



Key Issues

Internal Violence

Three children were among 29 killed in the oPt by internal violence in December; most of them in the Gaza Strip. Clashes between Hamas and Fatah supporters, marked by kidnappings, attacks and counter-attacks, coincided with a drop in Israeli-Palestinian hostilities. Internal violence, which peaked in October and December, claimed 146 Palestinian lives during 2006 -17% of all Palestinians killed. The rise in casualties from internal violence indicates a further serious breakdown in law and order and coincided with a decline in Israeli-Palestinian hostilities. Throughout 2006 the number of Palestinians killed and injured has remained lower in the West Bank (17 killed and 75 injured) than in the Gaza Strip (129 killed and 796 injured).

Ceaefire in the Gaza Strip

Despite the ceasefire declaration of 26 November, repeated violations on both sides led to Palestinian and Israeli casualties. IDF contraventions included incursions up to 500 metres towards Beit Hanoun, during one of which the IDF opened fire at Palestinians from inside the Gaza Strip. Israeli troops also continued to fire into northern areas of the Gaza Strip from the border fence and opened fire at Palestinian fishing boats off the Gaza Strip coast line. Two Palestinians died and 22 others were injured during these violations. Palestinian militants fired 86 homemade rockets and 11 mortar shells towards southern Israel, injuring two Israeli children.

Drought

Late and poor rains are having a devastating effect on agricultural communities. Impoverished rural communities without access to a reliable mains supply are facing severe shortages. Southern Hebron, which has suffered from drought and water scarcity in the last two years is particularly vulnerable. A shorter grazing season, a poor quality of vegetation and a 35% rise in the cost of fodder is expected to see a drop in animal health and plunge many herders into debt, forcing the sale of livestock. The Bedoins near Yatta are considered at risk of falling into hardship. Without additional rains, this season's crop will fail and many rural communities without access to the mains water supply will face serious shortages.

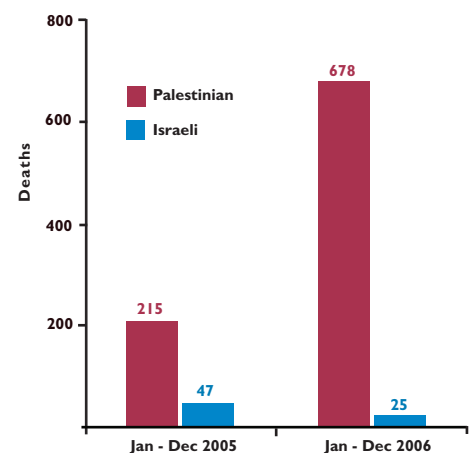
Ongoing restrictions on movement



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Summary of Deaths: 2005 - 2006





Overview - Context

	Nov 01	Nov 02	Jul 03	Feb 04	Nov 04	Jul 05	May 06	-	-	-	-	-
PA households in poverty - income based IUED ¹												
West Bank	23.0%	n/a	34.3%	30.5%	NA	33.0%	43.0%					
Gaza Strip	42.0%	60.7%	47.2%	47.1%	47.4%	42.0%	49.0%					
oPt	31.1%	42.1%	39.4%	37.0%	38.5%	37.0%	46.0%					

Households in poverty - income based ²												
West Bank	44.1%	54.4%	56.8%	54.4%	51.2%	62.4%	65.8%					
Gaza Strip	74.7%	82.2%	73.3%	75.0%	75.0%	76.7%	78.8%					
oPt	54.2%	64.2%	62.4%	61.1%	58.9%	67.7%	70.3%					

	2005	Jan-06	Feb 06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06
Number of Social Hardship cases receiving their monthly allowance from the MoSA ³													
West Bank		19,406	0	0	0	0	0	19,818	0	17,798	0	0	NA
Gaza Strip		17,779	0	0	0	0	0	20,474	0	17,283	0	0	NA
oPt		37,185	0	0	0	0	0	40,292	0	35,081	0	0	73,000

For more information, please contact OCHA, (02) 5829962 (May Yassin, Cate Osborn). All notes in the tables relate to the endnotes.

PA Strike

An important development in the ongoing Palestinian Authority (PA) employees' strike is the return to work in December of the West Bank Ministry of Health (MoH) employees, following the return in November of Ministry of Education employees. While all other sectors of the PA are still negatively impacted, the provision of health and education services has resumed and contributes to ease the Palestinians' living conditions.

PA fiscal situation

In a statement released on 17 December, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) indicated that the total amount of external support to the PA reached over \$700 million in 2006, including the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM) and Arab donors support.⁴ The IMF estimates that the PA employees received, on average, 40% of their salaries between March and December 2006 (50% of their annual salary), noting that a considerable difference exists in this percentage between the various categories of employees. The IMF highlights as well the ongoing "disintegration" of the public financial management system, with inadequate reporting on the movement of funds.

Private deposits to banks have continued to grow, apparently reflecting strong inflows from abroad. Banks continued to extend credit, although this has slowed over the past months. Together with increased humanitarian assistance, these inflows seem to have helped avoid a major decline in gross national income and consumption levels. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) estimates an 8% decline in output (gross domestic production) in the third quarter of 2006 compared to the same period last year. However, since the discussions between President Abbas and Hamas officials on a National Unity Government have stalled, and the PA's President has called for earlier elections, the prospects for a resolution of the fiscal crisis remain bleak and it is likely that the PA's financial resources will remain severely limited.

Closures and settlement expansion

The Government of Israel (GoI) announced at the end of December that it will ease access within the West Bank through the removal of some physical obstacles and easing of movement through certain checkpoints. A list of these obstacles is not yet available.

Meanwhile, the GoI has approved the construction of houses in Maski'iot settlement in the northern Jordan Valley for families evacuated from Gush Katif (Bethlehem governorate). According to a US State Department spokesperson, this move could "violate Israel's obligation under the road map." The International Court of Justice opined in 2004 that Israeli settlements built on land occupied since 1967 are illegal, but Israel disputes this.

2. Source for, and explanation about all indicators mentioned in the Humanitarian Monitor's tables can be found in endnotes.

3. Figure provided by the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM) team. It includes MoSA social hardship cases as well as WFP food for work and food for training beneficiaries. 73,000 people received a NIS1,000 allowance (\$222 with \$1 for NIS 4.5)



Overview - Regional Focus

West Bank including East Jerusalem

As the occupying power, the GoI, and the IDF in particular, is responsible for security inside the oPt, including at checkpoints. The Ministry of Defense has contracted **private security companies** to man five West Bank checkpoints: At Tayba and Efrayam in the northern West Bank, Qalandiya and Gilo in the central West Bank and Tunnels in the south. Only At Tayba is within 300 metres of the Green Line. Field monitoring has shown that private security companies are often unaware of the procedures, including access rights of humanitarian organisations, at these checkpoints.

Many parts of the closed areas between the Green Line and the Barrier are only accessible to their Palestinian owners/farmers through **seasonal agricultural gates** in the Barrier. The procedures at the gates vary - some require permits and others prior coordination with the IDF. Since the Barrier's construction started, access has been problematic with minimal and irregular access allowed during the olive harvesting season only. Other vital activities including pruning, tree grove ploughing, irrigation, seeding, weeding and the harvesting of other crops have not been possible. This has resulted in a drop in productivity from lands that normally provide livelihoods for around 200,000 people. In addition, the inability to plough means that weeds grow high and during dry summers, create fire hazards. Some olive trees in the closed areas have burnt this way, causing further economic hardship for their owners.

The Israeli authorities constructed an iron gate in the wall separating the Dahiyet al Bareed neighbourhood from Ar-Ram in the northern Jerusalem section of the Barrier. For the last couple of months, there had been an opening in the wall for people and vehicles to commute between the two neighbourhoods. Currently, there is still a way to circumvent this section of the Barrier through the residential area of Dahiyet al Bareed but the road is extremely narrow.

Demolitions in the Jerusalem area increased in December although the overall trend for 2006 shows that there were fewer house demolitions (42) than in 2005 (94).⁵ However this apparent decrease in demolitions does not appear to be an effort of the Israeli Authorities to limit those demolitions.

In the oPt, two Palestinian children were killed in December in the West Bank while one died of wounds sustained earlier in the Gaza Strip. On 3 December, a 14 year-old Palestinian boy from Askar refugee camp (Nablus) was killed when the IDF responded to Palestinian stone throwers with live ammunition near the camp. On 19 December, a 13 year-old Palestinian girl from Far'un village (Tulkarm) was killed when the IDF opened fire at two girls near the Barrier. In a meeting between OCHA field staff and the Israeli DCL in Tulkarm on 10 January 2007, the IDF confirmed that the soldier involved had been suspended after the IDF

Division Commander ordered a full investigation into the incident.⁶ These two recent child deaths highlight a continuing pattern throughout 2006 of increased numbers of **children being killed** and injured by the IDF especially during incidents of stone throwing.

Gaza Strip

December saw an increase in violence between Hamas and Fatah groups as well as between families that left 25 Palestinian dead and 130 injured. Intensive fighting between Hamas and Fatah broke out on 15 December following the PA Presidents' call for early elections.

Following the disengagement from Gaza in September 2005, the IDF announced that Palestinians should keep a distance of at least 150 metres from the perimeter fence along the eastern and northern borders of the Gaza Strip. However, reports suggest that some of the casualties have occurred deeper into the Gaza Strip.

On 28 December 2005 the IDF declared the former northern settlement bloc to be a "no-go" zone. Officially, entry into the area for the 250 residents and international organisations requires prior coordination with the IDF, however this is not enforced.

December saw an improvement in the flow of goods into and out of the Gaza Strip through Karni crossing. Security responsibility of Karni crossing on the Palestinian side has been switched from Preventive Security to the President's Guard starting 14 December.

4. The Arab donors' support is estimated at \$40-50 million per month (IMF).

5. Source B'tselem: http://www.btselem.org/english/Planning_and_Building/Statistics.asp

6. According to the DCL, initial investigations indicated that the soldiers identified two people trying to climb over the security fence (the soldiers did not identify the two people as young girls). They shot in the air and then tried to shoot at the legs but hit one of the girls in the shoulder and she died of her wounds. The second girl stated during her "debriefing" that they wanted to visit their relatives in At Taybe in Israel.

