

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Strategic Response Plan is now 27 per cent funded but only one third of funding has been allocated for projects considered top priority.
- The first exports took place of agricultural products from Gaza to Israel since June 2007.
- The first quarter of 2015 witnessed a general decline in casualties in the oPt but an increase in the proportion of injuries by live ammunition in the West Bank.

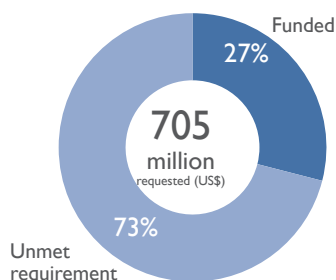
MARCH FIGURES

Palestinian civilians killed (direct conflict)	2
Palestinian civilians injured (direct conflict)	175
Structures demolished in the West Bank	95
People displaced in the West Bank	110

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014

705 million
requested (US\$)

27 % funded



Overview

Uneven funding hampers humanitarian response efforts

In the first quarter of 2015, OCHA recorded the lowest number of Palestinian fatalities since the second quarter of 2013, and the lowest number of injuries since the last quarter of 2011. Although the overall number of injuries caused by live ammunition declined compared with the previous quarter, the proportion of injuries caused by live ammunition increased significantly in the West Bank. Injuries sustained by children during incidents in which the children concerned were reportedly uninvolved were of particular concern.

Also of concern, official data released this month indicates that between 1988 and 2014, the Israeli Civil Administration issued approximately 14,000 demolition orders against Palestinian-owned structures in Area C, of which almost 20 per cent have been implemented. Analysis indicates that the outstanding orders are concentrated in areas of high vulnerability. Approximately 300,000 Palestinians live in Area C, which covers over 60 per cent of the West Bank and where Israel retains nearly exclusive control, including over planning and zoning. It is almost impossible for most Palestinians to obtain a building permit in Area C, forcing residents to build without Israeli

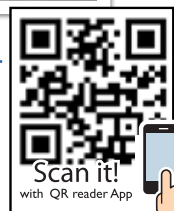
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authorization and consequently face the risk of demolition.

Some positive developments are reported this month regarding the movement of goods and persons. In March, the first exports of agricultural products from Gaza to Israel took place since the imposition of the blockade in June 2007. In the first quarter of 2015, 234 truckloads exited Gaza, exceeding the 228 truckloads recorded during the whole of 2014. So far, these exports have included only tomatoes and eggplants, but Israel has also approved the export of furniture and textiles.

The increased exports and transfers from Gaza represent only a fraction of the over 5,700 truckloads which exited Gaza to Israel, the West Bank and international markets in the first half of 2007, prior to the blockade. Gaza's contribution to overall Palestinian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has declined from almost 36 per cent in 1994 to around 24 per cent in 2013, with real GDP per capita in Gaza expected to be 33 per cent lower by the end of 2014.¹

Also in March, the Israeli authorities announced that men aged over 55 and women over 50 holding West Bank ID cards are now allowed to enter East Jerusalem and Israel without a permit. Although this easing is welcome, its social, religious and economic impact is expected to be limited, given the demographic profile of those eligible.

In order to address the most urgent humanitarian needs in the oPt, the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) was developed by the humanitarian community. The first in a series of updates details the achievements and gaps in the implementation of the SRP in the first quarter of 2015. Funding for the SRP is on course, with some 27 per cent of the US\$705 million requested received as of 10 April, of which US\$517 million is intended for Gaza. However, only one third of SRP funding has been allocated for "top priority" projects and the bulk disbursed so far favours four UN agencies out of the 77 partners who are participating in this year's SRP.

Some positive developments are reported regarding the movement of goods and persons in the West Bank and Gaza, but the economic impact remains limited.



ACHIEVEMENTS AND GAPS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN (SRP) IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2015

1.6 million vulnerable Palestinians targeted for assistance

WHAT IS THE STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN (SRP)?

The SRP articulates the strategy of the humanitarian community to address the most urgent humanitarian and protection needs of the 1.6 million vulnerable Palestinians targeted for assistance. The SRP is produced by the Humanitarian Country Team. An annual plan has been launched for the oPt every year since 2003.








