



Access and Protection

Context:

The Israeli military operation inside the Gaza Strip continued for the fifth consecutive month with an increase in hostilities leading to a higher number of Palestinian casualties than in September. There were also increased casualties resulting from Palestinian-Palestinian (internal) violence, indicating a further breakdown of law and order within the oPt. In the West Bank, which before this month had been relatively calm, casualties from factional violence were recorded for the first time this year. A general strike of Palestinian Authority (PA) employees continued throughout October in protest against the non-payment of their salaries. The strike negatively affected schools, medical facilities and other services provided by the PA, particularly in the West Bank. The number of physical obstacles restricting Palestinian movement in the West Bank continues to rise, making life ever more difficult for Palestinians.

Key Humanitarian Issues:

Protection:

In October, 61 Palestinians were killed in the oPt and Israel in the ongoing conflict, the third highest monthly figure in the last year and a significant rise on the number of fatalities in the previous month. Of the 61 deaths, 48 occurred in the Gaza Strip, 12 in the West Bank and one in Israel. In the oPt, a further 180 Palestinians were injured; 86 in the West Bank and 94 in the Gaza Strip. In October, 19 Israelis were also injured in the ongoing conflict, including three injured by homemade rockets fired from the Gaza Strip.

Gaza Strip

- *High levels of IDF violence:* 48 Palestinians, including four children, were killed in the Gaza Strip in October in connection with the continuing IDF military operation, double the September figure (24). The operation began on 28 June following the capture of one IDF soldier by Palestinian militants who continues to be held. In October, Palestinians fired at least 72 homemade rockets towards Israel. The IDF

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This report monitors the protection of civilians (Palestinian and Israeli casualties and Palestinian shelter, property and natural resources), the movement of goods and persons in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and humanitarian access throughout the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). It uses UN Security Council resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international humanitarian law (IHL) as the standard for monitoring humanitarian indicators. This report also monitors the Bertini Commitments – the humanitarian commitments given by the Government of Israel (GoI) to Ms. Caroline Bertini, Personal Humanitarian Envoy of the UN Secretary-General, in August 2002¹. 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. As an occupying power, Israel has the primary responsibility for the welfare of civilians under its control especially for providing adequate food, medicine and health services (Articles 55, 56 and 59 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949).



fired 113 artillery shells, the Israel Air Force (IAF) conducted 38 air strikes throughout the Gaza Strip and the IDF conducted an estimated 38 military operations inside the Gaza Strip during October.

- *Threats against internationals:* in two separate incidents, a Spanish journalist and a Spanish NGO worker were kidnapped and held hostage for several hours by groups of armed and masked men in Gaza City and Deir Al Balah before later being released unharmed.

West Bank

- *Continued violence:* 12 Palestinians were killed and 86 injured in the conflict with Israel in mostly search and arrest campaigns and armed confrontations with IDF soldiers. The IDF conducted more than 471 search and arrest campaigns during October and detained/arrested some 325 Palestinians throughout the West Bank. Such operations were at similar levels to those observed in September.
- *Settler activity:* in two separate incidents, settlers from the Eli and Qarne Shomron settlements held two Palestinians for several hours before they were released. In Bethlehem, Qalqiliya and Hebron settlers attacked Palestinians as they were picking olives. Settlers damaged Palestinian property in Hebron, Salfit and Nablus.
- *Violence against internationals:* an American man was kidnapped in Nablus by a previously unknown Palestinian group called Ansar Al Sunnah. The abductors demanded the release of Palestinian prisoners in Israel. The kidnapped man was released unharmed after a few hours. In addition, four unknown masked gunmen hijacked a vehicle rented by an Italian NGO (COOPI) in Deir Al Ghusun village (Tulkarm) after they forced the staff out of the vehicle. Masked men also set fire to an ICRC vehicle in Qalqiliya.

Access:

Humanitarian access throughout the oPt in October 2006 continued to be obstructed causing organisations time, money and manpower. In the West Bank, international organisations filed 64 incident reports involving delay or denials of access at IDF checkpoints.

Gaza Strip

- *Access for people:* Erez crossing remained closed for Palestinian traders and workers and was open for only limited humanitarian movement. Rafah crossing on the border with Egypt opened for only seven days in October. For the fifth consecutive month, Palestinian fisherman experienced restrictions on fishing off the Gaza Strip coastline.
- *Access for goods and humanitarian aid:* the principal Karni crossing point was closed for nine full days in October leading to a daily average number of truckloads of imported goods of 139.

Shortages of electricity in the Gaza Strip: during October transformers to replace the ones destroyed by an IAF air strike on 28 June were allowed through Kerem Shalom crossing into the Gaza Strip. This improved the supply of electricity in the Gaza Strip which had been severely impacted following the bombing of the electricity plant.

West Bank

- *Ramadan:* the month of Ramadan witnessed restrictions on access for Palestinians to East Jerusalem and the Al-Aqsa mosque. Although the Israeli DCO had provided general guidelines on access regulations, it was clear that the actual implementation was at the discretion of the senior military officer of each particular checkpoint. Israeli Border Police at the Gilo checkpoint (Bethlehem) used sound bombs and tear gas to control Palestinians going to East Jerusalem to attend Friday Prayers at the Al Aqsa Mosque.



- *Internal movement:* in the West Bank, Palestinian internal access continued to deteriorate. The number of physical obstacles controlling Palestinian movement by the IDF increased again to 542. Throughout October, the IDF also continued to prohibit the movement of all Palestinian males from Nablus, Jenin and Tulkarm, between the ages of 18-25 years south of Nablus unless they acquire a special permit from the IDF.
- *External closure:* for two periods, lasting ten days during the Jewish Holidays of Yom Kippur and Sukkot, the IDF prevented all West Bank Palestinians with valid permits to enter East Jerusalem and Israel. Exceptions applied to urgent medical cases and staff of international organisations.



