

HUMANITARIAN BULLETIN MONTHLY REPORT

SEPTEMBER 2014



HIGHLIGHTS

- Ongoing assessments of the impact of the July-August conflict reveals that 29 per cent of Gaza's housing stock has been affected and 100,000 people remain displaced in collective shelters or with host families.
- Although extensive repairs have restored 70 to 80 per cent of the water and sanitation network in Gaza to pre-conflict conditions, significant constraints still impair the delivery of these services.
- A temporary agreement - the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) - was agreed, allowing large amounts of basic construction materials to enter Gaza to enable reconstruction of damaged and destroyed housing and infrastructure by the Gazan private sector.
- Preparations are under way for the olive harvest including providing a coordinated protective presence for Palestinian farmers and their families.

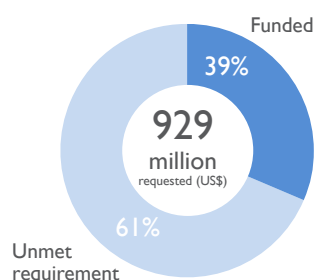
SEPTEMBER FIGURES

Palestinian civilians killed (direct conflict)	5
Palestinian civilians injured (direct conflict)	206
Structures demolished in the West Bank	63
People displaced in the West Bank	135

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014

929 million
requested (US\$)

39% funded



Overview

Ongoing concerns in the West Bank regarding the annual olive harvest, the Barrier and settlement activity in East Jerusalem feature in this month's Bulletin, but the humanitarian consequences of the July-August conflict in the Gaza Strip remain the main focus. Ongoing assessments are revealing the extent and severity of the destruction, adding greater urgency to the response required to meet needs before winter arrives.

An assessment by the Shelter Cluster reveals that 29 per cent of Gaza's housing stock has been affected, more than double the initial figure, and 100,000 people remain displaced in collective shelters or with host families. Indications are that food insecurity – already high in the Gaza Strip at 57 per cent – has also significantly increased, in part due to the loss of productive assets. The Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture estimates that Gaza's agricultural sector sustained

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Beach Camp in Gaza, September 2014

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Coordination Saves Lives



over US\$500 million in damages, around twice that sustained in Operation Cast Lead in 2008/09.

A WHO-led health assessment found critical shortages of essential medicines and other supplies, outdated or degraded medical equipment, health staff unpaid, and no guaranteed fuel supply for generators at health facilities. Although extensive repairs have restored 70 to 80 per cent of the water and sanitation network to pre-conflict conditions, significant constraints still impair the delivery of these services.

Also in September, the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) which allows for large amounts of basic construction materials to enter Gaza to enable the reconstruction of damaged and destroyed housing and infrastructure by the private sector was agreed to between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Government. The Israeli authorities also announced measures to ease exit permit criteria for Palestinians in Gaza to access Israel and the West Bank, and permitted over 1,000 Gaza residents to travel to the West Bank and East Jerusalem for the Eid al Adha holiday.

On 10 October, the new Palestinian national consensus government held its first meeting in Gaza, the first occasion in which high level Palestinian Authority officials have entered the territory since the Hamas takeover in 2007. On 12 October, US\$5.6 billion was pledged at an international donor conference in Egypt, attended by almost 90 countries and international organizations. Approximately half of the funds are intended for the reconstruction of Gaza and the remainder for budget support for the Palestinian Authority.

Economic investment will be critical given the scale of recent economic deterioration in the oPt. According to recent projections by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), economic growth in the oPt declined from 6.3 per cent in 2012 to 1.9 per cent in 2013. Although a definitive assessment of the economic impact of the July-August conflict is not yet available, the IMF anticipates a loss of 15 per cent in 2014 in Gaza and continuing stagnation in the West Bank, with real GDP for the oPt declining by between 3.5 and 4 per cent for the year as a whole. On a more positive note, the IMF projects a rebound in Gaza in 2015 — on the assumption of increased aid to finance reconstruction - and modest improvement in the West Bank to make a combined growth rate of about 4.5 per cent.¹

■ PREPARATION FOR THE FORTHCOMING OLIVE HARVEST SEASON

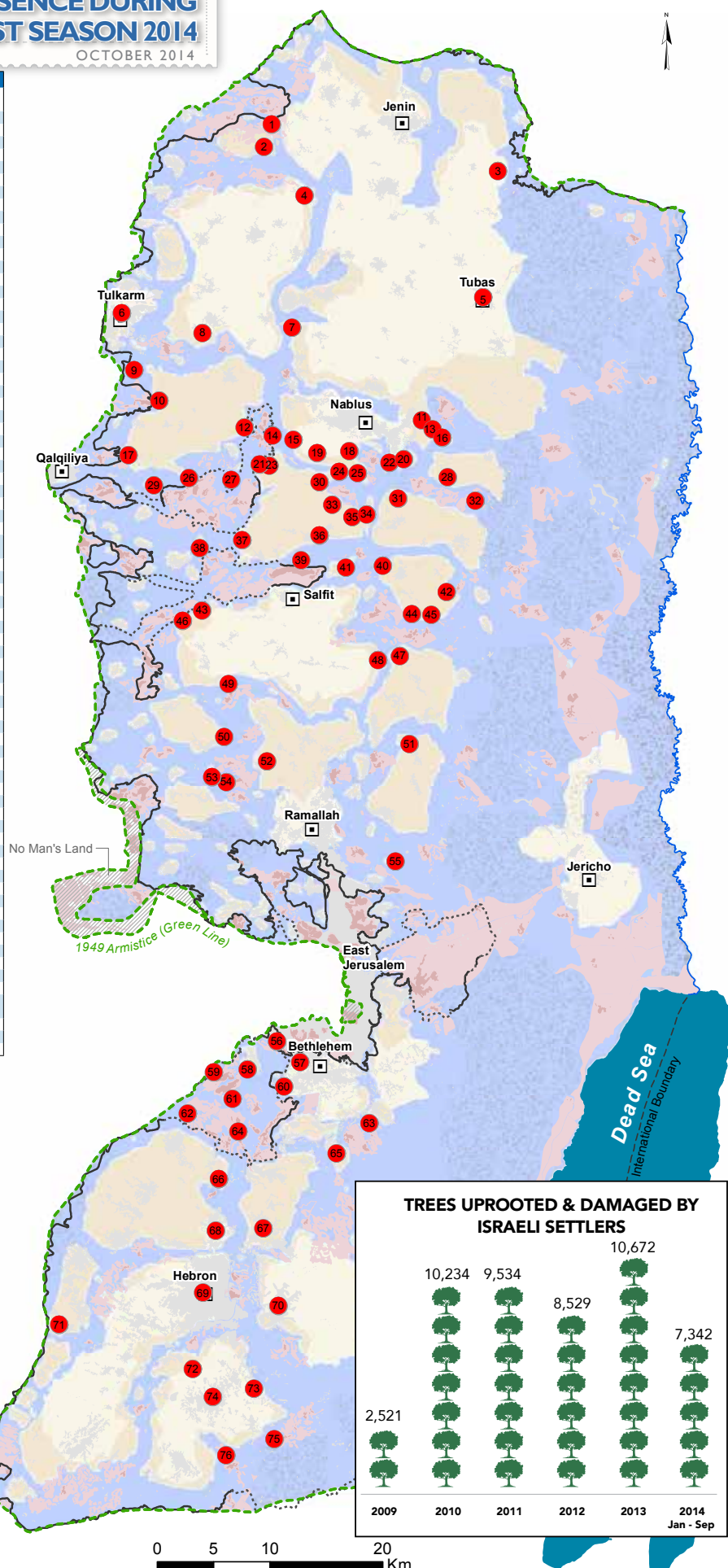
16 organizations will provide protective presence in areas affected by settler violence

The Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) announced that 3 October is the official start of the olive harvest season. The annual olive harvest is a key economic, social and cultural event for Palestinians. Approximately half of the agricultural land in the oPt is planted with eight million olive trees, the majority (94 per cent) of them in the West Bank. The olive oil industry makes up 25 per cent² of the agricultural income of the oPt and estimates suggest that about 100,000 families depend to some extent on the annual olive harvest for their livelihoods.³

