

Statistics for the Palestinian Intifada

28 September, 2000 - 1 March, 2004

<p>Palestinians killed¹ (Shuhada)</p>	<p>2,859 deaths including 527, or 19% children (below 18 years). At least 82% civilian. 600 killed by heavy weapons. 1,728 killed by live ammunition. 308 in assassination attacks/extrajudicial killings (grave breach of the 4th Geneva Convention and as such considered war crimes). 152 of those were bystanders or “unintended” victims, killed as they were with the victim, 35 were children and 25 were women. Investigations were not conducted, granting immunity to Israelis and allowing them to act unlawfully.²</p>
<p>Palestinians injured +41,000³</p>	<p>West Bank⁴ :35.7% children, 32.4% by live ammunition, 64.9% upper body, 39% moderate-severe (16,673 cases, 28/02/02) Gaza Strip⁵ : c.20% children, 37% live ammunition, 60% upper body, (6000 cases - 6/3/02) UNICEF estimates 7000 children injured.⁶ 132 Palestinian students killed and 2,500 injured on their way to or from school</p>
<p>Permanent Disabilities</p>	<p>Estimated at 2,500⁷. Estimated 500 Palestinian child disabled.⁸</p>
<p>Attacks on Emergency Medical Personnel and Services⁹</p>	<p>25 (1 German) physicians / nurses / ambulance drivers killed while on duty (opening fire on ambulances/shelling of residential areas).¹⁰ 425 PRCS and Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees (UPMRC) Emergency Medical Technicians and first aid workers injured (including 2 physicians). 121 ambulances were attacked and damaged. 36 PRCS and UPMRC ambulances destroyed. 197 attacks on PRCS ambulances by live ammunition, rubber bullets, and/or stones thrown by Israeli settlers. 991 incidents of denial of access to PRCS ambulances at roadblocks were reported. 85 Palestinian deaths due to prevention of access to emergency health care or treatment of chronic diseases. 290 counts of hospitals and clinics attacked and damaged. 71 emergency personnel and volunteers arrested since the invasion on 29 March ¹¹. During the long invasion in March/April 2002, UPMRC staff were stopped, detained and denied access up to 3 times daily, since April 2002 the mobile clinics severely obstructed.</p>
<p>Attacks on Hospitals (wounding patients, cutting off electricity supplies)</p>	<p>Shelling of French hospital (Bethlehem), damages estimated at \$25,000,¹² Al Hussein hospital (Bethlehem).¹³ Live ammunition fired at Beit Jala, A-Dibs, French Hospitals in Bethlehem.¹⁴ Al Alia Hospital (Hebron) on 3 occasions,¹⁵ Al Yamama (Bethlehem), PRCS Maternity Hospital (Ramallah) and Ramallah General Hospital shelled;¹⁶ access denied to Khalid hospital (Ramallah) for several days.¹⁷ Settlers attacked Augusta Victoria Hospital (Jerusalem), shot security officer (automatic gun).¹⁸ During the long invasion in March/April 2002 a large number of hospitals and medical clinics were attacked throughout the West Bank.</p>
<p>Journalists</p>	<p>12 Journalists killed by Israeli forces, (1 Italian, 1 British), 295 journalists wounded as a result of gun shots, physical assault or other means of attack, 167 journalists attacked by Israeli soldiers, 94 attacks on press</p>