Protection of Civilians

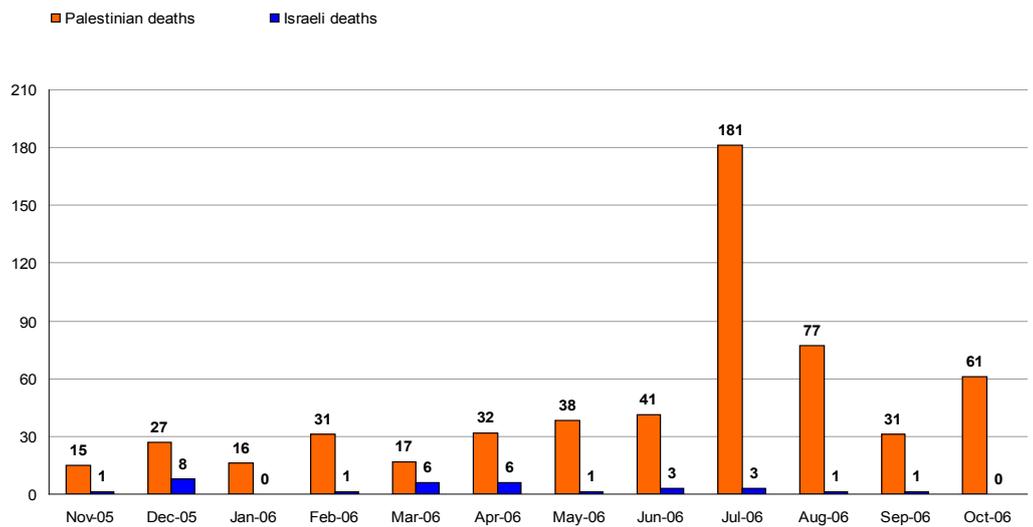
I. Casualties

In October, 61 Palestinians including five children were killed during the ongoing conflict with Israel, the third highest monthly figure since in 2006 (Figures 1 and 2).² In the Gaza Strip, 48 Palestinians were killed during the ongoing military operation. In six separate targeted IAF air strikes, 16 Palestinians were killed including two children and 31 injured. In the West Bank, 12 Palestinians were killed and a Palestinian worker without a permit was also killed by Israeli Police in Jaffa (Israel). There were no Israeli fatalities related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict reported in October.

Palestinian injuries remained at the high levels seen over the past four months (180) with 86 Palestinian injuries reported in the West Bank and 94 in the Gaza Strip. Nineteen Israelis were also injured in the conflict; two IDF soldiers were injured in the Gaza Strip, three Israelis were injured by homemade rockets fired from the Gaza Strip that impacted inside Israel and 14 Israelis were injured in the West Bank.³ Five internationals were also injured in the West Bank by Israeli Police and settlers.

Since the beginning of the year, 525 Palestinians and 22 Israelis have been killed and 2,635 Palestinians and 335 Israelis injured in direct conflict-related incidents.

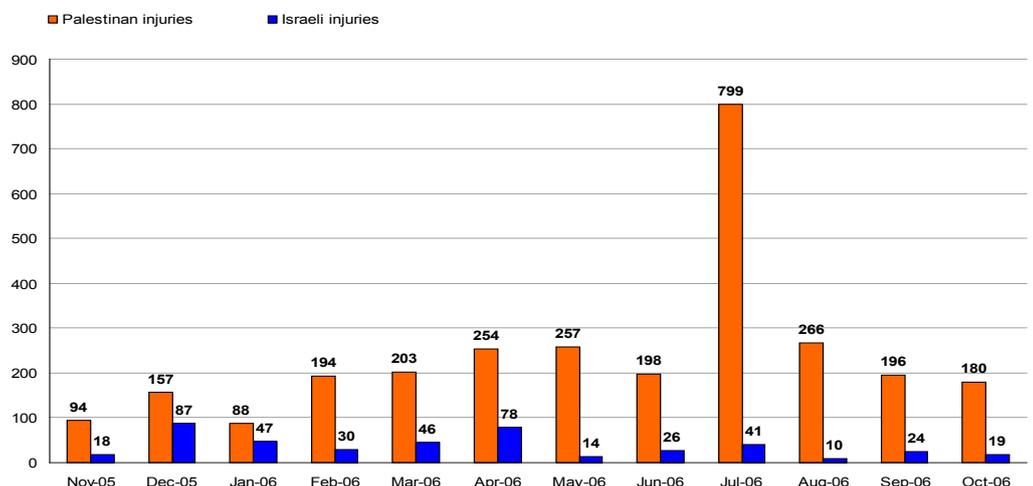
Figure 1: Palestinian and Israeli conflict related deaths



Source: OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes

*“The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against dangers arising from military operations... The civilian population must 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.”
Protocol I Addition to the Geneva Conventions, Article 51*

Figure 2: Palestinian and Israeli conflict related injuries



Source: OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes

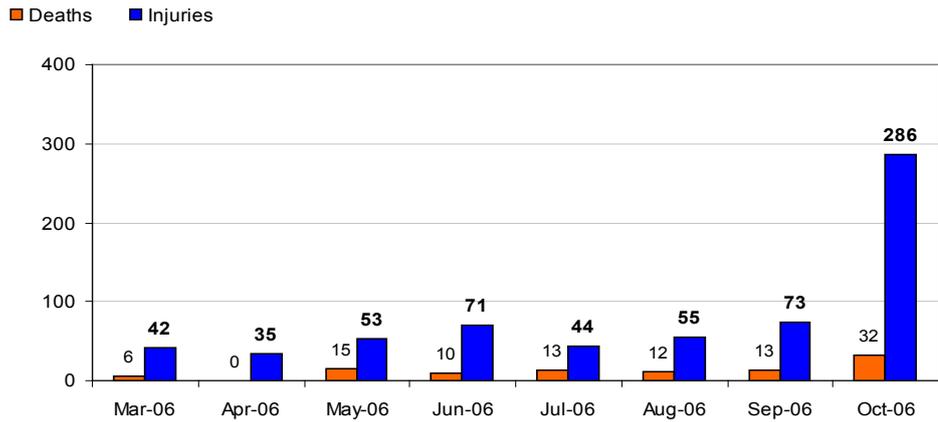
*“Stressing the need for all concerned to ensure the safety of civilians and to respect the universally accepted norms of international humanitarian law.”
UN Security Council Resolution 1405 (2002)*



