



Overview- Key Issues

Continued closure of Gaza crossings; impact on economy

Since Hamas took control of the Gaza Strip in mid-June, the main Gaza crossings have been closed due to the breakdown in previous coordination procedures between Israelis and Palestinians. The closures have further weakened the Gazan economy and exacerbated poverty in a population where 1.1 million out of 1.4 million were already receiving food assistance prior to mid-June.

Karni, the only viable crossing for the passage of commercial and humanitarian goods, remains closed after ten weeks. Sufa and Kerem Shalom crossings, continue to function as the principal alternative entry points for commercial and humanitarian supplies, but lack sufficient infrastructure to be a viable alternative crossing.

During the month of July, an average of 101 truckloads/day (excluding aggregates) have been allowed into Gaza through Sufa and 15 truckloads/day through Kerem Shalom, as opposed to an average of 264 truckloads/day at the highest point prior to mid-June (April 2007)¹. At the same time, raw materials for the Gaza manufacturing plants and exports have been banned. In the second quarter of 2007, unemployment rate reached 32% in Gaza, and poverty was estimated at 79% by the end of 2006. Both figures are expected to rise further with the continued embargo on Gaza.

Impact on the private sector:

The private sector has felt the impact of the closures to the greatest extent. The total accumulative and direct losses of the private sector since the closure of the Gaza border in mid-June has been estimated at \$35 million, with a daily loss range of about \$0.5 million². In the industrial sector, the vast majority (nearly 90%) of import-dependent industries have closed down. Over 66,000 workers have been temporarily laid off. The most affected industries are the garment, furniture and construction sectors. The World Bank estimates that if a third of workers recently laid off do not return to work, the unemployment rate might reach to unprecedented levels of about 44%.

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Impact on the agricultural sector:

The agricultural sector, which employs 40,000 workers and supports 25% of the Gaza population, has also been impacted by the closure of Karni crossing. Gazan farmers are uncertain whether to invest in the upcoming agricultural season, given the lack of raw materials needed for planting (seedlings, fertilizers and pesticides) and the uncertainty of being able to export their crops. In addition, since exports have been stopped, thousands of tons of produce are held up in Gaza and are being sold on local markets instead. The surplus of export products in the local markets has resulted in a sharp reduction in return.

The Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture in Gaza estimates losses of at least \$4.5 million since the closure and a total loss this season of more than \$12 million if the closure continues.



Shortage of certain critical drugs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

During July, there was a shortage of some critical drugs, including medications for patients who have undergone kidney transplantation. These medications are expensive and unaffordable by most patients. Psychiatric medications are also unavailable in some of the West Bank governorates.

UNRWA hospitalization crisis

The UNRWA medical department in the West Bank has financial difficulties when the budget of hospitalization was cut by 500,000 \$ in 2007. In response to the situation, UNRWA had to suspend a number of essential medical services. UNRWA also had to suspend hospitalization extensions beyond 10 days to all patients including neonates, reduce the coverage of cardiac catheterization from 70% to 50%, increase the contribution of social hardship cases to 10% in lieu of 5%, postponed cold surgical cases and not approves self-referred cases if admission exceeded 48 hours without approval of Area Health Officers.

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

Closure in the North

Between 3 and 15 July, the IDF restricted access according to age from the four northernmost governorates of the West Bank through checkpoints³ leading to the central West Bank. Palestinian residents from Nablus, Jenin, Tubas and Tulkarm aged between 16 and 35 were prevented from traveling southwards. Similar restrictions have been implemented on many occasions since the beginning of the second Intifada – at several different places, and for different periods of time. However, this time women were also included.

Tightened Closure in the Central West Bank

The Israeli army tightened closure in the Ramallah/Al Bireh governorate during the last 10 days of July. Palestinians passing through Atara checkpoint (north Ramallah) reported long waiting times of up to 60 minutes. Long delays were also experienced at the Jaba' checkpoint, and Qalandiya checkpoints. The Israeli DCL (District Coordination Liaison) in Ramallah reported that the intensified measures in the central West Bank were a response to security alerts from the Israeli intelligence of potential attacks in Israel by Palestinians from the northern West Bank.

Opening of Tarkumiya Commercial Terminal; Impact on Southern West Bank

The planned September opening of Tarqumiya commercial terminal in the western Hebron governorate is raising concerns regarding the potential negative impact of all commercial terminals on the economy of the West Bank. Imports into and exports from southern West Bank currently go through a number of Israeli checkpoints. Delivery of goods can be door-to-door. However, with the opening of the Tarqumiya terminal, all trade between the southern West Bank (the region from Bethlehem to the south, including Hebron) and Israel will go through Tarqumiya only. All outward goods will have to be off-loaded from a Palestinian truck, then loaded onto an Israeli one ('back-to-back'), and the reverse coming in. It is planned that this regime will be carried out at three other commercial terminals between the West Bank and Israel.

Palestinian merchants are concerned about the terminal's proposed procedures. They are also concerned about: the limited operating hours; limited capacity for back-to-back traffic; increased costs due to delays caused by searches and the "palletisation" requirement. They expect to find it difficult or impossible to "palletise" some goods, such as pottery; There are further questions regarding the seemingly unnecessary delays caused by the intended re-inspection of imported goods that will already have been inspected at

Ashdod port.

A significant part of the economy of the southern West Bank is import-export dependent. According to the Ministry of National Economy, 60% of all imports enter the West Bank via Hebron and 40% of Palestinian industries are located in the Hebron district. The concerns raised by Hebron-area merchants are similar to those already experienced by the business community in Nablus that has uses a terminal near Tulkarm.

The Tarqumiya commercial terminal is one of a number of West Bank commercial terminals through which imports and exports from Israel to the West Bank are being funneled. Other terminals which are already operating are located at, Beitunya, (north Jerusalem), At Tayba, (Tulkarm), and Al Jalama (Jenin). Two more are planned, at Qalandiya (north Jerusalem) and Mazmouria (east Jerusalem), but these are not yet under construction. Mazmouria is due for completion in 2009.



