

# HUMANITARIAN BULLETIN MONTHLY REPORT

MAY 2014



## HIGHLIGHTS

- Fishing catch during the sardine season in the Gaza Strip increases by 27 and 120 per cent respectively compared with the equivalent 2013 and 2012 seasons.
- Since 2012 there were 75 incidents of temporary displacement of entire communities during military exercises in "firing zones".
- UN projects in the Gaza Strip worth US\$116 million are waiting Israeli approval for an average of 19 months, in the context of import restrictions.

## Overview:

### The Gaza blockade must be lifted

This month witnessed two positive developments in the Gaza Strip. First, the fishing catch during the sardine season, which ended this month, was significantly higher than in previous years. This was primarily due to an easing of Israeli restrictions on access to the sea as part of the November 2012 ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, although discontinued for periods of 2013. Second, the Israeli Ministry of Defence authorized the resumption of several UN construction projects, including health centres, schools, housing and water infrastructure. These were suspended in October 2013 following the discovery of an underground tunnel from the Gaza Strip into Israel.

These positive developments notwithstanding, much more is needed to adequately alleviate the humanitarian hardship affecting the civilian population in the Gaza Strip

## IN THIS ISSUE

- Expansion of fishing limit led to an increased catch during the sardine season .....2
- The Barrier's impact on access to water: the case of Jayyus.....5
- Entire community temporarily displaced for the 14th time due to Israeli military training .....8
- Israel allows approved UN reconstruction projects in Gaza to resume..... 10
- Continuity of medical care threatened by financial crisis and electricity shortages ..... 12
- Israeli settler violence undermines agricultural livelihoods ..... 14

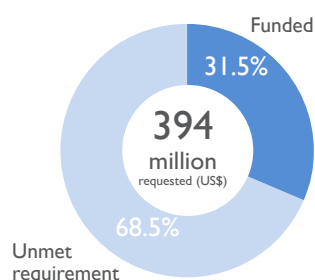
## MAY FIGURES

Palestinian civilians killed (direct conflict)	2
Palestinian civilians injured (direct conflict)	266
Structures demolished in the West Bank	74
People displaced in the West Bank	164

## STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014

394 million  
requested (US\$)

31.5% funded



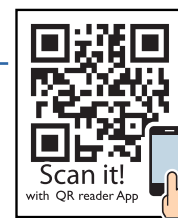
Main generator at Beit Hanoun hospital burnt out due to overuse, June 2014.

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United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs occupied Palestinian territory

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Coordination Saves Lives



## Latest Developments

On 12 June, three Israeli youth, who were on their way back home from the religious high schools they attend in two Israeli settlements in the southern West Bank, went missing in a suspected abduction. While no organization has claimed responsibility, the Israeli authorities attributed the act to a Hamas cell. This has triggered large scale Israeli military operations with the stated objective of finding and releasing them, as well as undermining Hamas infrastructure in the West Bank. The operations and related measures implemented by the Israeli military have had a significant humanitarian impact on the Palestinian civilian population and have given rise to concerns over collective punishment. Information and analysis of these developments will be included in the next Humanitarian Bulletin, covering June.

Information and analysis of the fishing sector were contributed by the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) of the UN.

and highlight the fact that in Gaza access has become a rare exception rather than the rule.

Despite the resumption of several UN projects, the ban on the import of building materials by the commercial sector remains in place, denying tens of thousands an income from work in the construction sector and preventing the reconstruction or upgrading of homes and infrastructure. Similarly, although the extension of the accessible fishing area has had a positive impact on the livelihoods of fishermen, the current limit (six nautical miles) is less than one third of the fishing area allocated under the Oslo Accords and does not allow for a genuine reactivation of the fishing sector. The latter currently employs some 3,500 people, down from over 10,000 in 1999.

Living conditions in the Gaza Strip have been also affected by a significant decline in the quality of services. Gaps in access to health care are of particular concern. Due to the financial crisis facing the State of Palestine, stocks of approximately a quarter of essential medicines were at zero stock in May 2014. The chronic shortage of electricity also impairs continuity of patient care in hospitals and increases maintenance and fuel costs.

June 2014 marks seven years since the start of the blockade on the Gaza Strip following the takeover by Hamas in 2007. The movement and access restrictions imposed in this context have destroyed Gaza's once dynamic private sector and pushed the majority of the population into poverty and forced reliance on international aid. Notwithstanding Israel's legitimate security concerns, the UN Secretary-General has repeatedly called for the lifting of the blockade to end the collective punishment of the civilian population.

## EXPANSION OF FISHING LIMIT LED TO AN INCREASED CATCH DURING THE SARDINE SEASON

Gaza's agricultural livelihoods still affected by longstanding access restrictions to land and sea

The months of April and May are critical to the livelihoods of many Gazan farmers and fishermen. This is one of the two annual sardine seasons, as well as the harvesting season for crops such as wheat and barley. Both activities have been undermined in recent years due to access restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities on fishing areas along Gaza's coast and to farming land along the perimeter fence surrounding Gaza (the Access Restricted Areas or ARA). Although access has improved in 2014 compared with previous years, the impact on the actual income generated has remained limited for a variety of reasons.

### ***The sardine season***

Over the past 14 years, the Israeli military has gradually limited access to fishing areas along the Gaza Strip's coast. From early 2009, fishing boats were prohibited from going beyond three nautical miles (NM) from the coastline and restrictions have been enforced by the use of "warning shots" by Israeli naval forces. As part of the 21 November 2012 ceasefire understanding between Hamas and Israel, sea access was extended to six NM.

This was temporarily reversed to three NM between March and May 2013 in response to the launching of rockets by Palestinian armed groups, partially undermining the first sardine season.

Despite some fluctuations, the increased access to the sea since the end of 2012 has resulted in a rise in the fishing catch during the sardine seasons of 2013 and, more significantly, 2014. In April-May 2014, a total of 811 tons of fish were caught, representing increases of 27 and 120 per cent respectively compared with the equivalent 2013 and 2012 seasons.

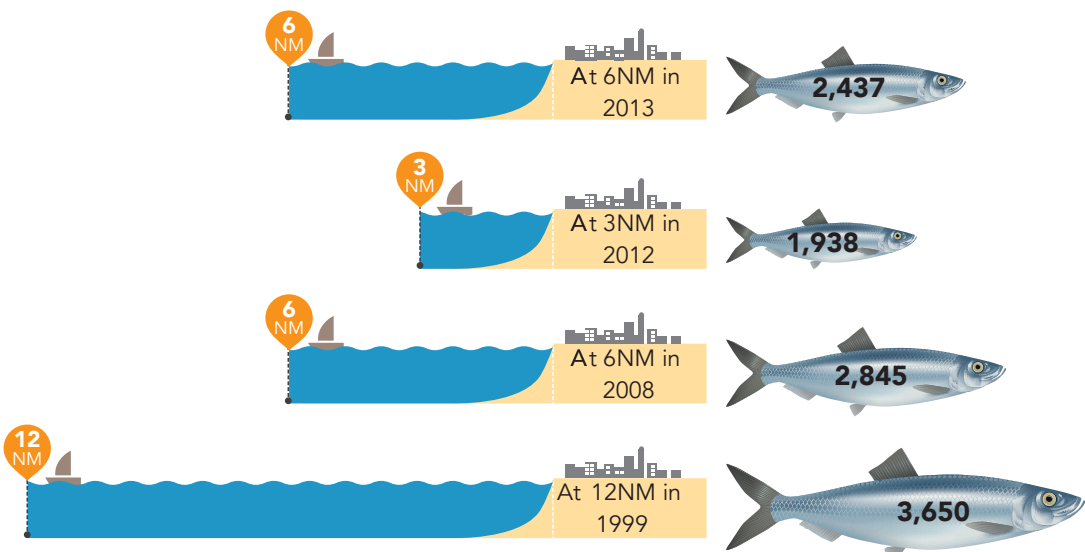
However, this year’s catch is still 27 per cent below that of April–May 2006, which was prior to the reduction of access to 6 NM from the shore, and even lower than estimates for the period prior to 2000 (the start of the second Intifada). The current fishing limit (6NM) is less than one third of the 20 NM fishing area allocated under the Oslo Accords.