Casualties from Palestinian internal violence

Lawlessness and internal fighting significantly increased in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in October leading to the highest numbers of casualties recorded over the last 12 months (Figure 3). Thirty-two Palestinians were killed, including three children and 286 others injured, the vast majority in the Gaza Strip (27 killed and 257 injured). Continual armed clashes between Hamas and Fatah supporters and members of the security forces erupted in the Gaza Strip killing at least 18 and injuring another 217 people. In a single day, eight Palestinians were killed and 124 were wounded in internal fighting in the Gaza Strip.

Figure 3: Palestinian deaths and injuries from internal violence⁴

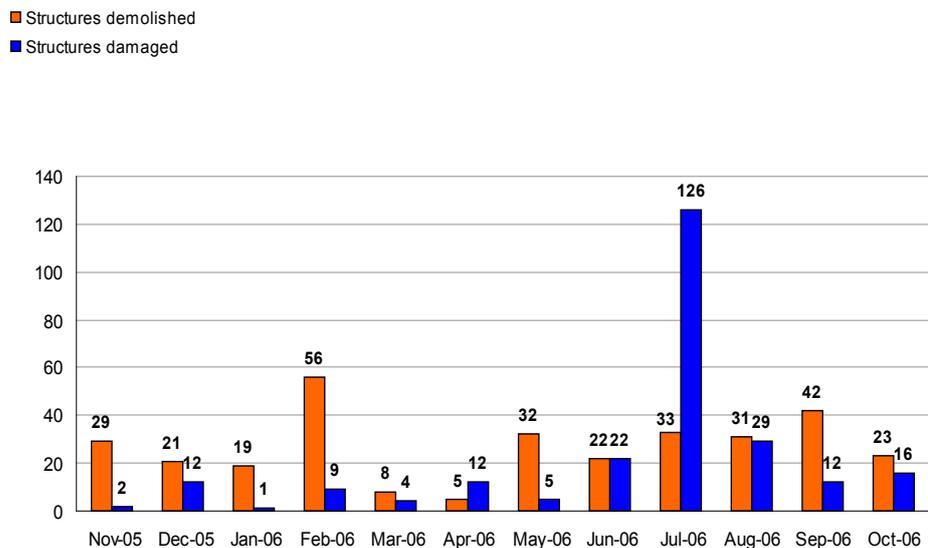


Source: OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes

2. Palestinian shelter and property

In October, 23 Palestinian structures were demolished. All of the demolitions occurred in the Gaza Strip during IDF ground incursions, artillery shelling and IAF air strikes. There were no demolitions recorded in the West Bank of structures reportedly built without permits by the Israeli Civil Administration or the IDF continuing a four month trend of reduced demolitions of this type.

Figure 4: Palestinian structures demolished and damaged



Source: OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes

“Calls on Israel to respect its obligations under international humanitarian law, and insists, in particular, on its obligation not to undertake demolition of homes contrary to that law.”
UN Security Council Resolution 1544 (2004)



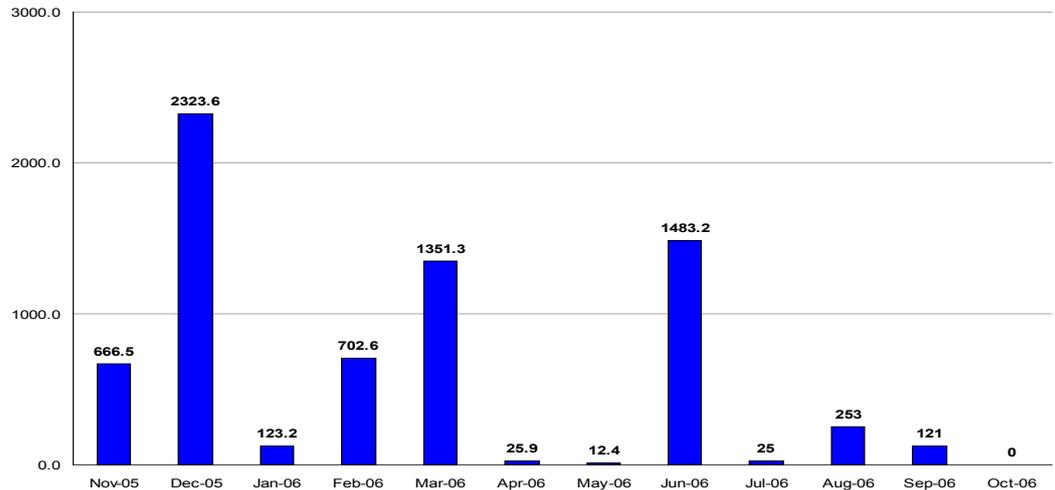
3. Natural resources

Land requisitions

During October 2006, OCHA received no reports of the IDF requisitioning Palestinian land in the West Bank, the only time that this has occurred in the last 12 months. A trend has been observed since July 2006 of smaller parcels of land requisitioned by the IDF, largely the result of no large requisition orders being issued for the West Bank Barrier (Figure 5).

*“Private property...must be respected ... [and] cannot be confiscated.”
Obligations of the Military Authorities in Occupied Territories, Art.46, Section III, Hague Regulations 1907*

Figure 5: Palestinian land requisitioned by the IDF (in dunums)⁵



Source: OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes

Land levelling

No new incidents of land levelling were reported in the West Bank during October 2006. Nevertheless, land levelling is continuing in connection with construction of the Barrier and security fences around Israeli settlements.