Protection of Civilians

Protection of civilians analysis

The overall number of Palestinians killed and injured in direct-conflict related incidents in July 2007 decreased by 28% compared to June.

In the West Bank, the total number of Palestinians killed (6) was the lowest figure recorded since June 2006. In the Gaza Strip, the number of Palestinians killed in direct conflict decreased by 57% compared to May and 23% compared to June.

Likewise, there was a 40% decrease in the number of Palestinians injured in conflict incidents compared to June. The number of Palestinians injured in the West Bank was 38, which is the lowest monthly figure recorded since February 2005.

Internal violence also decreased significantly in July. There was a 92% uniform decrease in both deaths and injuries in comparison with the previous month. Factional violence accounted for one-third of internal violence in the West Bank and one-fourth in the Gaza Strip.

Femicide

During the month of July, a triple homicide was committed by unknown persons against three young sisters in the Gaza Strip. The prevailing perception of local residents was that the triple murder was the result of an "honour killing".

A fourth woman was killed on 28 July in Al Bureij Camp, Central Gaza. The month of July 2007 registers the highest reported⁴ monthly number of women killed in the Gaza Strip under the pretext of male/family "honour" since the beginning of the year.

There appears alarming surge in the phenomenon of femicide and crimes committed against women under the guise of "immoral behaviour", both in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. "Honour crimes" have also been reported against men and young males.

The mild sentences and frequent impunity granted to perpetrators of these crimes promotes the idea that "honor killings" are socially justifiable and acceptable, contributing in turn to their continuation.



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)	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	July-07
Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict¹														
West Bank	215 (18)	678 (57)	16	7	12	17	12	8	12	7	9	8	10	6
Gaza Strip			61	24	48	121	3	3	2	2	10	54	30	23
Israel			0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict														
West Bank	1261 (104)	3194 (267)	120	111	86	159	51	89	251	141	109	94	75	38
Gaza Strip			146	84	94	332	22	15	5	12	6	187	75	29
Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict														
oPt	48 (4)	25 (2)	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Israel			0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict														
oPt	484 (40)	377 (31)	9	19	16	19	10	10	35	14	22	10	18	3
Israel			1	5	3	11	2	2	0	1	0	20	1	4
Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence²														
West Bank	12 (>1)	146 (12)	1	0	5	1	4	2	0	0	1	7	5	4
Gaza Strip			11	13	27	14	25	54	48	16	17	63	188	11
Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence														
West Bank	130 (11)	871 (76)	0	0	29	1	45	12	5	2	10	26	25	18
Gaza Strip			55	73	257	35	130	249	285	102	88	307	840	52
Average weekly IDF searches, arrests and detentions in the West Bank³														
Search Campaigns	Ave Weekly (61)	Ave Weekly (109)	119	124	118	145	122	108	135	127	126	124	108	91
Arrests and Detentions	Ave Weekly (74)	Ave Weekly (101)	87	72	81	133	101	121	155	121	88	105	124	75
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 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)	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07
Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict⁴														
West Bank	52 (4)	127 (11)	1	1	1	5	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	2
Gaza Strip			12	9	5	23	1	1	1	0	2	9	3	1
Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict⁵														
West Bank	130 (11)	470 (31)	48	26	20	58	18	12	30	11	31	22	1	14
Gaza Strip			15	1	2	8	2	1	0	2	2	10	3	1
Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict⁶														
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 conflict⁷														
oPt	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	7 (<1)	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict⁸														
West Bank	5 (<1)	2 (<1)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	2 (<1)	6 (<1)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence⁹														
West Bank	0	2 (<1)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	0	10 (<1)	1	0	3	1	3	10	4	3	1	3	4	1
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities¹⁰														
West Bank	n/a	n/a	391	389	348	340	380	382	398	384	381	357	384	375

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

Four Palestinian children were killed in July (two in Gaza and two in the West Bank). Among them, three were killed by IDF soldiers and one in a family honour crime. Among the children killed by the IDF is a 15-year-old Palestinian boy who died of wounds sustained in 2004 when shot by the IDF in Hebron for stone throwing. Palestinian medical sources report that the boy's body was severely bitten by trained IDF dogs. This brings to 57 the total number of Palestinian children killed since the beginning of the year.

At least 15 Palestinian children were injured in conflict related incidents (14 in the West Bank and one in Gaza). In addition, four children were injured while attempting to destroy an unexploded anti-tank shell (North Gaza), one

ten-year-old when a settler hit him with his vehicle (Hebron), and another four in internal, non-factional violence. Three of the 15 children were injured by settlers, including a 14-year-old boy from the H2 area of Hebron City who was injured when a female Israeli settler physically assaulted him after he refused to give her his puppy. The injured boy was later arrested by the IDF. One Israeli child was injured by shrapnel from a Qassam rocket. No Israeli child was killed during the July month.

At least 60 people have been affected by house demolition, the majority being children.

In total, during July, 375 Palestinian children are held in Israeli detention, including 10 in administrative detention (i.e. without charges).



Violence and Private Property

Settler-related incidents:

Access prevention in Northern West Bank Due to settlers

The number of settler incidents doubled, which can be primarily attributed to the closure imposed by the IDF on the Palestinian population in the northern West Bank on 17, 22 and 23 July to prevent Israeli settlers from marching to the dismantled Homesh settlement.

Majority of Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers are in Hebron governorate since the beginning of 2007.

Israeli settlers physically assaulted and injured five Palestinians in July, including two children in Hebron, one child in Nablus, and two (aged 18 and 77 years) in Qalqiliya. This brings the number of Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers since the beginning of the year (excluding traffic accidents) to 44, the majority of which (32 or 73%) took place in Hebron governorate. More than one-third of which (16 or 36%) are children. A total of 11 settlers were injured by Palestinians this year, none of which occurred in the previous three months (May through July).