This is the first in a series of quarterly updates that will be produced to coincide with reporting milestones for the oPt SRP. For more information on the SRP please visit <http://www.ochaopt.org/srp2015/>

So far in 2015, the humanitarian situation in the oPt remains fragile and needs have not diminished. In the West Bank, forced displacement and risk of forcible transfer remain a key concern, while in Gaza, although there was significant progress regarding repairs, not a single totally destroyed house has been reconstructed, and humanitarian agencies are the main actors implementing critical programming.

The current funding level of the 2015 SRP is encouraging and US\$191 million (27 per cent) of the US\$705 million requested had been received as of 10 April, according to the UN OCHA Financial Tracking System. This is despite the oPt requesting a much larger appeal in 2015 than in most previous years. In fact, 2015 was a record year in terms of global response plan requirements, with US\$18.64 billion requested to respond to crises around the world. Only one third of SRP funding has been allocated to projects deemed top priority by the Humanitarian Country Team and clusters, and two thirds allotted for projects designated as 'other'. Funding has tended to favour UN agencies and nearly 90 per cent (US\$170 of the US\$191 million) received so far has benefited four UN agencies. Most projects by NGO partners remain unfunded, many of them targeting specific vulnerable groups whose needs cannot otherwise be met.

Overall, humanitarian partners made good progress in the first quarter of 2015 towards their objectives in the 2015 SRP. However, a number of critical gaps remain:

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS TO DEC 2015

Cluster	Requirements	% of Funding* <small>*\$6m cluster not yet specified</small>	Est. people in need	Est. people targeted
 Education	\$20m	15%	0.76m people	55%
 Health & Nutrition	\$21m	26%	1.6m people	100%
 Coordination	\$23m	24%	1.9m people	100%
 WASH	\$39m	35%	1.4m people	36%
 Protection	\$52m	28%	1.65m people	88%
 Shelter & NFIs	\$225m	34%	0.5m people	60%
 Food Security	\$324m	20%	1.9m people	84%

 1.9 million people in need of assistance

1.3 million in the Gaza Strip 0.6 million in the West Bank

 1.6 million people targeted

 705 million US\$ required for Jan-Dec 2015

The 2015 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) requests an amount of \$705 million, aiming to assist 1.6 million of the most vulnerable Palestinians.

Food Security: Further support needed for vulnerable agricultural and fishing livelihoods

- 1.9 million people in need
 - 1.6 million people targeted
- US\$324 million funding requirements
 - US\$64.7 million received (20%)
 - 7 of 50 projects have received funding
 - 4 of 26 appealing agencies have funding for their SRP projects

Unless further funds are received, the 1.3 million Palestinians in Gaza and 600,000 in the West Bank dependent on food aid will not receive further rounds of assistance after mid-2015.

According to the Food Security Sector, 73 per cent of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and 21 per cent in the West Bank are food insecure, necessitating continued interventions by food security partners. In the first quarter, most interventions focused on delivering food assistance to Palestinian families who lack economic access to food. However, unless further funds are received, the 1.3 million Palestinians in Gaza and 600,000 in the West Bank dependent on food aid will not receive further rounds of assistance after mid-2015.

The food security sector response plan also seeks to protect livelihoods and enhance the resilience of families dependent on farming, herding, breeding and fishing. However, only two of the 14 projects planned have received funding. Funding for these projects is essential to prevent further families from falling into dependency on food aid. These projects aim to provide inputs for agricultural production, diversify livelihood resources, rehabilitate productive assets and deliver emergency support such as seeds, fodder and irrigation equipment following shocks. In Gaza alone, an anticipated 48,000 people targeted by these livelihoods projects are not receiving support, putting families at risk of becoming dependent on food assistance.



Shelter and NFIs: temporary housing solutions needed in Gaza as reconstruction is yet to gain pace

- 0.5 million people in need
 - 0.3 million people targeted
- US\$225 million funding requirements
 - US\$77.3 million received (34%)
 - 4 of 30 projects have received funding
 - 2 of 17 appealing agencies have funding for their SRP projects

In sharp contrast to 2014, the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) Cluster has received adequate funding compared with other clusters/sectors, although the high cost of providing non-food items and constructing and repairing shelters needs to be taken into consideration.

