

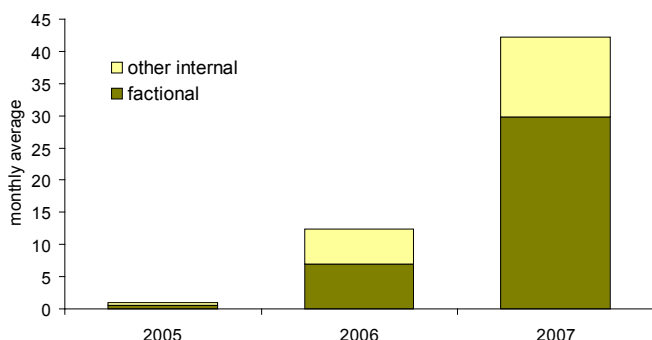


Overview- Key Issues

Resurgence of Factional Violence in Gaza

This month saw the fourth episode of Palestinian inter-factional fighting in the Gaza Strip in 2007. The number of Palestinians killed as a result of internal conflict in the Gaza Strip in May (63) is six times more than the 2006 monthly average for the Gaza Strip (11) and four times more than the April average (16). In every month since December 2006, internal violence related deaths have exceeded direct conflict related deaths.

Monthly Average Fatalities from Internal Violence in the oPt



Internal violence: factional fighting, family disputes, punishment/honour killing, killing alleged collaborators, incidents with unclear motive (excludes: accidents, crime related incidents)

Palestinian-Israeli violence also escalated in May. Direct conflict related deaths among Palestinians in the Gaza Strip in May (54), were five times as many as in April (10) and are the highest since November 2006. The majority of direct conflict deaths occurred as a result of Israeli Air Force (IAF) strikes on Hamas-affiliated Executive Support Forces (ESF) bases and vehicles carrying Hamas or Islamic Jihad members in the Gaza Strip. The IAF carried out 65 air strikes on Palestinian targets this month, up from three in April.

Additionally in May, Palestinian militants fired 323 Qassam rockets from the Gaza Strip towards targets in Israel (compared to 60 in April), resulting in the deaths of two Israelis. A total of 30 injuries were reported among Israelis of whom seven are affiliated with the Israeli security forces.

Following an ambush of Palestinian National Security Forces by the Hamas-affiliated ESF on 15 May, the Israeli authorities reduced operating hours for Karni crossing, the main crossing point for commercial goods and humanitarian supplies, from 13.5 hours per day to nine. Also on 15 May, Rafah crossing, which was otherwise closed, was opened with the consent of the Israelis to allow the exclusive crossing of PA National Security Forces loyal to Fatah to return from training in Egypt.

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Factional fighting forced several schools and health care facilities in the Gaza Strip to close; all 46 UNRWA schools in Gaza governorate were disrupted for three days. Israeli air attacks also resulted in damage to a number of UNRWA installations, including a girl's school in Jabalia refugee camp in northern Gaza.

Factional fighting in the Gaza Strip had a severe impact on the humanitarian situation and the provision of humanitarian aid. There has been a virtual collapse of law and order in the Gaza Strip as a result of the significant increase in internal violence during the first five months of 2007. In a May 2007 survey, 80% of Gaza residents polled stated that they feel insecure; 43.7% expressed that their first reason to feel insecure is due to internal fighting, 23.1% said it is due to no signs of socio-economic improvement and 14.8% said because of Israeli raids¹. In particular, factional fighting has severely disrupted the daily lives of Gazan residents, who are often afraid to leave their homes. The inability of people to leave their homes has an impact on both the public sector and commercial life of Gaza.

Health Sector Strike Ends

Following 104 days of a strike by workers in the PA health sector, the striking unions ended their strike on 29 May. This decision was made after the Palestinian Ministry of Finance (MoF) committed to an agreement signed with



the health professional unions on 8 May. In accordance with the agreement, the MoF began the procedure of paying 35 % of the hazard pay allowances and committed itself to paying what is left of the allowances according to a schedule in the agreement. Payment of salaries to 840 contract employees who have not been paid for the past 10 months is still outstanding. These employees are threatening to go on strike in June unless the issue is satisfactorily resolved.

East Jerusalem

In May, Israel celebrated 40 years since the “reunification of Jerusalem”. Israel’s annexation of East Jerusalem has been deemed illegal by multiple United Nations Security Council resolutions. Since 1993, Israel, citing the need to secure its citizens from Palestinian militant attacks, has employed various access measures that have increasingly severed East Jerusalem from the remainder of the West Bank. As a result, most West Bank Palestinians are no longer able to access the city that has been the religious, social and economic centre of their community for centuries.

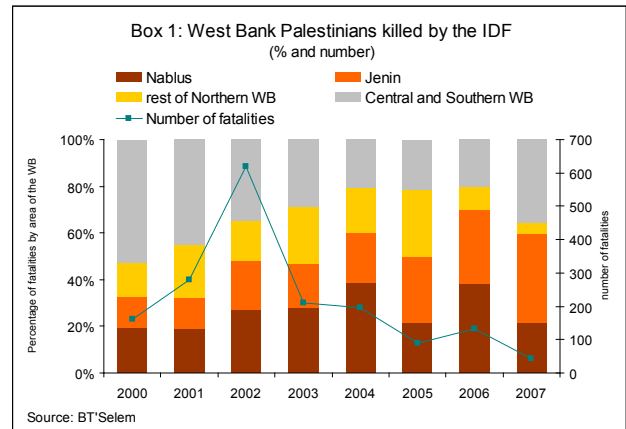
Israel’s requirement that West Bank Palestinians obtain an access permit to enter East Jerusalem, along with the Israeli settlements, bypass roads and checkpoints that obstruct Palestinian movement, have drastically reduced Palestinian traffic into and out of the city. Construction of the Barrier around the city has solidified the isolation of the city.

This separation has had serious humanitarian consequences, particularly on access to health and education. There has been an up to 50% drop in the number of patients visiting the six specialist hospitals in East Jerusalem. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education and UNRWA, of the 33,000 students and 2,000 teachers in East Jerusalem schools, as many as 6,000 pupils and more than 650 teachers face difficulties reaching their schools because of the Barrier.

Northern West Bank: Highest fatalities and increase in undercover operations

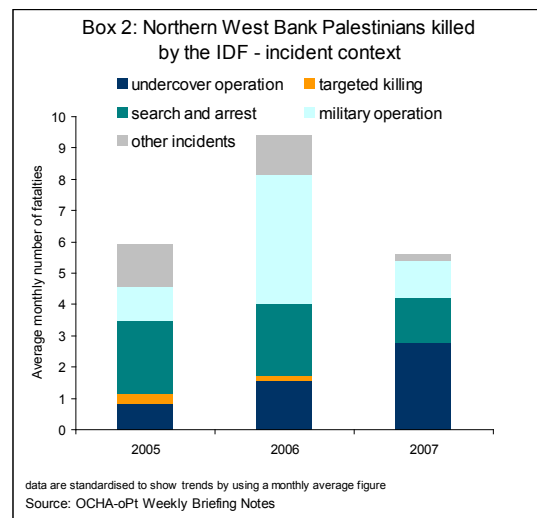
Data published by BT’Salem (Box 1) show that 1128 of 1690 (67%) of Palestinian fatalities caused by the Israeli security forces (IDF) in the West Bank², since the start of the second intifada, were in the Northern West Bank. The proportion killed in that part of the region has been rising, fatalities in Nablus and Jenin governorates account for the bulk of

these. For the first five months of 2007 over half (28 of the 42) of those killed and 150 of the 647 injured



were from northern governorates (source: OCHA). Most of the fatalities in 2007 occurred during undercover operations, search and arrest campaigns or other military operations. Thirteen deaths in Jenin and one in Tulkarm (50%) were the result of IDF undercover operations. Eleven of those killed were targeted while they were driving in cars, one while in his home and one by a sniper while walking in the street. The remaining incident, in Tulkarm, had no details reported.