In comparison with the previous two months, an increase in the percentage of Palestinians injured by settlers out of the total number of those injured by the IDF and settlers combined.

Continued property/land damage by settlers in Nablus and Hebron Governorates; An increase in settlement-related activities.

Israeli settlers damaged 430 trees in 'Einabus, Huwwara, and Lubban ash Sharqiya in Nablus, in addition to the property damages caused by settlers who marched to the evacuated settlement of Homesh. There were two further incidents of property damage related to settlement expansion; settlers uprooted 100 olive trees to prepare for the expansion of Otn'iel settlement (Hebron) and the IDF bulldozed 180 dunums in Al Jib reportedly for the construction of a new settler road (Jerusalem).

Other settlement-expansion activities in July were the placement of new settler caravans in Avigiel outpost (Hebron) and an attempt to take over 1000 dunums in Artas village to establish a new outpost (Bethlehem).



*Number of injuries excluding traffic accidents and other hit-and-run incidents.



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)	Aug -06	Sept -06	Oct -06	Nov -06	Dec -06	Jan -07	Feb -07	Mar-07	Apr -07	May-07	Jun -07	Jul -07
Incidents involving Israeli settlers¹¹														
Total number of incidents	n/a	235 (20)	14	13	19	30	17	10	20	15	21	15	17	37
Leading to Palestinian casualties	n/a	63 (5)	4	5	1	6	2	2	4	7	11	5	6	7
Leading to Israeli Settler casualties	n/a	28 (2)	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	0	0	0
Leading to international casualties	n/a	11 (<1)	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Number of Palestinian Qassam rockets fired into/towards Israel¹²														
From the Gaza Strip	1 194 (100)	1 786 (149)	70	73	72	283	73	46	79	73	60	323	140	96
Number of IDF artillery shells														
Into the Gaza Strip	509 (42)	14 111 (1175)	842	561	113	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of IAF air strikes														
In the Gaza Strip	n/a	573 (48)	42	26	38	93	0	2	0	1	3	65	14	13
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	9	2	3	45	76	133
Physical structures demolished - West Bank¹³														
Structures demolished	n/a	201	7	4	0	35	4	18	54	8	11	8	7	9
Of which residential (occupied)	n/a	56 (5)	4	1	0	14	3	14	17	2	7	4	2	4
Physical structures demolished - Gaza Strip														
Structures demolished	n/a	246 (21)	94	41	24	38	0	0	0	0	0	16	2	1
Of which homes demolished	n/a	127 (11)	29	27	18	32	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07
IDF Physical obstacles in the West Bank¹⁴														
Manned	62	74	79	83	83	84	82	82	84	84	86	86	85	86
Unmanned	410	445	468	435	459	456	445	446	466	465	453	467	471	455
Total	472	518	547	518	542	540	527	528	550	549	539	553	55	541
Average weekly Random or 'Flying' checkpoints	73	136	162	121	111	143	138	114	156	163	175	141	105	113
Curfews imposed by IDF¹⁵														
No. Incidents - West Bank	9	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	10	0
Total hours under curfew - West Bank	126	40	6	14	3	12	26	28	91	21	20	48	79	0
No. Incidents - Gaza Strip	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total hours under curfew - Gaza Strip	0	18	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations¹⁶														
Access incidents reported in the West Bank	n/a	79	101	66	62	79	38	38	n/a	28	42	34	38	47
Average reported time to exit the Gaza Strip via Erez, in minutes.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	53	47	81	44	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ambulances incidents in the West Bank and access for medical referrals from the Gaza Strip to West Bank and Israel¹⁷														
Ambulance access delays reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	10	10	11	7	2	n/a	15	26	11	25	36	39	44
Ambulance access denial reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	9	2	5	9	4	n/a	16	25	9	14	24	32	40
MoH medical referral requests (via Erez)	n/a	459	292	438	379	509	434	508	595	n/a	515	n/a	282	n/a
Actual no. of medical referrals crossing (via Erez)	n/a	416	266	402	344	455	399	452	540	n/a	460	n/a	0	n/a
Access for Palestinians to East Jerusalem and Israel from oPt¹⁸														
West Bank (total closure days)	n/a	n/a	7	20	4	11	4	0	0	5	13	1	0	0
Gaza Strip (total closure days)	n/a	17	31	11	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	1	17	31
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	4	28	93	172	243	290	352	157	318	262	0
Rafah - daily crossing out	n/a	423	396	117	250	140	289	138	240	410	383	304	200	0
Rafah daily crossing in	n/a	424	149	151	220	155	199	270	139	309	345	294	125	0

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





Access

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

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07
Functioning of the Gaza Strips crossing points - percentage of days open/scheduled days open²⁰														
Rafah crossing	n/a	57%	16%	10%	23%	20%	32%	26%	25%	48%	37%	26%	18%	0%
Karni crossing	n/a	71%	41%	96%	96%	92%	96%	100%	92%	92%	96%	85%	46%	26%
Sufa crossing	n/a	60%	30%	71%	87%	77%	92%	100%	96%	29%	16%	43%	15%	100%
Nahal Oz energy pipelines	n/a	n/a	77%	100%	88%	100%	88%	100%	100%	96%	100%	96%	92%	100%
Movement of goods through Karni crossing - daily average²¹														
Karni import - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	156	79	197	189	191	196	220	232	218	253	210	84	13
Karni export - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	17	1	15	19	31	40	46	52	44	51	25	12	0
Other imports into the Gaza Strip - total²²														
Sufa import - aggregates (construction materials) truckloads	3 527	1 598	0	1374	2178	1652	2422	3455	3257	1034	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nahal Oz import - Fuel truckloads	n/a	583	620	557	493	548	532	539	714	601	n/a	n/a	n/a	523
Economic/access data for the West Bank are being investigated by OCHA For more information, please contact OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Ray Dolphin).														