Additionally, since mid-2013 fishermen’s livelihoods have been hampered by fuel shortages following the closure by the Egyptian authorities of the smuggling tunnels under Egypt’s border with Gaza. On several occasions, these shortages have led to the imposition of fuel quotas for fishing boats by the Ministry of Agriculture in Gaza, and the subsequent decrease in the number of active fishing boats.

Meanwhile, fishermen continue to be impacted by shootings and confiscations during the enforcement of access restrictions by the Israeli Navy. During April and May 2014, there were at least 60 shooting incidents by Israeli forces at sea, resulting in the injury of five fishermen, the detention of 20 and the seizure and damage of at least 12 boats and equipment.

*In April-May 2014, a total of 811 tons of fish were caught, representing increases of 27 and 120 per cent respectively compared with the equivalent 2013 and 2012 seasons.*

### Annual fish yield at various access limitations by metric tonnes







A fisherman's boat upgraded by a new power generator and lighting system.

Over time, these factors have led to a dramatic decline in the number of fishermen from about 10,000 in 2000 to some 3,500 in 2013. Currently, about 95 percent of fishermen receive humanitarian aid, including food assistance and job creation schemes provided by humanitarian actors.<sup>1</sup>

### **The harvest season**

Longstanding access restrictions exist on farming areas along the perimeter fence separating Gaza from Israel. These restrictions were expanded in early 2009 to encompass areas as far as 1,000-1,500 metres from the fence. As with the sea, the November 2012 ceasefire resulted in eased restrictions in the ARAs on land and farmers reported access, for the first time in years, to land up to 300 metres from the fence, and in some areas even up to 100 meters.<sup>2</sup>

However, safe access is only possible during daylight hours, limiting working hours for farmers and agricultural workers, who would generally begin work earlier. Farmers have reported that warning shots have been fired when they attempted to work outside of these hours. During April and May 2014, Israeli forces opened fire on at least 22 occasions towards agricultural areas, injuring five people including two children, one of them a 16 year-old boy who was collecting hay approximately 450 metres from the fence.

Most farmers have planted their land close to the Israeli border fence with low yield, low maintenance rain-fed crops, primarily wheat and barley, as this involves the least financial investment and physical risk. Agricultural activity in the ARA increases in May, which is the harvesting season for these crops. As a rule, farmers try to harvest as early as possible to prevent losses stemming from potential fires (often triggered by shooting incidents) or lack of access. Unlike the fishing catch, there are no available figures on the volume of production from the ARA to compare with previous years.

Despite increased access, due to uncertainty and insecurity, most farmers have planted their land close to the fence with low yield and low maintenance rain-fed crops.

## THE BARRIER'S IMPACT ON ACCESS TO WATER: THE CASE OF JAYYUS

Sharif Omar Khalid, a farmer from Jayyus (Qalqiliya governorate), has experienced the negative effects of the Barrier that has separated him from his land, agriculture and water resources. Completed in 2003, the Barrier deviates six kilometres from the Green Line to isolate over 9,000 dunums of Jayyus's land west of the Barrier.<sup>4</sup> Sharif can only access his land behind the Barrier with a special permit and this restricts the time he can work on his fruit and vegetable crops (see box on *Permits*). Although the Israeli High Court of Justice has ordered a revision of the route and this currently underway, only 2,488 dunums will be restored to Jayyus, leaving the most productive areas for fruit and vegetable cultivation still isolated behind the Barrier.

In addition to restricted access to land, Jayyus is one of numerous communities whose water wells and irrigation networks have been isolated in the closed area between the Barrier and the Green Line. This has severely

On 9 July 2004, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued an Advisory Opinion on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The ICJ recognized that Israel 'has to face numerous indiscriminate and deadly acts of violence against its civilian population' and that it 'has the right, and indeed the duty, to respond in order to protect the life of its citizens. [However], the measures taken are bound nonetheless to remain in conformity with applicable international law.'

The ICJ stated that the sections of the Barrier route in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, violated Israel's obligations under international law. The ICJ called on Israel to cease construction of the Barrier 'including in and around East Jerusalem'; dismantle the sections already completed; and 'repeal or render ineffective forthwith all legislative and regulatory acts relating thereto'.

In the lead-up to the tenth anniversary of the ICJ Advisory Opinion in July 2014, OCHA is issuing a series of articles in the Humanitarian Bulletin to highlight the continuing humanitarian impact of the Barrier. This month's contribution focuses on Jayyus, an agricultural community of approximately 3,000 inhabitants located in Qalqiliya governorate, where the Barrier has severely affected the community's access to its water resources.<sup>3</sup>

*This section was prepared with input and support from the Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Group (EWASH), which coordinates initiatives of local and international NGOs and UN agencies.*



Sharif and fellow farmer from Jayyus next to a storage room in the area impacted by the Barrier.

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limited access by these communities to water for domestic consumption, agriculture and livestock. In Jayyus, the Barrier isolates six water wells; while farmers can use these wells when they have access to their land, construction or development of water infrastructure anywhere in the West Bank requires a permit from the Joint Water Committee (JWC). Although the JWC has an equal number of Palestinian and Israeli representatives, in practice the balance of power allows Israel to veto Palestinian applications for new wells in the Western Basin of the Mountain Aquifer and to delay approval of essential water infrastructure.<sup>5</sup> In addition to JWC approval, water projects located (even partially) in Area C require a permit from the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA).

In Jayyus, water from wells is pumped by diesel motors. For Sharif and his fellow farmers, connecting the pumps to the electricity grid would significantly reduce costs and increase income through improved productivity. However, no permit for installing the necessary electricity infrastructure and connecting pumps has been granted despite regular discussions between the Jayyus Municipality and the ICA.

In 2012 and 2013, Sharif benefitted from one of the projects implemented by the NGO “We Effect” and funded through the UN Emergency Response Fund.<sup>6</sup> Support to five wells in Jayyus enabled the irrigation of 1,900 dunums and benefitted over 250 farmers through access to irrigation water at about 40 per cent of the former cost.

“With subsidised diesel costs”, Sharif explains, “I paid only 32 NIS for one hour of pumping, which allowed me to irrigate my land weekly. For the first time since the Barrier was built we were actually able to increase the land under cultivation, including land

## PERMITS

Following the introduction of the permit and gate regime in the northern West Bank in 2003, the Israeli authorities declared the area between the Barrier and the Green Line a closed military area, requiring Palestinians to obtain permits to access their land. The number of permits granted to farmers in Jayyus has fluctuated over the years from 278 permits approved in 2007; 292 in 2008; 121 in 2009; 306 in 2011; and 276 in the first part of 2012.<sup>8</sup> Some 706 permits were issued to Jayyus farmers between 1 January 2013 and the end of May 2014 (out of 923 applications): of these, 210 were granted permits valid for two years.



While this rate of approval is higher than it was previously, it may include the same farmer issued with multiple permits during this period and is still lower than the approximately 90 per cent of Jayyus residents who worked in agriculture prior to the construction of the Barrier. Applicants are still turned down on security grounds, a lack of ‘connection to the land’, not having ‘enough land’ or because their land is not considered to be located behind the Barrier.

Jayyus farmers with permits have access to two of only nine agricultural gates installed along the Barrier that open on a daily basis. Restricted daily opening hours, limitations on the number and type of vehicles and materials that farmers are allowed to take through the gates and other constraints reduce the time, labour and resources needed for cultivation.