	<p>and media establishments, 46 incidents of press and media equipment damaged¹⁹; beaten, detained, equipment confiscated or destroyed; 5 Palestinian journalists arrested and currently in administrative detention.²⁰ <u>31 March 2002</u>: Ramallah and El-Bireh declared closed military areas preventing journalists from entering the area and demanding reporters within the area to exit immediately. <u>April 2002</u>: International Press Association declares the West Bank the second most dangerous place for journalists to work after Afghanistan.</p>
<p>Closures and curfews Collective punishment: Affects 3 million Palestinians in West Bank & Gaza Strip. The most severe and sustained set of movement restrictions imposed since the beginning of the occupation in 1967²³. - No access to medical care - Movement restrictions on medical personnel / supplies</p>	<p>Internal closures and siege: 120 Israeli checkpoints in WB & GS. These and road blocks divide West Bank into 300 separate clusters and the Gaza Strip into 3 separate clusters. Severe internal closure: West Bank: 66% of days, Partial internal closure: West Bank: 34%, Gaza 94% of days²⁴Closure causes humanitarian problems such as water and gas shortages (ed Beit Furik & Beit Dajan). Other examples: Residents of Al Mawasi ‘tagged’ with identity numbers, so that Israeli army can permit them minimum movement in and out of area. Israel erected electric gate at entrance to al Sifa, residents permitted movement in/out only from 7-9am and 3-5pm. May 2002: Israeli government introduces new personal permit regime and makes movement between Palestinian towns in the West Bank impossible. The Bantustanization of the Palestinian territories is complete. Construction of “separation” fence between the West Bank and Israel started. External closures: West Bank and Gaza Strip sealed off from the rest of the world. Gaza International airport been closed since February 2001; “safe passage” between Gaza Strip & West Bank closed since Oct. 2000 (Oslo accords forbid its closure); frequent lengthy closure of bridge to Jordan, border with Egypt (Rafah entrance), entrances to Israel (Al-Mintar and Beit Hanoun crossings). Since the beginning of March 2002 the Israeli army has repeatedly invaded areas under Palestinian control and placed towns and villages under prolonged curfew.</p>
<p>Palestinian arrests and detention by Israeli authorities</p>	<p>It is estimated that since the 29th of March 2002, 15,000 Palestinians have been detained, 6,000 of who remain in prison. Of these, 1,700 Palestinians are under administrative detention²⁵ meaning they have not had a trial, and are imprisoned without charges being brought against them. 350 Palestinian children currently held in Israeli prisons and detention centers inside Israel and in the West Bank. Of these around 30 are held in administrative detention²⁶. Many of the prisoners are subjected to torture and do not receive adequate medical care.</p>
<p>Property Damage Attacks on residential areas (Collective punishment)</p>	<p>During the first 15 months of the Intifada physical damage amounted to US\$ 305 million²⁷. During the month long invasion in March/April the Israeli army destroyed and looted US\$ 361 million worth of property²⁸Since the beginning of the Intifada <u>until February 2002</u>: Shelling & demolition destroyed 720 homes completely, and 11,553 damaged. 73,600 people were affected²⁹. 30 mosques,</p>

	<p>12 churches³⁰, 134 water wells³¹, cemeteries. 34,606 olive & fruit trees uprooted³² & 1162.4 dunums of land confiscated³³, 14,339 dunums of land bulldozed or burned³⁴. <u>During the March-April invasion:</u> 881 homes destroyed, 2,883 houses in refugee camps damaged affecting 22,500 people living in those houses³⁵. <u>Gaza strip:</u> more than 601 houses completely demolished, approx. 16,000 dunums (16 million square meters of land), mostly agricultural razed by the Israeli army³⁶</p>
Education (Collective punishment)	<p>MoE reports 850 schools temporarily closed, 8 schools turned into military barracks. 185 schools were shelled and fired upon by Israeli soldiers; 11 schools completely destroyed, 9 vandalized. 15 schools used as detention centers and army barracks. 1135 school days have been lost because of Israeli attacks³⁷. During the long invasion in March/April 2002 54, 730 teaching sessions per day were lost due the complete cessation of classes.</p>
Economic conditions (Collective punishment)	<p>Total income losses to Palestinian economy est. between \$ 3.2-10 billion (income only, does not include cost of destruction of public and private property). Daily domestic losses: \$6.0 – 8.6 million/business day Total wage income loss: \$59.4 million Unemployment: Gaza 67%, West Bank 48% 75% of Palestinians living in poverty (less than \$2 a day): 84.6% in Gaza and 57.8% in the West Bank³⁸ Economic losses forcing 69% of Palestinian firms either to shut down or reduce production³⁹ 51% drop in GNP.⁴⁰ Israel prevents 125,000 Palestinians from going to work⁴¹. The World Bank estimates that in case of a solution to the conflict and lifting of the closure it will take at least 2 years for the Palestinian economy to restore to a pre-Intifada per capita income level⁴²</p>
International Laws/ Resolutions violated	<p>UN resolutions 242, 338/4th Geneva Convention/Hague Regulations/UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials/International Covenant of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights/Convention on Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination/Convention on Rights of the Child and others</p>
<p>Note: reported figures are conservative since not all cases are documented. Additionally some figures are based on reports that are not up-to-date (please note the date of information source)</p>	