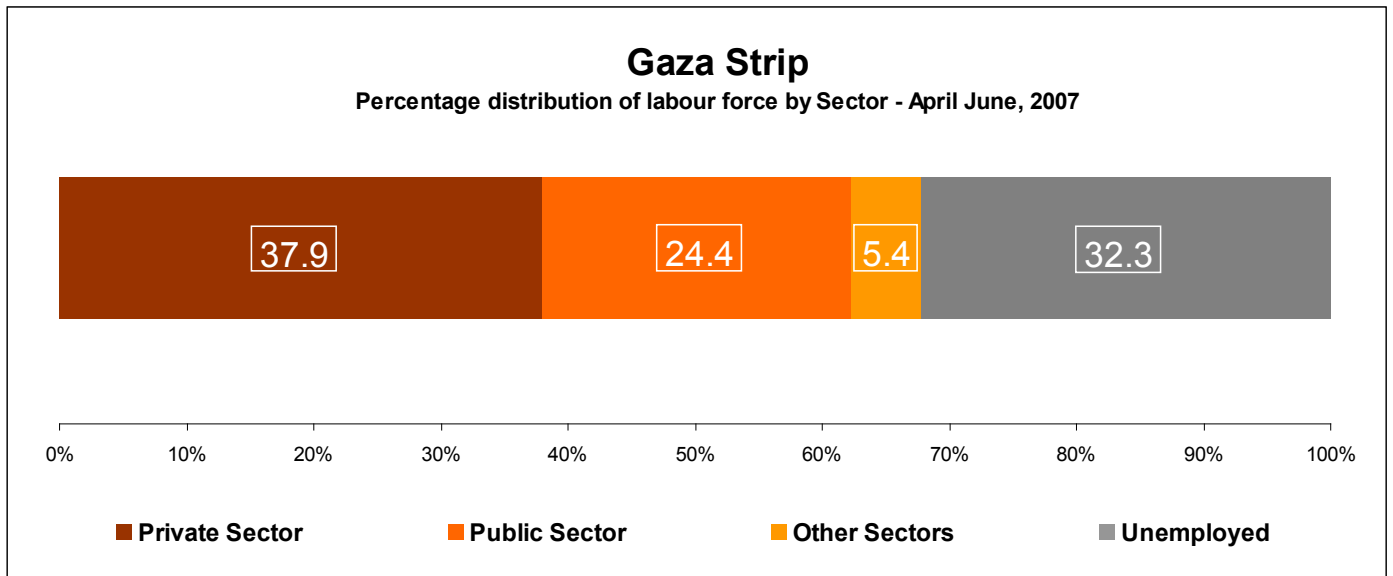
Gilo and Meitar crossings (People sleeping at checkpoints)

A number of independent sources have reported to OCHA that Palestinian workers endure difficult conditions when they attempt to cross into Israel to work. One example is the Gilo crossing from Bethlehem into Jerusalem. Workers begin queuing from around 3.00 am for the crossing to open at 5.00. The opening is frequently late and the number of booths open for checking identity is often insufficient. Serious crowding ensues on some mornings and injuries such as cracked ribs have been reported. At more remote crossings, such as Meitar, south Hebron, things can be more difficult. OCHA has first-hand reports of male workers sleeping at the crossing overnight in order to cross early enough to get to their jobs.

During July Gilo has also been the scene of strip searches of women. This practice was defended by the IDF as a response to an identified security threat involving women.



Socio-economic Conditions



The private sector is largely made up of manufacturing which is dependent on the import of raw materials, so it is the most vulnerable to the impact of the closures. Agriculture is dependent on both import of raw materials and export of produce, so it is also vulnerable in the present conditions. As the graph above shows, if the agricultural and manufacturing sectors collapse, then unemployment in these two sectors could contribute significantly to the total unemployed in the Gaza Strip.

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

High male unemployment in northern West Bank villages is leading several men to allow work of spouses even outside their locality, which was reportedly considered dishonourable until recently. In parallel, a male bias in the pursuit of higher education opportunities is becoming more pronounced. With increasing economic stringencies, more young women are encouraged to stay at home and help mothers in household chores. At the same time, increasing interest of female students in vocational training is being noticed, which indicates their perspective engagement in the labour force, as a support to family income.

A number of businesses are being converted into informal workshops inside houses, as a consequence of shrink in market. An increasing number of women engage in such activities, in the attempt to support family income.

Increasing cases of theft are reported, especially of metal objects, in central and southern West Bank. Metal traders are reportedly leading gangs of boys to steal iron bars from windows, metal doors and parts of gates from private residences. Graver feelings of danger and insecurity are reported in northern West Bank because of enhanced militias activities, their harassment on the population, climate of violence and suspicion, and blackmail of poor needy women.

Reportedly, separations and divorces are also increasing, due to family violence and inability of heads of households to provide for the family.

Cuts in purchases are widely reported, and obtained through a number of strategies. Less variety of food is purchased and only at times when particular items are cheaper. Any food waste is eliminated. Food stocks are purchased in big quantities to obtain higher discounts. Some refugees from Tulkarm area report that the number of hot meals has been reduced to two per week. Women buy head scarves which match dresses of any colour, rather than having scarves for each dress. Some also report that wearing the Islamic full dress is cheaper than having to buy several pieces in different colours and shape.

Land lords are often confronted with tenants not able to pay their rents. Moral hesitations are reported in taking action against them, because of community solidarity and values.