Trend figures for fatalities in the northern West Bank (Box 2) indicate the relative increase in fatalities during undercover operations. There have been no IDF fatalities in the West Bank this year.



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 of 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

Hebron Water Shortage:

There is a chronic water crisis in the Hebron area as many communities are not linked to a water network. Even those that are linked often have no water supplied to them for days or weeks at a time. The situation is worsening for a number of reasons, which include: an increase in the number of closures, construction of the Barrier and the mini-Barrier; and suspension of a USAID water network project. In the south Hebron area, where the mini-Barrier prevents direct vehicular access to around 20 communities, the price of water reaches up to 300 NIS for 10 cubic meters. In many of these communities, which need water for their livestock as well as human needs, this amount is sufficient for only a few days. OCHA's field assessment indicates that some of these communities spend more than 60% of their cash resources to meet their water needs.

Crisis Threatening Bethlehem Area Municipalities:

Three of the four municipalities of Bethlehem (Beit Sahur, Beit Jala and Bethlehem) currently face a critical financial crisis, while the fourth, the Doha municipality, is currently financially stable. The crisis has arisen due to the PA (with its own serious financial problems) suspending the transfer of the municipal taxes it collects on behalf of the municipalities. Many of the residents are unable to pay direct municipal fees due to the current economic crisis. As a result, these municipalities have not paid the salaries of municipal employees since January 2007 (Bethlehem and Beit Jala) and March 2007 (Beit Sahur). Additionally, the three municipalities are no longer eligible for credit and have various outstanding loans previously taken to cover costs which total some 1.3 million NIS. The employees of the three municipalities have threatened to go on strike if they do not receive salaries. Employees of the Bethlehem Municipality held a one-day strike on 9 May 2007 (which followed a one-day strike on 26 March.) The three municipalities are also behind in external payments. For example, the company which provides fuel to Beit Jala fuel has threatened to stop supplying the municipality unless a payment is made. The three municipalities warn

that services to the combined population of 62,500 will soon be suspended unless a solution is found.

Palestinians Denied Access to the Dead Sea Area:

Since 10 May, the IDF has erected daily, flying checkpoints on the Dead Sea road which block all Palestinian vehicular and pedestrian movements into the Dead Sea area. Palestinians with West Bank IDs have been barred from the area unless they possess permits to work inside Israeli settlements. No official military order was issued to ban Palestinian movement on the road, and as the checkpoint is not permanent, no written order is required. According to the Israeli Civil Administration, the decision to bar Palestinian traffic was made on the local military level. The new procedures were verbally relayed to IDF soldiers by the Sector Commander's office.

Gaza Strip

Gaza's Sardine Catch

The high season for sardine fishing starts in April and runs through May. The limited area in which Gaza's fishermen are currently allowed to operate prevents them from enjoying the full economic benefits of the high season. According to the Palestinian Department of Fisheries (DoF), this May the sardine catch is significantly less than last year's. Sardines are the single largest Palestinian fishing catch, but this year's catch represents only 78% of the 2006 total and only 52% of the 2000 catch. In addition, the total fish catch for May is only 78% of the total for May 2006 and 25% that of May 2000. The DoF notes that the fish catch could double if Gaza fisherman were allowed to extend the area in which they fish to the legal 12 nautical miles from the coast, instead of the current restriction of six nautical miles that the IDF currently imposes. Being confined to coastal waters also means the quality of the fishing catch is poor in terms of fish size and so the market value is low. The value of the Gazan catch normally accounts for 4% of the Palestinian Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Restrictions on fishing rights has led to over-fishing in shallow coastal waters and resulted in the depletion of breeding grounds which may have future impacts.

Case Study: Repeated Closure of Beita Fruit and Vegetable Market

One of the five biggest markets in the northern West Bank is in Beita village, southeast of Nablus. Beita has approximately 9,000 inhabitants and the village's most important economic feature is the wholesale fruit and vegetable market. The village council is itself a part-owner of the market, and it brings the municipality around 100,000 USD a year. Thanks to these revenues, Beita has become less dependent on foreign aid than many other cities and villages in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt).

On four occasions during May, the IDF placed the market under curfew, forcing traders to shut down their business and preventing commercial trucks from entering the area. On three of these occasions, the IDF kept the market closed for three hours, but on 31 May, the curfew lasted for seven hours. According to the IDF, these procedures were triggered by Palestinian stone throwing, in particular on settler vehicles driving on Road 60. The Israeli DCL in Nablus indicated that curfew was seen as a necessary step to keep the area calm. The curfews have a detrimental effect on the market. For many traders, even a three hour curfew means that they will not be able to sell their produce until the following day, rendering some of their produce rotten and impossible to sell.



Protection of Civilians

Protection of civilians analysis

Direct conflict related deaths among Palestinians increased threefold in May (63) compared to April (19) and are the highest since November 2006. The increase is primarily accounted for by Gaza Strip casualties, which constitute 86% of deaths emanating from direct Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Similarly, Gaza Strip deaths comprise the majority (90%) of deaths related to internal Palestinian violence. Standing at an unprecedented monthly figure, the number of Palestinians killed as a result of internal conflict in the oPt in May was 70. In addition, and in conformity with the trend observed since December 2006, internal violence related deaths continue to exceed direct conflict related deaths.

Five out of the eight direct conflict killings in the West Bank were carried out by IDF undercover units (four in Jenin on 4 and 29 May; and one in Ramallah on 29 May).

Reflecting the increase in direct conflict casualties there were 282 Palestinians injured in direct conflict related incidents. This is the highest monthly injury figure since November 2006 and higher than the 2006 monthly average. Sixty-six percent of these direct conflict injuries occurred in the Gaza Strip. On the other hand, the number of Palestinians injured due to internal violence stood at an unprecedented 333, which is 15% more than the previous highest monthly figure recorded since January 2005 and is more than four times higher than the 2006 monthly average (73). This was also a threefold increase in internal violence injuries compared with the previous month. Internal violence related injuries increased threefold in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip (10 vs. 26 in the West Bank; 88 vs. 307 in the Gaza Strip).

Impact of strike/financial boycott on health sector – protection angle

Palestinians' access to health facilities, services and goods in the West Bank has been dramatically affected by comprehensive medical strikes, triggered by the inability of the PA to pay health workers full salaries since March 2006. On 29 May 2007, the latest medical strike came to an end after a period of over three months.