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Protection

Protection is defined as "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."⁷

	Total 2005	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total 06	Total oPt 2006	2005- 2006
Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict⁴																
West Bank	216	10	10	8	8	21	4	17	16	7	12	17	12	142	678	215%
Gaza Strip		5	21	9	23	17	35	164	61	24	48	121	3	531		
Israel		1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5		
Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict⁵																
West Bank	1,253	76	172	187	179	227	114	209	120	112	86	159	51	1,692	3,126	149%
Gaza Strip		12	22	16	75	30	84	590	146	84	94	332	22	1,507		
Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict, security forces excluded⁶																
oPt	47	0	0	6	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	13	25	-47%
Israel		0	1	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	12		
Of which Security Forces	9	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	-	8	-
Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict, security forces excluded⁷																
oPt	484	17	22	45	17	14	11	31	9	19	16	19	10	230	377	-22%
Israel		30	8	1	61	0	15	10	1	5	3	11	2	147		
Of which Security Forces	156	12	14	33	12	7	10	24	4	10	3	15	5	149	-	-4%
Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence⁸																
West Bank	11	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	5	1	4	17	146	1227%
Gaza Strip		0	0	5	0	13	8	13	11	13	27	14	25	129		
Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence⁹																
West Bank	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	1	45	75	871	565%
Gaza Strip		1	0	42	35	53	72	43	55	73	257	35	130	796		
Search campaigns¹⁰																
West Bank	n/a	284	339	352	513	360	462	602	474	619	471	580	610	5,666	5,674	n/a
Gaza Strip		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	1	0	8		
Number of arrests/detentions¹¹																
West Bank	3,024	427	464	358	571	400	406	549	346	362	325	530	506	5,244	5,431	32% ⁸
Gaza Strip	75	13	10	35	4	0	2	28	31	48	0	13	3	187		68% ⁹
Palestinian home-made rockets fired into Israel¹²																
From Gaza Strip	1,194	116	148	128	152	132	230	309	70	73	72	283	73	1,786	-	50%
Artillery shellings by the IDF¹³																
Into Gaza Strip	509	62	251	138	4,830	2,435	645	3,986	842	561	113	248	0	14,111	-	2,672%

For more information please contact OHCHR + 970 2 296 5534 (Rouba Al Salem) or OCHA, (02) 582 9962 (Research and Analysis Unit)

7. Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

8. Comparison done between June-Dec 2005 and June-Dec 2006, as data is incomplete prior to June 2005.

9. Same as note above



Protection

“Protection is the activity aiming at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individuals in accordance with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law”.¹⁰

Protection

Palestinian casualties related to the ongoing conflict with Israel declined in December in both the Gaza Strip and West Bank compared to November. The decrease in the number of Palestinian casualties was most evident in the Gaza Strip following the announcement of a ceasefire between the Israelis and Palestinians in late November (121 Palestinians killed in November compared to three in December). Six months of increased hostilities throughout the Gaza Strip associated with IDF military operations had resulted in high numbers of Palestinian deaths and injuries, in particular in July and November. However, violations of the ceasefire resulted in both Palestinian and Israeli casualties (two Palestinians killed and a further 22 injured and two Israelis injured).

In the West Bank, 12 Palestinians were killed by the IDF. Ten Palestinians were killed in the northern West Bank during IDF undercover operations, exchanges of fire between the IDF and Palestinian gunmen and in IDF responses with live ammunition to Palestinian stone throwing. A further two Palestinians died from heart attacks in the West Bank (when a stun grenade was thrown into a Palestinian woman's house and when medical access was delayed because of a temporary IDF road block around Tell village in Nablus). These two fatalities are not included in the tables above.¹¹

In December, 12 Israelis were injured in the oPt and Israel during the ongoing conflict, including five members of the Israeli security forces (there were no Israeli deaths recorded). This represents a decrease on the November figures and the second lowest monthly Israeli injury figure recorded in 2006.

Throughout 2006, 678 Palestinians were killed in the oPt and Israel as a result of the ongoing conflict, 531 of which were in the Gaza Strip. The majority of the Palestinian deaths in the West Bank were reported in Nablus (57) and Jenin (45). The number of Palestinians killed in 2006 represents a 215% increase compared to the 2005 figure. The number of Israelis killed in 2006 has declined compared to 2005 (25 fatalities throughout 2006 compared to 47 in 2005).

Settler activity in the West Bank

In December, there were 17 incidents involving settlers in the West Bank, including four occasions when Palestinians stoned Israeli vehicles in the West Bank causing two injuries. The remaining incidents were perpetrated by Israeli settlers and included attacks towards Palestinians, their land and property, harassment and intimidation, preventing access to Palestinian land and property and trespassing/entering Palestinian private property. Four Palestinian children were injured in Hebron, including a six year-old boy who was seriously injured after being shot in the neck by an Israeli settler as he crossed Road 60 with his father near Haggey settlement in Hebron governorate. Armed settlers also intimidated Palestinian residents of Madama village in Nablus and Am Fagarah hamlet in Hebron, entering and firing into the air. The majority of other incidents involved settlers levelling Palestinian land and uprooting/burning Palestinian trees in Qalqiliya and Hebron. On one occasion, 200 olive and almond trees belonging to a Palestinian farmer from Bani Na'eem were burned by settlers from the Pnei Hever settlement in Hebron. The number of incidents involving settlers is lower than November (31) though this is partly due to the end of the Palestinian olive harvest season, which saw a number of incidents involving settlers preventing Palestinian access to land near settlements.

Arrests and Detention

The number of search and arrest campaigns conducted by the IDF in the West Bank also reached the second highest monthly level witnessed throughout 2006. As observed in previous months, the majority of the operations occurred in Bethlehem and Hebron governorates. In total, 506 Palestinians were detained/arrested in December with high numbers of arrests reported in Nablus, Bethlehem and Ramallah governorates. Throughout 2006, 5,674 search and arrest operations were carried out in the West Bank and a total of 5,431 Palestinians were detained or arrested. When comparing the figures of June to December 2005 with the same months in 2006, there is a 32% increase in the number of campaigns and a 68% increase in the number of persons detained/arrested.

Since the beginning of 2000, the arrest and detention of Palestinians in the oPt on alleged political and security grounds have increased. With the exception of Palestinians from East Jerusalem, they are governed to a large extent by Israeli military orders, and they are tried by Israeli military courts.¹² Palestinian prisoners are primarily held in detention centres and prisons inside Israel, in breach of international law.¹³ By 21 November 2006 it was estimated that there are 10,500 Palestinian and Arab prisoners, of which 116 are women and 385 are children.

10. ICRC, strengthening Protection in war: A search for Professional Standards (Geneva: ICRC 2001, pgs.28-37)

11. These two Palestinian casualties have been classified as 'indirectly' related to the conflict and therefore not included within the tables. Included within this category are casualties caused by Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), traffic incidents, homemade rockets 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. For monthly figures on this category please see OCHA-oPt Protection of Civilians Summary data tables available on OCHA's website (www.ochaopt.org).

12. Prisoners Support and Human Rights Association (Addameer), "Fact-Sheet: Palestinians Detained by Israel", updated October 2006.

13. Article 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention.



Protection

Currently, an estimated 820 Palestinians are held under administrative detention, including four women¹⁵ and at least three children.¹⁶ Under administrative detention orders, Palestinians are detained without charge or trial based on secret evidence to which neither the detainee nor his /her legal representative have access. Such orders may be renewed indefinitely. Children may be held in cells with adults, including criminal prisoners.¹⁷ Prison and detention conditions are generally poor with inadequate provisions of food and medical attention. Physical and psychological ill-treatment also continue to be reported. At a conference organised by the United Against Torture coalition on 5 December 2006 in Jerusalem, Palestinian and Israeli NGOs expressed concern about the continuing use of tough interrogation methods (e.g. violent shaking, position abuse) against Palestinian detainees despite a High Court ruling in 1999. Physical abuse such as slapping and beating during arrest and transfer to the detention facilities was also reported.

Testimonies given by Palestinian detainees to Israeli Human Rights organisations suggest that during detention prior to interrogation (a period of 3-6 weeks on average), conditions may in their cumulative effect amount to inhuman treatment or even torture: detention in a small cell (three square metres) with a hole in the floor for defecation and no fresh air; 24-hour use of a dim light allowing the detainee neither to sleep nor to discern day from night; cold air; position abuse. Awaiting interrogation, the detainee may be seated on a chair with his hands and feet cuffed; incommunicado detention (no meeting with lawyers or family members) and solitary confinement (no contact with other detainees); threats with house demolition or harm to other family members.

Accountability

In December 2006, the fact-finding mission authorised by the UN Human Rights Council following a special session to investigate the killings in Beit Hannoun in November 2006 was cancelled due to lack of Israeli cooperation.¹⁸

On 12 December 2006, the Israeli High Court of Justice ruled on a petition that was submitted in September 2005 challenging the amendments to the Civil Wrongs (Liability of the State Law) Law, making it almost impossible for residents of the oPt to sue for compensation for damages caused to them by the Israeli security forces, even when caused to them outside of the context of a military operation.¹⁹ Passed by the Knesset at the end of July 2005, the amendment was meant to apply retroactively to damages sustained by Palestinians since the beginning of the second Intifada in September 2000.²⁰ The Court stated that this violates a number of rights, including the rights to life, property, and liberty, and was therefore considered unconstitutional.²¹

On 14 December 2006, the Israeli High Court rejected a petition against the policy of extra-judicial executions of alleged Palestinian militants that was filed in January 2002.²² The Court ruled that it cannot be determined in advance that every "targeted" killing is prohibited according to customary international law but must be determined on a case by case basis, and is justified if it meets certain criteria.²³ In response, the Public Committee Against Torture in Israel (PCATI) – one of the organisations that filed the petition- noted that this failed to establish "a clear set of criteria that permit or forbid "targeted assassinations" in a way that would prevent the killing of innocent civilians," and that it leaves total discretion regarding the decision of who is to be executed without trial in the hands of the security forces."²⁴

14. ICRC, strengthening Protection in war: A search for Professional Standards (Geneva: ICRC 2001, pgs.28-37)

15. Statistics by Mandela Institute.

16. Defence for Children International (DCI)-Palestine Section.

17. Article 37(c) of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. According to Israeli military regulations, a child over the age of 16 is considered an adult, contrary as to Israeli and to international law which considers anyone less than 18 years of age to be still a child. Supra note 1 and page 36 of DCI-Palestine Section, Sustained Occupation, Suspended Dreams, 2005.