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	Q1 2007	Q2 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%	24.3%	22.6%
Gaza Strip	30.7%	27.9%	21.8%	48.8%	46.4%	37.3%	35.1%	38.0%	39.6%	35.4%	32.3%
oPt	26.0%	24.7%	20.2%	37.7%	38.7%	39.3%	32.3%	31.7%	31.1%	27.9%	25.7%
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%	n/a	n/a
Deep poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.8%	23.8%	18.1%	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	68100	63700
Gaza Strip	21899	25758	25380	2580	2000	6295	5849	0	852	0	0
oPt	96112	132825	130881	107630	59000	49576	55,99	65255	60698	68100	63700
Economic dependency ratio - PCBS²⁶											
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.7	6	6.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.7
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.1	8.8	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.4	7.3	6.9
oPt	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.3
Evolution of consumer price index (CPI) - PCBS²⁷											
West Bank	10.9%	19.9%	24.8%	26.0%	32.0%	39.7%	44.2%	49.2%	54.3%	57.0%	55.7%
Gaza Strip	12.6%	21.9%	24.7%	22.8%	23.2%	26.4%	32.0%	33.8%	38.1%	42.0%	41.9%
oPt	11.3%	20.7%	23.9%	24.2%	28.4%	36.2%	41.4%	46.1%	51.0%	53.5	53.1%
Evolution of daily wages in NIS - PCBS²⁸											
West Bank	57.9	63.9	61.5	60	57.7	60	62.8	60	70	70	69.2
Gaza Strip	45.0	49.9	48.2	50	50	50	50	55.8	65.4	66.9	57.7
oPt	53.9	56.9	54.8	55	53.85	55.6	57.7	57.7	69.2	69.2	65.4

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

16.3% of the employed people in the West Bank

36.1% of the employed people in the Gaza Strip

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.

(PCBS Labour Force Survey, Q2 2007)

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 can be defined by using either of two indices: Consumption-based poverty, and Income-based poverty. For clarifications on definitions, please see footnote # 24.



Health

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

Concerns about the impact of the closure on women in the Gaza Strip

Specifically, 77 drugs related to reproductive health are depleted in Gaza including those which are needed to ensure appropriate antenatal care, safe delivery and management of risk factors such as hypertension in pregnant women. Currently, a full 33 RH related drugs are zero stock in Gaza. Without the ability to procure, deliver and administer these drugs as well as other supplies, maternal outcomes are likely to be threatened, including the most severe effects ending in death or debilitation of mother or child. UNFPA is currently procuring drugs and supplies for reproductive health services at an amount of \$452,000 USD (financed by an emergency grant from the government of Norway) which WHO is facilitating the delivery for. Additional funds are needed in order to meet the RH service delivery demands and help to reduce the negative impact of the general humanitarian situation on Palestinian women.

Supply to the Central Drug Stores (CDS) in Gaza

On 8 July, a shipment of 28 pallets composed of consumables and a few lab reagents from the Support Unit stock was sent to Gaza but was returned back to Ramallah following the attacks on the Kerem Shalom crossing from within the Gaza Strip and the ensuing decision of the Israeli authorities to close it. On 9 July, the shipment reached Gaza through Sufa crossing point without incident and was received by WHO and MoH teams. On 19 July, WHO sent a shipment composed of 16 pallets of consumables and reagents from the Support Unit stock and 6 pallets of drugs from UNFPA was sent to Gaza. On 24 July, two pallets of anti cancer drugs (cold chain and laboratory items) from the Support Unit stock were sent to Gaza.

Response to the Pharmaceutical shortages in the West Bank and Gaza

Coordination with stakeholders and advocacy to stakeholders and donors to cover the gaps in the oPt are ongoing under regular coordination of WHO which is in regular contact with all stakeholders. Through the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) the Spanish cooperation decided to support an emergency supply to the MoH through WHO for the most needed pharmaceutical items, with a million

dollar project. It was decided that the major part of the fund will be allocated to the procurement of essential and supplementary drugs not awarded under the ESSP (World Bank) in two distinct packages (items not in WHO pipeline and items in WHO pipeline) requiring different procurement procedures and timeframe. In parallel, the management system and the logistics of the MoH will be strengthened according to the needs, especially 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

	Aug -06	Sept -06	Oct -06	Nov -06	Dec -06	Jan -07	Feb -07	Mar -07	Apr -07	May -07	Jun -07	Jul -07
Number of primary health care consultations by service provider²⁹												
MoH - West Bank	130 782	36 441	39 979	39 294	143 242	173 742	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - West Bank	148 319	160 351	133 568	166 495	168 816	155 727	150 728	168 155	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - West Bank	63381	74176	68444	75459	87469	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	247 785	221 157	199 119	198 606	198 023	207 953	207215	212 155	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	317 911	314 370	277 173	307 015	285 569	326 234	304 836	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	17 390	17 083	14 416	16 397	14 633	17 552	18 592	19 627	n/a	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	69.5%	69.85%	n/a	73.0%	n/a	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	14.20%	16.64%	n/a	16.5%	n/a	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	15.90%	13.16%	n/a	9.9%	n/a	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	0.25%	0.2%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	0.15%	0.06%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	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	22%	25.7%	24%	19.7%	19.7%	n/a	19.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consumables - West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Drugs - Gaza Strip	14%	18.9%	21%	16.8%	16.8%	14.7%	17.8%	24%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consumables - Gaza Strip (at zero level)	8.7%	9.4%	10.9%	13.6%	n/a	9.7%	25.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consumable - Gaza Strip (at less than three months)	33.7%	39.7%	39.4%	17.3%	24.2%	13.4%	23.3%	n/a	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	50.6%	45.3%	48.1%	48.1%	44.6%	50.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Underweight - Gaza Strip	5.64%	4.77%	5.47%	5%	n/a	2.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Anemia - Gaza Strip	70.5%	73%	70.6%	66.7%	66.7%	67.8%	67.5%	71.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children 0-3 years at UNRWA clinics³³												
West Bank	1 119	809	861	966	867	786	793	888	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	1 667	1 322	1 454	1 389	1 314	1 025	942	991	n/a	n/a	1574	n/a
Number of new cases (adults) attending UNRWA community and hospital mental health services³⁴												
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	134	132	34	n/a	193	151	173	171
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	27	58	n/a	47	25	20	3
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	1 754	1 163	750	1 260	169	159	92	n/a	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	7	3	n/a	8	8	10	5
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	0	n/a	7	6	2	4

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 combination of limited imports, reduced stocks and high international prices for selected commodities (among which wheat flour, corn and fuel) market prices in the Gaza Strip. Wheat prices rose to 105 NIS per 50 kg in Gazan markets, 11% higher compared to pre-crisis (mid-June) levels.