In order to protect Palestinian's right to health, WHO called on the parties concerned to guarantee access to essential medical services in accordance with medical ethics and international law. The ICRC pointed out that "under international humanitarian law, it is the responsibility of the State of Israel, as the occupying power, to ensure that basic needs of the civilian population in the occupied territories, including access to medical care, are met at all times."³ In addition, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health, Prof. Paul Hunt, stated before the Human Rights Council that "donors' sanctions against the PA were inconsistent with their human rights responsibilities of international

assistance and cooperation."⁴ Under international human rights law, if sanctions or other restrictive measures are imposed, serious consideration must be given to the impact of such measures on the enjoyment of economic and social rights – including the right to health – and the infliction of suffering upon the population.⁵

New report on Torture/ill-treatment

B'Tselem/Hamoked: Absolute Prohibition. The Torture and Ill-treatment of Palestinian Detainees and Public Committee Against Torture in Israel (PCATI): "Ticking Bombs". Testimonies of Torture Victims in Israel

From arrest through transfer to the interrogation facility, the B'Tselem/Hamoked report examines the methods and intensity with which Palestinian detainees are interrogated by the Israel Security Agency (formerly General Security Service) and whether they are subjected to ill-treatment or torture. It concludes that while the ISA routinely employs an interrogation regime which involves psychological and physical ill-treatment of interrogees, in a minority of cases methods are used that constitute outright torture. Extensive documentation and testimonies of such minority cases, presumably detainees classified as "ticking bombs", can be found in PCATI's report. Against the background of the absolute prohibition on torture and ill-treatment under international law, the reports analyze the performance of the Israeli legal system and recommend measures to increase protection for detainees.

Accountability

Israeli High Court of Justice Hears Petition regarding Al-Nu'man Village

On Sunday, 13 May 2007, the Israeli High Court of Justice heard a petition brought by the residents of al-Nu'man village, concerning the route of the Barrier which has placed this village on the Jerusalem side of the Barrier. The petitioners, who hold West Bank identification cards, unlawfully present in their own village when the section of the Wall is built according to the Israeli authorities. They requested the dismantling or re-routing of the Barrier so that the village is not cut off from the rest of the West Bank. Alternatively, they requested that they be given permanent residency status in East Jerusalem and free access to and from the village. After hearing the parties' arguments, the Court gave the Israeli authorities until 1 October 2007 to address the question of whether the petitioners are residents of Jerusalem or the West Bank, and if the latter, what meaningful steps they will take to restore an acceptable living situation to the village. The villagers will then have 21 days to decide whether to accept or reject any proposed solution. In the event that they reject the proposal, or that the Israeli authorities fail to come up with a concrete proposal, the Court will then hear the case in full on its merits.



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.”⁽¹⁾

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07
Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict¹														
West Bank	215 (18)	678 (57)	4	17	16	7	12	17	12	8	11	7	9	8
Gaza Strip			35	164	61	24	48	121	3	3	2	2	10	54
Israel			2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict														
West Bank	1261 (104)	3194 (267)	114	207	120	111	86	159	51	89	251	141	109	94
Gaza Strip			84	590	146	84	94	332	22	15	5	12	6	187
Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict														
oPt	48 (4)	25 (2)	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Israel			2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2
Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict														
oPt	484 (40)	377 (31)	11	31	9	19	16	19	10	10	35	15	22	10
Israel			15	10	1	5	3	11	2	2	0	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence²														
West Bank	12 (>1)	146 (12)	2	0	1	0	5	1	4	2	0	0	1	7
Gaza Strip			8	13	11	13	27	14	25	54	48	16	16	63
Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence														
West Bank	130 (11)	871 (76)	0	0	0	0	29	1	45	12	5	2	10	26
Gaza Strip			72	43	55	73	257	35	130	249	285	102	88	307
Average weekly IDF searches, arrests and detentions in the West Bank³														
Search Campaigns	Ave Weekly (61)	Ave Weekly (109)	116	120	119	124	118	145	122	108	135	127	126	124
Arrests and Detentions	Ave Weekly (74)	Ave Weekly (101)	102	110	87	72	81	133	101	121	155	121	88	105
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”⁽²⁾

Children, those aged under 18 years, continue to be victims of both 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)	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07
Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict⁴														
West Bank	33 (3)	127 (11)	0	4	1	1	1	5	2	3	0	1	1	0
Gaza Strip			5	38	12	9	5	23	1	1	1	0	2	9
Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict⁵														
West Bank	130 (11)	470 (31)	26	77	48	26	20	58	18	12	30	11	31	22
Gaza Strip			19	20	15	1	2	8	2	1	0	2	2	10
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	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Palestinian children killed - indirect conflict⁸														
West Bank	5 (<1)	2 (<1)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	2 (<1)	6 (<1)	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence⁹														
West Bank	0	2 (<1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	0	10 (<1)	0	2	1	0	3	1	3	10	4	3	1	3
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities¹⁰														
West Bank	n/a	n/a	359	335	391	389	348	340	380	382	398	384	381	357

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

Fourteen (14) Palestinian children were killed in May, all of them in Gaza. Among them, 9 were killed in the conflict with Israel, 3 in inter-Palestinian fighting and two as an indirect result of the conflict. This represents the highest number of children killed by the IDF since the beginning of the year.

In the West Bank, a pregnant woman was injured during an IDF search and arrest campaign, the injury causing her to lose her unborn child. During the month, 40 children were injured, one of the highest numbers since the beginning of the year. Among them, 32 children were injured by the IDF, including a 10 year old UNWRA student reportedly shot by the IDF while on his way home from school. No Israeli

children were either killed or injured in the conflict since the beginning of the year.

357 Palestinian children are held in Israeli detention⁶. In May, at least 25 Palestinians, among them 16 children, were displaced due to the demolition of their house by the IDF, bringing the 2007 total of children displaced following demolition of their house to at least 127 children this year.

Since the beginning of the year, seven Palestinian NGOs providing services to children and women have been destroyed or damaged in Gaza.



Violence and Private Property

Protection of Women

The overwhelming intensity of Israeli actions in the month of May in the Gaza Strip dramatically affected the already undermined physical and psychological security of women and has severely reduced their enjoyment of basic human rights. The increased level of violence among Palestinian factions has been an aggravating factor, contributing in the further collapse of women's protection.

Beit Hanoun Sabaya⁷ Center for Women (northern Gaza Strip):

On 19 May 2007, one woman and her three children were wounded by an Israeli tank shell fired at their house. Due to this incident, the Sabaya women's center cancelled all scheduled activities of psychosocial support on that day. On 23 May 2007 the Sabaya center's coordinator, along with a group of women, went to visit the woman and her wounded children at their home. As the group of women approached the house, Israeli soldiers opened fire on them, forcing the women to flee. In a separate incident, on 20 May 2007, women were forced to abandon the Sabaya center in Beit Hanoun as Israeli soldiers forcefully evacuated and threatened to shell an adjacent multiple-story house inhabited by 70 persons, because the building's owner was wanted. The house remained under siege for several days. On the morning of 21 May 2007, while women were attending health education classes, Israeli forces entered the area of Beit Hanoun by land and air. Classes were suspended and women rushed to pick their children up from schools under shelling. During the last week of May, the situation in Beit Hanoun continued to deteriorate. All the center's activities of women's support were suspended because Israeli tanks invaded the surrounding area.

Al Maghazi Sabaya Centre for Women (central Gaza Strip):

During the month of May, women were forced to cease all activities at the centre, due to the threat of Israeli shelling of the Hamas affiliated Executive Support Forces (ESF) in the area, as well as due to inter-factional violence. The centre's focus is on providing support to women and offering them psychosocial counseling, among other activities

Al Mawasi Sabaya Centre for Women (southern Gaza Strip):

On 20 May 2007, an Israeli military operation targeting fishing boats caused panic among a large number of women and children. Forty two women are reported to have suffered trauma and have attended counseling sessions. The Sabaya centre is making efforts

to ameliorate symptoms through psychosocial support.

