural Marketing.

Food Security

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



Water & Sanitation

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

Education

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

Sources of Sector Quotations

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

End Notes

1. The total number of truckloads in May 2007 included trucks carrying raw materials, which have not been allowed into the Gaza Strip since June 2007.
2. The Israeli Mekorot Water Company has severely reduced the water supply to several Palestinian communities in the West Bank. Water and Sanitation Hygiene Monitoring Programme (WASH MP) report, 25 June 2008.
3. This category includes obstacles, which block paths to small olive groves, to a route where an additional obstacle was located further along, or to a route rarely travelled on by Palestinians.
4. This category includes obstacles which block access to a closed military zone or to a settlement, or which were in the middle of a field.
5. Items at zero level mean a stock of 0-1 month, which is below the security level.
6. For further information please contact: Dr. Azzam Saleh, Senior Agricultural Advisor, FAO-Jerusalem, e-mail: azzam.saleh@fao.org, or Ros Earis, Reporting and Communications Officer, FA- Jerusalem, e-mail: rosalindearis@cantab.net
7. Faecal Coliform.
8. Faecal Streptococcus