18. UN Information Service, Highlights of Archbishop Tutu Press Conference Announcing Lack of Israeli Cooperation for Council's Beit Hanoun Fact-Finding Mission, 11 December 2006.

19. See Adalah, "Supreme Court Cancels Racist Law, Ruling that Palestinians Harmed by Israeli Military in the Occupied Palestinian Territories are Eligible for Compensation from Israel", News Update, 12 December 2006

20. However its ruling left intact another provision of the law which provides that Israel is under no obligation to pay compensation for damages caused since September 2000 for "a citizen of an Enemy State" or "an activist or member of a Terrorist Organization". Ibid.

21. B'Tselem, Press Release, "High Court Invalidates State's Expanded Exemption from Tort Liability".

22. Decision on the Public Committee Against Torture in Israel and the Palestinian Society for the Protection of Human Rights and the Environment v. the Government of Israel et al. (HCJ 769/02).

23. Including the presence of "well based, strong and convincing information" regarding the individual's alleged 'terrorist' activities; if less harmful means can not be employed; if an independent, thorough investigation is conducted after the attack to determine the precision of the identification of the target and the circumstances of the killing, and if efforts are made to ensure that harm to innocent civilians caused during military attacks is proportional

24. PCATI, "Response of the Public Committee Against Torture to Today's Decision by the High Court of Justice Regarding the Policy of Assassinations of the State of Israel", 14 December 2006.



Child Protection

“Child protection includes strategies and activities aimed at the protection of children under 18 against abuse, exploitation and violence”²⁵

	Threshold	Total 2005	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total oPt 2006		Monthly average
Number of Palestinian children killed in the conflict with Israel¹⁴																	
West Bank	0	31	1	4	2	3	0	0	4	1	1	1	5	2	24	127	11
Gaza Strip	0		1	1	4	3	1	5	38	12	9	5	23	1	103		
Number of Palestinian children injured in the conflict with Israel¹⁵																	
West Bank	0	134	3	32	23	24	21	26	78	48	27	20	58	18	378	472	39
Gaza Strip	0		1	3	1	17	5	19	20	15	1	2	8	2	94		
Number of Palestinian children casualties in indirect conflict¹⁶																	
Deaths	0	7	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	8	-	-
Injuries	0	11	0	0	4	3	1	0	1	5	5	1	1	1	22	-	
Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence¹⁷																	
West Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	1
Gaza Strip	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	3	10		
Number of Palestinian children injured in Palestinian internal violence¹⁸																	
West Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	<1
Gaza Strip	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	8		
Total number of Israeli children casualties¹⁹																	
Deaths	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	<1
Injuries	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	7		<1
Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities²⁰																	
West Bank	na	na	319	na	na	371	377	359	335	391	389	348	340	380	-	-	-

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

This section’s indicators are used to monitor the UN Resolution 1612, adopted on 26 July 2005 and referring to Child Protection in armed conflicts.

Comments and analysis on Child protection

In December, for the first time during 2006, the number of Palestinian children killed and injured in internal violence has exceeded the number of children killed and injured in the conflict with Israel. The number of children killed in Palestinian internal violence is the highest since the beginning of 2006.

The source of information for the issue of children held in detention has changed in December. Because of the current fiscal crisis, the Ministry of Detainees and Ex-detainees is unable to provide the data, which is now being provided by Defense Children Internation (DCI). DCI collects the data through its lawyer working with children held in detention.

25. Source, UNICEF



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."²⁶

	Average/month 2005	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total oPt 2006	Average/month 2006
IDF Physical obstacles in the West Bank²¹															
Manned	62	59	60	63	66	71	76	77	78	82	83	84	82	-	73
Unmanned	410	416	427	442	438	448	450	463	464	453	459	456	445	-	37
Total	472	475	487	505	504	519	526	540	542	535	542	540	527	-	520
Flying	189	383	498	569	699	506	567	909	649	606	443	573	662	-	589
Curfews imposed by IDF²²															
Incidents - West Bank	9	1	2	8	7	9	3	6	2	1	1	2	2	44	4
Hours - West Bank	126	12	79	95	58	119	26	30	6	14	3	156	26	624	52
Incidents - Gaza Strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Hours - Gaza Strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	144	0	216	18
Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations²³															
West Bank	n/a	56	64	81	94	150	51	63	101	66	62	79	38	905	75
Gaza Strip (average minutes to exit at Erez)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	53	n/a	n/a
External access to/from the oPt - opening days²⁴															
West Bank to East Jerusalem and Israel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	24	10	27	19	27	137	11
Gaza Strip (Erez) to Israel	18	10	26	11	0	0	0	0	0	19	31	30	30	157	13
Karni	22	10	14	14	14	25	19	15	11	23	22	24	24	215	18
Rafa - opened/scheduled days	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	77%	6%	16%	10%	23%	20%	32%	684%	57%
Sufa	9	23	11	6	20	20	14	0	8	17	20	20	0	159	13
Erez	18	10	26	11	0	0	0	0	0	19	31	30	30	157	13
Nathal Oz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	20	24	22	26	22	135	11

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

Comments and analysis on access:

One year after the signing of the Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) on 15 November 2005 between the Government of Israel (GoI) and Palestinian Authority (PA), the ability of Palestinian residents of the Gaza Strip to access either the West Bank or the outside world remains extremely limited and the flow of commercial trade is negligible. Movement within the West Bank is also more restricted. There has been no peaceful economic development as envisaged by the AMA but rather a deterioration in the humanitarian situation and an increase in violence overall. The increased closure of Gaza's crossing points has contributed to the worsening of the economic situation over the last 12 months. In the Gaza Strip, unemployment levels have risen from 33% to 42% between 2005 and 2006 and already high poverty levels have risen by over two percent. Gazan business owners' perception of the future is bleaker than at the beginning of the year: in January 2006, 81.3% were optimistic about future productivity compared to just 22.6% in September²⁸.

According to UNRWA teachers in Jerusalem an increasing number of families live separately because of Israeli policy on Jerusalem residence and difficulties in obtaining family reunification²⁹. In most cases, where the mother holds Jerusalem ID and the father does not, the mother and children move to Jerusalem to keep their status, while the father remains in the West Bank.

26. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 13



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."²⁷

	Average/month 2005	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total oPt 2006	Average/month 2006
Ambulances incidents in the West Bank and medical movement from the Gaza Strip²⁵															
Ambulance access delays	n/a	7	8	14	18	9	14	20	10	11	7	2	n/a	120	11
Ambulance access denial	n/a	2	3	2	3	44	21	10	2	5	9	4	n/a	105	10
Erez - medical requests	n/a	758	741	769	562	274	453	474	185	292	438	373	434	5,551	459
Erez - medical crossing	n/a	742	719	716	485	235	404	400	171	266	402	344	399	4,996	416
Movement of people from/to Gaza Strip - daily average²⁶															
Workers to Israel -Erez	1,029	737	2,835	966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,538	378
Traders to Israel - Erez	107	34	123	50	0	0	0	0	0	4	28	93	166	498	42
Rafah - daily crossing out	n/a	713	693	665	621	578	608	0	396	117	250	140	300	5,081	423
Rafah - daily crossing in	n/a	901	661	650	621	553	630	167	149	151	220	155	225	5,083	424
Movement of goods from/to Gaza Strip- daily average²⁷															
Karni import-Commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian	213	100	153	93	130	273	179	91	78	204	187	192	197	1,877	156
Karni export-Commercial truckloads incl. humanitarian	n/a	23	42	6	5	9	15	0	1	15	19	31	40	206	17
Karni import - Gravel truckloads	3,528	0	0	0	2,324	1,668	1,612	0	0	0	0	620	3,394	9,618	802
Sufa import - Gravel truckloads	3,527	2,559	1,625	479	2,359	2,803	0	0	0	1,374	2,178	1,652	2,422	17,451	1,454
Nahal Oz import - Fuel truckloads	n/a	608	875	584	423	482	644	628	620	557	493	548	532	9,994	583

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

A.M.A. TARGETS for 2006

- **All passages for persons and good should be continuously open (81hours/week according to Dayton Team)).**
- **There should be a minimum of 150 truckloads exported everyday through Karni.**

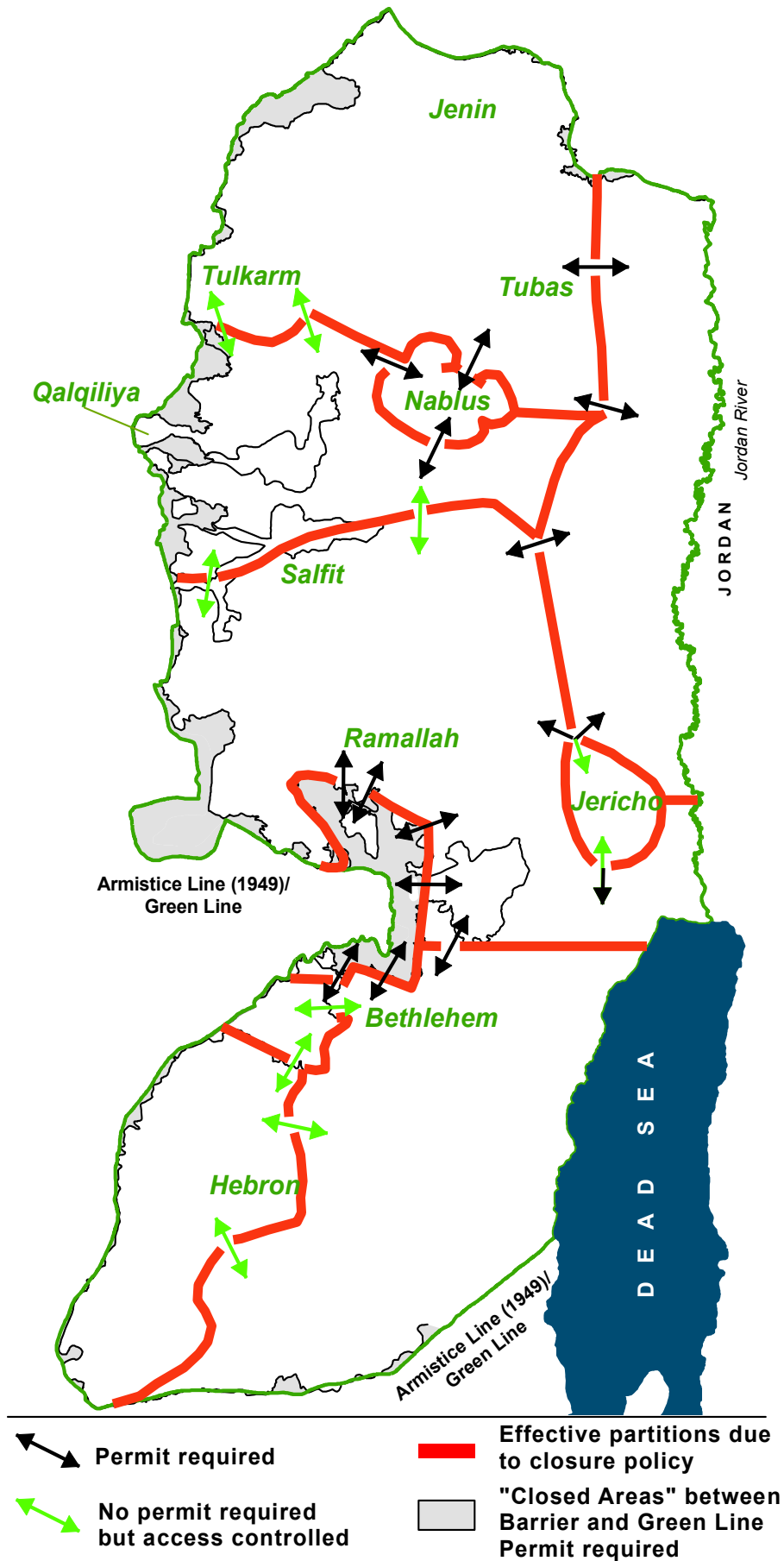
27. Article 12.1 International Covenant on Civil Political Rights