**PROTECTIVE PRESENCE DURING
OLIVE HARVEST SEASON 2014**

OCTOBER 2014

ID	Community	Protective Presence 2014
1	Nazlat ash Sheikh Zeid	PARC will be present in Nazlat Al Sheikh Zaid (20 Oct.)
2	Yarab	PARC will be present in Yarab (23 Oct.).
3	Al Mughayyir	RHR + UAWC (Oct 30)
4	Arraba	PARC will be present in Arraba (16 and 18 Oct.)
5,6	Tubas/Tulkarm	
7	Burqa	EAPPI
8	Kafr al Labad	PARC will be present in Kafr Al Labad (13 Oct.)
9	Khirbet Jubara	PARC will be present in Jabara (16 Oct.)/ RHR + ISM
10	Kafr Sur	PARC will be present in Kafr Sur (16 Oct.)/ RHR + ISM
11	Azmut	RHR; ISM (if needed)
12	Kafr Qaddum	RHR; Friends of Madama
13	Deir al Hatab	RHR
14	Jit	RHR + PU-AMI (Project)
15	Sarra	Same actors but it was decided that it is not a priority
16	Salim	RHR
17	Jayyus	EAPPI + RHR + PARC (30 Oct.)+ UAWC (17 Oct)
18	Iraq Burin	ISM
19	Tell	Same actors but it was decided that it is not a priority
20	Rujeib	RHR
21	Immatin	RHR
22	Kafr Qalil	Same actors but it was decided that it is not a priority
23	Fanata	EA (Upon call) + RHR
24	Madama	Friends of Madama; RHR
25	Burin	Friends of Madama; RHR
26	Kafr Laqif	EAPPI
27	Jinsafut	RHR; Harvest Coalition (Sat)
28	Beit Furik	RHR + PARC (27 Oct.)
29	Azzun	EAPPI + PARC (Oct. 22)
30	Asira al Qibliya	Same actors but it was decided that it is not a priority
31	Awarta	RHR + PUMAI + ISM
32	Yanun	EAPPI
33	Urif	RHR
34	Huwawara	RHR
35	Einab	RHR
36	Jamma'in	RHR
37	Deir Istiya	ISM; ISWP; RHR; PARC (22 Oct.); Friends of Madama (if needed); PUAMI (Project)
38	Qarawat Bani Hassan	ISWP; PARC (11 Oct.)
39	Marda	PU-AMI (Project) + Friends of Madama (if needed)
40	Yatma	Same actors but it was decided that it is not a priority
41	Yasuf	ISM + ISWP
42	Qusra	PARC (13 Oct.); EAPPI will check need with village council
43	Brugin	ISM + ISWP
44	Qaryut	ISM (if needed); RHR; PARC (20 Oct.)
45	Jalud	RHR + PUMAI (Project)
46	Kafr ad Dik	ISM + ISWP
47	Turmusayya	RHR + PARC (13 Oct.)
48	Sinjal	RHR + PARC (29 Oct.)
49	An Nabi Salih	EAPPI
50	Beitllu	EAPPI + RHR
51	Deir Jarir	EAPPI
52	Al Mazra'a al Qibliya	RHR + EAPPI
53	Ras Karkar	RHR
54	Al Janiya	RHR + EAPPI
55	Mikhmas	RHR + PARC (4 Oct)
56	Al Walaja	EAPPI
57	Beit Jala	JAI; HLT; RHR; PARC (11 Oct.)
58	Husan	EAPPI
59	Wadi Fukin	JAI
60	Al Khadr	JAI; HLT
61	Nahhalin	HLT; JAI; EAPPI; UAWC (11 Oct.)
62	Al Jaba	JAI + NCOC
63	Jubbet adh Dhib	EAPPI on call
64	Khallet Sakariya	EA will drop Wadi Ahmad and be present here
65	Tuqu	EAPPI
66	Beit Ummar	CPT; EAPPI, NCOC
67	Sawir	NCOC (23 Oct.)
68	Halhul	NCOC
69	Hebron	EAPPI; ISM; NCOC
70	Bani Na'im	NCOC
71	Beit Awwa	NCOC
72	Ar Rihya	Taayush
73	Om Al Amad (Sahel Wadi Elma)	EAPPI, NCOC, Taayosh
74	Yatta	NCOC, OD, Taayosh
75	At Tuwani	Operation Dove; Taayush
76	Susiya	EAPPI, NCOC, OD, Taayosh



Production levels of olive oil can range from 34,000 tons in a good year to 6,000 tons in a bad year, depending on the yield.⁴ This year's season is expected to be a relatively low yield and the MoA projects production of 13,000 tons of oil, almost the same as the amount produced last year.⁵ The low level anticipated is attributed by the MoA to the scarcity of rainfall during the past winter and the fluctuations in temperature during the spring season that led to a significant loss of blossom at the start of the season.⁶

Access restrictions

Israeli access restrictions to olive groves located behind the Barrier or in close proximity to Israeli settlements continue to pose challenges for Palestinian farmers. These restrictions impede essential agricultural activities needed to maintain the olive groves throughout the year, such as ploughing, pruning, fertilizing, and pest and weed management, with a negative impact on olive productivity and value. Data collected by OCHA in the northern West Bank since 2010 suggest that the yield from olive trees located in the area between the Barrier and the Green Line has fallen by approximately 60 per cent compared with the equivalent trees on the 'Palestinian' side of the Barrier.⁷

During September the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) coordinated with the Palestinian District Coordination and Liaison Offices (DCL) in the West Bank in preparation for the forthcoming olive season, including the opening of agricultural gates along the Barrier. As in the 2013 olive harvest, there were 81 gates designated for agricultural access. Of these, only nine open daily, while an additional nine open for some day(s) during the week in addition to the olive season; the majority of them, 63, only open during the olive season. While the opening times of each gate are yet to be announced, the ICA notified the Palestinian DCL that in certain areas the gates will be opened only after 20 October due to the Jewish holidays.

Israeli access restrictions to olive groves located behind the Barrier or in close proximity to Israeli settlements continue to pose challenges for Palestinian farmers.

Settler violence

Acts of intimidation, harassment and violence by Israeli settlers against Palestinian farmers and their land and properties also undermine rural livelihoods on a regular basis. This year, incidents of settler violence resulting in Palestinian casualties and the number of injured Palestinians have increased in comparison with the same periods in 2013 and 2012. However, the number of incidents resulting in damage to trees and the number of damaged trees have decreased compared with 2013: between January and September 2014, a total of 7,342 olive trees were reportedly vandalized by Israeli settlers compared with 8,615 and 6,565 in the equivalent periods of 2013 and 2012 respectively. This decline can be partially attributed to the massive deployment of Israeli forces across the West Bank, particularly since June, in military operations and fewer trees left to vandalize.⁸ Destruction and damage to productive trees by settlers, particularly olive trees, have a cumulative and detrimental impact on the livelihoods of Palestinian families and communities and impose significant economic costs for olive-owning households.

For the past three years, the Protection Cluster, through the OHCHR-chaired Core Group on Settler Violence, has actively supported Palestinian farmers and their families during the olive harvest by providing a coordinated protective presence, referring cases of settler violence for protection, and supporting advocacy initiatives around the olive harvest. Efforts this year have included all of the above. So far Protection Cluster members, namely UN agencies plus Palestinian, Israeli and international organizations, have jointly identified 84 locations across the West Bank most affected by settler violence and in need of a protective presence. The Core Group coordinates coverage of these locations by the 14 organizations providing a protective presence during the harvest. These protective presence organizations and other partners report incidents to OHCHR to ensure a timely protection response, including legal aid, psychosocial support and the documentation of settler violence for public reporting.

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BARRIER REROUTING IN QALQILIYA GOVERNORATE COMPLETED

Majority of community's land remains isolated

The rerouting of the Barrier in Jayyus (population 2,894) in Qalqiliya governorate was completed on 7 September. Jayyus has 13,000 dunums of land and more than 50 per cent of the population depend totally on agriculture for their livelihoods.⁹ Around 2,400 dunums of land and two artesian wells (one unused) have been returned to the 'Palestinian' side of the Barrier. This land can now be accessed by farmers without permits for the first time since 2003. According to the Village Council, the rerouting resulted in the uprooting of approximately 75 fruit trees and 350 olive trees, the majority of which have been replanted.

Although renewed access to the land is a positive development, the rerouting was conducted to comply with a decision issued by the Israeli High Court of Justice rather than the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (see box), and the rerouted sections of the Barrier remain within the West Bank rather than following the Green Line or inside Israel. Around 6,000 dunums of prime agricultural land and five

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ) ADVISORY OPINION

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 that ran inside the West Bank, 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”.

The Court also obligated member states not to recognize the illegal situation created by the Barrier and to ensure Israel’s compliance with international humanitarian law.