*“Any destruction by the Occupying Power of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, or to the State, or to other public authorities, or to social or cooperative organizations, is prohibited, except where such destruction is rendered absolutely necessary by military operations.”
Fourth Geneva Convention, Article 53.*

In the Gaza Strip, the IDF levelled land and uprooted trees in connection with ongoing military operation. Detailed information of the amount of land levelled and damage caused is currently not available as a result of the general strike of PA employees which began in early September.

*“Problems related to water deliveries to Palestinian towns and villages will be addressed to ensure that daily water deliveries in proper quantities can be supplied by Palestinian water tankers,”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)*

Access for water tankers and transporters

A recent Water and Sanitation, Hygiene (WaSH) Monitoring Program (Survey No. 36), conducted in the first part of October 2006, found that the delivery of tankered water to eight Palestinian communities in the West Bank was delayed by IDF permanent and flying checkpoints and on three occasions access for a water tanker was denied by the IDF. According to the 2005 WaSH survey, 200 Palestinian communities are not connected to water networks and in 11 other communities more than half of the households are not connected to a network.



Movement of goods and people

I. Palestinian access to employment in Israel

“Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.”
Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 23

Palestinians with West Bank IDs and valid permits were prevented from entering East Jerusalem and Israel on ten days by the Israeli authorities in October. The closure was in connection with the Jewish holidays of Yom Kippur and Sukkot. For the eighth consecutive month (since 12 March), Palestinian workers and traders from the Gaza Strip have not been permitted access to Israel via Erez crossing (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Erez crossing – average daily labour movement from the Gaza Strip to Israel

	Oct 05	Nov 05	Dec 05	Jan 06	Feb 06	Mar 06	Apr 06	May 06	Jun 06	Jul 06	Aug 06	Sep 06	Oct 06
Workers to Israel	0	1,200	1,502	707	3,698	1,161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traders to Israel	0	104	73	42	155	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: OCHA, Weekly Briefing Notes

“Increase in the number of work permits for Palestinian workers in Israel”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)

2. West Bank

Palestinian movement within the West Bank

In 2006, restrictions on Palestinian movement throughout the West Bank have steadily increased (Figure 7). At the end of October there were 542 physical obstacles throughout the West Bank imposed by the IDF to controlling Palestinian movement, representing an increase of 166 or 44% of the baseline figure of August 2005. These obstacles include checkpoints, earth mounds, road gates, road blocks, earth walls, trenches and fences. The significant increase observed is despite the 15 November Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) between the GoI and PA which stated that “the ongoing work between Israel and the US to establish an agreed list of obstacles to movement and develop a plan to reduce them [the number of obstacles] to the maximum extent possible will be accelerated so that the work can be completed by December 31.”

A total of 443 flying checkpoints were observed by OCHA field staff each week in October, the second lowest figure since January 2006 (Figure 7). Flying checkpoints were most frequently observed in Qalqiliya governorate followed by Bethlehem and Hebron. 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.

The number of curfews imposed by the IDF in the West Bank, as well as the number of hours under curfew for the Palestinian population residing in the West Bank continued to remain at a low level in October. The IDF imposed one curfew lasting for three hours in Beit Ur at-Tahta village, Ramallah.

Figure 7: Palestinian movement within the West Bank – physical obstacles, curfews, and flying checkpoints

	No. of physical obstacles ⁶			IDF imposed curfew ⁷		Average no. of flying 'random' checkpoints observed each week ⁸
	Total	Manned	Unmanned	No. of Incidents	No. of hours	
Nov 05	402	59	343	13	173	272
Dec 05	396	63	334	9	254	494
Jan 06	475	59	416	1	12	96
Feb 06	487	60	427	3	79	121
Mar 06	505	63	442	9	111	142
Apr 06	504	66	438	6	58	138
May 06	519	71	448	9	118.5	127
Jun 06	526	76	450	3	26	142
Jul 06	540	77	463	4	30	182
Oct 06	542	83	459	1	3	443

Source: OCHA field observations and Weekly Briefing Notes

IDF search and arrest campaigns in the West Bank

The total number of IDF search and arrest campaigns carried out in October throughout the West Bank was 471, a figure lower than previous month, although comparable to other months in 2006. The actual number of Palestinians detained and arrested by Israeli authorities in October continued to decrease, reaching the lowest number to date in 2006 (Figure 8). As in earlier months in 2006, IDF search and arrest campaigns were most frequent in Hebron and Bethlehem governorates. Eight Palestinians were killed and another 50 injured in connection with search and arrest campaigns and stone throwing in the West Bank in October.

Figure 8: IDF search and arrest campaigns in the West Bank

	IDF search and arrest campaigns ⁹	
	No. of Incidents	No. of arrests/ detentions
Nov 05	234	255
Dec 05	217	382
Jan 06	284	440
Feb 06	339	474
Mar 06	352	393
Apr 06	513	575
May 06	360	400
Jun 06	471	406
Jul 06	601	549
Aug 06	474	370
Sep 06	610	348
Oct 06	471	325

Source: OCHA Weekly Briefing Notes

3. Gaza Strip

Erez crossing

Since the start of 'Operation Summer Rains' in late June 2006 all movement through Erez crossing has been severely restricted. Erez crossing has been closed for Palestinian labourers since 12 March except for limited humanitarian cases. The crossing is open for internationals.