28. The Agreement on Access and Movement one year on. OCHA, November 2006.

29. According to ICRC, "Restoring family links means re-establishing contact between members of families split up by situations of armed conflict or internal violence and collecting information about people who are detained or have died. It involves organizing family reunifications and repatriations, taking steps to trace persons unaccounted for, and issuing travel documents and certificates of detention". www.icrc.org



Access



Source:AMA report: One year on, November 2006, OCHA



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”³⁰

Unemployment, poverty and socio-cultural changes

In the Jericho area, where a considerable number of refugee families rely on agricultural production, many small farmers were forced to abandon their businesses due to increasing restrictions on the marketing of produce. Furthermore, refugees who used to work in Al-Khan Al-Ahmar as labourers for Israeli farmers are now facing major difficulties in obtaining a working permit thus further reducing employment opportunities in the area.

In the Nablus area, university students postponed enrolment for the new semester and some even abandoned their studies although they had already reached thesecond or third year. Widespread unemployment is also noticed among those who have attained a relatively high level of education. This is discouraging families and students in the pursuit of higher education. The traditional importance attached to education by the refugee population is reportedly decreasing.

In urban camps in northern West Bank, PA allowances to families of detainees are increasingly valued by family members, who sometimes wish for longer detention periods.

In Bethlehem city, UNRWA social workers reported increasing requests for food and cash assistance. In some cases, beneficiaries resorted to exchanging food entitlements for cash to cover expenses for medicines and urgent medical treatment. In general, refugees have been reducing their expenses to the limit. Many people in Dheisheh camp could not afford to buy a sheep or a goat for eid Al-Adha this year.

During the last few months, four grocery shops and one carpenter were forced to shut down in Camp Number 1 in Nablus as they went bankrupt.

In Jenin camp, families are resorting to selling their electric appliances and furniture in order to buy essential food items. PA security forces have been observed selling used items and sandwiches on the roadside.

In northern refugee camps, people are making increasing use of wood for heating and cooking, as they cannot afford to buy gas anymore.

Fraud and burglary have become frequent in the northern West Bank, both among adults and children, and the traditional stigma attached to these acts seems to diminish over time.

In Jenin, non licensed vehicles used for public transport --usually stolen cars with fraudulent car numbers-- are now widely used for local transportation, as they are relatively cheaper compared to licensed ones.

Community based organisations in refugee camps experienced a major drop in donations during the last five months and were forced to reduce or even suspend some services. In Amari camp, both Community Based Rehabilitation Centre (CBRC) and Women's Programme Centre (WPC) are currently unable to pay regular salaries to employees, including teachers and instructors, who are working as volunteers. The centres' capacity has been further affected by the inability of beneficiaries to afford fees. In Ramallah CBRCs, children stopped attending speech therapy sessions as they cannot afford to pay 1-2 shekels fees. WPCs reduced monthly tuition fees for kindergartens from NIS160 to NIS40 and fees for computer training courses from NIS100 to NIS20.

Refugees with disabilities often cannot afford specialised treatment therefore they rely on services of Community Based Rehabilitation Centres (CBRCs) in camps, despite the fact that these may not be capable or equipped to deal with their specific problems. Frequently, disabilities remain inadequately treated or completely neglected with risks of long-term consequences.

Community based organisations in Nablus refugee camps started to support the most needy families through cash and in kind contribution to funeral expenses, which in the past were covered by political factions active in the camps.

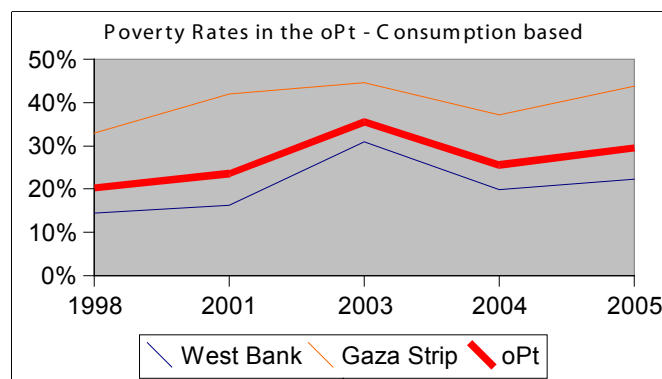
30. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 23



Socio-economic conditions

	Q1 1997	Q1 1998	Q1 1999	Q1 2000	Q1 2001	Q1 2002	Q1 2003	Q1 2004	Q1 2005	Q1 2006	Q2 2006	Q3 2006	Q4 2006
Unemployment rate - relaxed definition - % - PCBS²⁸													
West Bank	28.3%	23.5%	22.9%	16.9%	32.5%	35.0%	40.3%	31.0%	28.8%	27.2%	24.2%	25.3%	-
Gaza Strip	32.6%	30.7%	27.9%	21.8%	48.8%	46.4%	37.3%	35.1%	38.0%	39.6%	38.7%	41.8%	-
oPt	30.0%	26.0%	24.7%	20.2%	37.7%	38.7%	39.3%	32.3%	31.7%	31.1%	28.6%	30.3%	-
Households in poverty in oPt - based on consumption²⁹													
Poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27.7%	38.8%	29.1%	36.9%	n/a	-
Deep poor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.8%	23.8%	18.1%	25.9%	n/a	-
Number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements - PCBS³⁰													
West Bank	59,970	74,213	107,067	105,501	105,501	57,000	43,281	49,750	65,255	59,846	57,683	69,478	-
Gaza Strip	17,619	21,899	25,758	25,380	2,580	2,000	6,295	5,849	0	852	0	0	
oPt	77,589	96,112	132,825	130,881	107,630	59,000	49,576	55,599	65,255	60,698	57,683	69,478	
	2005	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06
Applicants to UNRWA programme³¹													
Number	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,000	4,000	4,500	4,000	4,000	3,000	2,683	2,100

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



Poverty using consumption data PCBS - 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	-	-	-

31. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 23



Health

“A positive mental health is “a state of emotional and social well-being in which the individual realizes 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”³²

Comments and analysis on health

In Ein Sultan Camp in Jericho, the number of patients assisted every day in UNRWA Health Centre increased from 90-120 to 120-210 during the months of October, November and December as a result of the on-going strike in the PA health sector. According to UNRWA health staff, patients started delaying examinations which are not available in the centre - including laboratory analysis - as they can no longer afford to pay transportation fees even for relatively short distances.

In Amari camp, UNRWA Health Centre recorded an increase of over 30% in the average number of visits per month since September 2006 (8,000 visits compared to 5,000-6,000 in the previous period).

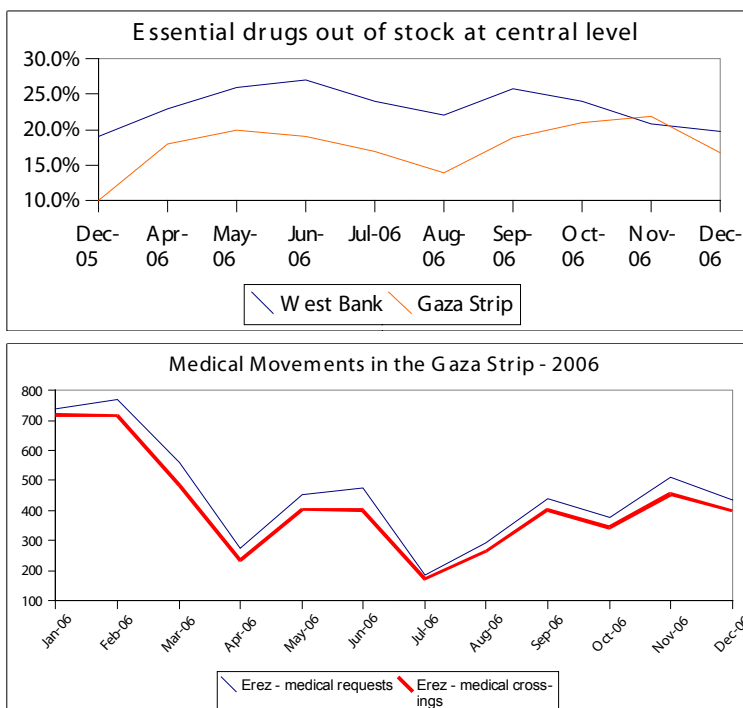
UNRWA Health Centre in Jerusalem recorded a one-third increase in the number of patients during the last 4 months. Worsening economic conditions led people to rely more on UNRWA services. In addition, some Jerusalem ID holders living in Al Ram and Dahiet Al Barid cannot benefit from the Israeli health insurance anymore, thus explaining additional pressure on UNRWA health centres.