“Immoral Behaviour” Related Crimes

Field observations indicate that there has been a steep rise in the number of crimes reported to have been committed in the Gaza Strip which have been justified or allegedly motivated due to what is perceived as “immoral behaviour” by some sectors of Palestinian society. Such crimes began being observed with some regularity in the Gaza Strip during the latter half of 2006. The general state of lawlessness in the Gaza Strip, along with the widespread presence of weapons and recourse to violence, enables perpetrators to carry out such activity with relative impunity.

“Quiet Transfer” of Palestinians in Hebron

To document the transformation of Hebron from a thriving commercial, cultural and social hub to a virtual ghost town from which a “quiet transfer” of Palestinians has taken place, B'Tselem and The Association for Civil Rights in Israel have published a report containing dramatic figures on the dispossession of Palestinian residents of the center of Hebron.

The massive exit from the city center resulted, as the report shows, from Israel's policy of separation based on national-ethnic origin. The findings are based on the first comprehensive survey on occupancy of Palestinian dwellings and businesses near the settlement points in the city and indicate the following: at least 1,014 Palestinian housing units in the center of Hebron have been vacated by their occupants. This number represents 41.9 percent of the housing units in the relevant area. Sixty-five percent (659) of the empty apartments became vacant during the course of the second Intifada. Regarding Palestinian commercial establishments, 1,829 are no longer open for business. This number represents 76.6 percent of all the commercial establishments in the surveyed area. Of the closed businesses, 62.4 percent (1,141) were closed during the second Intifada. At least 440 of them closed by military orders.



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.”⁽³⁾

	Total 2005 (monthly average)	Total 2006 (monthly average)	Jun -06	Jul -06	Aug -06	Sept -06	Oct -06	Nov -06	Dec -06	Jan -07	Feb -07	Mar-07	Apr -07	May -07
Incidents involving Israeli settlers¹¹														
Total number of incidents	n/a	235 (20)	22	19	14	13	19	30	17	10	20	15	21	15
Leading to Palestinian casualties	n/a	63 (5)	7	7	4	5	1	6	2	2	4	7	11	5
Leading to Israeli Settler casualties	n/a	28 (2)	2	4	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	0
Leading to international casualties	n/a	11 (<1)	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
Number of Palestinian Qassam rockets fired into/towards Israel¹²														
From the Gaza Strip	1 194 (100)	1 786 (149)	230	309	70	73	72	283	73	46	79	73	60	323
Number of IDF artillery shells														
Into the Gaza Strip	509 (42)	14 111 (1175)	645	3 986	842	561	113	248	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of IAF air strikes														
In the Gaza Strip	n/a	573 (48)	34	235	42	26	38	93	0	2	0	1	3	65
Number of Mortars fired towards Israel														
In the Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	2	3	45
Physical structures demolished - West Bank¹³														
Structures demolished	n/a	201	19	3	7	4	0	35	4	18	54	8	11	8
Of which residential (occupied)	n/a	56 (5)	7	1	4	1	0	14	3	14	17	2	7	4
Physical structures demolished - Gaza Strip														
Structures demolished	n/a	246 (21)	9	36	94	41	24	38	0	0	0	0	0	16
Of which homes demolished	n/a	127 (11)	0	20	29	27	18	32	0	0	0	0	0	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.”⁽⁴⁾

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07
IDF Physical obstacles in the West Bank¹⁴														
Manned	62	74	76	77	79	83	83	84	82	82	84	84	86	86
Unmanned	410	445	450	463	468	435	459	456	445	446	466	465	453	467
Total	472	518	526	540	547	518	542	540	527	528	550	549	539	553
Average weekly Random or 'Flying' checkpoints	73	136	142	182	162	121	111	143	138	114	156	163	175	141
Curfews imposed by IDF¹⁵														
No. Incidents - West Bank	9	4	3	6	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5
Total hours under curfew - West Bank	126	40	26	30	6	14	3	12	26	28	91	21	20	48
No. Incidents - Gaza Strip	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total hours under curfew - Gaza Strip	0	18	0	72	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0
Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations¹⁶														
Access incidents reported in the West Bank	n/a	79	51	63	101	66	62	79	38	38	n/a	28	42	34
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	53	47	81	44	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	14	20	10	11	7	2	n/a	15	26	11	25	36
Ambulance access denial reported at West Bank checkpoints	n/a	9	21	10	2	5	9	4	n/a	16	25	9	14	24
MoH medical referral requests (via Erez)	n/a	459	474	185	292	438	379	509	434	508	595	n/a	515	n/a
Actual no. of medical referrals crossing (via Erez)	n/a	416	400	171	266	402	344	455	399	452	540	n/a	460	n/a
Access for Palestinians to East Jerusalem and Israel from oPt¹⁸														
West Bank (total closure days)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	7	20	4	11	4	0	0	5	13	1
Gaza Strip (total closure days)	n/a	17	30	31	31	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Movement of people from/to Gaza Strip - daily average¹⁹														
Workers to Israel - Erez	1029	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traders to Israel - Erez	107	42	0	0	0	4	28	93	172	243	290	352	157	318
Rafah - daily crossing out	n/a	423	608	0	396	117	250	140	289	138	240	410	383	304
Rafah daily crossing in	n/a	424	630	167	149	151	220	155	199	270	139	309	345	294

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.”⁽⁵⁾

	Monthly average 2005	Monthly average 2006	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07
Functioning of the Gaza Strips crossing points - percentage of days open/scheduled days open²⁰														
Rafah crossing	n/a	57%	77%	6%	16%	10%	23%	20%	32%	26%	25%	48%	37%	26%
Karni crossing	n/a	71%	73%	58%	41%	96%	96%	92%	96%	100%	92%	92%	96%	85%
Sufa crossing	n/a	60%	54%	0%	30%	71%	87%	77%	92%	100%	96%	29%	16%	43%
Nahal Oz energy pipelines	n/a	n/a	n/a	81%	77%	100%	88%	100%	88%	100%	100%	96%	100%	96%
Movement of goods through Karni crossing - daily average²¹														
Karni import - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	156	165	90	79	197	189	191	196	220	232	218	253	210
Karni export - commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian supplies	n/a	17	13	0	1	15	19	31	40	46	52	44	51	25
Other imports into the Gaza Strip - total²²														
Sufa import - aggregates (construction materials) truckloads	3 527	1 598	1720	0	0	1374	2178	1652	2422	3455	3257	1034	n/a	n/a
Nahal Oz import - Fuel truckloads	n/a	583	644	628	620	557	493	548	532	539	714	601	n/a	n/a
Economic/access data for the West Bank are being investigated by OCHA														

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

West Bank

Access to the Jordan Valley

In late April, the IDF announced that access to the Jordan Valley for West Bank ID card holders no longer requires a permit for passage through Tayasir and Hamra checkpoints. Access for Palestinian vehicles to the Jordan Valley is still not permitted, except for public transportation. Despite the change in regulations Palestinians attempting to pass through Tayasir checkpoint report that they continue to be denied access or experience long delays at the checkpoint. The Israeli liaison officer in charge of the Jordan Valley has facilitated passage of humanitarian-related cases at the checkpoint when contacted by the UN or other humanitarian organizations.