The market survey in the West Bank shows that all basic food commodities are available in the market and that there has been a significant change in prices compared to the last month. The market survey shows an increase in prices of wheat flour, rice and vegetable oil of 8.1%, 7% and 6% respectively. Traders attribute this increase to the increase in prices in the international market.

PCBS' recent CPI (Consumer Price Index) data shows that the food CPI in July 2007 increased by 3.26% in the Gaza Strip and 2.2% in the West Bank compared to June 2006.

In July 2007, 35,669 social hardship cases (SHC) families have received their cash allowances of 1000 NIS each through the TIM (Temporary International Mechanism). In addition, on 26 July, the MoSA (Ministry of Social Affairs) started distributing the third cash allowance to 2558 families through the World Bank social safety net reform project (SSNPP).

The fishing catch in July 2007 was 219 tons, compared to 0 tons for the same month last year (the Israeli authorities prevented fishing off the Gaza Strip coastline last year from 25 June until 24 October 2006). Furthermore, despite an increased catch compared to the previous year, the fisher folk is forced to sell fish locally at a reduced price due inability to export.

During July, total food imports into Gaza were substantially lower compared to July 2006 due to the import restrictions imposed since the Mid-June crisis. The total food imported decreased by 54% compared to July 2007. The total amount of basic food commodities imported increased by 20% compared to the previous month (June 2007).

Field observations from Gaza:

- According to MoA there was no export of agricultural products and fish from Gaza to Israel or West Bank in the last two months.
- Karni crossing is closed and the terminal is operating at a reduced capacity through its conveyor belt
- Since the takeover of Hamas, access of goods to Gaza remains limited to food, medical, agriculture and other essentials. Raw materials and spare parts essential for the functioning of the economy and infrastructure are not being imported at the level required under the current restrictions and there have been no exports from Gaza. As a result, Gaza industry is grinding to a halt and farmers, fishermen and laborers are heavily affected by rising unemployment and loss of income.
- Markets survey showed that more poor people buy food on credit and have switched to least preferred and less nutritionally rich food.

Strengthening Resilience: Food Insecurity and Local Responses to Fragmentation of the West Bank is a study that builds on the findings of the UNSCO 2005 *Economic Fragmentation and Adaptation in the Rural West Bank and the 2007 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis* conducted jointly by FAO and WFP. The study focuses on both urban food insecurity/resilience and isolated rural areas. It explores trends to identify problem areas and needed interventions; examines vulnerability to food insecurity and the food supply chain; and, reviews the impact of social safety nets. Recommendations in the food security sector include (i) improving existing local capacity responses via strengthening local charitable organizations, supporting social safety nets and, improving the effectiveness of aid targeting; and (ii) circumventing the collapse of the food supply chain by improving the efficiency of agricultural production and traders' business effectiveness. To access the study please refer to <http://www.ochaopt.org/> or Santiago Ripoll at FAO: 02-532 1950.



Food Security

	Benchmark	Monthly average 2006	Aug - 06	Sep - 06	Oct - 06	Nov - 06	Dec - 06	Jan - 07	Feb - 07	Mar - 07	Apr - 07	May - 07	Jun - 07	Jul - 07
Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS⁴⁰														
Wheat flour 50 kg		91.0	90	87.9	88.6	95.7	95	96.4	96.4	97.2	97.2	98.6	100	108.1
Olive oil 1 Kg		18.6	20	20.4	19	16.3	15	17.5	17.5	16.7	16.7	16.8	15.8	17.75
Rice 1 kg		3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.	4	3.9	3.9	4.1	4	4.28
Veg. oil 1 kg		5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.163
Chickpeas 1 kg		4.8	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.6	4.5
Refined sugar 1 kg		3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.51
Milk powder 1 kg		23.2	23.5	23.5	24.2	23.2	23.2	23.7	23.7	24.1	24.1	25	26	26
Basket of 7 items		150.5	150.2	149.4	149.2	152.5	150.5	155.5	155.5	156.3	156.3	157.9	159.3	170.3
Price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS⁴¹														
Wheat flour 50 kg		82.9	79.5	81	83.3	88.5	86.6	86	86.5	83.4	82.9	82.8	111	98
Olive oil 1 Kg		23.1	23.7	23.2	24.8	24.1	24.1	25	24.4	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.85	22.85
Rice 1 kg		3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.7	4
Veg. oil 1 kg		5.5	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.7	6	6
Chickpeas 1 kg		5.3	5.2	5.2	5	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	5
Refined sugar 1 kg		4.2	3.2	3.7	6.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.36	3.07
Milk powder 1 kg		33.4	47	n/a	33.8	34.5	35.7	34.8	35.8	31.7	32.4	31.8	41.17	38.81
Basket of 7 items		157.1	167.2	n/a	162.5	164.3	163.5	164.5	165.4	155.5	155.7	154.1	157.7	177.7
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	7 960	11 870	11 700	10 865	8400	6800	10565	n/a	n/a
Wheat - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	26	26	24	19	15	23	n/a	n/a
Sugar - mT	111 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 505	1 560	1 750	1 995	2045	1930	2075	n/a	n/a
Sugar - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	14	16	11	18	17	19	n/a	n/a
Rice - mT	72 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 385	1 495	1 535	1 655	1725	1900	1670	n/a	n/a
Rice - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	21	23	24	26	23	n/a	n/a
Veg. oil - mT	44 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 065	1 105	1 050	1 240	1220	1220	1305	n/a	n/a
Veg. oil - days	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	65	26	24	29	28	28	30	n/a	n/a
Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes⁴³														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	n/a	n/a	5 686	7 517	10 159	3 348	7 244	6208	4622	5898	3673	5250
Rice	72 mt/day/pop	-	182	n/a	5	450	600	1 474	2 032	757	826	857	952	916
Veg. oil	44 mt/day/pop	-	323	n/a	n/a	631	618	754	268	1848	1277	1519	579	963
Sugar	111 mt/day/pop	-	763	n/a	75	808	1 057	2 669	2 471	2034	3213	3292	2952	8570
Veg. and fruits	-	-	n/a	n/a	438	438	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Commodities	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Total	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	9 844	12 434	8 263	12 015	10847	9938	11566	8156	9699
Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip⁴⁴														
		Total												
mT	2,323 (in 2005)	1604.2	101.0	203.2	158.6	130.0	0.0	46	120.97	247.8	291.76	687.0	309.5	219.0