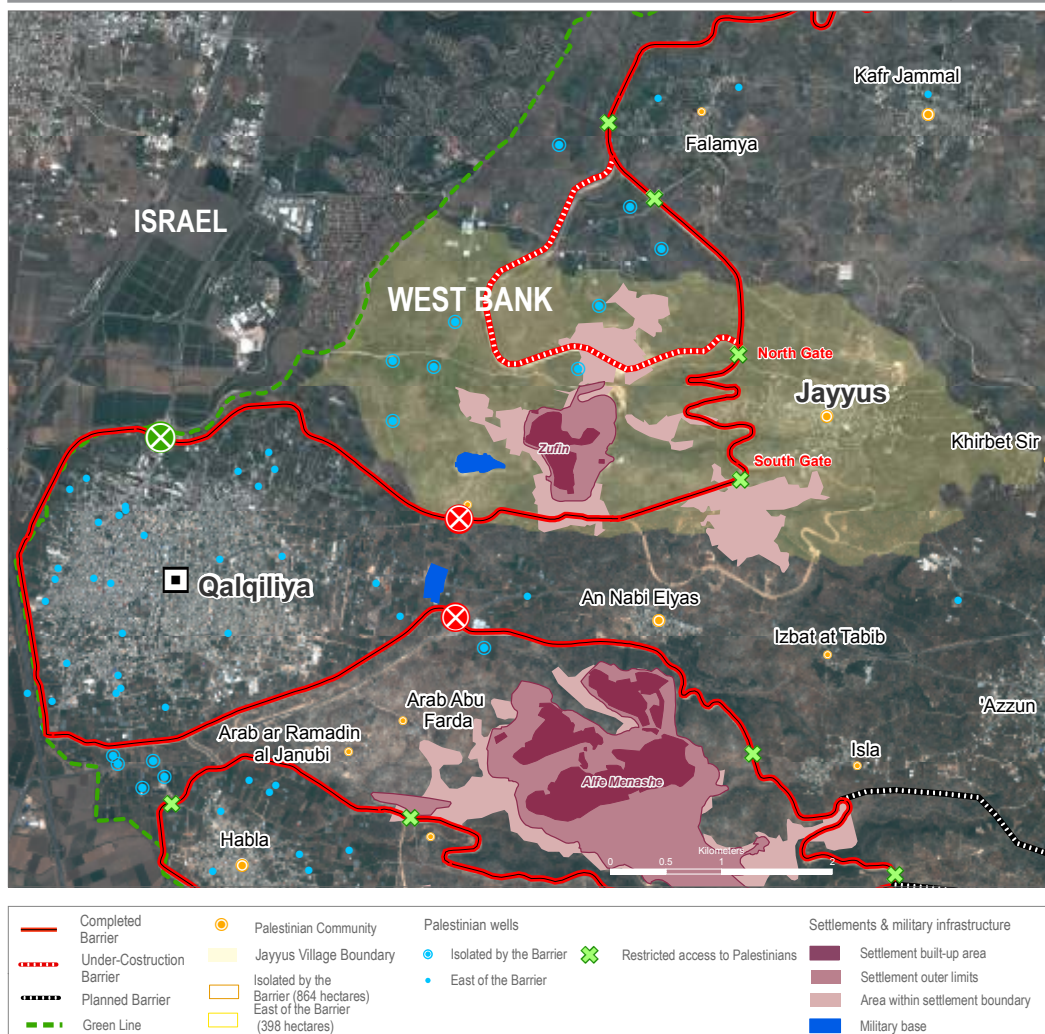


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## BARRIER ROUTE IN QALQILIA

April 2014



*The Barrier has led to acute domestic water shortages in Jayyus as residents have been prevented from extracting water from wells, forcing the community to purchase water for domestic consumption from the nearby village of Azzun.*

that was being abandoned. Even the number of greenhouses, which had been declining, started to increase. Unfortunately, the project finished last year and with the increasing cost of diesel, we're now paying as much as 140 NIS an hour. I can't afford to irrigate my land as much now. I only use rainfall, which isn't very frequent. We're concerned about the future again. Connecting the pumps to the electricity grid would really help us."

The Barrier has also led to acute domestic water shortages in Jayyus as residents have been prevented from extracting water from wells, forcing the community to purchase water for domestic consumption from the nearby village of Azzun.<sup>7</sup>

Through a project funded by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Jayyus has been connected to a water pipeline that passes underneath the Barrier to provide the community with running water. While the first phase of the project has been implemented, the permits for the second phase, including the installation of a full booster pump and a reservoir, have been pending approval from the ICA since 2010. Connection to the electricity network to operate both the current temporary pump and future installations is vital to ensure a low price for drinking water, an environmentally friendly solution to Jayyus's water shortages and the long-term sustainability of the project.

## ENTIRE COMMUNITY TEMPORARILY DISPLACED FOR THE 14TH TIME DUE TO ISRAELI MILITARY TRAINING

Since 2012, OCHA recorded 68 military training exercises involving displacement

This month, all 62 residents of the Humsa Al Buqai'a Bedouin community in Area C in the northern Jordan Valley, including 27 children, were forced to evacuate their homes for several hours twice during the same week (26 and 28 May) to make way for Israeli military training exercises. Since 2012, residents of this community have been temporary displaced from their homes in these circumstances on 14 separate occasions for periods ranging from six hours to 12 hours during the early morning or at night. This type of displacement disrupts the community's herding livelihoods and often spreads panic and impedes access to schools by children.

"Firing zones" cover approximately 18 per cent of the West Bank territory and 56 per cent of the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area. Presence in these zones is prohibited by military order without permission from the Israeli authorities, which is rarely granted. At present, there are 38 Bedouin and herding residential areas with over 6,200 residents located within them. Another 50 residential areas with more than 12,000 residents are located in the immediate vicinity of "firing zones" and require access to the land for their livelihoods; most of these communities have existed in these areas for decades, many of them before the areas were designated as "firing zones". Additionally, there are ten Israeli settlement outposts located either partially or completely in "firing zones"; in February 2014, the Israeli authorities announced their intention to retroactively "legalize" one of them (Avigail) in southern Hebron governorate.<sup>10</sup>

*The temporary displacement of communities in "firing zones" undermines their herding livelihoods and often spreads panic and impedes access to schools by children.*

### FROM THE VULNERABILITY PROFILE PROJECT: HUMSA AL BUQAI'A

Humsa al Buqai'a is located in an area declared as a closed military zone by the Israeli army for training purposes or as a "firing zone"; the area is located south of Roi and Beqa'ot settlements and Al Hadidiya Bedouin community. Residents rely on herding as their main source of income and own some 3,000 head of sheep. The families report being displaced from 'Attir village near As Samu' in Hebron in 1948 and are non-registered refugees. Since 1948, they report living continuously in the area of the northern Jordan Valley, but due to movement and access restrictions, including restricted access to grazing land as well as Israeli settlement expansion, they have gradually settled more permanently in the area of Al Buqai'a valley. The land on which they live is reportedly being regularly cultivated and ploughed by its owners, who live in the nearby town of Tammun. Community members reports that up to 2012 they had not witnessed Israeli army training activities in the area.<sup>9</sup>

*"The need to leave our homes during each military training exercise affects our children the most due to the fear and anxiety they experience. It also harms our herds, in particular the new-born sheep. The military training damages our crops and livelihood structures when the Israeli tanks run over them. We feel that the purpose is to force us to leave our community altogether", said a resident of the community following the recent temporary displacement.*