Gaza Strip

Karni was closed for four days in mid-May during an upsurge in factional fighting. However, the drop in truckloads exported was affected more by the end of the agricultural season and the reduction in goods available to export than these closures during May.



Socio-economic Conditions

The following are anecdotal evidence gathered by UNRWA staff of the deteriorating socio-economic conditions in the West Bank.

UNRWA staff work closely with the population of the West bank and are aware of the range of increasing needs of all kinds.

1. Refugees living in northern camps are increasingly seeking assistance from representatives of militant factions, often despite their skepticism with regard to factions' actions and ideology.
2. Cases of UNRWA social workers personally assisting refugee families in desperate conditions --through small cash amounts or in-kind donations-- are becoming frequent. At the same time, UNRWA staff are more and more exposed to threats and violent reactions in the accomplishment of their daily tasks. Social workers in the Ramallah area reported frequent verbal and physical abuse by applicants, for any apparent delay in the delivery of assistance. Social workers in Jenin and Nablus are continuously experiencing visits by potential beneficiaries in their own houses and after working hours, and they are often threatened.
3. In the last food distribution in Ramallah city, UNRWA social workers noticed that beneficiaries were extremely anxious as they feared there would not be enough food commodities available for all. Some even tried to climb windows and pushed the doors to reach distribution clerks first.
4. Many new stores selling used clothes are opening in Jenin camp, as families can no longer afford to buy new clothing.
5. In areas south-west of Hebron, village networks stop supplying water in the summer season and villagers are forced to buy expensive trucked water for domestic consumption and raising animals frequently adding to their burden of debt.
6. Due to widespread poverty, Palestinians are now resorting to traditional healers (al-teeb al arabi). Among the most common remedies in use, burning metal sticks is used to heal swelling in leg blood-vessels; thistle infusions for diabetes; olive leaves as alternative plasters for fractures and charley horses. UNRWA mobile teams notice that people suffering from chronic

diseases (especially diabetes) often resort to herbal remedies as they cannot afford prescribed drugs.

7. As a result of the PA strike in the health sector, services offered by UNRWA mobile clinics in localities isolated by the Barrier are increasingly valued by the population. Despite the performance of extra monthly visits by the UNRWA mobile clinic in the Jerusalem area, the number of people in need of basic health services is still too high and the Agency has been forced to limit number of patients to two per family a day. UNRWA health center in Jenin camp is also under increasing pressure, and the daily number of patients per doctor per day is now about 200.
8. UNRWA has observed that thefts and crimes are reported on the rise. In Ramallah city and nearby villages robberies are now occurring in daylight. In Jenin, increased numbers of frauds and burglaries are noticed. In southern Hebron area (Dura), three children were approached in the street and one of them was kidnapped. A large amount of money was then requested of his father - a well-known gold trader - for release, but the child has not been released.
9. In Nablus city, a significant number of PA employees are now engaged in roadside selling activities and taxi driving. Many report being heavily indebted. Level of frustration is high and PA officers do not hide their extreme despair.
10. There are reports of refugee families in the Jerusalem area withdrawing their 14-15 years old boys from school to support their families. In northern cities, students are regularly found selling small items in the streets after school time and until late hours at evening.
11. Young men from Jerusalem suburbs isolated by the Barrier are increasingly considering migration to Europe or North America to find a job and sustain their families. Cases of internal migration towards Ramallah are often reported, as the city still offers some employment opportunities for men.



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”⁽⁶⁾

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

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

Dependency on PA employment increased: 152,000 PA employees in oPt

Represents:

22.8% of the employed people in oPt

16% of the employed people in the West Bank

41.5% of the employed people in the Gaza Strip

8.3% of the oPt labour force in the Gaza Strip

(PCBS Labour Force Survey 2006)

PCBS Poverty Consumption-based Yearly Figures

	West Bank	Gaza Strip	oPt
1998	14.5%	33%	20.3%
2001	16.2%	41.9%	23.6%
2003	30.9%	44.7%	35.5%
2004	19.8%	37.2%	25.6%
2005	22.3%	43.7%	29.5%
2006 (Q2)	n/a	n/a	36.9%

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



Health

“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”⁽⁷⁾

Monitoring Provision of Health Services in Jenin and Beit Jala (WHO)

On 29 May the health workers strike was called to an end after workers groups signed an agreement signed with the Ministry of Finance (MoF). However the health system had been struggling to provide services until that point. Within its monthly monitoring activities WHO conducted field visits to the Primary Health Care Directorate and Dr. Khaleel Suleiman Hospital in Jenin district, and Beit Jala Governmental Hospital, Bethlehem Governorate. During the strike, the PHC Central Clinic and the clinics in the villages of the two areas have been closed. Immunization services and drugs to chronic patients were dispensed only on two and three days respectively. The director of the PHC Directorate expressed the need for a mobile clinic. The hospitals' directors reported that outpatient clinics have been closed and elective surgeries stopped since 17 February 2007. In addition, the hospitals face other challenges including malfunctioning of equipment, and shortage in medical staff (particularly anesthesiologists and internists in Dr. Khaleel Suleiman Hospital).

Women's Accessibility to Adequate Antenatal Care and Safe Delivery is an Issue of Concern (UNFPA)

UNFPA is deeply concerned about the issue of women's access, particularly in the West Bank, to adequate antenatal care and safe delivery due to the blockades, delays at checkpoints and the Barrier. Specifically, the PAPFAM data revealed that 26.7% of pregnant women in the West Bank had difficulties in accessing antenatal care, mostly due to delays at checkpoints. In particular, the northern districts of the West Bank (Tubas, Nablus, Salfit and Qalqiliya) have shown the severest impact of mobility restrictions. In the Tubas region, 41.2% of pregnant women were experiencing trouble with access. In addition, 10.7% of pregnant women in Jerusalem experienced access hindrances to antenatal care due to the Barrier. Furthermore, 44.4% of women delivered in government hospitals while a full 4% were still delivering at home. Given the access issues in the event of an emergency delivery, maternal mortality and morbidity is likely to be negatively impacted by increased home deliveries.

Infant Mortality Rates and Sustaining High Quality Immunisation Services (UNICEF)

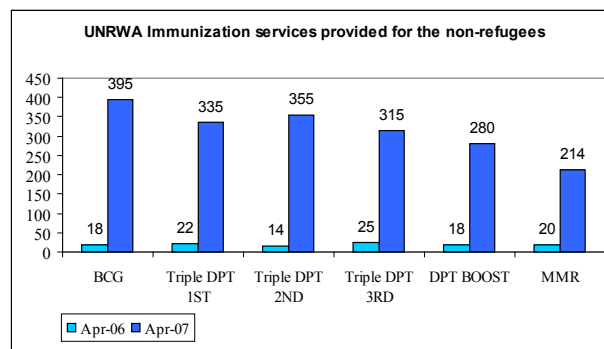
As evidenced by the 2006 Multi-indicator cluster survey, infant and under five mortality rates (25.3 and 28.2

respectively) have largely remained static over the past several years. The highest burden of deaths in the infant mortality rates is due to the high neonatal (first month of life) mortality. In order to address this, UNICEF has initiated plans to support the oPt with training of physicians and nurses in key areas to enhance neonatal survival. Basic equipment to supply neonatal care units will be procured, and the needs for rehabilitation of the infrastructure of neonatal units will be addressed.