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	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07
Arable land requisitioned, levelled and reclaimed in dunums - West Bank³⁶													
Requisitioned	5 811	253	121	0	1 328	385	20	221	152	40	260	60	155
Levelled	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	110	216	105	30	60	130	720
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	190	497	210	203	650	170	370
Reclaimed	3 654	n/a	846	666	662	620	50	50	200	60	50	55	10
Arable land requisitioned levelled or reclaimed in dunums - Gaza Strip													
Requisitioned	6 516	n/a	900	850	1 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levelled	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	2000	1330	9100
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	490	300	400
Reclaimed	1 635	n/a	530	500	365	240	105	126	0	20	0	0	0
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank³⁷													
Destroyed	20	n/a	5	15	0	0	0	0	10	130	60	26	100
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	56	350	420	90	140
Rehabilitated	453	n/a	46	25	5	108	13	0	0	7	50	57	10
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - Gaza Strip													
Destroyed	614	n/a	270	130	35	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	14	0	80	0
Rehabilitated	40	n/a	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	10
Number of trees destroyed³⁸													
Trees destroyed in the West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	340	600	150	100	200	300	80
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70	140	35	70	50	94	20
Trees destroyed in the Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural produce trading in/out the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes³⁹													
Import	83 884	743	n/a	27 048	23 576	24 168	43 276	15 738	15 501	16 834	17 101	11 270	16 401
Export	3 342	0	n/a	345	2 007	n/a	14 192	5 096	5 188	5 503	1 495	422	0

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	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun-07	Jul-07
West Bank per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁵											
Minimum	-	20.3	24	21	16	18	20	24	21	20	20
Maximum	-	207.2	218	230	241	147	147	152	152	138	147
Average	90	65.3	66	63	61	50	52	56	59	58	63
Gaza Strip - Per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁶											
Minimum	-	37.0	36	38	36	18	18	22	24	29	31
Maximum	-	116.5	107	113	107	71	71	76	76	79	84
Average	95	80.5	77	80	76	51	49	51	55	57	63
Price of tankered water in the West Bank in NIS⁴⁷											
Minimum	-	7.3	8	8	8	5	5	8	8	8	10
Maximum	-	22.5	21	21	17	17	21	17	20	23	23
Average	11.4	14.0	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	15
Price of tankered water in the Gaza Strip in NIS⁴⁸											
Minimum	-	35	35	n/a	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Maximum	-	35	35	n/a	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Average	-	35	35	n/a	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Percentage of HH connected to water network paying the bills⁴⁹											
West Bank	-	35.5%	35.0%	35.0%	36.0%	35.0%	37.7%	36%	38%	35%	33.0%
Gaza Strip	-	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	2.0%	1.5%	2%	2%	2%	2.0%
Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services⁵⁰											
West Bank	-	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Gaza Strip	-	4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank⁵¹											
Minimum	-	0%	0.0%	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	16.7%	100.0%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	13.5%	47.0%	n/a	47%	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 Strip⁵²											
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	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)

- During the month of July, spare parts needed for the construction and rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in the Gaza Strip were blocked at the Israeli border. Also, activities planned with the aim to protect and restore safe environmental conditions for Beit Lahia residents affected by March 2007 disaster were blocked. Consequently, the work of most of the humanitarian organizations on water and sanitation issues in the Gaza Strip were halted.
- An average of 63 l/c/d⁶ was supplied both in West Bank and Gaza Strip. Analysis of Water and Sanitation data for the month of June 2007 indicates the following trends:
 - The total water supply has decreased by about 4% in the West Bank and 22% in the Gaza Strip compared to the average supply of 2006.
 - The average price of water tankered to the unserved communities remains the same in the Gaza Strip (35 NIS per cubic meter) and increased slightly in the West Bank (15 NIS per cubic meter compared to 14 NIS per cubic meter). These averages do not show the wide range of prices, particularly in the West Bank, where people in remote areas may pay three times the average price due to remoteness, the 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 has decreased in the West Bank (33% of households in July against 35% in June 2007 and overall in 2006) and remains the same for Gaza as per June 2007 (2% in June 2007 and an average of 4% for the year 2006).
- Since February 2007, 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	Aug 06	Sep 06	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun-07	Jul-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	n/a
Hebron	207	-	207	207	207	n/a	0	72	0	150	214	0	n/a
South Hebron	159	-	159	159	159	n/a	0	0	0	112	160	0	n/a
Jenin	113	-	113	113	113	n/a	0	0	0	92	116	1	n/a
Jericho	20	-	20	20	20	n/a	2 (curfew)	1	0	12	17	0	n/a
Jerusalem	37	-	37	37	37	n/a	0	0	0	All	n/a	0	n/a
Jerusalem suburb	55	-	55	55	55	n/a	0	0	0	16	56	0	n/a
Nablus	196	-	196	196	196	n/a	0	0	2	149	187	0	n/a
Qabatya	103	-	103	103	103	n/a	0	0	0	61	77	0	n/a
Qalqilia	67	-	67	67	67	n/a	0	0	0	10	69	0	n/a
Ramallah	159	-	159	159	159	n/a	0	0	2	113	161	0	n/a
Salfit	57	-	57	57	57	n/a	0	1	0	19	58	0	n/a
Tubas	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	0	0	n/a	n/a	39	0	n/a
Tulkarm	107	-	107	107	107	n/a	0	n/a	0	66	110	0	n/a
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	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	n/a
Gaza North	60	-	60	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	39	66	0	n/a
Khan Younis	64	-	64	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	19	35	3	n/a
Middle Area	37	-	37	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	44	63	1	n/a
Rafah	34	-	34	0	34	n/a	0	n/a	0	29	37	0	n/a
Total Gaza Strip	346	-	100.0%	0.0%	9.8%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