- 1 Health, Development, Information, and Policy Institute** (HDIP) statistics based on information available at time of calculation
- 2 B'Tselem report:** Illusions of restraint: Human Rights Violations During the Events in the Occupied Territories 29th September – 2nd December, 2000
- 3** Statistics can only account for those who went to health centers
- 4 Ministry of Health**
- 5 Palestinian Center for Human Rights**
- 6** UN Special Rapporteur of Commission on Human Rights, report March 2002, reported in DCI-PAL press release, 19th March, 2002
- 7** General Union of Disabled Palestinians
- 8** UN Special Rapporteur of Commission on Human Rights, report March 2002, reported in DCI-PAL press release, 19th March, 2002
- 9 Palestinian Red Crescent Society**, 27th October 2001
- Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees**
- 10 Palestinian Center for Human Rights:** 28th June, 2002
- 11 Palestinian Red Crescent Society** 10th July, 2002
- 12** Director, Holy Family Hospital, Bethlehem
- 13** During Israeli occupation of Bethlehem 19th - 29th October, 2001
- 14** Al- Ayyam newspaper, 19th Oct, 2000
- 15 LAW Society**, Nov 4th and 8th 2000
- 16** During 3 day invasion and occupation of Ramallah, (12th-15th March, 2002)
- 17** During Israeli occupation of Ramallah, October 2001
- 18 LAW Society**, Oct 29th 2000
- 19 Palestinian National Authority State Information Service**
- 20** Information from the Palestinian Journalists Syndicate, Ramallah
- 21 Al-Haq**
- 22** Terje Rød Larsen in BBC interview, 19 April 2002
- 23** A report by the Gaza office of the UN Middle East envoy Terje Rød-Larsen, February 2001.
- 24** UNSCO: ‘The Impact on the Palestinian economy of confrontation, border closures and mobility restrictions’, (Oct 2000 -30th Sept, 2001)
- 25 LAW Society** (press release), 17th July, 2002
- 26** DCI information received August, 2002
- 27 UNSCO**
- 28** Does not include income losses and social and humanitarian costs. Assessment made by international donors
- 29** Palestinian Humanitarian Disaster, U.S. Agency for International Development, July 10, 2002
- 30** Palestinian Council for Justice and Peace
- 31 Al-Mezan** 2001
- 32 LAW Society**, 29th Nov 2001 (figure from beginning of 2000)
- 33 LAW Society**, 29th Nov 2001, (figure from beginning of 2000)
- 34 LAW Society**, 29th Nov 2001, (figure from beginning of 2000)
- 35 Palestinian Center for Human Rights**, 3rd June, 2002
- 36** Ibid **37** Ministry of Education, 17 Jan 2002, information for Ministry of Education schools only, (from 28th Sept, 2000) **38** PCBS, April 2002 **39** All above stats: UNSCO: ‘The Impact on the Palestinian Economy of Confrontation, Border Closures and Mobility Restrictions’, Oct 2000 - 30th Sept, 2001 **40** Report by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation **41** Associated Press, 29th Oct, 2000 **42** World Bank report, March 2002