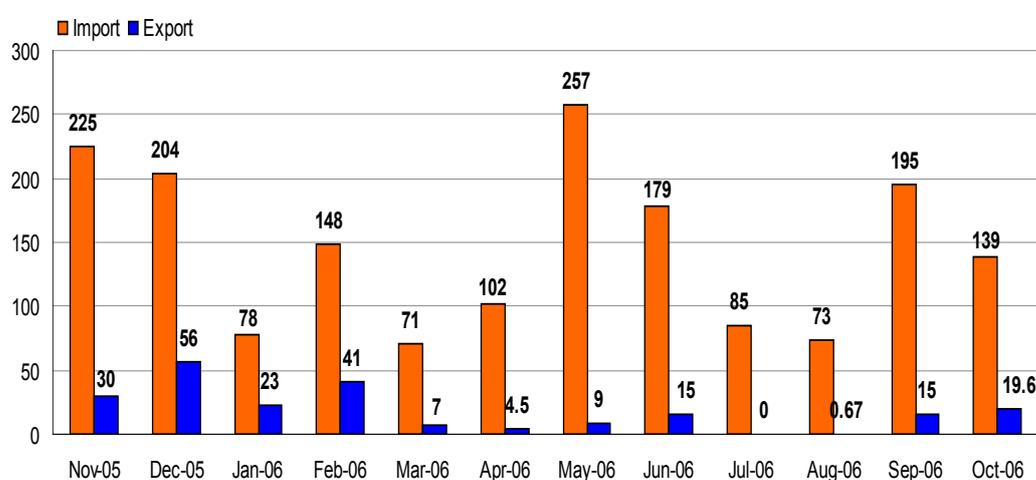
Karni crossing

Karni crossing is situated on the border with Israel. Most humanitarian supplies and commercial goods entering the Gaza Strip and all goods leaving the Gaza Strip, pass through Karni. During October, Karni was open for 22 days.

Karni is frequently open for fewer than the scheduled number of working hours or for imports only, a trend that has been observed throughout 2006 and continues to significantly impact the daily flow of goods through the crossing, especially exports. During October, the crossing was open for 135 of 318 scheduled working hours. By the end of October, Karni has been open for 67% of the scheduled working days and 32% of the working hours of the year.

A total of 431 trucks with exports left the Gaza Strip, the equivalent of a daily average of 19.6 truckloads (including the closure days, the average drops to 14 truckloads each working day). In October, 4,309 truckloads were imported into the Gaza Strip, an average of 195.9 truckloads per day (139 including closure days).

Figure 9: Karni crossing – average daily truckloads (imports and exports)



Source: Palestinian Ministry of National Economy, from May 2006, data provided by PalTrade.

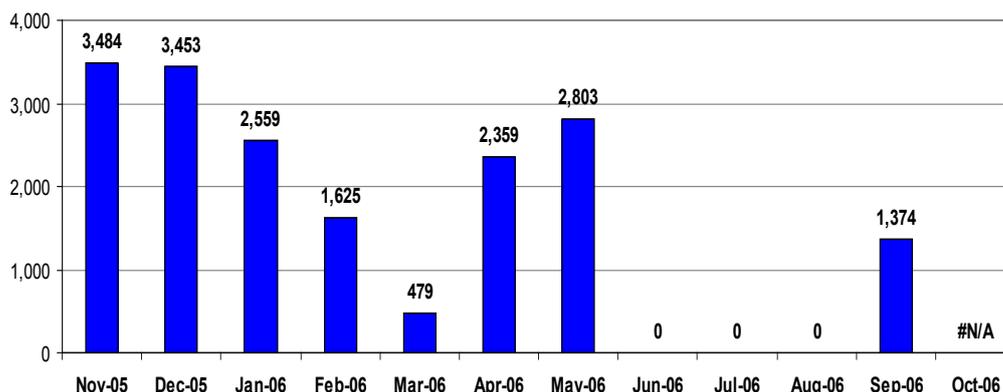
Kerem Shalom crossing

Kerem Shalom crossing on the Gaza-Israel-Egyptian border has been periodically used for humanitarian supplies entering the Gaza Strip since it became operational in late March 2006. Kerem Shalom remained closed following the 25 June attack until it reopened on 28 August. In October 2006, Kerem Shalom crossing was open for 12 days.

Sufa crossing

Sufa crossing borders Israel and is situated northeast of Rafah crossing in the southern Gaza Strip. Sufa is used for the import of construction materials, in particular gravel, and periodic humanitarian supplies from the UN agencies. Sufa closed on 21 June for security reasons and remained closed until 27 August when it was reopened for humanitarian supplies. During October, Sufa crossing was open for 20 days. However, figures for the quantities of gravel imported through Sufa crossing are not yet available for October 2006.

Figure 10: Sufa crossing – total imported truckloads of gravel¹⁰



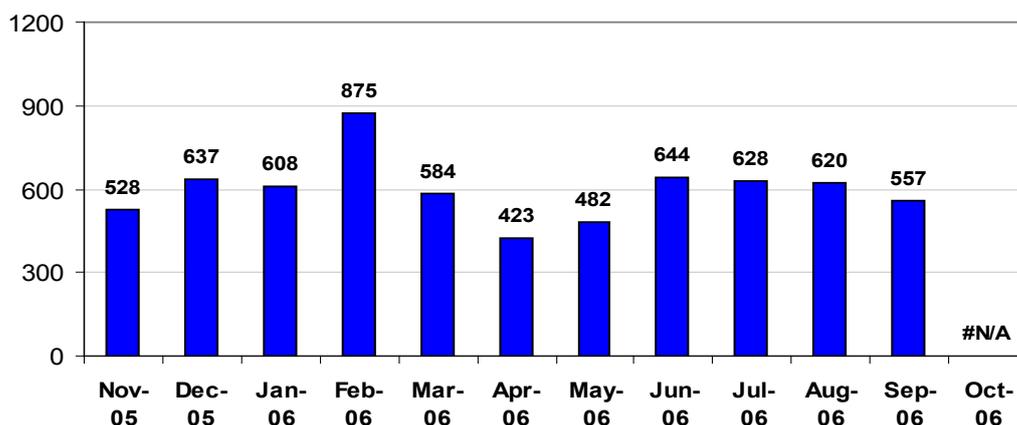
Source: Palestinian Ministry of Finance, data obtained from UNSCO