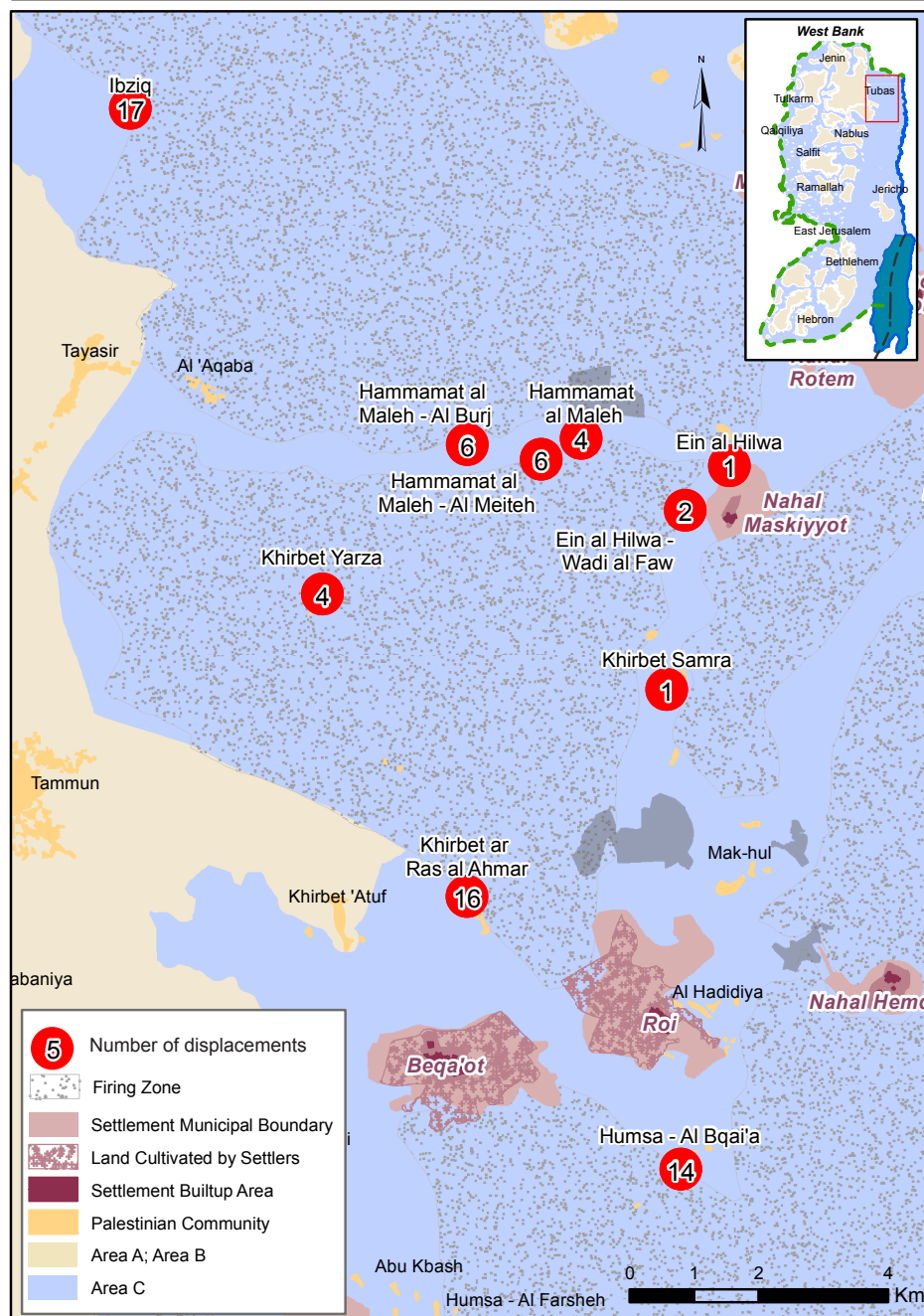




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# COMMUNITIES TEMPORARILY DISPLACED DUE TO ISRAELI MILITARY TRAINING

Northern Jordan Valley, 2012-2014



While most of the “firing zones” were declared as such in the 1970s and 1980s, the phenomenon of temporary displacement of entire communities during military exercises has only recently become systematic. Since February 2012, OCHA documented a total of 75 such incidents affecting 13 Bedouin and herding residential areas, the majority in the northern Jordan Valley where over 18,000 people live. Notification by the Israeli army takes place either verbally or via written orders, usually a few days before the training.

According to an Israeli media report issued this month, a senior officer from the IDF Central Command confirmed that the frequency and scope of military training has increased dramatically in recent times, particularly in the Jordan Valley, and that such exercises contribute to the prevention of construction in “firing zones”.<sup>11</sup>

In addition to temporary displacement, communities located in “firing zones” have also been subjected to repeated demolition of structures by the Israeli authorities on the grounds that these lack building permits. Since the beginning of 2012, OCHA recorded the demolition of 230 homes and other structures in ten separate residential areas, six of them also targeted for military training. Most recently on 1 April, four of the eight families in Humsa Al Buqai’a had their homes demolished. Given the absence of alternative areas to sustain their livelihoods, the majority of families affected have remained on the same site and rebuilt their homes and livelihood structures despite the high risk of repeated demolition. While most of these families were provided with emergency shelters by humanitarian agencies, in some cases this assistance was also demolished or seized by the Israeli authorities.

These practices and measures prompt concerns of the risk of forcible transfer and the creation of a coercive environment that creates pressure on Palestinian communities in “firing zones” to leave these areas. Under international humanitarian law, temporary evacuations may be undertaken in the context of active hostilities where the security of the protected population or imperative military reasons so demand.<sup>12</sup> A transfer is considered forcible, and thus unlawful, unless the affected persons choose to move voluntarily without the threat of force or coercion. According to the UN Secretary General, the intention of the Israeli authorities to remove communities from their current place of residence in an area designated as a “firing zone” in the southern Hebron hills, if implemented, “would appear to amount to individual and mass forcible transfer, contrary to Israel’s obligations under international humanitarian law. It also appears to amount to forced evictions contrary to Israel’s obligations under international human rights law”.<sup>13</sup>

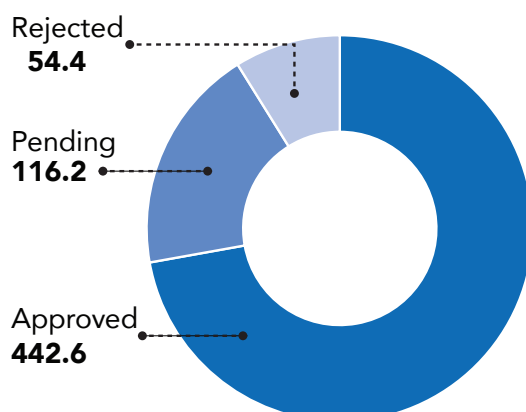
## ISRAEL ALLOWS APPROVED UN RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN GAZA TO RESUME

Projects worth US\$116.2 million are still pending for an average time of 19 months

In October 2013, following the discovery of an underground tunnel from the Gaza Strip into Israel, the Israeli authorities halted the entry of basic construction materials for international organizations and also halted the limited quantities authorized for the commercial sector.<sup>14</sup> This led to a complete halt in the implementation of UN construction and rehabilitation projects, as well as other internationally funded projects. The entry of construction materials for international projects resumed only partially in December 2013 as a result of high level engagement by international stakeholders.

This month (May 2014), the Israeli Ministry of Defence authorized the resumption of the import of building materials for UN projects, or parts of projects, worth US\$14 million,

**Value (USD millions) of UN projects  
submitted for approval by status - June  
2010- May 2014**



including health centres, schools, housing and water infrastructure. This is in addition to US\$100.2 million worth of suspended projects that have been gradually resumed since December 2013. Another US\$12 million of already approved projects are still actively seeking authorization to resume. Also this month, one UNRWA housing project worth US\$16.5 million was approved by the Israeli authorities, 18 months after it was submitted. This is the first new approval for an UNRWA project (as opposed to an authorization to resume a suspended project) since March 2013.

Following the Hamas takeover in Gaza and the imposition of the blockade in June 2007, Israel totally banned the import of all construction materials into Gaza. Some basic materials, including cement, aggregates and metal bars, remained restricted even after the easing of import restrictions in June 2010. Since that easing, only international organizations implementing projects approved by the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Israel have been allowed to import these restricted materials.

The approval, coordination and verification process for international reconstruction projects in Gaza remains demanding, limits the ability of agencies to respond to urgent needs, and entails significant cost implications, ultimately borne by the donor community. Most importantly, it impedes the effective delivery of programmes to an already vulnerable population.