Around 2,400 dunums of land and two artesian wells have been returned to the ‘Palestinian’ side of the Barrier but 6,000 dunums of prime agricultural land and five artesian wells remain isolated.

artesian wells remain isolated behind the rerouted barrier, including two wells that will be connected to Jayyus for domestic consumption. Access by farmers to this land still requires a permit. In Jayyus, permit applications are turned down on the grounds of security, a lack of ‘connection to the land’, not having ‘enough land’ or because the land is not considered to be located behind the Barrier. While comprehensive data on the number of permits granted are unavailable, the approval rate in the northern West Bank in 2013 was approximately 50 percent, consistent with figures collected by OCHA over the preceding three years.

For those granted permits, entry to the area between the Barrier and the Green Line is channelled through a gate designated on the permit. A new gate (935) was installed in the rerouted Barrier section through which approximately 350 famers with permits can access their land behind the Barrier. Limited allocation of permits, combined with the restricted number and opening times of the Barrier gates, continues to curtail agricultural practices and undermine rural livelihoods throughout the West Bank.



CONTINUED SETTLEMENT ACTIVITY IN EAST JERUSALEM

The establishment of settlements in Palestinian neighbourhoods raises a range of protection concerns

Further settlement activity took place in East Jerusalem during this month. In recent years, settler organizations have targeted land and property in the midst of densely-populated Palestinian residential areas in East Jerusalem, in the so-called 'Holy Basin' area in and around the Old City. An estimated 2,000 settlers reside in this area in houses which have been expropriated by means of the Absentee Property Law; on the basis of alleged former Jewish ownership; in buildings purchased from Palestinian owners; and in residences custom-built and financed by settler organizations.¹⁰

In the most recent development on 30 September, dozens of Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, took over 26 apartments in Silwan. The houses were reportedly purchased by the Elad settler organization via a Palestinian intermediary. Populated by around 55,000 Palestinians, Silwan has been the target of repeated settlement activity by the Israeli government and religious settler organizations due to its strategic location and historic associations. According to local sources, Israeli settlers have taken over 19 buildings in Silwan since the late 1980s and are currently 350 in number. In 2007, Elad established the City of David Visitor's Centre at the entrance of Silwan to give guided tours to thousands of visitors a year emphasizing the Jewish and biblical character of the site, while downplaying or ignoring other historical and contemporary aspects. A plan promoted by Elad for the construction of a new visitors' centre (Kedem Centre) in Silwan was approved by the Jerusalem District Planning Committee in February 2014.

The impact of settlement activity in Palestinian areas such as Silwan includes restrictions on public space, residential growth and freedom of movement, along with increased friction and violence. In the most severe cases – in the Old City, Silwan and Sheikh Jarrah – settler expropriation has resulted in the loss of property and the eviction of long-term Palestinian residents.

MASTER PLAN FOR NEW PALESTINIAN NEIGHBOURHOOD APPROVED

In September, the Jerusalem Local Building and Planning Committee approved a master plan aimed at the Palestinian population for a new residential area in the As Sawahira ash Sharqiya neighbourhood of East Jerusalem. The plan, which has been on hold within this committee for several years, extends over approximately 1,500 dunums (375 acres) and involves the construction of 2,200 housing units. This is the largest housing plan for the Palestinian population approved in East Jerusalem since the beginning of the Israeli occupation in 1967. However, implementation on the ground is not expected in the near future as it is contingent on multiple additional steps, including approval of the outline plan by the Jerusalem District Planning Committee, the preparation and approval of detailed plans, and the issuance of building permits.

(Further details and analysis of the significance of this plan in terms of the housing needs of Palestinians in East Jerusalem will be provided in an upcoming issue of the Humanitarian Bulletin.)

Latest Developments

On 20 October, settlers took over an additional two buildings in Silwan with an estimated 10 housing units. The takeover was spearheaded by Ateret Cohanim, a settler organization active in the Muslim Quarter of the Old City, through a Palestinian intermediary. The location is in a different part of Silwan than that targeted in the 30 September incident, extending the presence of settlers in the densely populated Palestinian neighbourhood.

According to local sources, Israeli settlers have taken over 19 buildings in Silwan since the late 1980s.

This section was contributed by
the Gaza Shelter Cluster & NFI
Cluster

Assessments reveal an unprecedented number of damaged and destroyed housing units, with 29 per cent of Gaza's total housing stock affected, more than double the initial estimate.

On 24 September, the Jerusalem Local Planning and Construction Committee announced the validation of a plan for the construction of 2,610 housing units in Givat Hamatos, a settlement in East Jerusalem that currently accommodates a few hundred settlers. Widespread international condemnation of the announcement focused both on the scope of the proposed expansion and the implications for severing territorial continuity between Palestinian neighbourhoods in the southern part of East Jerusalem and the southern West Bank. Since the 1967 occupation and subsequent annexation, the Israeli government has confiscated approximately 35 percent of East Jerusalem, primarily from private Palestinian owners. Twelve settlements have been constructed on this expropriated land in contravention of international law.¹¹

This strategy has reduced the land and resources available for Palestinian residential and commercial growth in East Jerusalem. Only 13 percent of East Jerusalem is currently zoned by the Israeli authorities for Palestinian construction and inadequate and inappropriate planning of Palestinian neighbourhoods has led to the widespread phenomenon of 'illegal' construction and the demolition of structures by the Israeli authorities.

FINDING SUITABLE SHELTER SOLUTIONS FOR THE DISPLACED IN GAZA

Transitional shelter options include rental assistance, refurbishment of buildings under construction and prefabricated housing units

Since mid-September, UNRWA, UNDP and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) in Gaza have been conducting assessments of homes affected by the hostilities to assess the level of damage and identify shelter needs. Although these assessments are ongoing, they reveal an unprecedented number of damaged and destroyed housing units. Current estimates indicate that 29 per cent of Gaza's total housing stock has been affected, which is more than double the initial estimate.

According to initial estimates, 20,000 housing units, nearly six per cent of the housing stock, were severely damaged or destroyed during the hostilities, resulting in more than 100,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). The Ministry of Social Affairs in Gaza reported that an estimated 47,000 IDPs are residing with host families and another 57,000 in collective centres as of 8 October. Many continue to live in the rubble of their destroyed or damaged homes, or in other *in-situ* makeshift shelters. All will require transitional shelter support and assistance for reconstruction of their homes, particularly as winter is approaching. IDPs are exposed to risks living in damaged buildings on the verge of collapse with exposed electrical wires and ERW (Explosive Remnants of War) contamination. Long term reconstruction will require the sustained opening of crossings to allow the import of building materials in large quantities (see section below on the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism).

A chronic shortage of housing units prior to the July-August hostilities had resulted in overcrowding and a range of related concerns (e.g. increased domestic violence, lower educational performance, etc.). There were some 5,000 outstanding reconstruction

caseloads from previous military operations, in addition to more than 75,000 housing units needed to reduce the large housing deficit resulting from high natural growth rates.¹²

The number of housing units available for rent on the market remains scarce - an estimated 1,000 units - and the areas where rented apartments tend to be more easily available (major urban centres) are not necessarily the areas where the majority of IDPs were residing prior to their displacement and are now seeking temporary shelter. Furthermore, rental prices are reported to have increased, further compounding an already fragile situation.

Transitional shelter options include rental assistance; refurbishment of buildings under construction to create new rental units; and prefabricated housing units in rural areas, either installed on the site of the original home, or in small temporary displacement sites of up to 50 units. One such site has been established so far in Khuza'a on private land now rented by Khuza'a Municipality and consisting of 26 prefabricated housing units donated by the charity 'Human Appeal'. Another site in Khuza'a of 49 housing units has now opened and further 25 units will be placed on the sites of totally destroyed and severely damaged buildings on available land.

Additional prefabricated housing units are expected to arrive in the Gaza Strip over the coming weeks (between 3,000 and 5,000). While such units can provide temporary shelter for the winter, they are not considered an ideal solution. The Government of Palestine and shelter actors recommend that available funding should be directed towards creating lasting solutions such as winterisation, repairs, refurbishment of unfinished buildings to create new rental units, and reconstruction. In the meantime, payments of rental subsidies and repair grants have commenced to some refugee families and are being provided to all those eligible over the coming weeks.¹³

Transitional shelter options include rental assistance; refurbishment of buildings under construction to create new rental units; and prefabricated housing units in rural areas.