Nahal Oz energy pipelines

The Palestine General Petroleum Company (PGPC), a company owned by the PA, imports fuel (including benzene, diesel, kerosene and cooking gas) into the Gaza Strip. The fuel is imported through its Israeli counterpart, Dor Energy, via the Nahal Oz energy pipelines. These pipelines are usually open six days per week but were only open for 21 out of a scheduled 27 days during October. Figures for fuel imported through Nahal Oz pipelines are not yet available for October 2006. Generally, the amount of fuel imported every month to the Gaza Strip has been stable during 2006. The volatile security situation, or ongoing military operations, does not obstruct the flow of fuel into the Gaza Strip (Figure 11).

The importation of fuel into the Gaza Strip from Israel became more critical following the bombing by the IAF of Gaza's only power plant on 28 June. To compensate the lack of electricity, about twice the normal amount of diesel was needed every day in the Gaza Strip to fuel electricity generators.

Figure 11: Nahal Oz pipelines – total imported truckloads of fuel (excluding industrial gasoline)



Source: Palestine General Petroleum Company

Rafah crossing

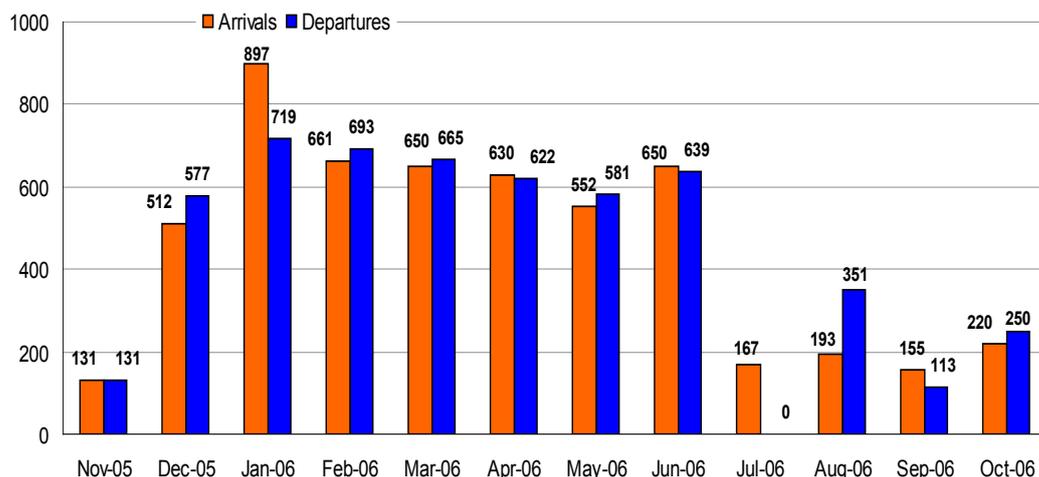
Rafah passenger crossing is the point of access for Gazans travelling abroad, including for medical treatment, and is located on the border with Egypt. Since 25 June, Rafah has been closed for regular movement. Announcement of the opening of the terminal is made only hours in advance, preventing people from planning their trip.

The crossing was open for seven days in October, allowing 7,753 Palestinians to leave the Gaza Strip and 6,813 to enter. The crossing was open for 68 of a scheduled 341 working hours in October. The limited operation of the crossing point in October led to daily average number of

Palestinians entering the Gaza Strip of 220 and an average number of persons exiting the Gaza Strip of 250 (Figure 12). When demand on the crossing is high, businessmen, students, medical referrals, pilgrims and those holding foreign residency permits are prioritised.

The average number of people crossing at Rafah each day since 23 June is less than 30% of the average number crossing between the 25 November 2005 and 22 June 2006. Since 1 January 2006 Rafah crossing has been open for 63% of the scheduled working days and 57% of the scheduled working hours.

Figure 12: Rafah passenger crossing - average daily crossing

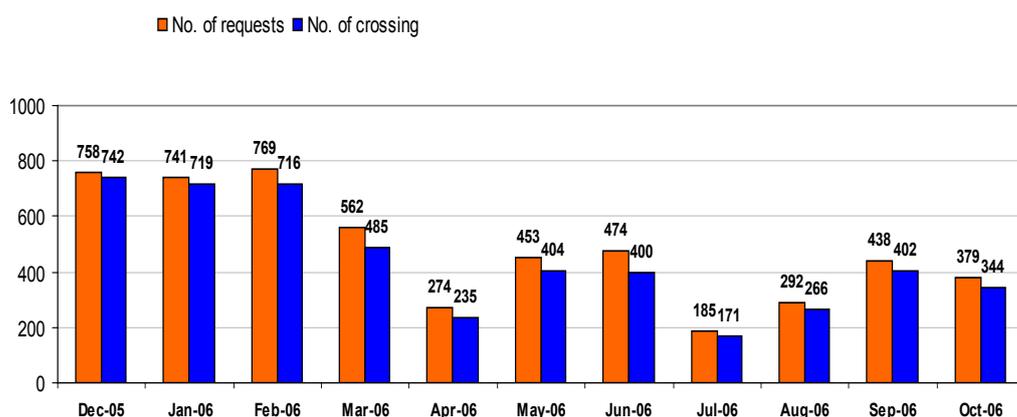


Source: Palestinian Passport and Border Police and from May 2006 EU BAM.

Movement of medical cases from the Gaza Strip

Palestinians who are referred for medical treatment abroad by the Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH) from the Gaza Strip have to travel through Erez or Rafah crossings. According to WHO, in October 379 requests were made for medical treatment in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Israel of which 344 were allowed to cross through Erez (Figure 13). During the four months since July 2006, 8-9% of the applications have been rejected by the Israeli authorities.