Overall, between June 2010 and May 2014, the Israeli authorities approved construction projects (or parts of them) worth over US\$442.5 million or 74 per cent of the total value of international reconstruction projects submitted for approval.<sup>15</sup> The average processing time for these projects was 12 months. At present projects worth US\$116.2 million have been submitted to the Israeli authorities and the average waiting time for approval is 19 months.

Israeli NGO Gisha reports that according to an internal guidelines document used by the Ministry of Defence, rather than releasing projects to agencies once approved, projects are placed in a 'bank', and are, according to the guidelines, "released for implementation...

*The Israeli Ministry of Defence authorized the resumption of UN projects, or parts of projects, worth US\$14 million, including health centres, schools, housing and water infrastructure. This is in addition to US\$100.2 million worth of suspended projects that have been gradually resumed since December 2013.*



*In 2013 alone, extra UNRWA staff, transit and logistical costs resulting from Israeli security requirements on the import of construction materials amounted to over US\$6.7 million.*

*This section was contributed by WHO.*

periodically and purposively with the objective of preserving continuity of and legitimization for Israeli policy toward the Gaza Strip.”<sup>16</sup>

Once a project is approved, the import of the required materials needs to be coordinated with the Erez Coordination and Liaison Authority. While the coordination process has improved over time, this is in large part due to the considerable resources the UN has dedicated to managing the process. In 2013 alone, extra UNRWA staff, transit and logistical costs resulting from Israeli security requirements on access and the monitoring of construction materials imported through Kerem Shalom, the only open border crossing with Israel, amounted to over US\$6.7 million. This is equivalent to the cost of building three UNRWA schools in Gaza or distributing food to over 800,000 beneficiaries for more than one month.<sup>17</sup> Additional requirements by the Israeli authorities since December 2013 – such as the daily monitoring of cement factories by international staff – are expected to increase the financial burden on UN agencies throughout 2014. Delays in processing requests for additional materials needed for existing approved projects are also a concern. Currently, several projects worth US\$54 million that require additional materials risk being delayed, with one project already stopped as a result.

## CONTINUITY OF MEDICAL CARE THREATENED BY FINANCIAL CRISIS AND ELECTRICITY SHORTAGES

Stocks of over one quarter of essential medicines at zero in the oPt

The main drug stores of the Ministry of Health (MoH) in the West Bank reported that stocks of 150 (of 525) essential medicines were at zero in May 2014; in the Gaza Strip the main MoH drugstore reported stocks of 118 (of 481) essential medicines were at zero. The World Health Organization (WHO) launched a short video in April to highlight how drug shortages cause unnecessary suffering and morbidity and can shorten the lives of patients. The video documents young boys suffering from hemophilia in Gaza who require vital replacement blood clotting factors that are among the drugs that are unavailable.<sup>18</sup>

The fact that the West Bank has a higher number of drugs with zero stock than in Gaza, where shortages have been a chronic problem since 2006, is a cause for concern. The resupply of medicines and disposables has been sporadic due, in part, to the State of Palestine budget deficit, also a contributing factor for Gaza’s shortages. Drugs are procured and disbursed by the MoH for hospital and clinic use on a 60/40 per cent basis to ministry drugstores in the West Bank and Gaza. However, only two-thirds of the MoH’s US\$120 million annual budget for drugs was tendered in 2014 because the PA is in debt (approximately US\$116 million) to pharmaceutical companies in Palestine and abroad. A list of 40 high cost life-saving drugs for patients with organ transplants, cancer, kidney or liver disease, as well as special infant formulas, was recently approved by the Ministry of Finance but is unlikely to be procured soon.

Since July 2013, severe restrictions imposed by the Egyptian authorities on the Rafah crossing in Gaza, combined with insecurity in the Sinai, have led to a significant decline

in the entry of drug donations via Egypt. Patients have also lost access to hospitals in Egypt through Rafah; only seven patients crossed into Egypt in April 2014 compared with over 4,400 in April 2013. The strict coordination and inspection procedures at the crossing with Israel have also delayed shipments of drugs from the West Bank and added to transportation costs.

The chronic shortage of electricity in Gaza, compounded by the partial operation of the Gaza Power Plant, impairs the continuity of patient care in hospitals. Across Gaza, electricity is supplied for only 12 hours a day. Supply difficulties are exacerbated by a more recent shortage of fuel for the operation of back-up generators, stemming from the Egyptian authorities' crackdown on illegal tunnels used for the smuggling of cheap fuel. Back-up generators have become ubiquitous accessories for Gazan businesses and households for those who can afford and obtain fuel.

Gaza's hospitals reserve independent, medium capacity diesel-powered generators for operating rooms (OR) to avoid power interruptions during the daily shifts from the main electricity lines to backup generators.

Gaza's main Shifa hospital has connected all six of its ORs to a UPS (Uninterrupted Power System) that can guarantee power to advanced life-support machines during operations. The special open heart surgery OR and the post-heart surgery Intensive Care Unit (ICU) are connected 24 hours to a UPS, including a ventilator and monitoring equipment. As a rule, only ICUs with advanced life support have UPS connections: light, suction machines, air-conditioning, and other equipment are not connected. Other standard OR equipment, including ventilation and cooling, vacuum-air filtration, and suction machines, remain shut down during electricity breaks. The recovery rooms are also subject to short black-outs during power switches. The frequent cut-offs affect some

Only two-thirds of the Ministry of Health's US\$120 million annual budget for drugs was tendered in 2014 because the PA is in debt to pharmaceutical companies in the oPt and abroad.



Emerati Maternity hospital in Tel al Sultan.

### THREE PATIENTS DIED BEFORE ACCESSING CARE IN ISRAEL AND EGYPT

In March 2014, three Gaza patients died while waiting to access health care destinations in Israel via Erez and in Egypt via Rafah crossing. Asia, a 28-year-old heart patient, died hours after attending a security interview with the Israel Security Agency as a condition to process her permit application to travel through Erez crossing. She had been denied a permit in September 2013. Naifa, a 64-year-old breast cancer patient, died after waiting for six weeks to travel through Rafah crossing to continue her treatment in Egypt. A three-month-old infant with a congenital heart condition was sponsored for surgery in Istanbul, but died after waiting six weeks for access via Egypt to Turkey.

machines that require calibration and rebooting each time the power fails, increasing the expense of spare parts and maintenance as well as fuel costs.

### ISRAELI SETTLER VIOLENCE UNDERMINES AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS

New Israeli measures aim to address law enforcement gaps

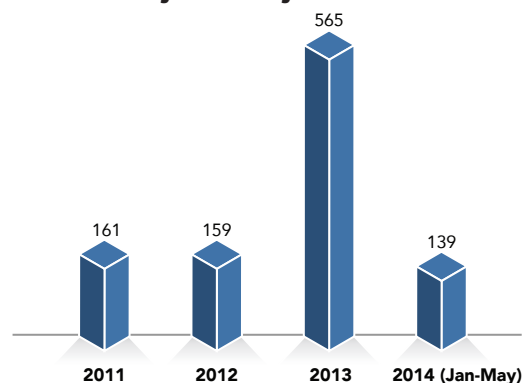
During May OCHA documented a total of 27 incidents perpetrated by Israeli settlers across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, resulting in the injury of Palestinians (seven incidents) or in damage to Palestinian property (20 incidents). The total number of this type of attack recorded this month is slightly below the monthly average recorded so far in 2014 and in 2013 (28 and 30 respectively). During the month, OCHA also recorded 11 attacks carried out by Palestinians against Israelis, primarily settlers, in the West Bank leading to injuries (three incidents) or damage to property (eight incidents).

In total, 13 Palestinians, including eight children, were injured in May either by settlers or by Israeli forces intervening during settler incidents: three shot by live ammunition, seven physically assaulted and two hit by stones. Incidents affecting Palestinian property included the uprooting or damaging of at least 355 trees, the majority of which were olive trees, and the vandalizing of four vehicles. Additionally, during the month dozens of incidents were reported entailing violence, intimidation and access prevention by Israeli settlers against Palestinians that did not end in injuries or damage to property (i.e. not included in the figures above).