Some UNRWA health staff notice that clinics are becoming a social gathering area, patients do not mind waiting for long hours before seeing a doctor, and people are asking to be visited even if they have no major problem.

Since May 2006, 2,900 family files have been transferred from UNRWA Health Centre in Jerusalem to UNRWA Health Point in Beit Surik as refugees living in Kufor Aqab, Sameramis, Beit Hanina Balad, Sawahreh Sharqiye, Abu Dis, Ezariyeh, Beit Surik, Biddo, Qattaneh, and Beit Anan are experiencing major difficulties in accessing Jerusalem. Due to access constraints, patients with chronic diseases and pregnant women from Ezariyeh, Abu Dis and Sawahreh Sharqiyeh are decreasing their visits to UNRWA Health Centre in Jerusalem and receiving their regular medicines in quantities adequate to cover their needs for up to 3 months.

UNRWA Health Centre in Amari camp reported decreasing visits from patients living in villages located east and north-east of Ramallah due to Israeli contingent measures and difficulties at Surda checkpoint.

New routes established for the entry of West Bank ID holders into Jerusalem cause delays in the arrival of some UNRWA teachers and health staff to their work places --with consequent impairment of educational and health care activities.





Health

"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"³³

Indicator	Data		Summary trends	
	West Bank	Gaza Strip		
% of drugs from the essential drugs list that are out of stock at the Central Drugstore ³²	Dec - 05	19%	10%	Because of the current shortage of funds and drugs, the MoH has to buy these drugs in small quantities. However, as they are frequently used, the stock always remains at low level (less than one month stock).
	Apr - 06	23%	18%	
	May - 06	26%	20%	
	Jun - 06	27%	19%	
	Jul - 06	24%	17%	
	Aug - 06	22%	14%	
	Sep - 06	25.7%	18.9%	
	Oct - 06	24%	21%	
	Nov - 06	20.9%	21.9%	
	Dec - 06	19.7%	16.8%	
Underweight³³: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> West Bank : % of 0-24 months children whose weight for age is less than 5th percentile Gaza Strip : -2 standard deviation amongst 9-12 months children since Jun 06 	2004 ³⁴	4%	4%	There is no data in the West Bank due to the PA employees' ongoing strike that started on 23 August. Data from UNRWA sources are under analysis, in order to provide alternative information on the West Bank
	Mar - 06	3.6%	n/a	
	Apr - 06	3.3%	n/a	
	May - 06	3.7%	n/a	
	Jun - 06	4.2%	4.47%	
	Jul - 06	n/a	5.15%	
	Aug - 06	n/a	5.64%	
	Sept - 06	n/a	4.77%	
	Oct-Dec - 06	n/a	5.47%	
	Anaemia: Pregnant woman (at first pre-natal visit) measured with haemoglobin less than 11 g/l per total number of woman measured ³⁵	Dec - 05	n/a	
Mar - 06		25.6%	22.9%	
Apr - 06		25.8%	20.1%	
May - 06		30.9%	24.1%	
Jun - 06		27.0%	42.9%	
Jul - 06		n/a	39.8%	
Aug - 06		n/a	46.1%	
Sept - 06		n/a	36.1%	
Oct-Dec - 06		n/a	33.1%	
Number of consultations for diarrhoea (refugee children, 0 – 3 years) compared with the corresponding month the previous year ³⁶		Mar 06/Mar05	900/786	1,201/1,823
	Apr 06/Apr 05	667/633	860/840	
	May 06/May 05	889/690	1,390/1,072	
	Jun 06/Jun 05	1,246/993	2,235/1,3475	
	Jul 06/Jul 05	887/894	1,868/1,196	
	Aug 06/Aug 05	n/a	1,667/1,310	
	Sept 06/Sept 05	809/968	1,355/1,414	
	Oct 06/Oct 05	861/916	n/a /1,454	
	Nov 06	1,059	1,091	
	Dec 06	966	1,389	
Number of caesarean births in MoH hospitals ³⁷	Apr - 06	448	290	No data was available due to the ongoing PA employees strike.v
	May - 06	397	335	
	Jun - 06	420	333	
	Jul - 06	458	416	
	Aug - 06	n/a	n/a	
	Sep - 06	n/a	n/a	
	Oct - 06	n/a	n/a	
	Nov - Dec 06	n/a	n/a	

For more information please contact WHO, Dr. Silvia Pivetta (WHO office in the Gaza Strip, (08) 282 2033)

33. WHO constitution, 1948.



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.³⁴

Comments and analysis on food security

Due to the PA employees strike, data on food imports could not be fully collected for the month of December 2006.

All food commodities were available in the market in December.

The price of olive oil decreased in West Bank and Gaza Strip, thanks to a greater availability of local production, while the price of other basic food commodities remained stable.

The price of chicken decreased to NIS7 per kilogram as a result of the decline in demand, as well as of the increase of chicken prices from NIS1,700 up to NIS1,900 for one metric ton in the Gaza Strip.

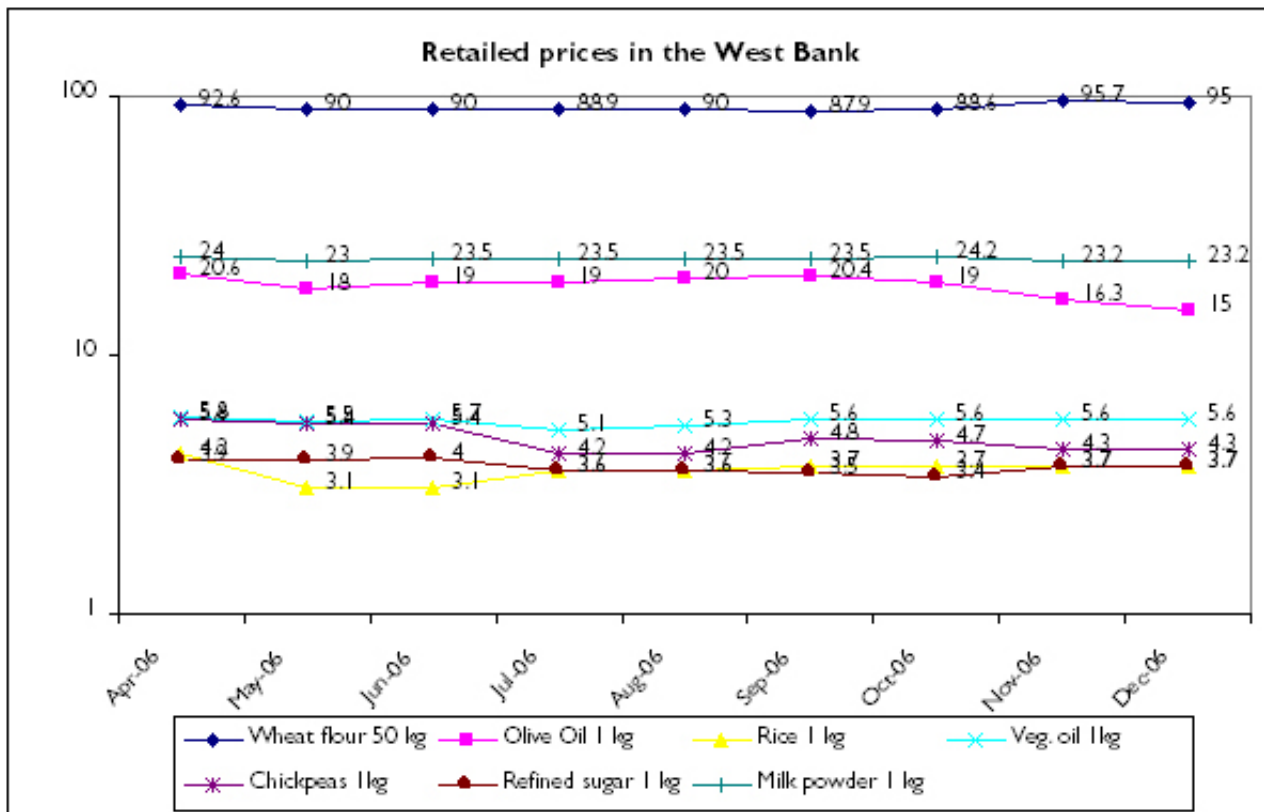
Meanwhile, the price of meat significantly decreased and is expected to decrease further due to merchants' speculation in the Gaza Strip.

The price of vegetables is getting higher due to the seasonal decrease in crops production in West Bank and Gaza strip.

The total amount of imported basic food commodities is higher than last month by 32% as Karni crossing operations improved significantly in December.

The fishing catch was 28% bigger in 2006 than in 2005, due mainly to an increase in the sardine fish catch, making 65% of the total catch. However, the overall income drawn from fish catch decreased by 3.7% since 2005 (NIS 5.4 million), standing at NIS 5.6 million for 2006. There has been no fishing catch in December.

Customers' purchasing power is dropping since the end of the Ramadan Holidays. Reportedly, the situation is worse this year than in 2005 in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.