IDP child at WFP food distribution in UNRWA collective shelter, Rafah, August 2014

YASIR'S WEDDING

Khuza'a resident Yasir Abu Reda (31) was due to get married this summer following the Muslim month of Ramadan, on the fifth day of the Eid. Everything was ready for the big day. The house had been furnished so that the young couple could move in immediately after the wedding.

"Everything was in place," said Yasir. "The wedding dress had been bought; my wife-to-be had set up an appointment with a hairdresser; we were just waiting for the big day to come."

But then the hostilities started. The young couple and their families became displaced. The wedding dress and all of his fiancée's belongings were destroyed when Israeli forces entered her family home during the ground operation. The new marital home for the young couple was severely damaged. The wedding has been postponed indefinitely.

During the hostilities, Yasir stayed with his family in an UNRWA shelter for forty days. "We left our homes without anything, apart from our ID cards and the clothes we were wearing," he said. "Because Khuza'a was located in the Israeli-declared buffer zone, we could not even go back to check on our belongings. We heard about the destruction in the area by word of mouth, but we were not sure about the state of our home. We were still hopeful when we returned."

After the ceasefire, Yasir, his mother and brother went back to Khuza'a and found their house totally destroyed. They subsequently moved to live in the rubble of the home designated for the newlyweds ten metres away. Many neighbouring family members of the Abu Reda family also had their homes destroyed or severely damaged and lost crucial livelihood assets such as livestock or olive trees, in addition to their homes and belongings.

Yasir, who is an unemployed engineer, designed the new home himself. "I created a blue room for a baby boy and a pink room for a girl," he said. "Even the furniture in both rooms was in these colours. We cannot do anything now. We (my mother and I) will go to the caravans and stay there. The wedding is postponed for who knows how long?" The caravans, an alternative housing arrangement offered to some of those who lost their homes, are static prefabricated units provided with water, sewage and electrical power connections. Some are arranged on temporary sites, while others are placed close to destroyed and severely damaged homes.

Problems and tensions are rising between the two families after the wedding was postponed. Yasir is unemployed and cannot afford to rent a proper apartment for himself and his future wife. "It's not suitable to be married and live in a caravan," he said. "There is not much privacy, windows are low, the caravans are situated very close to one another, and we won't know who we'd be living next to. Only if we have the opportunity to rent, can we get married."

"Winter is coming, so we will go to the caravans... We cannot stay here out in the open. We are afraid of the future for our children, afraid that something bad will happen again. Also, we worry about whether they will fulfil their promises to us to reconstruct our homes or whether we will be left to die in those caravans."



Yasir standing outside his destroyed house in Khuza'a, Gaza. 30 September 2014

NEW SYSTEM REGULATING THE IMPORT OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Israel approved US\$ 105 million worth of UN reconstruction and rehabilitation projects that have been pending for over a year

During September, the UN brokered a temporary agreement between the Israeli and Palestinian authorities. The new agreement, named the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM), will allow for the entry into Gaza of large amounts of basic construction materials (mainly aggregate, cement and metal bars) and machinery (i.e. trucks, tractors, forklifts, buses, diggers, cement and pumps). These items are defined by the Israel authorities as “dual use items” and their import has been severely restricted since the imposition of the blockade in 2007, with the exception of materials for approved international projects, although these were subject to a lengthy approval process by COGAT. The network of illegal tunnels under Gaza’s border with Egypt, partially met the demand for construction materials by the private sector in Gaza for many years. However, the operation launched in June 2013 by the Egyptian authorities, in the context of military operations in the Sinai, resulted in an almost total halt in smuggling, triggering a severe shortage of building materials on the Gaza market and massive layoffs in the construction sector, previously one of the few functioning outlets in the depressed Gazan economy.

The GRM enables the Government of Palestine (GoP) to lead reconstruction efforts by the Gazan private sector of housing and infrastructure damaged and destroyed during the latest round of hostilities, while addressing Israeli security concerns. Under the GRM, vendors approved by the GoP will be authorized to import construction material for sale to individuals or to contractors for specific works which will be recorded in a central database managed by the Palestinian Ministry of Civil Affairs. For individual home repairs or reconstruction to be included in the database, a basic assessment by the GoP or the UN is required. Infrastructure projects will be identified based on the GoP National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza and included in the database after approval by the Israeli authorities.

The GRM will also ease the system that was in place since 2010 for the import of restricted materials by UN agencies, as the Israeli authorities will consider comprehensive programmes of work rather than individual projects. On 16 September, prior to the agreement on the GRM, the Israeli authorities announced the approval of US\$ 105 million worth of UN reconstruction and rehabilitation projects in Gaza that have been pending for over a year, on average. Another US\$ 46 million worth of UN projects remain pending. Implementation of the GRM started in October. A High Level Steering Team, consisting of representatives from the Government of Palestine, the Government of Israel and the UN has been established to coordinate the implementation process.

The Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism should allow for the entry into Gaza of large amounts of basic construction materials (mainly cement, gravel and metal bars) and machinery (i.e. trucks, tractors, forklifts, buses, diggers, cement and pumps).

EASING OF EXIT CRITERIA FOR PALESTINIANS IN GAZA

On 15 September, the Israeli authorities announced a number of measures aimed at easing exit permit criteria for Palestinians in Gaza to permit access to Israel and the West Bank. The daily quota of merchants who can exit Gaza was increased from 120 to 200 out of a total pool of 2,000 permits, up from 1,200 previously. The age requirement for merchant permits was also lowered from 35 to 30. The age of minors who can accompany adults granted permits was also increased from six to 15 years of age and Palestinians from Gaza may apply to visit second degree relatives in the West Bank: previously, only first degree relatives were considered. In addition, Israel permitted over 1,000 Gaza residents to travel to the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, for the Eid al Adha holiday in early October. Prior to the outbreak of the second intifada in September 2000, an average of 26,000 Palestinians exited Gaza every day via the Erez Crossing.

*This section was contributed by
UNMAS*

EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR CONTINUE TO POSE A SERIOUS RISK TO CIVILIANS AND IMPEDE HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS

All affected schools were assessed and cleared and risk awareness campaigns are ongoing

Over the course of hostilities, significant numbers of unexploded aircraft bombs, tank shells and other ammunition, from both Israeli forces and Palestinian armed groups, have been reported in civilian areas across the Gaza Strip. While the exact level of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) contamination is unknown, based on the scope of damage to buildings and a minimum failure rate of 10 per cent, the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) estimated that a minimum of 7,000 explosive items remain to be secured or destroyed.

ERW and other explosive hazards pose a serious threat to the civilian population and to humanitarian and UN workers. Concentrated in the remains of destroyed or damaged infrastructure, ERWs impede initial clean-up of densely populated areas and public

spaces. In addition, as observed in Gaza in 2009, civilian casualties due to ERW increase substantially in the six months following an escalation. Seven civilians have been killed and 14 injured so far since the end of the most recent hostilities.

Following a call by the Secretary-General, UNMAS deployed to Gaza on 27 July 2014 as part of the first emergency phase and expects the intervention to last at least until the end of 2016.

By the end of September, UNMAS had completed 210 risk assessments and cleared 197 sites at the request of UN agencies. UNMAS has so far inspected over 300 items (approximately 40 tons) and defused 16 aircraft bombs at the request of UNRWA.

Risk assessments and clearance tasks are prioritized according to pre-defined criteria. To date, all requests from UN agencies have been addressed, including 100 per cent of UNRWA affected schools and 21 government schools, the Rafah border crossing, the Gaza power plant, and 70 critically important UN humanitarian facilities. These activities have enabled children to return to schools in an environment free of ERW and humanitarian workers to resume emergency assistance programmes.

In parallel, UNMAS continues to provide ERW education. It has facilitated the distribution of 15,000 flyers to individuals and families living or working in the areas surveyed by UNMAS; delivered ERW risk education to 4,000 UN staff, humanitarian workers, IDPs, UNRWA teachers and civilians in at-risk areas; and plans to deliver ERW risk education training of trainers (TOT) to 1,000 teachers in UNRWA schools. In coordination with UNMAS, UNICEF is carrying out similar activities in government schools.

UNMAS has taken the lead in establishing an ERW operational response coordination mechanism in Gaza to ensure all assessment and risk education activities are coordinated for maximum coverage. Weekly awareness briefings are organised for UN and NGO staff.

Seven civilians have been killed and 14 injured so far since the end of the most recent hostilities.