#### Settler violence around Bat Ayin settlement (Bethlehem)

Five of the settler attacks recorded this month took place in the vicinity of Bat Ayin settlement in Bethlehem governorate. On 11 May, Israeli settlers cut down 50 grape trees and five olive trees belonging to a Beit Ummar family, who has suffered from similar attacks repeatedly in recent years. This incident took place despite measures implemented by the Israeli authorities in recent months to prevent the

#### Palestinian trees vandalized in the vicinity of Bat Ayin settlement



*Violence and intimidation of Palestinians around Bat Ayin settlement has become systematic in recent years, undermining the physical safety and agricultural livelihoods of residents of four nearby communities.*





recurrence of settler attacks against this family, who presented a petition to the Israeli High Court of Justice (see testimony in Box). These measures include a military escort for farmers during their presence in fields up to twice a week, subject to operational considerations, the installation of a fence between the settlement and the family's plot, and regular patrols.<sup>19</sup>

Regular monitoring by humanitarian and human rights organizations indicates that violence and intimidation of Palestinians around Bat Ayin settlement has become systematic in recent years. This violence has severely undermined the physical safety and agricultural livelihoods of residents of four nearby communities - Beit Ummar, Safa, Al Jab'a and Nahhalin. Incidents in this area recorded by OCHA since 2010 include, among others, the killing of a Palestinian boy (January 2011), the injury of 14 people (four of them children), setting fire to three plots of cultivated land and the uprooting or damaging of over 1,000 trees.

#### **Law enforcement: new measures, old concerns**

During April and May, a range of attacks was recorded within Israel attributed to Israeli right-wing/ settler groups and affecting property belonging to Palestinian citizens of Israel or institutions located in their communities (not included in the figures above).<sup>20</sup> These attacks triggered widespread condemnations by senior Israeli officials, including Israel's Prime Minister and President,<sup>21</sup> as well as the announcement of a number of measures, actually implemented or under consideration, aimed at addressing current law enforcement gaps. These include, according to the Israeli media, the use of drones

*The Israeli authorities announced a number of measures, actually implemented or under consideration, aimed at addressing current law enforcement gaps vis-à-vis settler violence.*

by the police to monitor settler violence in sensitive West Bank areas,<sup>22</sup> the opening of a police station in the settlement of Yitzhar (Nablus), which has been the origin of recurrent attacks,<sup>23</sup> and the potential declaration of groups carrying out attacks against Palestinians as “terrorist organizations”.<sup>24</sup>

The failure of the Israeli authorities to adequately enforce the rule of law in relation to Israeli settler violence against Palestinians is a longstanding concern. According to the Israeli organization Yesh Din, some 84 per cent of the complaints submitted by Palestinians and followed up by the organization between 2005 and 2013 were closed, owing mainly to investigatory failures. Certain aspects of the current system actively work against the rule of law by discouraging Palestinians from lodging complaints. In most cases, criminal investigations of settler violence against Palestinians are closed without an indictment.

## End notes

1. Another 2,000 people depend indirectly on the fishing industry for their livelihood and some 35,000 dependents rely on income from fishing.
2. A lack of consistent guidance on the actual restrictions from Israeli authorities has led to some confusion as well as concern. Following the November 2012 agreement, the Israeli Coordinator for Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) informed the humanitarian community that farmers were permitted to access their land up to 100 metres from the fence, as published on COGAT's website on 25 February 2013. On 10 March 2013, the Israeli military spokesperson responded to a letter on the subject from GISHA and stated that individuals were forbidden to come within 300 metres of the fence. In May 2014, a Human Rights Watch report prompted an IDF spokesperson to respond via the media and state that, "the 100-metre (yard) limit from the border fence... was 'known and widespread'", and that, "people approaching the fence are putting themselves at risk".
3. See OCHA Special Focus: *The Humanitarian Impact of the Barrier, Update No. 8: Four years after the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Barrier, July 2008*, p. 16.
4. An Israeli High Court decision of 2005, implemented in 2009, resulted in a re-routing that 'returned' about 600 dunums.
5. For further detail and analysis, see The World Bank, *Assessment of Restrictions on Palestinian Water Sector Development*, 2009.
6. The project was implemented in partnership with the Economic & Social Development Center of Palestine (ESDC) and funded by the Emergency Relief Fund (ERF), a pool of funds overseen by the Humanitarian Coordinator and managed by UNOCHA. The aim of the Fund is to prevent further erosion of agricultural livelihoods as well as potential displacement from the area. See 'Supporting agricultural livelihoods of Barrier-affected communities', *Humanitarian Bulletin*, November 2013, [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_the\\_humanitarian\\_monitor\\_2013\\_12\\_16\\_english.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_the_humanitarian_monitor_2013_12_16_english.pdf).
7. ICRC (2014) Water flows under the West Bank Barrier; <http://blogs.icrc.org/ilot/2014/05/22/water-to-4000-villagers-in-jayyous/>
8. B'Tselem, *Arrested Development: the Long Term Impact of Israel's Separation Barrier in the West Bank*, 2012, p.52. No data are available for 2010. [http://www.btselem.org/download/201210\\_arrested\\_development\\_eng.pdf](http://www.btselem.org/download/201210_arrested_development_eng.pdf)
9. Data from the Vulnerability Profile Project 2013, OCHA.
10. Chaim Levinson, "After evicting Palestinians, Israel seeks to legalize outpost in firing zone", Ha'aretz, 1 June 2014.
11. Amira Hass, "IDF uses live-fire zones to expel Palestinians from areas of West Bank, officer admits", Haaretz, 21 May 2014.
12. Secretary-General's Report to the General Assembly on the human rights situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, August 2013, pg. 10 – 11.
13. Ibid.
14. In late December 2012, as part of the ceasefire understanding, Israel began authorizing the entry of 20 truckloads of gravel per day for the private sector via the Kerem Shalom crossing, the first such private sector imports since June 2007. This quota was expanded on 22 September 2013 to 70 truckloads per day of aggregates, cement and steel bars for commercial use as a partial response to the severe lack of construction materials on the market following the Egyptian closure of the smuggling tunnels, the sole source of such materials for the private sector.
15. The UN reconstruction programme for Gaza consists of 289 project components valued at US\$613.2 million (approved, pending and rejected). It includes over 9,000 housing units, 107 schools, 14 health facilities and 52 water, sanitation, electric and infrastructure projects. Approved projects are valued at US\$442.5 million.
16. "Appendix C: Procedures for Implementation of Internationally Funded Projects in the Gaza Strip," <http://www.gisha.org/userfiles/file/freedomofinformation/Translations/AppendixC-ProjectProcedures-Oct2011.pdf>
17. These US\$6.7 million exclude inflation (prices increase as projects are delayed and UNRWA is then required to either downscale a project or request additional funding from a donor), exclude continued payment of transitional shelter cash assistance to those awaiting a new shelter, and the price paid by UNRWA and its staff vis-à-vis its credibility within the Gazan community, from beneficiaries to contractors and among the donor community.
18. Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MHuFSLdrfY>
19. HCJ 4103/12, Alwahadin and others v. Minister of Defence and others, submission by the State Attorney, 18 November 2013.



20. See E.Ashkenazi, "Vandals slash tires of 40 cars in hate crime in northern Israel", Ha'aretz, 3 April 2014. OCHA does not monitor this type of incident inside Israel.
21. Following one such attack, Prime Minister Netanyahu said: "What happened in Fureidis is infuriating. We are working to find those responsible. I have ordered reinforcements and we are using the resources of the Shin Bet. This is a major target because it is contrary to our culture and values". J. Lis, Ha'aretz, 30 April 2014.
22. Chaim Levinson, "Police using drones to track West Bank hate crime perpetrators", Ha'aretz, 16 May 2014.
23. Chaim Levinson and Yaniv Kubobitz, "Police to set up shop in radical Yitzhar settlement", Ha'aretz, 18 May, 2014.
24. Chaim Levinson, "Israel's state prosecutor: No real benefit in saying 'price tag' perpetrators are terrorists", Ha'aretz, 2 June 2014.