Source:WFP. Prices in New Israeli Shekels

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 life³⁵

	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total oPt 2006
Dunums of Land requisitioned and reclaimed - West Bank in dunums³⁸													
Requisitioned/destroyed	123	703	1,351	26	12	1,483	25	253	121	0	1,328	385	5,811
Reclaimed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	167	338	265	n/a	846	666	662	620	3,564
Dunums of land requisitioned/and reclaimed - Gaza Strip³⁹													
Requisitioned/destroyed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,666	n/a	900	850	1,100	0	6,516
Reclaimed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	530	500	365	240	1,635
Dunums of greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated - West Bank⁴⁰													
Destroyed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	n/a	5	15	0	0	20
Rehabilitated	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100	145	24	n/a	46	25	5	108	453
Dunums of greenhouses land destroyed and rehabilitated - Gaza Strip⁴¹													
Destroyed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	179	n/a	270	130	35	0	614
Rehabilitated	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	20	20	0	0	40
Agricultural produce trading in/out the Gaza Strip - metric tonnes⁴²													
Import	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,663	2,177	3,509	743	n/a	27,048	23,576	24,168	83,884
Export	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	509	481	0	0	n/a	345	2,007	n/a	3,342

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



Land levelling in Qibiya, Ramallah governorate. Photo by: OCHA, November 2003

35. FAO/WHO/WFP



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.³⁵

	Benchmark	Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total oPt 2006
Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS⁴³														
Wheat flour 50 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	92.6	90	90	88.9	90	87.9	88.6	95.7	95	n/a
Olive oil 1 Kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.6	18	19	19	20	20.4	19	16.3	15	n/a
Rice 1 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	n/a
Veg. oil 1 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	n/a
Chickpeas 1 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.6	5.4	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.3	n/a
Refined sugar 1 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.9	3.9	4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	n/a
Milk powder 1 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	24	23	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	24.2	23.2	23.2	n/a
Basket of 7 items	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	156.7	148.9	150.7	147.9	150.2	149.4	149.2	152.5	150.5	n/a
Retail price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS⁴⁴														
Wheat flour 50 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	89.2	81.1	74.8	82.3	79.5	81	83.3	88.5	86.6	n/a
Olive oil 1 Kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.7	21.6	21.4	22.6	23.7	23.2	24.8	24.1	24.1	n/a
Rice 1 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.6	3.3	3.3	3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	n/a
Veg. oil 1 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	n/a
Chickpeas 1 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	5	4.6	4.6	n/a
Refined sugar 1 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.9	5.5	3.7	4	3.2	3.7	6.6	3.6	3.6	n/a
Milk powder 1 kg	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27	30.1	29.7	29.6	47	n/a	33.8	34.5	35.7	n/a
Basket of 7 items	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	158.1	152.4	144.4	152.1	167.2	n/a	162.5	164.3	163.5	n/a
Availability of Basic commodities compared to daily consumption needs⁴⁵														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,502	5,689	n/a	n/a	n/a	7,960	11,870	n/a
Wheat - days	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	11	26	n/a
Sugar - mT	111 mt/day/pop	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	205	840	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,505	1,560	n/a
Sugar - days	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	8	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	14	n/a
Rice - mT	72 mt/day/pop	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,350	1,315	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,385	1,495	n/a
Rice - days	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	18	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	21	n/a
Veg. oil - mT	44 mt/day/pop	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	800	810	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,065	1,105	n/a
Veg. oil - days	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	19	n/a	n/a	n/a	65	26	n/a
Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip compared to daily consumption needs - metric tonnes⁴⁶														
Wheat - mT	450 mt/day/pop	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,553	8,321	4,460	9,128	n/a	n/a	5,686	7,517	10,159	n/a
Rice	72 mt/day/pop	n/a	n/a	n/a	762	1,521	144	1,998	182	n/a	5	450	600	n/a
Veg. oil	44 mt/day/pop	n/a	n/a	n/a	857	1,137	661	1,229	323	n/a	n/a	631	618	n/a
Sugar	111 mt/day/pop	n/a	n/a	n/a	962	1,184	1,121	4,996	763	n/a	75	808	1,057	n/a
Veg. and fruits	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,230	2,663	2,117	3,508	n/a	n/a	438	438	n/a	n/a
Commodities	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	311	390	300	274	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14,675	15,216	8,803	21,133	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,844	12,434	n/a
Fishing Catch in the Gaza Strip⁴⁷														
MT	2,323 (in 2005)	50.3	57.8	142.8	226.5	243.0	291.0	0.0	101.0	203.2	158.6	130.0	0.0	1,604.2

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



Water and Sanitation

“The Human Right to Water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use”³⁷

	Baseline Pre-Intifada	Jan 06	Feb 06	Mar 06	Apr 06	May 06	Jun 06	Jul 06	Aug 06	Sep 06	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06
West Bank per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁸													
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	23	21	18	24	21
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	183	219	221	172	218	230
Average	90	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	65	67	68	63	66	63
Gaza Strip - Per capita use of water per day - in litres⁴⁹													
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	38	38	36	36	36	38
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	117	125	119	118	107	113
Average	95	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	81	84	81	80	77	80
Price of tankered water in the West Bank in NIS⁵⁰													
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	4	8	8	8	8
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	26	21	21	21	21
Average	11.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15	13	14	14	14	14
Price of tankered water in the Gaza Strip in NIS⁵¹													
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	n/a
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	n/a
Average	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	n/a
Percentage of HH connected to water network paying the bills⁵²													
West Bank	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35.0%	38.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Gaza Strip	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.0%	5.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services⁵³													
West Bank	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Gaza Strip	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank⁵⁴													
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0%	n/a
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	100.0%	n/a
Average	75.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	34.0%	47.0%	n/a
Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip⁵⁵													
Minimum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maximum	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	75.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

For more information please contact UNICEF, Hubert Oribon (02) 583 00 13/14 or PHG, (02) 532 4355 (Eng. Basema Bashir)



Education

"All children deserve a quality education founded on a rights-based approach and rooted in the concept of gender equality"

Overview of the Primary School system in the oPt⁵⁶

	Middle East, North Africa 2004	2000-2001	2001-2001	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Number of primary school students enrolled								
PA West bank	n/a	431,596	454,254	474,949	489,621	504,088	518,527	n/a
UNRWA West Bank		55,667	58,150	58,992	59,909	59,849	58,812	n/a
PA Gaza Strip		183,962	194,107	206,422	216,566	224,460	231,437	n/a
UNRWA		176,740	184,091	188,791	191,675	192,735	192,306	n/a
oPt		847,965	890,602	929,154	957,771	981,132	1,001,082	n/a
Girls net enrollment rate in PA primary schools								
oPt	91.9%	96.0%	95.4%	94.8%	92.6%	86.2%	n/a	n/a
Gross enrollment ration in PA primary schools								
Girls	98%	110%	109%	106%	100%	93%	n/a	n/a
Boys	97.8%	108.9%	108.0%	105.0%	100.0%	92.8%	n/a	n/a
oPt	98.0%	96.8%	96.5%	96.0%	95.2%	93.2%	91.2%	n/a
Teachers in PA primary schools								
Pupils/teacher ratio West Bank	n/a	25.4/1	26.2/1	26.2/1	25.9/1	25.7/1	25.1/1	n/a
Pupils/teacher ratio Gaza Strip		30.7/1	29.9/1	29.8/1	29/1	28.6/1	27.7/1	n/a
Pupils/teacher ratio oPt	n/a	23.7	23.3	22.9	22.3	22.0	21.6	23.7
Female Teachers ratio oPt	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.64/1	n/a

For more information please contact UNICEF, Shao Potung (02) 583 00 13/14.

Comments and analysis on Education

Birzeit University had a student strike, early September 2006, because the University insisted that students pay 100% of their fees up front rather than in installments as was the case in previous years (1,500 students were not able to pay the 100% for the first semester of the current academic year). At Al Aqsa University in Gaza, the students were asked to pay 100% of their fees. Universities are afraid that students will not be able to pay the rest of their fees at a later date.

It can be predicted that MGD 21 for basic education will be overwhelmed by poverty stricken priorities and may even be removed from the government agenda as the poverty line continues to rise.

While other ministries are still on strike, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education suspended their strike and most of the students and teachers returned to school on 11 November. However, the risk that teachers will strike again will depend on the unpaid salaries and new salaries being paid as agreed upon.

Families usually contribute between NIS 5-10 to UNRWA school expenses at the beginning of the school year. Educational staff in Fawwar camp say that this year most parents are unable to do so. Some UNRWA head teachers have established charity boxes, to collect some pocket money for the most needy students.

38. Education Millennium Goal for Development 2 aims that all boy and girls children complete a full course of primary schooling.



Education

“The Occupying Power shall, with the cooperation of the national and local authorities, facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of children.”³⁹

	# of Schools	Jan 06	Feb 06	Mar 06	Apr 06	May 06	Jun 06	Jul 06	Aug 06	Sep 06	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - West Bank													
Berthlehem	100	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	100	100	100	n/a
Hebron	207	n/a	0	9	0	3	-	-	-	207	207	207	n/a
South Hebron	159	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	159	159	n/a
Jenin	113	n/a	2	6	2	12	-	-	-	113	113	113	n/a
Jericho	20	n/a	0	7	0	2	-	-	-	20	20	20	n/a
Jerusalem	37	n/a	0	6	0	0	-	-	-	37	37	37	n/a
Jerusalem suburb	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	55	55	55	n/a
Nablus	196	n/a	13	10	29	1	-	-	-	196	196	196	n/a
Qabatya	103	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	103	103	103	n/a
Qalqilia	67	n/a	0	2	0	0	-	-	-	67	67	67	n/a
Ramallah	159	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	159	159	159	n/a
Salfit	57	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	57	57	57	n/a
Tubas	-	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a
Tulkarm	107	n/a	1	0	0	3	-	-	-	107	107	107	n/a
Total West Bank	1,380	n/a	1.2%	2.9%	2.2%	1.5%	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Number of schools with at least one day of disruption - Gaza Strip													
Gaza	151	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	151	0	0	n/a
Gaza North	60	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	60	0	0	n/a
Khan Younis	64	n/a	0	9	4	0	-	-	-	64	0	0	n/a
Middle Area	37	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	37	0	0	n/a
Rafah	34	n/a	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	34	0	34	n/a
Total Gaza Strip	346	n/a	0.0%	2.6%	1.2%	0.0%	-	-	-	100.0%	0.0%	9.8%	0.0%

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

Comments and analysis on education

MoEHs' central office for data collection and processing did not manage to restore its level of full function prior to the Teachers Strike. Thus, data for the educational indicator for the month of December 2006, was not available

Prior to 2006 summer vacation, the PA issued a decree announcing that Thursday, in addition to Friday, was an official off-day for all governmental workers in the oPt. Following the teachers' strike in the autumn 2006, a significant number of school days were lost for children in the West Bank. After the teachers' strike ended on 11 November, the Minister of Education and Higher Education issued an order maintaining Thursday as an official working day in the first semester of school, for teachers and directorates in the West Bank, in an effort to catch up lost school days. Consequently, the PA schools and District Education Directorates are performing their duties and children are attending schools. The Gaza Strip's schools and directorates are exempted from this order as the teachers' strike was quite short (eight days in total).