Figure 13: Erez crossing – medical referrals crossing



Source: World Health Organization (WHO)

Access for Palestinian fishing off the Gaza Strip

In January 2005 the Israeli authorities permitted Palestinian fishing up to ten nautical miles from the Gaza Strip coastline compared to six nautical miles previously. This fishing area still falls short of the Bertini Commitment benchmark of 12 nautical miles. Palestinian fishing is also prohibited one nautical mile north of the border with Egypt and one and a half nautical miles south of the border with Israel.

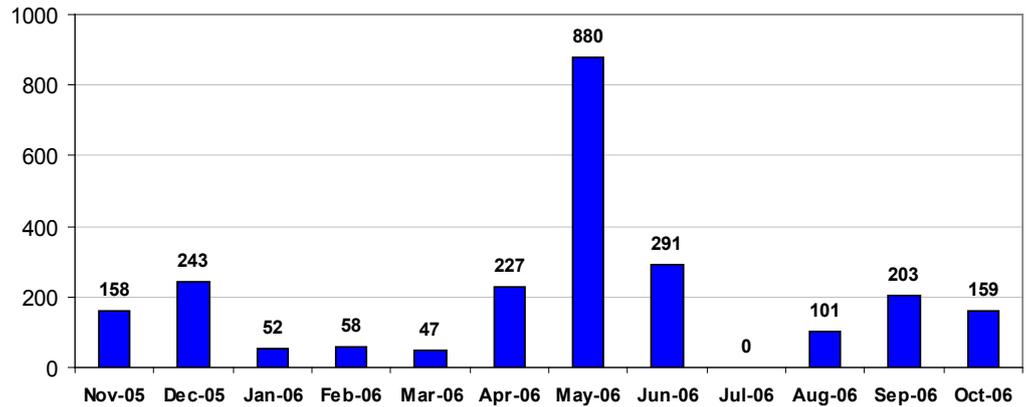
*“The fishing zone for Palestinian fishing boats off the Gaza Strip will be extended to 12 nautical miles.”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)*



On 25 June, the Israeli authorities banned fishing off the Gaza Strip coastline. Approximately 3,000 licensed fishermen were affected. Another approximately 35,000 people are reliant on fishing for their livelihoods. Despite the closure, Palestinian fishermen continued fishing 2 - 3 nautical miles from the Gaza shore, resulting in a 159 tonne catch in October (Figure 14).

On October 24, the Israeli DCL informed OCHA that Gaza fishermen are allowed to fish next to Gaza City and Deir al Balah areas only, and only six nautical miles into the sea. Fishing off Northern Gaza, Khan Younis and Rafah remains banned.

Figure 14: Gaza fishing - total fishing catch in tonnes



Source: Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture/Department of Fisheries

Humanitarian assistance

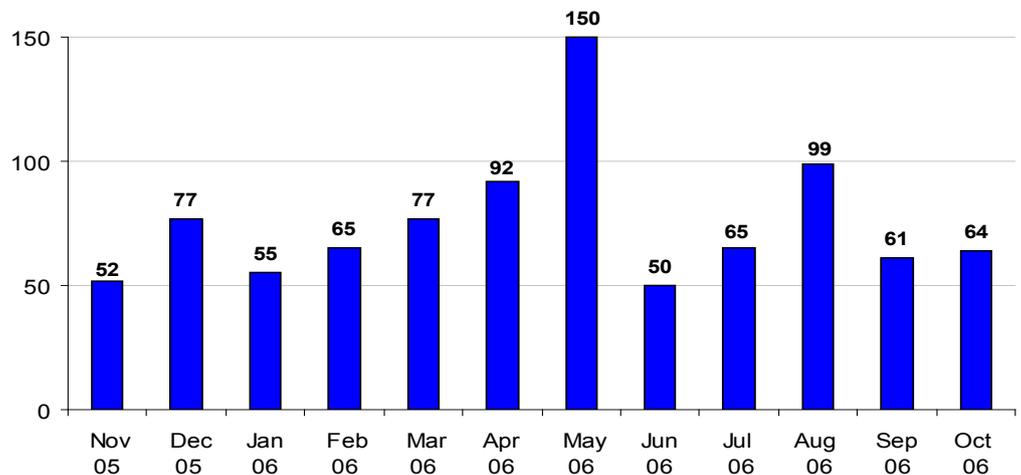
Humanitarian access

“Urges all those concerned as set forth in international humanitarian law...to allow full unimpeded access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance, and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations, and to promote the safety, security and freedom of movement of humanitarian personnel and the United Nations and its associated personnel and their assets.”
UN Security Council Resolution 1502 (2003)

In October, humanitarian organisations including the UN, reported 64 access incidents throughout the West Bank (Figure 15). Incidents involving access restrictions include where the delivery of aid/and or movement of personnel was obstructed by the IDF or Israeli Border Police at fixed or flying checkpoints. Most of the incidents (53) involved UNRWA staff at checkpoints leading to Nablus or Jerusalem.

International humanitarian organisations require prior coordination with Israeli authorities to enter and leave the Gaza Strip through Erez crossing. Since 25 June, the movement of all non-diplomatic UN personnel has required prior coordination with the Israeli authorities to both enter and exit the Gaza Strip.

Figure 15: Humanitarian access incidents



Source: ACIS forms and UNRWA Operations West Bank monthly reports

“Facilitation of International Organisations: (1) Israel will fully facilitate the assistance activities of international organisations with particular reference to UNRWA; (2) Israel agrees to review and strengthen the liaison arrangements between international agencies and the IDF to facilitate assistance activities; and (3) Israel will improve the situation at checkpoints, including the deployment of more experienced IDF personnel.”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)



*“Increased shipments will be allowed at Karni crossing in the Gaza Strip.”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)*

Humanitarian supplies into the Gaza Strip

The majority of international humanitarian relief supplies enter the Gaza Strip through Karni crossing. In October UNRWA was only able to import 71 truckloads, equalling 1,239 tonnes of foodstuff to the Gaza Strip. In October WFP received 2,059 tonnes of peas, sugar, oil and wheat flour through Karni, Kerem Shalom and Sufa crossings.