# Annex: Monthly Indicator Tables

## Conflict-related casualties and violence<sup>1</sup>

### Direct Israeli-Palestinian conflict related casualties

	2011	2012	2013										2014					
	Total	Total	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
<b>Palestinian deaths</b>																		
Gaza	108	<b>264</b>	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	<b>11</b>	4	2	5	0	0	<b>11</b>
West Bank	17	<b>8</b>	2	0	0	1	5	0	3	6	3	<b>27</b>	2	1	6	0	2	<b>11</b>
Total	125	<b>272</b>	3	0	0	1	6	1	4	9	5	<b>38</b>	6	3	11	0	2	<b>22</b>
Of whom are civilians <sup>2</sup>	62	<b>136</b>	2	0	0	1	6	1	2	6	5	<b>32</b>	5	3	7	0	2	<b>17</b>
Of whom are female	3	<b>23</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	1	1	0	0	<b>2</b>

### Palestinian injuries

Gaza	468	<b>1485</b>	4	1	2	2	7	5	1	5	28	<b>83</b>	43	43	19	37	20	<b>162</b>
West Bank	1647	<b>3175</b>	652	428	122	136	130	369	104	315	131	<b>3881</b>	176	173	209	265	246	<b>1069</b>
Total	2115	<b>4660</b>	656	429	124	138	137	374	105	320	159	<b>3964</b>	219	216	228	302	266	<b>1231</b>
Of whom are civilians	2054	<b>n/a</b>	655	429	124	138	137	373	104	320	158	<b>3959</b>	216	219	234	281	265	<b>1215</b>
Of whom are female	151	<b>n/a</b>	10	40	8	12	4	10	4	15	20	<b>158</b>	4	2	5	27	14	<b>52</b>

### Israeli deaths

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	11	<b>7</b>	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	<b>4</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Of whom are civilians	11	<b>3</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>2</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Of whom are female	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

### Israeli injuries

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	122	<b>345</b>	17	33	1	11	5	9	15	5	4	<b>151</b>	9	6	5	15	28	<b>63</b>
Of whom are civilians	56	<b>60</b>	4	15	1	8	0	5	9	2	3	<b>74</b>	8	5	0	6	9	<b>28</b>
Of whom are female	3	<b>7</b>	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	<b>10</b>	1	0	0	1	1	<b>3</b>

\* Two Palestinians died of injuries they sustained by Israeli forces during the second intifada and by Israeli settlers in 2005

\*\* Figures include those provided by the Ministry of Health in Gaza during the recent Israeli offensive on Gaza (14-21 November)

\*\*\* Figures by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs

\*\*\*\* The number of injured Israeli soldiers is provided by COGAT

### Tunnel-related casualties<sup>3</sup>

	2011	2012	2013										2014					
	Total	Total	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
Deaths	36	<b>11</b>	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	<b>17</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Injuries	54	<b>18</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>14</b>	1	0	10	0	0	<b>11</b>

### Israeli-settler related incidents resulting in casualties or property damage

	2011	2012	2013										2014					
	Total	Total	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
Incidents leading to Palestinian casualties <sup>4</sup>	120	<b>98</b>	17	10	7	6	4	8	9	4	3	<b>94</b>	7	6	9	10	7	<b>39</b>
Incidents leading to Palestinian property/land damages	291	<b>268</b>	38	45	29	23	16	29	36	24	6	<b>306</b>	16	17	24	26	20	<b>103</b>
Subtotal: incidents affecting Palestinians	<b>411</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>142</b>
Incidents leading to Israeli Casualties	23	<b>35</b>	4	5	1	2	0	4	4	3	3	<b>38</b>	6	3	0	3	3	<b>15</b>
Incidents leading to Israeli Property/land damages <sup>5</sup>	13	<b>15</b>	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	3	<b>12</b>	0	1	1	3	8	<b>13</b>
Subtotal: incidents affecting settlers	<b>36</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>

### Civilian Palestinians killed or injured by unexploded ordnance in Gaza

		2011	2012	2013										2014					
		Total	Total	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
Adult	Injured	7	<b>12</b>	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>	0	0	4	0	2	<b>4</b>
	Killed	1	<b>2</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Child	Injured	17	<b>19</b>	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>19</b>	0	0	7	1	2	<b>8</b>
	Killed	2	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>3</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

## Child Protection

### Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict

	2011	2012	2013										2014					
	Total	Total	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
West Bank	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gaza Strip	11	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1

### Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict

West Bank	308	427	289	188	34	22	35	130	25	132	33	1232	39	46	62	83	3	233
Gaza Strip	125	105	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	4	7	6	9	65	91

### Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict

oPt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict

oPt	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	2
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities

In Israel and oPt	192 monthly average	198 monthly average	238	223	193	195	180	179	159	173	154	197 monthly average	183	230	202	196	NA	203 monthly average
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### Number of Palestinian children displaced by demolitions

West Bank, inc EJ	618	474	38	41	58	17	46	53	19	29	75	558	114	28	21	90	99	352
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### Number of incidents resulting in the disruption of schools<sup>19</sup>

oPt	na	321	8	5	4	1	2	15	NA	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
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Source: OCHA, DWG, Defence for Children International, Israel Palestine Working Group on grave violations affecting children in armed conflict

## Access

### Access to healthcare - Gaza

	2011	2012	2013										2014					
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 Monthly Average	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Mon. Ave.
Applications for permits to leave Gaza through Erez Crossing <sup>15</sup>	872	777	1155	1117	1165	1299	1023	1303	1420	1347	1362	1148	1538	1,485	1,806	1,677	1714	2055
of which approved	721	719	957	900	985	1106	932	1182	1314	1227	1181	1010	1350	1,289	1,553	1,308	1470	1743
of which denied	19	7	0	1	0	7	3	5	11	5	4	3	37	50	33	31	14	41
of which delayed <sup>16</sup>	83	17	198	216	180	186	88	116	95	115	177	135	151	146	220	338	230	271

Source: WHO

### Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank

	2011	2012	2013										2014					
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 monthly ave	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Mon. Ave.
Incidents of delayed or denied access at WVB checkpoint <sup>17</sup>	38	37.5	24	51	30	33	34	45	30	23	17	40.1	11	31	20	39	21	31
Of which occurred at Jerusalem checkpoint	22	21	10	32	15	12	19	22	10	8	5	22.3	1	9	4	12	6	8
Number of staff days lost due to checkpoint incidents	25	21	6	16	4	8	24	60	13	13	3	18.5	2.5	26	29	35	41	33

Source: OCHA



## Search and Arrest

	2011	2012	2013										2014					
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Mon. Ave.
Search Campaigns (West Bank)	349	338	338	370	461	242	333	252	281	435	250	316	434	236	475	325	420	473
Palestinians detained (West Bank)	262	283	367	459	472	298	341	416	314	529	262	380	491	295	581	344	619	583

Source: OCHA

### Palestinians under Israeli custody (occupation related)<sup>6</sup>


Palestinians under Israeli custody (occupation related) <sup>6</sup>	2011	2012	2013										2014					
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Mon. Ave.
Total as of the end of the month	5326	4,451	4748	4801	4827	4828	4762	4806	4753	4785	4,768	4,760	4,881	4,961	4,999	5,021	n/a	4,966
of whom are women	26	7	14	16	14	11	12	12	12	12	15	12	14	17	18	18	n/a	17
of whom are administrative detainees <sup>7</sup>	240	245	155	147	137	134	134	135	143	143	150	148	175	181	186	191	n/a	183
of whom are detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings	633	897	1216	1194	1150	1219	1295	1299	1301	1301	1,351	1,188	1376	1470	1471	1,495	n/a	1,453