A new PA school fee has been in place from the scholastic year 2006/2007, which is NIS 20, replacing NIS 50. The lowering of student school fees has created many financial difficulties for governmental schools and District Educational Directorates. Student school fee constituted ca. 80% of school budget

39. Fourth Geneva Convention, Article 50.



The institutional response to the crisis

Humanitarian and development assistance to the oPt

FUNDED in \$ million	The UN and the CAP	ICRC	INGOs	PNGOss	ECHO	Other EC Commitment	USAid
2005	193.3	30.6	n/a	n/a	35	241	386
2006	273	34.5	n/a	n/a	104.4	225	176
2007 (appeal)	453.6	57.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

- ICRC launched its Emergency Appeals for 2007 on 6 December, requesting \$ 57.4 million for its operation in the oPt and Israel. 64% will be dedicated to assistance projects while 26% will go to protection activities.
- UNRWA launched its \$246 million Appeal for the oPt in Amman on 12 December. This amount is included in the overall UN Consolidated Appeal.
- On 22 December, the Quartet (United Nations, European Union, Russian Federation and United States) endorsed the continuation of the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM) for a three-month period (ending 31 March 2007).

Emergency Appeal (Consolidated Appeal Process - CAP)

Sector	In \$ million	CAP 2006			CAP 2007			Evolution in requirements CAP 06 - CAP 07 in %
		Requirements as of May 2006	Number of Projects	Level of funding as of 31 Dec 06	Requirements	Number of Projects	Level of funding	
Agriculture		36,897	11	3%	11,348,860	14	-	-69
Coordination and support services		10,345	5	63%	14,159,082	7	-	37
Job creation and Cash assistance		154,254	14	49%	198,087,139	17	-	28
Education		8,286	4	48%	9,065,057	4	-	9
Food		96,453	7	133%	149,680,370	8	-	55
Health & Psychosocial		53,764	31	23%	35,653,117	30	-	-34
Protection		-	-	-	1,708,686	4	-	-
Water and Sanitation		23,509	20	23%	33,879,471	19	-	44
Total		383,508,566	92	72%	453,581,782	103	-	+18 %

The PA operating budget

\$ million	2005		2006				
	\$ million	%	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Clearance revenues collected by Gol	757.00	32.36	137.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.00
Domestic revenues	476.00	20.35	99.00	162.60	n/a	n/a	261.60
External finance for budgetary support, excluding Arab donors	155.00	6.63	66.00	n/a	265.50	n/a	265.50
External finance for budgetary support, Arab donors	194.00	8.29	78.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	78.00
Other sources, incl. Palestinian Investment Fund Assets	413.00	17.66	49.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	49.00
Net lending	344.00	14.71	68.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	68.00
TIM window 1/ ESSP - pledges	-	-	-	-	-	46.60	46.60
TIM window 2	-	-	-	-	1.40	4.51	5.91
TIM window 3	-	-	-	-	21.80	115.80	137.60
TOTAL	2,339	100	497	163	289	167	1,115

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



Reports, Meetings and Surveys

Various meetings and specific events:

	Date	Time	Location
AIDA	7 February 2007	9:30	Arab Orthodox Club Ar Ram
IHL Forum	6 or 7 February 2007	n/a	n/a
OCHA Field coordination	24 January 2007	10:00	Bethlehem Governor's office
Protection sector group	25 January 2007	13:00	UN Building, Ramallah
OCHA Field coordination	31 January 2007	10:00	Hebron, Polytechnics
OCHA organises briefings on the humanitarian situation in the oPt. For further information, please contact Ms Juliette Touma: toumaj@un.org			

Latest reports and Surveys:

Title	Agency/Author	Date	Web site
The role and performance of Palestinian NGOs in health, education and agriculture	World Bank	December 2006	www.worldbank.org
Movement and Access (AMA) Report No 29	OCHA	8 January 2007	www.ochaopt.org
The Future Vision of Palestinian Arabs in Israel	National Committee for the Heads of the Arab Local Authorities in Israel	January 2007	-
World Report 2007	Human Right Watch	January 2007	http://www.hrw.org/wr2k7/wr2007master.pdf
Barrier Survey (regular surveys of some 60 communities impacted by the barrier in the northern West Bank)	OCHA	Due April 2007	-

Any comments or suggestions on this new version of the Humanitarian Monitor would be welcomed at ochaopt@un.org.

Should your organisation wish to contribute to the Humanitarian Monitor on an ad hoc or regular basis, please feel free to contact OCHA at ochaopt@un.org.



Sources and rationale

The humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt) is characterised by the complex interaction of a lack of protection of the civilian population materialising by gross human right abuses and increased violence; a lack of access leading to restricted movement of persons and goods within, to, and from the oPt; and a financial and fiscal crisis facing the Palestinian Authority (PA) whose root is to be found in the election of the Hamas movement in the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) in January 2006

OCHA has been monitoring, and reporting monthly on the access and protection of civilians issues since 2002. In addition, the humanitarian situation having worsened since January 2006, UN agencies and NGOs participating in the 2006 Emergency Appeal decided to produce – from May 2006 onwards - a monthly report to monitor developments according to key humanitarian indicators in the following sectors: health, child protection and psychosocial support, education, food security, agriculture, water and sanitation and job creation and cash assistance. This report also monitors the implementation of the Bertini Commitments.⁴⁰

The present Humanitarian Monitor combines data and analysis from those two reports. It uses UN Security Council resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international humanitarian law (IHL), the Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA)⁴¹ as the standard for monitoring protection and access indicators. IHL obligates parties to a conflict to ensure the safety of civilians and refrain from targeting public and private property not of military necessity during hostilities. Under the Fourth Geneva Convention, Israel, as the occupying power, bears the responsibility for the welfare of the Palestinian population. In recent years, international donors and the PA have, in practical terms, taken on this role. The Government of Israel (GoI) is also under an obligation to transfer VAT taxes and customs duties that it collects on behalf of the PA under the Paris Protocol (1994) which amounts to roughly \$60 million per month or roughly 50% of PA revenues. The GoI has withheld these VAT and customs transfers since the PLC elections.

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	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	OHCHR, OCHA, UNICEF, UNRWA, United Nations development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
Socioeconomic conditions	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)	UNRWA, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN-HABITAT, WFP, CHFI, Mercy Corps
Health	World Health Organization (WHO)	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA
Psychosocial & Protection Against Violence	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	UNIFEM, UNFPA, WHO, UNRWA, Save the Children-UK, SC-S, MAP UK
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	UNDP, UNRWA, WHO, UN-HABITAT, OXFAM, Palestine Hydrology Group (PHG), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Action contre la Faim-Espagne (ACF-E), CARE, ACPP, Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), CMWU, WBWD.
Food	United Nations World Food Program (WFP)	WFP, UNRWA, FAO, ACF-E, CARE, CHFI, CISP, CRS, GVC, ICRC, MC, OXFAM-GB
Agriculture	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO),	ACF-E, PHG, ACPP, ACAD, Allod Charitable Society
Education	UNICEF	UNESCO, OCHA, UNRWA, UNIFEM, OHCHR
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		Temporary International Mechanism (TIM), World Bank, International Monetary Fund, AIDA, LACS, PNGO, etc.

40. In August 2002, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan appointed Ms Bertini as Special Envoy to address the humanitarian needs arising from the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict since September 2000 and to assess the nature and scale of the humanitarian needs, and to clarify the respective responsibilities of all actors involved.

41. The AMA was signed on 15 November 2005 between the Government of Israel (GoI) and Palestinian Authority (PA) 'to facilitate the movement of goods and people within the Palestinian Territories...' and open '...an international crossing on the Gaza Egypt border that will put the Palestinians in control of the entry and exit of people' and thereby 'promote peaceful economic development and improve the humanitarian situation on the ground'.



Endnotes - Indicators

Overall context

- 1 PAHouseholds in poverty - income based
2 Households in poverty - income based
Source: Institut Universitaire d'Etudes du Development, Geneva University, IUED Palestinian Public Perceptions Reports. IUED organises regular polls and surveys on representative samples of the Palestinian population. PCBS field workers conduct face-to-face interviews. According to PCBS, the (relative) poverty line reflects a six-member household's budget for food, clothing, housing and other necessities including health care, education, transportation, personal care and housekeeping supplies. The relative poverty line for the reference household in the oPt in 2005 stood at New Israeli Shekel (NIS) 2,143 (US\$ 477) or \$2.65 per person per day. Based on income poverty data, PCBS Q2 2006, deep or abject poverty is measured by the absolute poverty line, calculated to reflect a budget for food, clothing and housing. The absolute poverty line for the reference household (six-member household consisting of two adults and four children) in the oPt in 2005 stood at NIS 1,732 (US\$ 385) or \$2.14 per person per day.
- 3 Number of Social Hardship cases receiving their monthly allowance from the MoSA:
Source: Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA); collected by WFP/Temporary International Mechanism (TIM). Indicates the evolution of the poverty situation and what portion of the population needs social assistance; demonstrates the capacity of the MoSA to actually assist its poorest population. The number includes those social hardship cases who received an allowance through the Temporary International Mechanism (TIM)

Protection of Civilians

Detailed information relative to the protection of civilians can be found on www.ochaopt.org. All indicators are collected on a weekly basis by OCHA field offices (cf. Weekly Briefing Notes for details of the events) and come from a range of sources compiled by OCHA field teams in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Typically, the OCHA field teams receive an initial incident report from a source, which is verified through visits to the incident site in addition to further corroboration with a third source, such as an NGO. Palestinian casualties may include people killed or injured while engaged in hostilities. All data are regularly cross-checked and updated, which explains possible modifications in figures.

- 4 Number of Palestinian deaths - direct conflict
5 Number of Palestinian injuries - direct conflict
6 Number of Israeli deaths - direct conflict
7 Number of Israeli injuries - direct conflict

The reported figures are "direct conflict related" only and do not include events indirectly related to the conflict such as unexploded ordnance, etc. These are casualties resulting directly from the conflict and occupation of the oPt. These include casualties caused in military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, barrier demonstrations, targeting killing, settler violence etc. The figures do not include either events when the circumstances remain unclear or in dispute. The figures include civilians and combatants casualties, of all ages and both genders.

- 8 Number of Palestinian deaths - internal violence
9 Number of Palestinian injuries - internal violence

These indicators include casualties caused 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 Search campaigns
11 Number of arrests/detentions

A search campaign is an operation conducted by the IDF in a Palestinian neighbourhood (town, village, etc.) and aiming at arresting "wanted" Palestinians during houses or other properties search houses. During these operations, individuals are often detained or arrested. Detentions (without arrest) typically last for a few days but can extend for a period of three months or longer.