This section was contributed by UNRWA and the World Food Programme (WFP)

PROVIDING FOOD ASSISTANCE TO CONFLICT-AFFECTED PEOPLE IN GAZA

Regular food distributions to 1.1 million continue alongside targeted assistance to vulnerable groups

While the precise scope of current food insecurity in the Gaza Strip is unknown, the Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) carried out during the last week of the July-August hostilities suggested that it has increased significantly. Potential factors include the high level of displacement, inability to access livelihoods, and the loss of productive assets. This has been compounded during the hostilities by sharp increases in food prices, particularly fresh vegetables, due to restricted access to farming land. Prior to the crisis, 57 per cent of Gaza households faced food insecurity and another 15 per cent were defined as vulnerable to food insecurity.

In this context, UNRWA's regular food assistance to 830,000 refugees, and WFP's assistance to 285,000 non-refugees, continued during the hostilities and in their aftermath, alongside additional interventions targeting some of the most vulnerable groups, including internally displaced people (IDPs).

At the height of the conflict, WFP and UNRWA assisted more than 300,000 IDPs in UNRWA schools with a daily supply of ready-to-eat food such as tuna or meat, chickpeas, milk, cheese, cakes, and fresh tomatoes and cucumbers. To relieve the pressure on Gaza bakeries - following the reduced ability of people to bake bread at home due to prolonged electricity cuts - food distributions also included fresh bread, some of which was purchased from the West Bank. Some 57,000 IDPs who remain in 18 UNRWA schools functioning as collective centres have continued to receive ready-to-eat food and fresh bread up to the present time.

A further 84,000 people who found shelter with host families received electronic WFP-UNICEF vouchers to enable them to buy food, water and sanitation products in local shops. Following the ceasefire on 26 August, WFP, together with Oxfam GB, started to progressively scale up the emergency voucher programme to include other vulnerable families affected by the conflict, for example those who lost their livelihoods or who have not benefited from any other support. During September, more than 300,000 people were receiving these vouchers and voucher assistance for people in need will continue.

During the conflict, WFP and UNRWA provided one-time exceptional food parcels to more than 140,000 families who were not already in receipt of food assistance. The parcels consisted of 10kg of rice and 30kg of flour and provided approximately 44 per cent of an average family's calorific needs for a month.

During September, WFP and UNICEF launched a new one-off initiative of vouchers of an approximate value of US\$150 per family to buy school uniforms and shoes, along with food, water and sanitation products. An additional partnership involving WFP and HelpAge International will support the specific needs of 1,400 elderly people in the form of electronic food vouchers during September and October.

At the height of the conflict, WFP and UNRWA assisted more than 300,000 IDPs in UNRWA schools with a daily supply of ready-to-eat food.



WFP urgently needs funds to cover the core food safety net in Gaza, which serves the poorest of the poor and will play a critical role in rebuilding food security by supporting the neediest people with food. With families in Gaza spending 50 per cent of their income on food, this safety net is critical to enable families to return to some degree of normality. Altogether, WFP urgently needs US\$44 million to provide relief and recovery assistance to conflict-affected and food insecure people in Gaza from October 2014 to June 2015.

DAMAGE TO GAZA'S AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Extensive damage to civil infrastructure throughout Gaza has exacerbated food insecurity

Gaza's agricultural sector sustained over US\$500 million in damage during the recent conflict: around twice the total under Operation Cast Lead according to the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture. This is Gaza's third such conflict in six years and by far the most destructive for its already beleaguered agricultural sector. Around 24,000 families of farmers, herders and fishermen suffered debilitating losses. Without urgent support, livelihoods will further erode as more animals die, fields lie barren and fishermen lack the means to pursue their livelihoods.

During the 51-day conflict, farmers were forced to abandon their crops and animals, and fishermen were prohibited access to the sea, paralyzing related economic activities. Open fields, greenhouses, gardens and orchards were severely damaged and contaminated with unexploded ordnance. Families who lost animals or fishing assets also lost their daily sources of income and nutrition: eggs, meat, dairy and fish. Many still cannot access or afford the basic inputs needed to resume production, such as fodder, seeds, fertilizer and water.

A sizable proportion of Gaza's agricultural animals perished, including roughly 40 per cent of poultry and 20 per cent of total productive livestock. The entire agricultural value chain was affected – from farm and sea to market.

Preliminary analysis of satellite imagery from UNOSAT indicates that around 1,800 hectares of agricultural fields were razed or heavily damaged as a result of hostilities. In addition, using imagery acquired on 27 and 28 August 2014, UNOSAT assessed damage to greenhouses and identified a total of 657 destroyed, 214 severely damaged and 392 moderately damaged structures.

Extensive destruction and damage to civil infrastructure throughout Gaza has exacerbated food insecurity due to the lack of electricity, which limits the storage capacity of fresh crops and food at markets. Restrictions on trade and access to natural resources, in addition to the blockade of Gaza, stifle the local economy and render agricultural livelihoods increasingly fragile and unsustainable. Around half of the agricultural land is inaccessible and fishing is limited to six nautical miles from shore.

This section was contributed by
FAO

During the 51-day conflict, farmers were forced to abandon their crops and animals, and fishermen were prohibited access to the sea, paralyzing related economic activities.

The protection and promotion of resilient livelihoods must begin immediately to reverse the de-development of Gaza. A twin track approach to emergency and development has been adopted to accelerate the transition from post-war assistance to the restoration of sustainable livelihoods.

To enhance livelihood resilience for herders and farmers, FAO is distributing emergency inputs such as water tanks, animal fodder, seedlings and inputs to secure animal shelters before the winter begins. This support will focus on vulnerable families that had low resilience to external shocks prior to the conflict and also on rebuilding livelihoods to better withstand political, natural, environmental and economic threats in the future. FAO is seeking US\$27.2 million to help 14,362 families of farmers, fishermen and herders minimize the deterioration of their productive assets and restore their livelihoods.

This section was contributed by
UNICEF

EMERGENCY WASH ASSISTANCE STILL URGENTLY NEEDED IN THE SHORT-TERM DESPITE SIGNIFICANT FUNDING TO INFRASTRUCTURAL REPAIRS

Despite progress in network repairs, the delivery of water and sanitation services remains dependent on consistent fuel / energy supplies, and the risk of flooding over the winter season has increased significantly.

The extensive Israeli aerial bombardment, naval shelling and artillery fire during the last round of hostilities had devastating results on public infrastructure, including water and sanitation. The Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU), which is the main provider of water and sanitation services, estimates that between 70 and 80 per cent of the network is now functional following emergency repairs carried out during and since the ceasefire. The remaining 20-30 per cent of the network that remains inoperable is concentrated in the worst-hit areas, primarily within the three-kilometre-wide buffer zone declared by Israel during the hostilities.

Despite progress achieved in network repairs, damage to key segments of the network has further impaired water and sanitation services delivered via an already inadequate system. Damage sustained by a number of key water storage facilities and pumping stations has reduced the level of water pressure and delivery in many areas and will take months to repair. Longer power outages due to limited operations by the Gaza power plant (GPP) have made service provision increasingly dependent on fuel-powered generators run by facilities. They are vulnerable to fuel shortages of fuel, primarily due to funding gaps. With current fuel needs for water and wastewater infrastructure guaranteed only until the end of October, there is an urgent need to ensure continued fuel delivery and a longer-term plan for energy provision in the Gaza Strip.

Damage, coupled with ongoing energy challenges, has significantly increased flood risks over the winter season. Reduced storm and wastewater pumping capacities, plus drainage channels blocked with rubble in the hardest hit areas, have reduced the capacity of service providers and increased the areas at risk, within a context where service providers are restricted in addressing the underlying causes and remain ill-equipped to respond to floods.

The remaining 20-30 per cent of the network that is still inoperable is concentrated in the worst-hit areas, primarily within the three-kilometre-wide buffer zone declared by Israel during the hostilities.

Water and sanitation services in the Gaza Strip were already at a critical level prior to the recent war. The Gaza Strip relies on the underlying Coastal Aquifer as its only water source. Systematic over-extraction during recent decades has resulted in the intrusion of seawater and the emergence of the underlying saline water. As a result, the CMWU estimates that over 90% of households rely on the purchase of desalinated water from private vendors and tankers for drinking and cooking purposes.

The response provided by WASH cluster partners to date has focused on three main components. The first is emergency activities to re-establish network services, including the repair of pipelines and the provision of spare parts, equipment and fuel. This is carried out primarily by CMWU with funding provided by a range of actors, including the World Bank, KfW, the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF and Save the Children. The number of beneficiaries of these activities is difficult to establish.