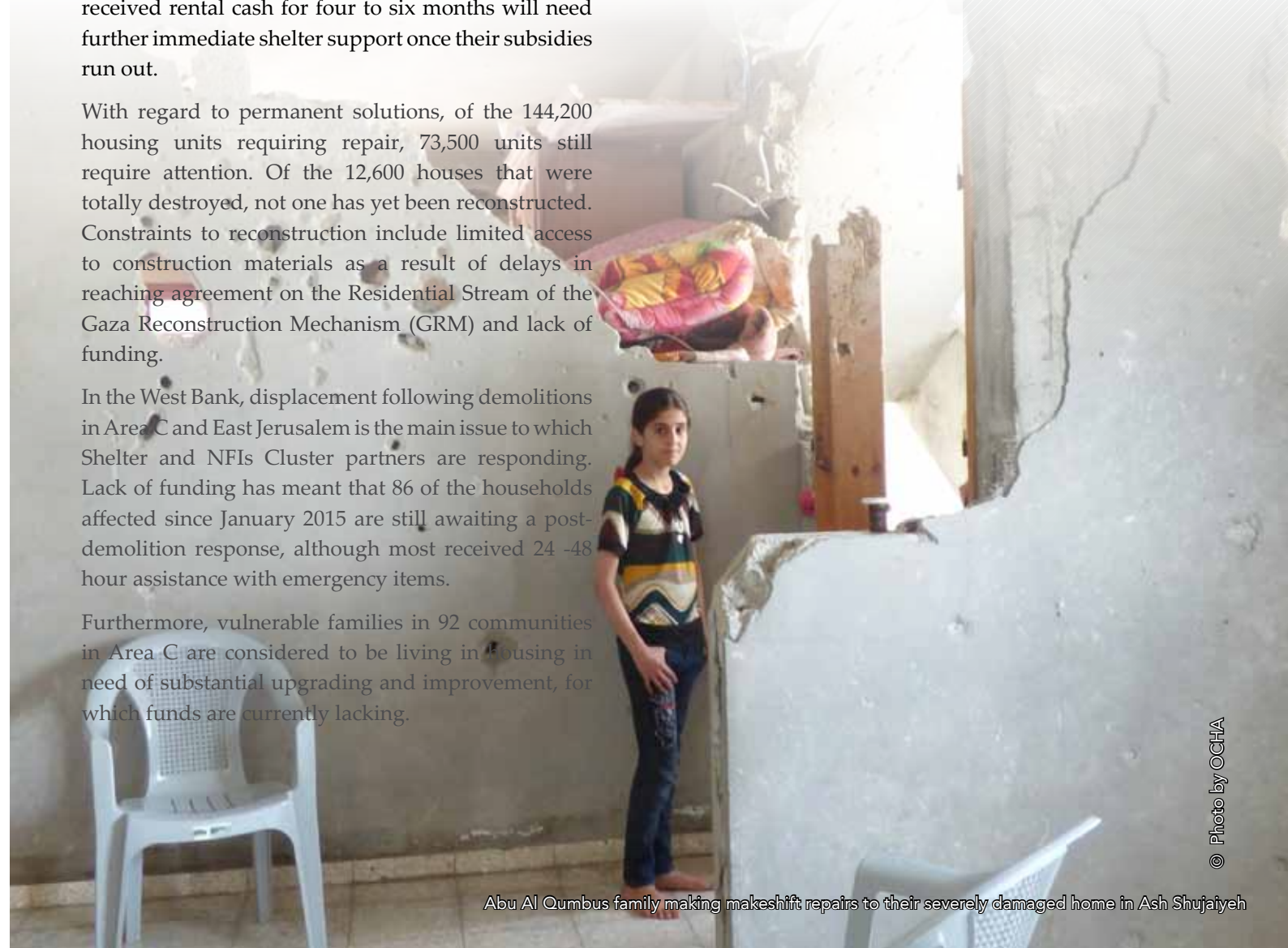
In Gaza, the Shelter and NFIs cluster is providing emergency assistance to families to ensure people have access to basic services and minimum adequate shelter. The Cluster and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing have encouraged agencies responding to current shelter needs to prioritize the most vulnerable, providing emergency and temporary assistance only when specific needs have been identified and where permanent options are not available. NFIs were distributed in large quantities at the end of 2014 and the start of 2015, and partners were also able to restock supplies. In all, 138,000 kits were distributed in Gaza and 15,000 in the West Bank. Of the 17,500 families in need of temporary assistance, 14,400 have been supported with either cash for rent, temporary shelters which will last a number of years, caravans, or places in UNRWA collective centres. The 12,700 families who have received rental cash for four to six months will need further immediate shelter support once their subsidies run out.