Source: Israeli Prison Service (through B'Tselem)

## Demolition of Structures


### Structures demolished<sup>8</sup>



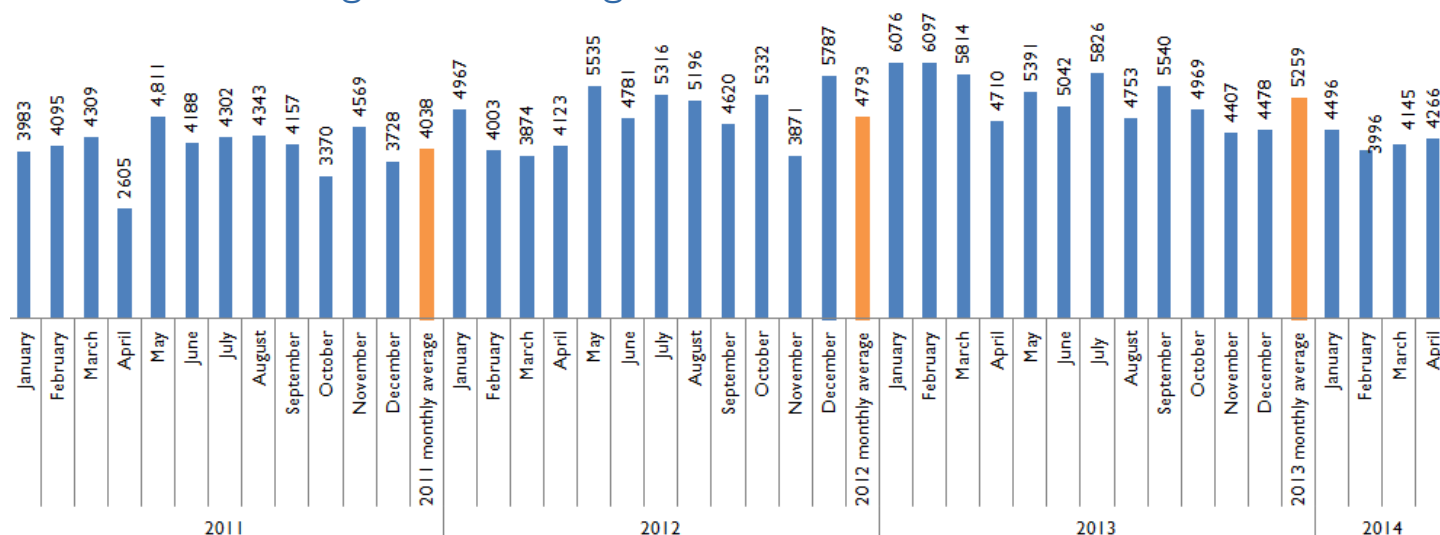
	2011	2012	2013										2014					
	Total	Total	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
of which in Area C	571	540	40	58	69	32	20	93	13	19	88	565	101	17	5	87	70	280
of which in East Jerusalem	42	64	6	11	3	1	36	2	8	6	0	98	5	9	9	4	4	31
Grand Total	622	604	46	69	72	33	56	95	21	25	88	663	106	26	14	91	74	311

### People Displaced due to demolitions<sup>9</sup>



People Displaced due to demolitions <sup>9</sup>			2011	2012	2013									2014						
			Total	Total	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
of whom were displaced in Area C			1006	815	40	32	101	48	33	108	7	43	140	805	160	24	17	171	156	528
of whom were displaced in East Jerusalem			88	71	24	59	30	0	63	6	34	18	0	298	23	34	28	8	8	101
Grand Total			1094	886	64	91	131	48	96	114	41	61	140	1103	183	58	45	179	164	629







## Truckloads of goods entering Gaza from Israel<sup>18</sup>



Source: Palestinian Ministry of National Economy, Gaza

\* Due to historical differences in the modality of transfer, to preserve the uniformity of the data, figures do not include truckloads carrying fuel.

## Strategic Response Plan(SRP) 2014:

Cluster	SRP 2014	
	Total request in USD	% of funds received
 Coordination and Support Services	18,588,100	22.0%
 Education	18,524,513	7.1%
 Food Security	277,790,034	9.3%
 Health and Nutrition	9,581,909	12.4%
 Protection	44,076,682	27.9%
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	25,348,733	16.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>393,909,971</b>	<b>31.5%</b>

# Monthly Indicator Notes and Clarifications

## Casualties

1. **Conflict-related casualties:** includes all casualties that occurred in violent incidents immediately related to the Israeli occupation and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, such as military operations, search and arrest campaigns, clashes during demonstrations, attacks involving Israeli settlers, etc. These figures exclude other related casualties such as those in the context of access delays, the explosion of unexploded ordnance, reckless handling of weapons, collapse of tunnels, and internal Palestinian violence.
2. **Civilians:** includes people who, according to the information available at the time of publication, did not fulfill a “continuous combatant function” as part of an organized armed group, regardless of the circumstances of their injury or killing. Figures in this category should not be considered comprehensive, as unconfirmed or disputed cases are excluded.
3. **Tunnel related casualties:** figures in this category may overlap with those under conflict-related casualties, as it includes casualties in the context of Israeli attacks targeting tunnels, as well as those resulting from tunnel collapses and other accidents.

## Israeli settler-related violence

4. **Incidents resulting in casualties:** includes all violent incidents involving Israeli settlers and Palestinians, including those in which the injury was caused by a member of the Israeli security forces during an intervention in such an incident.
5. **Incidents resulting in property damage/losses:** *ibid.*

## Search and Arrest

6. **Palestinians in Israeli custody:** includes all Palestinians from the oPt held by the Israeli authorities at the end of each month, whether in Israel or in the West Bank, in connection to an offense related to the Israeli occupation and classified by the Israeli authorities as a “security detainee/prisoner”. Therefore it excludes Palestinians held in connection to a “regular” criminal offense.
7. **Administrative detainees:** Palestinians held by the Israeli authorities without charge or trial, allegedly for preventive purposes.

## Demolitions

8. **Structures demolished:** includes all Palestinian-owned structures in the oPt demolished by the Israeli authorities, regardless of their specific use (residential or non-residential) or the grounds on which the demolition was carried out (lack of building permit, military operation or punishment).
9. **People displaced due to demolitions:** includes all persons that were living in structures demolished by the Israeli authorities, regardless of the place in which they relocated following the demolition.
10. **People affected by demolitions:** includes all people that benefited from a demolished structure (as a source of income, to receive a service, etc), excluding those displaced.

## Access West Bank

11. **Permanently staffed checkpoints:** staffed by Israeli security personnel, excluding checkpoints located on the Green Line and ‘agricultural gates’ along the Barrier.
12. **Partially staffed checkpoints:** checkpoint infrastructure staffed on an ad-hoc basis.
13. **Unstaffed obstacles:** includes roadblocks, earthmounds, earth walls, road gates, road barriers, and trenches. For historical reasons, this figure excludes obstacles located within the Israeli-controlled area of Hebron City (H2).
14. **‘Flying’ or random checkpoints:** checkpoints deployed on an ad hoc basis in places without pre-existing infrastructure.

## Access to health

15. **Applications for permits to leave Gaza through Erez:** includes only the applications submitted for travel scheduled within the reporting period.
16. **Delayed applications:** includes applications regarding which no answer was received by the date of the medical appointment, thus forcing the patient to restart the application process.

## Movement of humanitarian staff

17. **Incidents of delayed or denied access at a WB checkpoint:** includes incidents affecting local or international staff of humanitarian organizations, both UN and international NGOs.

## Imports to Gaza

18. **Truckloads by type:** for historical reasons this figure excludes truckloads carrying all types of fuel.

## Child Protection

19. Attacks include the targeting of schools that cause the total or partial destruction of such facilities. Other interferences to the normal operation of the facility may also be reported, such as the occupation, shelling, targeting for propaganda of, or otherwise causing harm to school facilities or its personnel.