The second component entails ensuring access to domestic and potable water for persons affected by damage to the network and to internally displaced persons (IDPs). Activities ongoing in September targeted over 400,000 people in need.

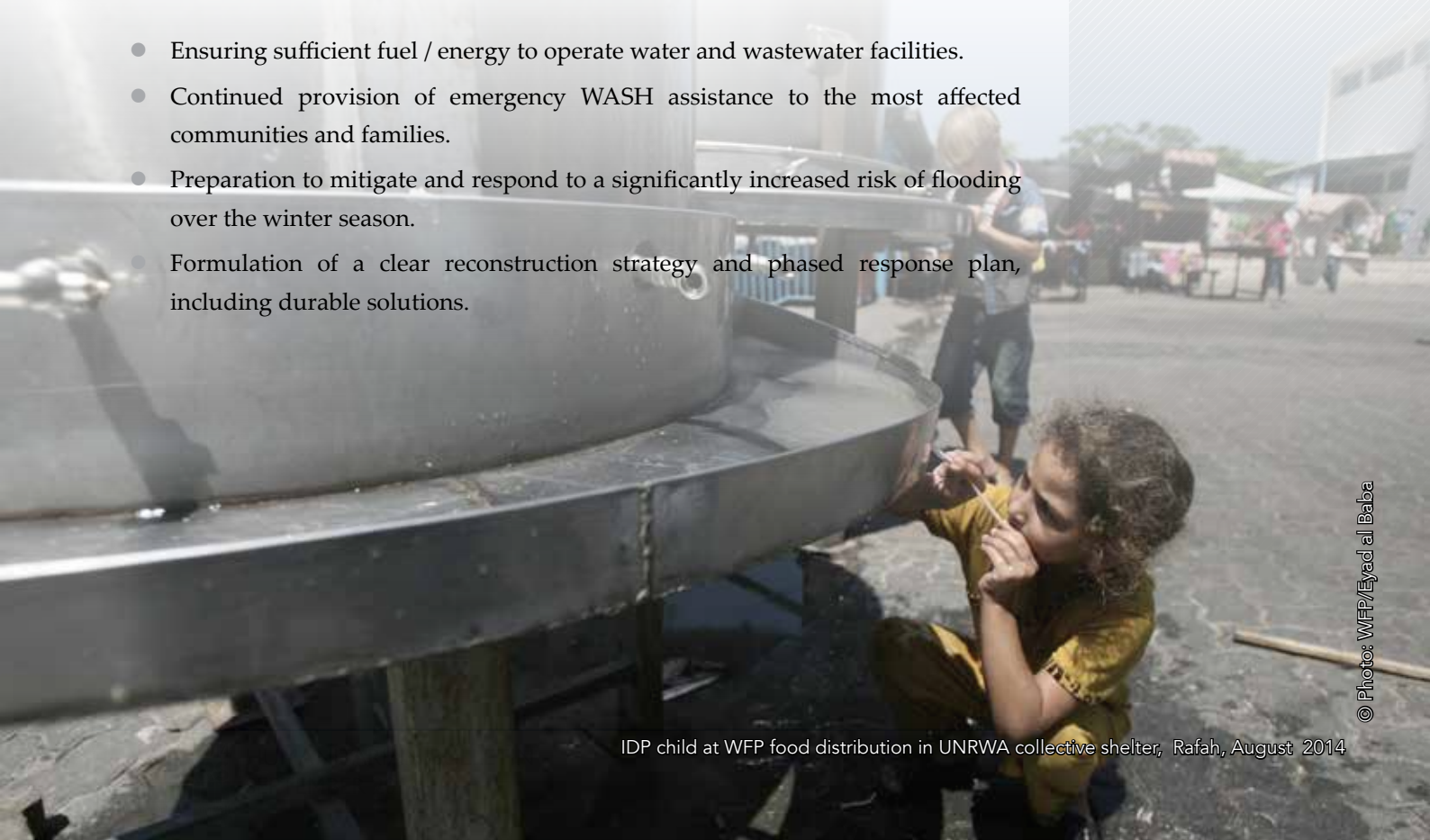
The third component entails access to hygiene items for IDPs and vulnerable populations. Activities ongoing in September targeted over 70,000 people.

With the stabilization of the situation, an action planning workshop was held in Gaza on 1 October to identify a coordinated response by the relevant WASH stakeholders and the main shelter actors. Several key issues and potential solutions were highlighted with regard to coordination at field level between municipal, WASH and Shelter actors, and regional authorities.

The main challenges identified by the workshop participants for the coming months were:

- Ensuring sufficient fuel / energy to operate water and wastewater facilities.
- Continued provision of emergency WASH assistance to the most affected communities and families.
- Preparation to mitigate and respond to a significantly increased risk of flooding over the winter season.
- Formulation of a clear reconstruction strategy and phased response plan, including durable solutions.

Over 90% of households in Gaza rely on the purchase of desalinated water from private vendors and tankers for drinking and cooking purposes.



IDP child at WFP food distribution in UNRWA collective shelter, Rafah, August 2014

NEW GAZA HEALTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

Urgent need to ensure sufficient fuel supply for generators in health facilities

The Gaza Strip Joint Health Sector Assessment Report published this month is the result of quantitative and qualitative data collection undertaken at the beginning of September 2014. It was led by WHO with the support of 23 partner organizations working in response to the conflict in Gaza.

During the 51-day Gaza emergency, 75 health structures (17 hospitals and 58 clinics) were damaged to varying degrees and 44 facilities were closed at one time due to damage or for security reasons, limiting access to health services to almost half of the population. At the height of the conflict in early August, 40 per cent of hospitals and clinics were forced to close their doors (10 of 32 hospitals and 34 of 75 clinics), predominantly in the northern and eastern areas of the Gaza Strip where military activities were particularly intense.

The assessment found critical shortages of essential medicines and other supplies, outdated or degraded medical equipment, health staff unpaid and in need of targeted training, and an urgent need to ensure sufficient fuel supply for generators in health facilities.

Beyond those injured by violence, the assessment showed that during and after the conflict, people with chronic health conditions such as cardiovascular disease, cancer and diabetes were unable to access services or obtain medication. Demand for referrals outside of Gaza for patients unable to receive adequate services in the Gaza Strip increased.

The assessment also warned of long-term increased demands on health services by more than 1,000 patients who acquired prolonged or permanent injuries in the conflict, and the anticipated increase in mental health needs such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and depression. (WHO estimates 20 percent of the population in emergency affected areas will require some form of mental health intervention.)

AWHO-led health assessment found critical shortages of essential medicines and other supplies, outdated or degraded medical equipment, health staff unpaid, and no guaranteed fuel supply for generators at health facilities.



OVERVIEW OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (ERF) AND CENTRAL EMERGENCY FUND (CERF)

Over US\$16 million mobilised to support urgent needs in Gaza

Given the scale of the emerging crisis triggered by the July-August hostilities, it was critical to ensure that much needed resources would be on the ground as fast as possible. To ensure this, in addition to the regular funding to humanitarian agencies and the special funding obtained via the Gaza Crisis Appeal, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) mobilised over US\$16 million from two pooled funds: the CERF, which is managed by a secretariat in New York on behalf of the Emergency Response Coordinator, and the ERF, which is managed in-country by the Humanitarian Coordinator with the support of OCHA and a technical review board of humanitarian partners and an advisory board of donors.

Emergency Response Fund

The ERF started processing project applications in close coordination with the clusters from the first week of the emergency. From 8 July until the end of September, the ERF received a total of 65 proposals to respond to the Gaza emergency, of which 28 proposals have been approved to address critical needs in the following areas:

- WASH (potable water);
- Food Security (supporting emergency food distribution for IDPs hosted in non UNRWA schools);
- Education (emergency repairs to damaged schools and kindergartens);
- Protection (psycho-social response, GVB and UXO clearance);
- Health and Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI).

In total, US\$6.25 million worth of projects have been approved. The first ERF funded project started on 22 July to distribute NFIs to the IDPs hosted in collective shelters and was implemented by an international NGO. Shortly after, UNMAS managed to get the first team on the ground as a result of ERF resources.