- 12 Palestinian home-made rockets fired into Israel
13 Artillery shellings fired by IDF into the Gaza Strip
Source: OCHA Gaza Field Office

These indicators show the level of violence existing in the Gaza Strip and aim at showing how the principle of proportionality is respected in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. These are monthly estimates based on weekly reported numbers that correspond to the OCHA Weekly Briefing Notes reporting periods - each weekly reporting period is counted within the month that most of the reporting period falls within. Home-made rockets (qassams) figures early in 2005 include mortars, anti tank missiles, RPGs and other explosive projectiles. Prior to disengagement at the end of July 2005 many of these home-made rockets were fired towards Israeli settlements in Gaza as well as at targets in Israel.

- 14 Number of Palestinian children killed in the conflict with Israel - used to monitor the Security Council Resolution 1612, adopted on 26 July 2005 and relative to the protection of children during armed conflict.
15 Number of Palestinian children injured in the conflict with Israel - used to monitor the Security Council Resolution 1612

These are casualties resulting directly from the conflict and occupation of the oPt. These include casualties caused in military operations, artillery shelling, search and arrest campaigns, demonstrations, targeted killing, settler violence, Palestinian attacks on Israelis etc.

- 16 Number of Palestinian children casualties - indirect conflict (UXOs, traffic accidents, etc)
These are casualties resulting indirectly from the conflict and occupation of the oPt. They include casualties caused by Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), traffic incidents, "home made rockets" 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.
17 Number of Palestinian children killed in Palestinian internal violence - used to monitor the Security Council Resolution 1612.
18 Number of Palestinian children injured in Palestinian internal violence - used to monitor the Security Council Resolution 1612.

These include casualties caused 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 and earlier figures will be underreported. Indicators collected by UNICEF from information reported by OCHA (Weekly Briefing Notes) and Defence Children International (DCI). The above indicators reflect the violations of children's inherent right to life, survival and development as put forth in article 6 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention has been ratified by the government of Israel in 1991 and formally endorsed by the Palestinian Authority in 1995

- 19 Number of Israeli children casualties - used to monitor the Security Council Resolution 1612
20 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.



Endnotes - Indicators

Access

- 21 Detailed information relative to the issues of access can be found on www.ochaopt.org. All data are regularly crosschecked and updated, which explains possible modifications in figures. 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 obstacles: checkpoints, roadblocks, trenches, earthmounds, etc. that contribute to fragment the West Bank and drastically limit the Palestinians' ability to move freely. Not all the obstacles are permanent, nor are they always staffed, which further hampers movement of the Palestinians.
Flying checkpoints severely 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.
- 22 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. The number of locations affected by a curfew incident counts each distinct location affected by a curfew. Where multiple neighbouring locations are affected by a single curfew event, they are counted separately in these figures.
- 23 Access incidents reported by humanitarian organisations
Source: ACIS forms collected by OCHA and UNRWA Operations in the West Bank.
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).
- 24 External access to/from the oPt – opening days
Source: Ministry of Labour, closure reports; AMA report.
These are the days when Palestinians from the West Bank can access Jerusalem and Israel. Normally, 1 - international organisations' workers, 2 - medical staff, 3- humanitarian cases and 4 - Palestinians with legal issues (needing to attend a court in Israel) have a permanent access to Jerusalem and Israel. According to PCBS, in Q3 2005 2,400 people from the Gaza Strip and 80,700 people from the West Bank have worked in Israel.
- 25 Ambulances incidents in the West bank and medical movement from the Gaza Strip
Source: WHO, Palestinian Red Crescent Society.
Palestinians from the Gaza Strip referred for medical treatment abroad by the PA Ministry of Health have to travel through Erez or Rafah crossing and must request a permit to IDF to do so. It is important to note that those requests are likely to be underestimated: to limit denials of access, only the most serious cases are actually requesting a permit. This indicator allows monitoring how the Palestinians' right to medical care is respected by Israeli Authorities.
- 26 Movement of people from/to the Gaza Strip – daily average
Source : OCHA field office; Palestinian Passport and Border Police; EU Border Assistance Mission (BAM)
Erez is the crossing point for people in and out of Gaza: there is a Palestinian check at Hamza-Hamza while the Gol is controlling Erez. The Gol has the ability to close Erez at any time. Erez is critical to the Gaza Strip's economy. According to PCBS, up to 30,000 people were employed in Israel or in the settlements in Q3 – 2000.
Rafah is the crossing point for people between the Gaza Strip and 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. EU BAM staff is dependent on Gol-operated Kerem Shalom crossing opening to access Rafah.
- 27 Movement of goods from/to the Gaza Strip – daily average
Source: AMA report.
Karni is the main transit point for Gaza's imports and exports, and is critical to the area's fragile economy. According to the Access and Movement Agreement signed between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority on 15 November 2005, a minimum of 150 truckloads should be exported every day throughout 2006, to reach 400 per day by 31 December 2006.
Sufa crossing point is essentially used for gravel truckloads; occasionally humanitarian goods use this passage.
Karni and Sufa are scheduled to open six days a week (closed on Saturday)
Nahal Oz is the terminal by which fuel and oil are crossing into the Gaza Strip.

Socio-economic conditions

- 28 Unemployment rate – relaxed definition
Source: PCBS labour force surveys. In contexts of protracted crisis, the standard unemployment definition might be somehow deficient, as a considerable number of people is simply no longer seeking employment. A "relaxed definition" of unemployment is here applied, 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").
- 29 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 Gaza Strip and West Bank.
- 30 Number of Palestinians employed in Israel and in the settlements
Source : PCBS, Quaterly Labour Force surveys, collected by UNRWA
In 2000, around 146,000 Palestinians from the Territories were employed in Israel or in the 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.
- 31 Applicants to UNRWA programme in the West Bank
Source: UNRWA, West bank Job creation programme
UNRWA being an alternative source of work opportunity for the Palestinians, monitoring of the number of applications the agency receives allows to sense the economic pressure facing the Palestinians. The percentage of women applying to UNRWA for a job is another way of showing the economic strain on Palestinian households. It can also indicate how the freedom of movement is affected, given that women tend to have slightly lighter restrictions on movements.



Endnotes - Indicators

Health

- 32 Source: Ministry of Health, Central Drug Store. 'Drugs 'out of stock' refers to stock levels of less than one month's requirement for 416 items.
- 33 Source: Ministry of Health, Primary Health Care Directorate, Nutrition Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip. Two different methods are used in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to measure underweight. The 5th percentile is being used in the West Bank as a cut off point and data are collected at clinic level on a sample of sick children, which is not representative. In the Gaza Strip, since June 06, the correct indicator (-2 standard deviation) is used and a representative sample for the age group is studied. In addition, underweight may not give an accurate picture of malnutrition level. Rather, it can serve as an early indicator of a change/deterioration in the nutritional situation. Wasting is the right indicator to detect levels of acute malnutrition. Data on wasting will be available soon from MoH nutrition surveillance.
- 34 Source: PCBS/DHS (2004)
- 35 Source: Ministry of Health, Primary Health Care Directorate, Mother and Child Health Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip. New data on anemia in Gaza are available since June 2006, showing a higher prevalence than that on previously published data. However, a trend cannot be defined as the two methodologies of data collection substantially differ. Nevertheless, this new data appear to be more accurate.
- 36 Source: UNRWA, Epidemiology Department, West Bank and Gaza Strip Field Offices. Monthly figures are compared to the corresponding month in the previous year in order to check for seasonal patterns of disease.
- 37 Source: Hospital Directorate, West Bank and Gaza Strip. The number of caesarean births is used to measure the extra load on maternity wards.

Agriculture and Food Security

- 39 Dunums of land requisitioned and reclaimed - West Bank
- 40 Dunums of land requisitioned and reclaimed - Gaza Strip
- 41 Greenhouses destroyed and rehabilitated - West Bank
- 42 Greenhouses destroyed and rehabilitated - Gaza Strip
- 43 Retail price of basic food commodities - West Bank, in NIS
- 44 Retail price of basic food commodities - Gaza Strip, in NIS
Source: WFP, Market Monitoring.
The VAM Market Price Survey is the primary mean by which WFP collects commodity prices in the local markets. The prices are collected during the first week of each month from shops in all governorate of the oPt.
- 45 Availability of basic commodities - Gaza Strip
Source : Ministry of National Economy, Paltrade. Collected by WFP.
Basic commodities refers to commercial food only (humanitarian stocks excluded).
- 46 Quantities of food imported in the Gaza Strip
Source : Paltrade. Collected by WFP.
Basic commodities refers to commercial and humanitarian food.
- 47 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 Agreement, the Palestinians are granted a fish catch area within 20 nautical miles off the Gazan coastline. This has been reduced to 12 nautical miles under the Bertini Commitments. Following the capture of the Israeli soldier on 24 June 2006, Israel has ban any fishing off the Gaza Strip. This ban has been partially lifted on 24 October. Gazan fishermen are allowed to fish within a 6 nautical miles area, except off Rafah and Khan Younis. These restrictions continue to affect the Gaza fishermen who have a limited access to the sea, while the rest of them fish in areas where sea-pollution and overfishing have drastically reduced the available fish population.

Water and sanitation

Source for all indicators in this section: Palestinian Hydrological Group (PHG). Sixty representative communities are monitored on a monthly basis. The data presented in the table does not necessarily include figures gathered in the total 60 communities.

- 48 Per capita use of water per day - in litres - West Bank
- 49 Per capita use of water per day - in litres - Gaza Strip is the average volume of water used per day per person (including domestic agriculture, domestic livestock and all loss)
- 50 Price of tankered watered in the West Bank- in NIS
- 51 Price of tankered watered in the Gaza Strip- in NIS
- 52 Percentage of HH connected to water network paying their bills
- 53 Percentage of HH monthly income spent on sanitation services
- 54 Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the West Bank
- 55 Cost recovery of water bills by village councils and Municipalities in the Gaza Strip

Education

- 56 Overview of the Primary School System in the oPt
Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS); Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE); UNESCO Institute for Statistics
The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) is the share of children of any age who are enrolled in primary school. In countries where many children enter school late or repeat a grade the GER can exceed 100%. $GER = \frac{\text{Enrolled children of all ages}}{\text{Total number of children in the official school age group}}$
The Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) is the share of children of official primary school age that are enrolled in primary school and cannot exceed 100%. $NER = \frac{\text{Enrolled children in the official school age group}}{\text{Total number of children in the official school age group}}$