- The Tawjihi results for the 2006-07 school year were due to be published on 15 July. The Ministry of Education & Higher Education (MoEHE) announced that results would be delayed and suggested 5 August as a new date. This may have a negative implication on students applying for university matriculation abroad.
- The Department for Educational Planning at the MoEHE issued the 2006-07 school statistics (www.moe.gov.ps).
- According to the MoEHE, nearly all teachers are currently receiving their full salaries.
- The Summer Games Programme activities at UNRWA Bureij schools keep interrupted due to the Israeli incursion in the Central Gaza area.
- On 12 July, the Israeli Border Police closed a Palestinian Youth Summer Camp in Wadi El Joz for unknown reasons.
- On 25 July, the UNRWA summer learning programme was disrupted by IDF activities in Khan Younis in Gaza; Abu Tu'aima School was closed and the Foukhari School reported in Khan Younis a 50% attendance.



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	196.8	57.4 (appeal)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8

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

The CAP

Sector	CAP 2006 - revised May 2006			CAP 2007			CAP 07 % Funded (as of 21 Aug)
	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	15.1	99%
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	154.3	14	53%	198.1	17	50.0	31%
Education	8.3	4	48%	9.1	4	5.0	56%
Food	96.4	7	100% +	149.7	8	81.4	55%
Health & Psychosocial	53.8	31	47%	35.7	30	21.0	52%
Protection	-	-	-	1.7	4	0.2	23%
Water and Sanitation	23.5	20	27%	35.0	19	1.6	5%
Shelter and non-food items	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.3	17%
Multi-Sector	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	100%
Sector not yet specified	0	-	-	-	-	20.5	-
Total	383.6	92	77%	454.7	103	196.8	46%

Source: OCHA, Financial Tracking System (FTS).

The PA operating budget

\$ million	2005		2006				Total
	\$ million	%	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Clearance revenues collected by Gol	757	32	137	1	97	38	273
Domestic revenues	476	20	99	70	55	66	290
External finances	349	15	154	110	305	178	747
Other sources, incl. Palestinian Investment Fund Dividend	60	3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	50
Net Lending	344	15	68	n/a	154	n/a	222
TOTAL	1986	100	470.5	193.5	623.5	294.5	1582

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



Temporary International Mechanism (TIM)

\$ million	confirmed Pledges	Total disbursed as of 3 Aug 2007
TIM window 1/ ESSP	70.83	22.5
TIM window 2	164.4	99.37
TIM window 3	463.02	309.57
Total	698.25	431.44

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

1) Emergency Fuel Supply

Sector	Number of facilities	Fuel Received in million litres as of 3 Aug 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 3 Aug 2007		5.3

2) Support For Electricity production and distribution

	Cost in US\$ million as of 3 Aug 2007	Fuel received in million litres as of 3 Aug 2007
Gaza Power Plant	68.3	71
Electricity Production Gaza	7.6	
Electricity Distribution Gaza	4.8	
Electricity Distribution West Bank	8.4	
Total Cost in US\$ million as of 3 Aug 2007		89.1

3) Access to Quality Healthcare

Cost in US\$ million	
East Jerusalem hospitals referral costs in US \$million	4.9

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

Type	Num of Beneficiaries	Num of Allowances Received	Total Amount Recieved in US\$ as of 3 Aug 2007
Low-income Healthcare provider workers	12000	11	53.2
Low-income public service providers	59000	9	158.6
Pensioners	6600	9	20.4
Social Hardship Cases Scheme for the Poor	36000	4	40.4
Social Hardship Cases Benficiaries of Food for work/training programme	39000	1	9.9

Source: Temporary International Mechanism, Implentation Progress Update. Based on figures provided byTIM; 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 Gol is remotely monitoring Rafah operations and can refuse people's passage. Rafah cannot operate if the EU BAM team are not present and EU BAM staff are dependent on Gol-operated Kerem Shalom crossing opening to access Rafah.
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 Gol 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 look 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 (UHWK), 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 have been deforested or devoid of inhabitation by the IDF (most often on the ground of security reasons). It however remains accessible to the farmers and be re-used as a field once the levelling is completed. People affected are those owners whose land has been requisitioned or levelled and therefore loss all or part of their livelihoods. People affected refers strictly to owners in this document although a wider range of people are actually affected such as workers employed and traders. Affected: workers, traders, retailers, etc. Reclaimed land is that land which is originally non-productive and is transformed in farming land under a private or NGO/UN-led initiative. This land is most of the time privately owned.
37. Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank and Gaza Strip. Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agriculture Relief Committees, compiled by FAO. Destroyed refers to the total destruction of a greenhouse, i.e. the greenhouse itself and the land it is installed on. Rehabilitated refers to the reconstruction of greenhouses done by their owners or under NGO/UN financed projects. People affected are those owners whose greenhouse(s) has been destroyed and who therefore see their livelihoods affected.
38. Number of trees destroyed. Source: FAO; Ministry of Agriculture Directorates. Destroyed trees are those trees belonging to Palestinians that are being uprooted, burnt, or cut by Israeli authorities or settlers. Trees are mainly olive trees but can include any type of fruit-trees (orange, almond, advocado, 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. Retailed 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. Retailed 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. Fisherman 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. OCHA database.
2. Palestinian Shippers' Council.
3. The checkpoints are 'Anabta, Kafriat and Kafriat Tunnel/Ar Ras checkpoints in Tulkarm; Huwwara, Beit Iba, Za'atara and 'Awarta checkpoints in Nablus; Jit partial checkpoint in Qalqiliya; and finally Deir Ballut checkpoint in Salfit.
4. OCHA figures of reported cases of female killings.
5. Litres per capita per day