Central Emergency Response Fund

In parallel with efforts to engage the ERF mechanism, the HCT also mobilized the CERF to kick-start funding for larger-scale critical projects by UN agencies and their partners. The MIRA assessment was

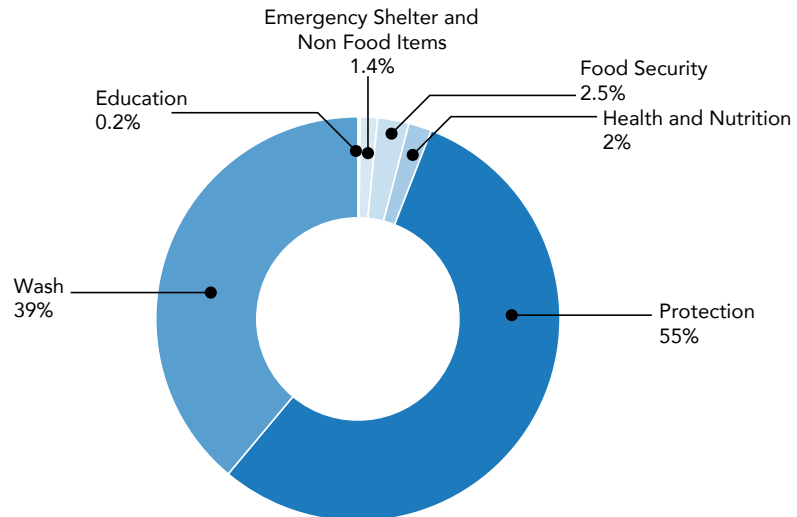
From 8 July until the end of September, the ERF received a total of 65 proposals to respond to the Gaza emergency, of which 28 proposals have been approved to address critical needs.

ERF CASE STUDY

: Action Contre La Faim (ACF) used the ERF to support 1000 families (7,200 persons) facing severe water shortages in the southern Gaza Strip. ACF distributed 1,000 water storage tanks (250 litres, one per family). Beneficiary families received 30 vouchers per month: each voucher is worth 250 litres of drinking water. ACF received a total of US\$129,919.40 to implement the project between July and October 2014.

A package of six projects was submitted to the CERF by the HCT on behalf of six UN agencies, with US\$10.8 million mobilized to allow deliveries of emergency assistance to those most affected in Gaza, including the internally displaced.

Number of beneficiaries per cluster



not conducted prior to applying to the CERF, given the dangerous security situation and access challenges. However, the HCT, supported by analysis from the Emergency Operations Centre in Gaza, established the priority areas for humanitarian assistance as the provision of basic services including water, health, energy and solid waste collection, food assistance, psychosocial support and adequate management of shelters.¹⁴

Based on this analysis, the HCT identified the agencies best placed to respond in these areas. A package of six projects was submitted to the CERF by the HCT on behalf of WHO, UNRWA, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP and OHCHR. Altogether, US\$10.8 million was mobilized to allow these six UN agencies and their implementing partners to start deliveries of emergency food, legal assistance, lifesaving medication, solid waste management, psychosocial support, emergency water and sanitation network repair and water tanks to those most affected in Gaza, including the internally displaced.

REMOVAL OF SOLID WASTE

One of the projects to be implemented as a result of CERF support is an intervention by UNDP to remove the dangerous levels of solid waste that had accumulated in streets, residential buildings and overflowing dumpsters during the almost two months of hostilities. Once it is completed, the project should benefit one million Gaza residents. Municipal service providers, already weakened, were unable to carry out primary collection and transfer of waste to landfill sites. Obtaining funds on the ground quickly became increasingly urgent as communities living around sites of accumulated waste began to burn refuse, causing hazardous smoke to spread to surrounding areas, particularly in Khan Yunis and Beit Lahia. CERF funding allowed UNDP to carry out the safe and rapid removal of solid waste in priority areas in the north and south of the Gaza Strip, and helped to avert a potential public health disaster. Burned solid waste was also cleared. While CERF funding will allow clearance of waste from the most critical areas for a four month period, UNDP hopes that, with additional funding from other sources, the project will be able to continue once the CERF implementation period has expired and will include support to municipalities in primary collection and the provision of equipment.

END NOTES

1. International Monetary Fund, 12 September 2014, Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee. <http://www.imf.org/external/country/WBG/RR/2014/091214.pdf>
2. This includes the value of picked olives and processed olive oil (PCBS data 2003-2010 averages).
3. This includes 80,000 households who own land holdings containing olive trees according to the PCBS, WFP, FAO and UNRWA's SEFSec 2012 survey, in addition to 20,000 waged labourers and households who work under sharecropping arrangements during the annual olive harvest.
4. PCBS, Olive Press Survey, 2012.
5. <http://www.shasha.ps/more/115324#.VC1dnWeSzzl> (Arabic).
6. Ibid.
7. See 'Impact of the Barrier on agricultural productivity in the northern West Bank', OCHA, Humanitarian
8. Bulletin, February 2014. http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_the_humanitarian_monitor_2014_03_19_english.pdf
9. See OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin, June-August 2014. http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_the_humanitarian_monitor_2014_10_03_english.pdf
10. See OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin May 2014, "The Barrier's Impact on Access to Water: the Case of Jayyus."
11. See OCHA, East Jerusalem: Key Humanitarian Concerns, March 2011, Chapter 3.
12. http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_jerusalem_report_2011_03_23_web_english.pdf
13. See e.g. Security Council Resolution 466 of 22 March 1979; General Assembly Resolution 13/7 of April 2010; and Human Rights Council Resolution 10/18; as well as the Advisory Opinion of the ICJ on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory of 9 July 2004.
14. Gaza Response Update, 11 October 2014, Shelter Cluster Palestine.
15. For more details on shelter solutions, see <http://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/shelter-cluster-palestine-gaza-response-update-11-october-2014>
16. During the 51 days of hostilities, Israeli forces conducted over 5,000 airstrikes, resulting in the use of over 8,210 missiles, 15,736 naval projectiles and 36,718 land projectiles. Armed groups in Gaza fired approximately 4,600 rockets and 1,700 mortars at Israel, some of which fell short and landed within Gaza.
17. On 23 July, the Secretary-General directed the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) "to immediately develop and implement an effective security plan for the safe and secure handling of any weapons discovered in UN premises", along with the United Nations Department of Security Services (UNDSS), and requested that UNMAS "immediately deploy personnel with expertise to deal with this situation". Full statement: <http://www.un.org/sg/statements/index.asp?nid=7885>
18. PCBS, FAO, WFP, UNRWA, State of Palestine - Socio-Economic & Food Security Survey 2012: West Bank and Gaza Strip, August 2013 <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp259657.pdf>
19. Fragmented Lives: Humanitarian Overview 2013, March 2014, p. 88. http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_annual_review_2014.pdf
20. The workshop report will soon be available on the humanitarianresponse.info website for the oPt.
21. In practice, the projects submitted under the CERF also responded to key needs identified by the MIRA when finalized in the first week of September.

Annex: Monthly Indicator Tables

Conflict-related casualties and violence¹

Direct Israeli-Palestinian conflict related casualties

	2011	2012	2013						2014									
	Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep*	Total
Palestinian deaths																		
Gaza	108	264	1	1	1	3	2	11	4	2	5	0	0	6	1564	676	12	2269
West Bank	17	8	5	0	3	6	3	27	2	1	6	0	2	6	15	7	5	44
Total	125	272	6	1	4	9	5	38	6	3	11	0	2	12	1579	683	17	2313
Of whom are civilians ²	62	136	6	1	2	6	5	32	5	3	7	0	2	8	1,116	469	14	1624
Of whom are female	3	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	505	144	0	651

Palestinian injuries

Gaza	468	1485	7	5	1	5	28	83	43	43	19	37	20	39	10,895		3	11099
West Bank	1647	3175	130	369	104	315	131	3881	176	173	209	265	246	287	2213	626	203	4398
Total	2115	4660	137	374	105	320	159	3964	219	216	228	302	266	326	13,734		206	15497
Of whom are civilians	2054	n/a	137	373	104	320	158	3959	216	219	234	281	265	324	NA	NA	206	1745
Of whom are female	151	n/a	4	10	4	15	20	158	4	2	5	27	14	26	2142			2223

Israeli deaths

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	11	7	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	71	0	74
Of whom are civilians	11	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4		7
Of whom are female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Israeli injuries

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	122	345	5	9	15	5	4	151	9	6	5	15	28	5	NA	NA	23	91
Of whom are civilians	56	60	0	5	9	2	3	74	8	5	0	6	9	4	NA	NA	10	42
Of whom are female	3	7	0	0	1	0	1	10	1	0	0	1	1	0	NA	NA	2	5