As a cornerstone of Public Health Care, immunisation remains the most beneficial single intervention but this has been threatened by the reduced PA health services. The oPt has long enjoyed impressive immunization coverage of greater than 90% for all basic antigens. However to ensure the viability and maintain the success of the EPI program, UNICEF has initiated preparations this month for a detailed vaccine management and cold chain assessment. Through this intervention both training and hardware needs will be clearly identified.

UNRWA witnessed a dramatic increase in immunization services for the non-refugee population.

This increase can be explained by the fact that immunization services were provided to a very limited extent by the PHC in the MoH during the strike.



Source: UNRWA quarterly report on immunization for non-refugees

Access Difficulties of EI 'Eizariya residents to UNRWA Health Services in Jerusalem (UNRWA)

Patients residing in areas around Jerusalem who used to seek services from UNRWA's Jerusalem facilities are now experiencing significant access difficulties due to the Barrier. UNRWA activated a mobile clinic to provide part of the services. UNRWA is recommending opening a health center in the area to provide the community with the needed services.



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.”⁽⁸⁾

	Jun -06	Jul -06	Aug -06	Sept -06	Oct -06	Nov -06	Dec -06	Jan -07	Feb -07	Mar -07	Apr -07	May -07
Number of primary health care consultations by service provider²⁹												
MoH - West Bank	169 464	174 891	130 782	36 441	39 979	39 294	143 242	173 742	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - West Bank	132 060	139 061	148 319	160 351	133 568	166 495	168 816	155 727	150 728	168 155	n/a	n/a
NGOs - West Bank	62571	61192	63381	74176	68444	75459	87469	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH - Gaza Strip	212 181	241 321	247 785	221 157	199 119	198 606	198 023	207 953	207215	212 155	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	284 446	322 397	317 911	314 370	277 173	307 015	285 569	326 234	304 836	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	15 618	17 353	17 390	17 083	14 416	16 397	14 633	17 552	18 592	19 627	n/a	n/a
Proportion of deliveries by service provider³⁰												
MoH - West Bank	56.6%	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	71.51%	73.9%	69.5%	69.85%	n/a	73.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
NGOs - Gaza Strip	13.94%	13.20%	14.20%	16.64%	n/a	16.5%	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	14.11%	12.60%	15.90%	13.16%	n/a	9.9%	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	0.32%	0.2%	0.25%	0.2%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UNRWA - Gaza Strip	0.12%	0.1%	0.15%	0.06%	n/a	0.40%	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	27%	24%	22%	25.7%	24%	19.7%	19.7%	n/a	19.7%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consumables - West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	23%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Drugs - Gaza Strip	19%	17%	14%	18.9%	21%	16.8%	16.8%	14.7%	17.8%	24%	n/a	n/a
Consumables - Gaza Strip (at zero level)	n/a	n/a	8.7%	9.4%	10.9%	13.6%	n/a	9.7%	25.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Consumable - Gaza Strip (at less than three months)	n/a	n/a	33.7%	39.7%	39.4%	17.3%	24.2%	13.4%	23.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Malnutrition among children 9 - 12 months³²												
Underweight - West Bank	4.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Anemia - West Bank	49.4%	49.9%	50.6%	45.3%	48.1%	48.1%	44.6%	50.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Underweight - Gaza Strip	4.47%	5.15%	5.64%	4.77%	5.47%	5%	n/a	2.9%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Anemia - Gaza Strip	68.9%	67.9%	70.5%	73%	70.6%	66.7%	66.7%	67.8%	67.5%	71.9%	n/a	n/a
Number of consultation for diarrhoea in refugee children 0-3 years at UNRWA clinics³³												
West Bank	1 246	887	1 119	809	861	966	867	786	793	888	n/a	n/a
Gaza Strip	2 235	1 868	1 667	1 322	1 454	1 389	1 314	1 025	942	991	n/a	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	n/a	n/a	134	132	34	n/a	193	151
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	27	58	n/a	47	25
Total oPt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MoH - Total oPt	2 131	2 447	1 754	1 163	750	1 260	169	159	92	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of cases referred to bu specialised therapy - UNRWA³⁵												
West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	3	n/a	8	8
Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	0	n/a	7	6

For more information please contact WHO, (08) 282 2033 (Dr. Silvia Pivetta)



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.”⁽⁹⁾

Food Availability and Market Prices in the Gaza Strip and West Bank

WFP monitors food availability and price in the West bank and Gaza Strip.

In the Gaza Strip market during May, all basic food commodities were available. The wheat flour and other basic food commodities prices were stable, there was no fluctuation in the price of vegetables, the price of chicken decreased from 11 to 8 NIS/Kg, the price of fresh meat has remained stable, and the price of fodder also did not change. While food is available in Gaza, the deterioration in physical security is threatening the economic and food security situation as people are restricting their movement to avoid being caught in inter-factional clashes.

A WFP market survey in the West Bank carried out in May, shows that all basic food commodities were available in the market and there was no significant change in the prices in comparison to April. At the same time, the price of wheat flour, rice, vegetable oil and milk powder has increased by more than 10% in comparison to May 2006.

Gaza is dependent on external sources of food and stored food stocks are a critical indicator that WFP monitors. As of 29 May, Wheat Flour stocked in the Gaza Strip had been depleted to just 23 days supply due to the frequent closure of Karni crossing. During May 2007, the total food imports in Gaza are substantially less compared to May 2006 with a sharp decrease in wheat flour amounts by 29%. The total amount of basic food commodities imported increased by 16% compared to the previous month (April 2007). The total fishing catch in May 2007 was 687 tons, compared to 243 tons for the same month last year. The price of fish decreased from 11 to 9 NIS/kg this month in the Gaza Strip.

In May 2007, 3,465 HSC families have received their cash allowance. This payment was paid to the SHC families who did not receive support through TIM.

While the food security situation has remained stable this year, two additional factors should be considered which are affecting key population groups. Increasing food insecurity in Gaza due to the level of conflict and, in the West Bank, Area C populations have faced further movement restrictions during this year which are particularly affecting the livelihoods of Bedouin communities and small farmers.

In this growing context of developmental regression, humanitarian assistance remains paramount; both food and other humanitarian responses are necessary to address the crisis.

Field observations from Gaza

- People buying seasonal fresh food to save money – no fruit as it is expensive because it is imported;
- Food aid is more valued – essential in every household – cash is unobtainable;
- During the reporting period, PA employees have been on strike two days per week to protest the lack of salary payments;
- Gaza is in crisis again, suffering from widespread insecurity, social distress and a halt of basic services. Power supplies were affected (impacting an estimated 50,000 people); and
- Karni was frequently closed from mid-end May due to border security problems.

Case Study: Al Jalama, northern West Bank

A strong wind storm occurred on 7 May in the Al Jalama area, northern West Bank, causing severe damages to more than 60 dunums of greenhouses planted with different types of vegetables. More than 70% of Al Jalama's inhabitants depend on agriculture (mainly greenhouses) as their sole source of income and its importance has increased since the outbreak of the second Intifada and the movement restrictions imposed by the IDF. 420 individuals were directly impacted the storm.

The construction of the Barrier, which is directly adjacent to the Aljalama area, has isolated some of the agricultural land in the neighboring villages of Arrana and Arabbuna which were also heavily impacted by the storm. The Barrier has impeded the access of thousands of Palestinians with Israeli citizenship from easily accessing Al Jalama's wholesale and retail market to purchase fresh agricultural produce, as they did for many years prior to the building of the Barrier. This has resulted in significant economic losses to hundreds of farming families and the local economy as a whole.