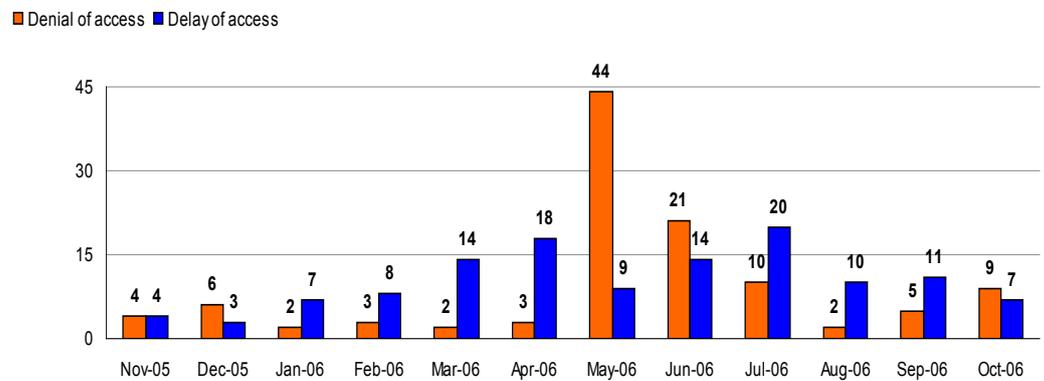
During the same period UNICEF received 16,600 copybooks, 17,688 remedial educational folders, 35,000 antenatal files, and 35,000 water testing kits through Sufa crossing. In addition, UNICEF planned to ship 200,000 schoolbags, 60,000 copybooks, 60,000 remedial educational folders, and 400 recreation kits to the Gaza Strip. However, this material was not allowed through.

Ambulance incidents in the West Bank

Nine denials of access and seven delays in access (in excess of 30 minutes) were reported by the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) ambulances in the West Bank (Figure 16). In October, most of the incidents occurred in at the entrances to Jerusalem.

“Emphasizes the urgency of access of medical and humanitarian organisations to the Palestinian civilian population.” UN Security Council Resolution 1405 (2002)

Figure 16: Ambulance incidents in the West Bank



Source: Palestine Red Crescent Society

*“Ambulance access: (1) Palestinian ambulances will wait no more than 30 minutes at any checkpoints; and (2) Effective mechanisms will be put in place to ensure that Palestinians seeking critical medical services (child delivery, dialysis, chemotherapy etc) can quickly pass all checkpoints.”
GoI Bertini Commitment (2002)*

Endnotes

- UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan appointed Ms Bertini to address the humanitarian needs arising from the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict since September 2000. Ms. Bertini was requested to assess the nature and scale of the humanitarian needs, and to clarify the respective responsibilities of all actors involved. This report, in part, monitors the humanitarian commitments given or confirmed by the GoI to Ms. Bertini during a mission to the region between 12 and 19 August 2002.
- The figures reported are 'direct conflict related casualties' and do not include casualties indirectly related to the conflict such as incidents involving unexploded ordnances, traffic accidents between Israelis and Palestinians in the oPt, deaths after medical access was denied at checkpoints or during curfews/military operations. The figures also do not include casualties when the circumstances remain unclear or are in dispute.
- Eight of the injured Israelis were peace activists injured by Israeli Police, three were IDF soldiers, and three Israeli settlers were injured by Palestinian stone throwers.
- OCHA began to monitor Palestinian internal violence systematically from March 2006.
- 4 dunums = 1 acre; 10 dunums = 1 hectare
- Exact reporting periods for the number of physical obstacles are as follows: November 2005 (as of 30 November), December 2005 (as of 29 December), January 2006 (as of 2 February), February 2006 (as of 6 March), March 2006 (as of 3 April), April 2006 (as of 1 May) May 2006 (as of 30 May), June 2006 (as of 27 June), August 2006 (as of 22 August), September 2006 (as of 4 October) and October 2006 (as of 31 October).
- Exact reporting periods for IDF imposed curfew: November 2005 (2 – 29 November), December 2005 (30 November – 3 January 2006), January 2006 (4 – 31 January), February 2006 (1 – 28 February), March 2006 (1 – 28 March), April 2006 (29 March – 2 May), May 2006 (3 -30 May), June 2006 (31 May – 27 June), July 2006 (27 June – 1 August), August 2006 (2 – 29 August), September 2006 (30 August – 3 October) and October 2006 (4 – 31 October).
- Exact reporting periods for the number of flying checkpoints: November 2005 (2 – 29 November), December 2005 (30 November – 3 January 2006), January 2006 (4 – 31 January), February 2006 (1 – 28 February), March 2006 (1 – 28 March), April 2006 (29 March – 2 May), May 2006 (3 -30 May), June 2006 (31 May – 27 June), July 2006 (27 June – 1 August), August 2006 (2 – 29 August), September 2006 (30 August – 3 October) and October 2006 (4 – 31 October).
- Exact reporting periods for the number of search and arrest campaigns and arrests/detentions: November 2005 (2 – 29 November), December 2005 (30 November – 3 January 2006), January 2006 (4 – 31 January), February 2006 (1 – 28 February), March 2006 (1 – 28 March), April 2006 (29 March – 2 May), May 2006 (3 -30 May), June 2006 (31 May – 27 June), July 2006 (27 June – 1 August), August 2006 (2 – 29 August), September 2006 (30 August – 3 October) and October 2006 (4 – 31 October).
- One truckload equals 40 tonnes.