*September fatalities in Gaza include those who sustained injuries during the Israeli offensive on Gaza (July-August)

Incidents related to tunnels³

	2011	2012	2013						2014									
	Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Total
Deaths	36	11	0	1	1	0	0	17	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Injuries	54	18	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	14

Israeli-settler related incidents resulting in casualties or property damage

	2011	2012	2013						2014									
	Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Total
Incidents leading to Palestinian casualties ⁴	120	98	4	8	9	4	3	94	7	6	9	10	7	13	51	6	3	112
Incidents leading to Palestinian property/land damages	291	268	16	29	36	24	6	306	16	17	24	26	20	17	24	12	5	161
Subtotal: incidents affecting Palestinians	411	366	20	37	45	27	9	399	23	23	33	36	27	30	75	18	8	273
Incidents leading to Israeli Casualties	23	35	0	4	4	3	3	38	6	3	0	3	3	1	14	14	9	53
Incidents leading to Israeli Property/land damages ⁵	13	15	2	0	0	1	3	12	0	1	1	3	8	11	9	7	25	65
Subtotal: incidents affecting settlers	36	50	2	4	4	4	6	50	6	4	1	6	11	12	23	21	34	118

Civilian Palestinians killed or injured by unexploded ordnance in Gaza

		2011	2012	2013						2014									
		Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Total
Adult	Injured	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	3	9
	Killed	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	3	3
Child	Injured	17	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	10
	Killed	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		27	34	0	0	0	1	0	26	0	0	11	1	4	0	0	0	6	22

Source: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Child Protection

Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict

	2011	2012	2013						2014									
	Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Total
West Bank	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	6
Gaza Strip	11	44	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	372	163	0	537

Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict

West Bank	308	427	35	130	25	132	33	1232	39	46	62	83	73	237	167	167	69	779
Gaza Strip	125	105	2	0	0	0	0	10	4	7	6	9	76		3,306		0	3473

Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict

oPt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
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	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	NA	N/A	1	10
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0

Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities

In Israel and oPt	192 monthly average	198 monthly average	180	179	159	173	154	197 monthly average	183	230	202	196	214	202	192	201	NA	203 monthly average
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Number of Palestinian children displaced by demolitions

West Bank, inc EJ	618	474	46	53	19	29	75	558	114	28	21	90	99	21	4	91	83	449
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Number of incidents resulting in the disruption of schools¹⁹

oPt	na	321	2	15	NA	NA	NA	47	19	13	9	17	5	15	N/A	N/A	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	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Mon. Ave.
Applications for permits to leave Gaza through Erez Crossing ¹⁵	872	777	1023	1303	1420	1347	1362	1148	1538	1,485	1,806	1,677	1714	1,799	1,093	NA	1,561	1408
of which approved	721	719	932	1182	1314	1227	1181	1010	1350	1,289	1,553	1,308	1470	1,436	716	NA	1,307	1159
of which denied	19	7	3	5	11	5	4	3	37	50	33	31	14	56	70	NA	41	37
of which delayed ¹⁶	83	17	88	116	95	115	177	135	151	146	220	338	230	307	307	NA	213	212

Source: WHO

Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank

	2011	2012	2013						2014									
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 monthly ave	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Mon. Ave.
Incidents of delayed or denied access at WVB checkpoint ¹⁷	38	37.5	34	45	30	23	17	40.1	11	31	20	39	21	41	12	33	38	26
Of which occurred at Jerusalem checkpoint	22	21	19	22	10	8	5	22.3	1	9	4	12	6	11	3	21	14	8
Number of staff days lost due to checkpoint incidents	25	21	24	60	13	13	3	18.5	2.5	26	29	35	41	52	10.5	19	26.5	27

Source: OCHA

Search and Arrest

	2011	2012	2013						2014									
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Mon. Ave.
Search Campaigns (West Bank)	349	338	333	252	281	435	250	316	434	236	475	325	420	767	411	292	353	413
Palestinians detained (West Bank)	262	283	341	416	314	529	262	380	491	295	581	344	619	883	826	472	467	553

Source: OCHA

Palestinians under Israeli custody (occupation related)⁶

	2011	2012	2013						2014									
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Mon. Ave.
Total as of the end of the month	5326	4,451	4762	4806	4753	4785	4,768	4,760	4,881	4,961	4,999	5,021	5,053	5,318	5,383	5,505	NA	5140
of whom are women	26	7	12	12	12	12	15	12	14	17	18	18	16	15	17	17	NA	17
of whom are administrative detainees ⁷	240	245	134	135	143	143	150	148	175	181	186	191	196	363	446	473	NA	276
of whom are detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings	633	897	1295	1299	1301	1301	1,351	1,188	1376	1470	1471	1,495	1,476	1,497	1,577	1,650	NA	1502

Source: Israeli Prison Service (through B'Tselem)

Demolition of Structures

Structures demolished⁸



	2011	2012	2013						2014									
	Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Total
of which in Area C	571	540	20	93	13	19	88	565	101	17	5	88	70	30	6	24	60	406
of which in East Jerusalem	42	64	36	2	8	6	0	98	5	9	9	4	4	6	2	5	2	48
Area A	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
Area B	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Grand Total	622	604	56	95	21	25	88	663	106	26	14	92	74	36	8	29	63	464

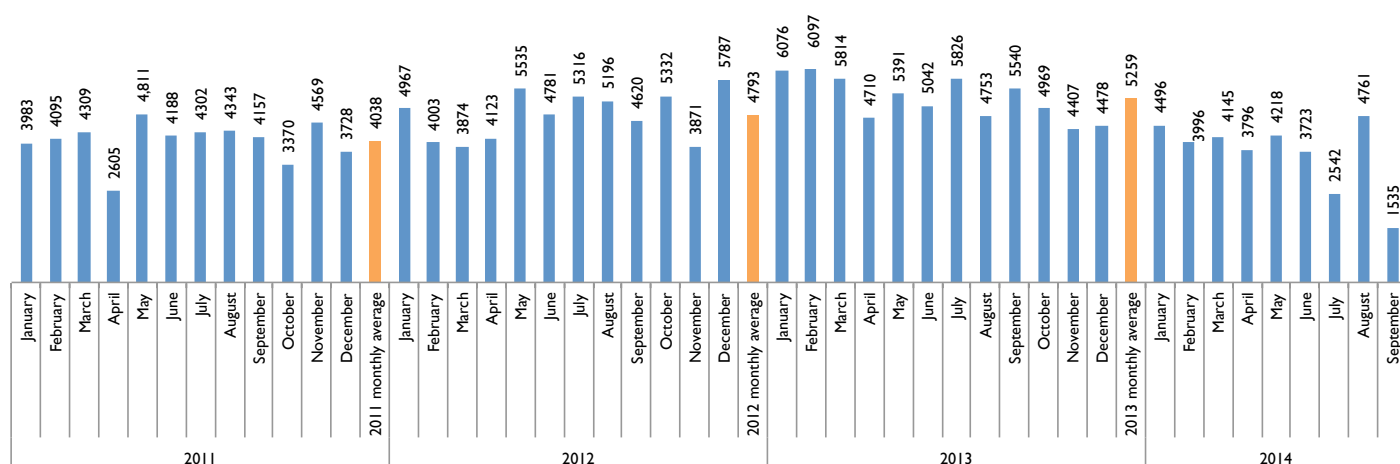
People Displaced due to demolitions⁹



	2011	2012	2013						2014									
	Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Total
of whom were displaced in Area C	1006	815	33	108	7	43	140	805	160	24	17	171	156	42	0	98	122	790
of whom were displaced in East Jerusalem	88	71	63	6	34	18	0	298	23	34	28	8	8	0	0	16	8	125
Area A	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	16	5	32
Area B	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Grand Total	1094	886	96	114	41	61	140	1103	183	58	45	179	164	42	11	136	135	953

Truckloads of goods entering Gaza from Israel¹⁸

Truckloads entering Gaza from Israel










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:

% of funds received (as of 23 September 2014)

		SRP 2014	
Cluster		Total request in USD	% of funds received
	Coordination and Support Services	21,193,179	94%
	Education	47,903,132	12%
	Food Security	537,357,004	32%
	Health and Nutrition	38,580,097	33%
	Protection	57,243,771	37%
	Shelter/Non-Food Items	163,734,700	5%
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	62,818,396	16%
Total		928,830,279	39.1%

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.