Within this context, immediate interventions are recommended in order to assist the farmers, who lost their productive assets due to the storm, in order to facilitate the restoration of production activities for the next cycle. FAO is in contact with the Ministry of Agriculture in order to assess the exact losses experienced by farmers. For more information, please contact Sonia Najjar at FAO-Jerusalem, 5322757 or Dr. Azzam Saleh (054 8026712).



Food Security

	Benchmark	Monthly average 2006	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07
Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS⁴⁰														
Wheat flour 50 kg		91.0	90	88.9	90	87.9	88.6	95.7	95	96.4	96.4	97.2	97.2	98.6
Olive oil 1 Kg		18.6	19	19	20	20.4	19	16.3	15	17.5	17.5	16.7	16.7	16.8
Rice 1 kg		3.6	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.	4	3.9	3.9	4.1
Veg. oil 1 kg		5.5	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.9
Chickpeas 1 kg		4.8	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.3
Refined sugar 1 kg		3.7	4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2
Milk powder 1 kg		23.2	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	24.2	23.2	23.2	23.7	23.7	24.1	24.1	25
Basket of 7 items		150.5	150.7	147.9	150.2	149.4	149.2	152.5	150.5	155.5	155.5	156.3	156.3	157.9
Price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS⁴¹														
Wheat flour 50 kg		82.9	74.8	82.3	79.5	81	83.3	88.5	86.6	86	86.5	83.4	82.9	82.8
Olive oil 1 Kg		23.1	21.4	22.6	23.7	23.2	24.8	24.1	24.1	25	24.4	22.5	22.8	22.5
Rice 1 kg		3.3	3.3	3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1
Veg. oil 1 kg		5.5	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.7
Chickpeas 1 kg		5.3	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	5	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.1
Refined sugar 1 kg		4.2	3.7	4	3.2	3.7	6.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.3
Milk powder 1 kg		33.4	29.7	29.6	47	n/a	33.8	34.5	35.7	34.8	35.8	31.7	32.4	31.8
Basket of 7 items		157.1	144.4	152.1	167.2	n/a	162.5	164.3	163.5	164.5	165.4	155.5	155.7	154.1
Availability of basic commodities - Gaza Strip⁴² (against benchmark of quantities needed per day)														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	7 502	5 689	n/a	n/a	n/a	7 960	11 870	11 700	10 865	8400	6800	10565
Wheat - days	-	-	17	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	26	26	24	19	15	23
Sugar - mT	111 mt/day/pop	-	205	840	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 505	1 560	1 750	1 995	2045	1930	2075
Sugar - days	-	-	2	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	14	16	11	18	17	19
Rice - mT	72 mt/day/pop	-	1 350	1 315	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 385	1 495	1 535	1 655	1725	1900	1670
Rice - days	-	-	19	18	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	21	23	24	26	23
Veg. oil - mT	44 mt/day/pop	-	800	810	n/a	n/a	n/a	1 065	1 105	1 050	1 240	1220	1220	1305
Veg. oil - days	-	-	19	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	65	26	24	29	28	28	30
Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes⁴³														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	-	4 460	9 128	n/a	n/a	5 686	7 517	10 159	3 348	7 244	6208	4622	5898
Rice	72 mt/day/pop	-	144	1 998	182	n/a	5	450	600	1 474	2 032	757	826	857
Veg. oil	44 mt/day/pop	-	661	1 229	323	n/a	n/a	631	618	754	268	1848	1277	1519
Sugar	111 mt/day/pop	-	1 121	4 996	763	n/a	75	808	1 057	2 669	2 471	2034	3213	3292
Veg. and fruits	-	-	2 117	3 508	n/a	n/a	438	438	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Commodities	-	-	300	274	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	-	-	8 803	21 133	n/a	n/a	n/a	9 844	12 434	8 263	12 015	10847	9938	11566
Fishing catch in the Gaza Strip⁴⁴														
		Total												
mT	2,323 (in 2005)	1604.2	291.0	0.0	101.0	203.2	158.6	130.0	0.0	46	120.97	247.8	291.76	687.0

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	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07
Arable land requisitioned, levelled and reclaimed in dunums - West Bank³⁶													
Requisitioned	5 811	1 483	25	253	121	0	1 328	385	20	221	152	40	260
Levelled	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	110	216	105	30	60
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	190	497	210	203	650
Reclaimed	3 654	338	265	n/a	846	666	662	620	50	50	200	60	50
Arable land requisitioned levelled or reclaimed in dunums - Gaza Strip													
Requisitioned	6 516	n/a	3 666	n/a	900	850	1 100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Levelled	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	2000
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	490
Reclaimed	1 635	n/a	0	n/a	530	500	365	240	105	126	0	20	0
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - West Bank³⁷													
Destroyed	20	0	0	n/a	5	15	0	0	0	0	10	130	60
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	56	350	420
Rehabilitated	453	145	24	n/a	46	25	5	108	13	0	0	7	50
Greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated in dunums - Gaza Strip													
Destroyed	614	n/a	179	n/a	270	130	35	0	0	0	0	2	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	14	0
Rehabilitated	40	n/a	0	n/a	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Number of trees destroyed³⁸													
Trees destroyed in the West Bank	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	340	600	150	100	200
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	70	140	35	70	50
Trees destroyed in the Gaza Strip	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
People affected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural produce trading in/out the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes³⁹													
Import	83 884	2 177	3 509	743	n/a	27 048	23 576	24 168	43 276	15 738	15 501	16 834	17 101
Export	3 342	481	0	0	n/a	345	2 007	n/a	14 192	5 096	5 188	5 503	1 495

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”⁽¹⁰⁾

	Baseline Pre-Intifada	Average 2006	Sep 06	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07
West Bank per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁵											
Minimum	-	20.3	21	18	24	21	16	18	20	24	21
Maximum	-	207.2	221	172	218	230	241	147	147	152	152
Average	90	65.3	68	63	66	63	61	50	52	56	59
Gaza Strip - Per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁶											
Minimum	-	37.0	36	36	36	38	36	18	18	22	24
Maximum	-	116.5	119	118	107	113	107	71	71	76	76
Average	95	80.5	81	80	77	80	76	51	49	51	55
Price of tankered water in the West Bank in NIS⁴⁷											
Minimum	-	7.3	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	8	8
Maximum	-	22.5	21	21	21	21	17	17	21	17	20
Average	11.4	14.0	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	14
Price of tankered water in the Gaza Strip in NIS⁴⁸											
Minimum	-	35	n/a	n/a	35	n/a	35	35	35	35	35
Maximum	-	35	n/a	n/a	35	n/a	35	35	35	35	35
Average	-	35	n/a	n/a	35	n/a	35	35	35	35	35
Percentage of HH connected to water network paying the bills⁴⁹											
West Bank	-	35.5%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	36%	35%	37.7	36	38
Gaza Strip	-	4.2%	4.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3%	2%	1.5	2	2
Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services⁵⁰											
West Bank	-	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2%	3%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Gaza Strip	-	4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4%	4%	4.2	4	4.0%
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank⁵¹											
Minimum	-	0%	n/a	n/a	0.0%	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	16.7%	n/a	n/a	100.0%	n/a	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	13.5%	n/a	34.0%	47.0%	n/a	47%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip⁵²											
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	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)

Water is a vital and scarce resource for human use, for horticulture and for livestock. During May, an average of 59 liters per capita per day was supplied in the West Bank, and 55 liters per capita in the Gaza Strip. However inequality of supply in terms of volume, cost and reliability of supply continues to be a major problem.

Analysis of WES data for the month of May 2007 indicates the following trends:

1. The total water supply has decreased by 10 % in the West Bank and 32% in the Gaza strip compared to the average supply of 2006.
2. The average price of water tankered to the unserved communities remains the same: 14 NIS per cu. m in West Bank and 35 NIS in Gaza Strip. 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. This is due to : remoteness, the extended distances that trucks must travel due to road closures and seasonal fluctuations.

3. The number of households connected to a water network and paying their bills has increased in the West Bank (38% in May 2007 against 35.5% in 2006) and decreased in the Gaza Strip during the last 5 years (2% in May 2007 against 4% in 2006).
4. There is no significant change in the percentage of monthly income households spent on sanitation services.



Education

“All children deserve a quality education founded on a rights-based approach and rooted in the concept of gender equality”⁽¹¹⁾

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

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

The education sector has been under considerable and increasing pressure in the 15 months since the election of Hamas and the cut to aid to the PA. Israeli activity in the form of the Barrier and other movement restrictions impair students and teachers from having access to schools and universities. The following are key stresses on the education sector in May.

- On May 24, the IDF arrested the Minister of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) Dr. Nasereddin Alshaer while he was in his hometown of Nablus. Dr. Samir Abu Aisha, Minister of Planning, is the Minister in Charge of MoEHE.
- After 10 days of the teachers/MoEHE staff strike, an agreement between MoEHE and the Teacher's Unions was reached ending the strike. According to the agreement, the MoEHE agreed to immediately pay the salary of April and committed itself to pay the regular salary for the three following months.
- MoEHE announced its decision to extend the admission age for first grade students born before 7/2/2001 for public schools, and 14/4/2001 for private schools. According to MoEHE, the aim of this resolution is to make it possible for

a larger number of students to enter school, and to increase enrolment, in order to meet the Ministry's Education for All target, and to save efforts and expenses for parents to care for the students during the school year.

- Simultaneously, MoEHE is preparing for the Tawjihi examination (secondary, higher education entrance exam) which will be launched on June 11 in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip. This year's examination will be the first time where students in the oPt are examined in a unified national Palestinian curriculum.
- Since the 17th of May, students living inside Sifa area, northwest Beit Lahia, are facing access difficulties due to ongoing IDF presence in the area. A significant number of students have relocated to other villages and residents have self-imposed a curfew in the evening.
- The IDF entered Al Lubban ash Sharqiya secondary school for girls (Nablus) and ordered the teachers to put the Palestinian flag down. When the teachers refused, the IDF brought the flag down by force.
- The IDF forced the students of Iskaka mixed elementary school (Salfit) to leave the school early because of the curfew that was imposed on the village.



The Institutional Response to the Crisis

Humanitarian and development assistance to the oPt

FUNDED in \$ million	The UN and the CAP	ICRC	INGOs	PNGOss	ECHO	Other EC Commitment	USAID
2005	193.3	30.6	n/a	n/a	35	241	386
2006	273.5	34.5	n/a	n/a	104.4	225	176
2007	121.6	57.4 (appeal)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.8

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

The CAP

Sector	CAP 2006 - revised May 2006			CAP 2007			CAP 07 % Funded
	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	-	-
Coordination and support services	10.3	5	63%	14.2	7	09.4	67
Job creation and Cash assistance	154.3	14	53%	198.1	17	28.9	15
Education	8.3	4	48%	9.1	4	0.1	1
Food	96.4	7	100% +	149.7	8	56.2	38
Health & Psychosocial	53.8	31	47%	35.7	30	11.5	32
Protection	-	-	-	1.7	4	0.2	10
Water and Sanitation	23.5	20	27%	33.9	19	0.6	2.0
Sector not yet specified	0	-	-	-	-	14.6	-
Total	383.6	92	77%	453.6	103	121.6	27 %

Source: OCHA, Financial Tracking System (FTS).

The PA operating budget

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

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



Temporary International Mechanism (TIM)

\$ million	confirmed Pledges	Total disbursed as of 31 May 2007
TIM window 1/ ESSP	66.2	16.4
TIM window 2	100.5	81.1
TIM window 3	257.8	237.9
Total	424.5	335.4

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

1) Emergency Fuel Supply

Sector	Number of facilities	Fuel Received in million litres as of 31 May 2007
Hospitals and Health Centers	45	1.4
Water System	103	2.1
Waste Water System	75	0.8
General Power Generators	6	0.8
Um Nasir Disaster Relief	29	0.01
Total	258	5.11
Total Cost in US\$ million as of 31 May 2007		5.17

2) Support For Electricity production and distribution

	Cost in US\$ million as of 31 May 07	Fuel received in million litres as of 31 May 2007
Gaza Power Plant	50.7	54
Electricity Production Gaza	7.5	
Electricity Distribution Gaza	4.7	
Electricity Distribution West Bank	8.3	
Total Cost in US\$ million as of 31 May 2007		71.2

3) Access to Quality Healthcare

Cost in US\$ million as of 31 May 2007	
East Jerusalem hospitals referral costs in US \$million as of 31 May 2007	4.8

Window III : "Window III of the TIM is funded by the EC, EU Member States and other donors for a total of 187.94 million euros to date. It provides relief to approximately one million vulnerable and poor members of Palestinian society affected by the current crisis through direct cash assistance."

Type	Num of Beneficiaries	Num of Allowances Received	Total Amount Recieved in US\$ as of 31 May 2007
Low-income Healthcare provider workers	12000	9	43.3
Low-income public service providers	59000	7	139.0
Pensioners	6600	7	15.0
Social Hardship Cases Scheme for the Poor	36000	3	30.6
Social Hardship Cases Beneficiaries of Food for work/training programme	39000	1	9.6

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 Haqx
Job Creation and Cash Assistance	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.

End Notes:

- (1) Protection of Civilians: Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
- (2) Child Protection: UNICEF
- (3) Violence: Protocol I Addition to the Geneva Conventions, Article 51
- (4) Access: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 13
- (5) Access: International Covenant on Civil Political Rights, Article 12 (1)
- (6) Socio Economic: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 23
- (7) Health: WHO
- (8) Health: WHO Constitution, 1948
- (9) Food Security: FAO/WHO/WFP
- (10) Water and Sanitation: UNited Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Culteral Rights, General comment No. 15 (November 2002)
- (11) Education: UNICEF

Notes for May Issue:

1. Source : Institut universitaire d'etudes du developpement (IUED), Palestinian Public Perceptions, Poll No. 11 (unpublished) May 2007.
2. Northern West Bank: Jenin, Tubas Tulkarm, Nablus, Qalqilya and Salfit governorates
3. ICRC deeply concerned about the interruption of health services for the Palestinian population. Press Release of 15 November 2006.
4. Oral statement by Prof. Paul Hunt, Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health, before the Human Rights Council, 28 March 2007.
5. CESCR General Comment 8. The relationship between economic sanctions and respect for economic, social and cultural rights
6. Note that this figure is from the Israeli Prison Service as DCI source was not available this month.
7. UNIFEM programme in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.