With regard to permanent solutions, of the 144,200 housing units requiring repair, 73,500 units still require attention. Of the 12,600 houses that were totally destroyed, not one has yet been reconstructed. Constraints to reconstruction include limited access to construction materials as a result of delays in reaching agreement on the Residential Stream of the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) and lack of funding.

In the West Bank, displacement following demolitions in Area C and East Jerusalem is the main issue to which Shelter and NFIs Cluster partners are responding. Lack of funding has meant that 86 of the households affected since January 2015 are still awaiting a post-demolition response, although most received 24 -48 hour assistance with emergency items.

Furthermore, vulnerable families in 92 communities in Area C are considered to be living in housing in need of substantial upgrading and improvement, for which funds are currently lacking.

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Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): carryover funding from 2014 has facilitated first quarter responses

- 1.4 million people in need
 - 0.6 million people targeted
- US\$39.2 million funding requirements
 - US \$13.9 million received (35%)
 - 7 of 33 projects have received funding
 - 2 of 17 appealing agencies have funding for their SRP projects

As a result of recent contributions, the WASH cluster has now received 35 per cent of its requested requirements. However, since this funding was only received in recent weeks, partners have had to utilise carryover funds where available to respond to needs in early 2015. UNICEF has made use of carryover funds in Gaza to increase access to water and sanitation services for 21,806 people, and to provide hygiene kits and vouchers for 5,458 people. The average Palestinian water consumption level remains at 50 litres per capita per day, well below the WHO standard of 100 litres, and the need remains to increase access to safe water and sanitation throughout the oPt. Local resilience and preparedness of communities need to be enhanced through effective reduction of disaster risks.

Protection: funding shortfalls may halt some responses before the end of the year

- 1.65 million people in need
 - 1.45 million people targeted
- US\$51.9 million funding requirements
 - US\$14.4 million received (28%)
 - 12 of 45 projects have received funding
 - 6 of 31 appealing agencies have funding for their SRP projects

A number of protection partners are carrying out responses such as explosive remnants of war (ERW) risk assessment, clearance, disposal, awareness and education; protective presence; psychosocial support; legal counselling and representation; and monitoring, investigation and documentation of abuses through a combination of new and carryover funding. UNMAS, for example, has completed 255 ERW risk assessments to support the UNDP rubble removal project.

Much of the work being done by protection actors is lifesaving, but the funding shortfall may prevent some partners from maintaining their responses throughout the year. The impact is further exacerbated by the large backlog of work in some areas following last year's conflict in Gaza. Critical legal assistance is needed in both the West Bank and Gaza. Meanwhile 128,932 children still need to be treated for psychosocial distress and have their child protection needs addressed.

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GROUND-BREAKING PARTNERSHIP PROVIDES VULNERABLE GAZAN FAMILIES WITH FOOD, HYGIENE PRODUCTS, SCHOOL UNIFORMS AND CLOTHING

In response to the situation in Gaza, WFP and UNICEF launched a ground-breaking partnership, providing more than 84,000 people with an e-voucher to use as an electronic debit card to purchase food, water, soap and other hygiene products from local markets. The card had a 95 per cent redemption rate during the 51-day conflict. The project was led in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and Oxfam GB.

After beneficiaries' names have been registered in the system, they can select either the shoes, school uniforms or clothes they want to buy under the UNICEF-funded component of the programme. Being allowed to shop themselves, rather than being given handouts, helps restore the dignity of families.

"Usually my shop is open only between June and September, around the start of the school year and the holiday season, shop owner Ghassan Tabateby says. "Now we have reached April and there are still customers coming to buy!" "I have hired 25 extra staff members to deal with the increase in customers since my shop became part of the programme back in September," he says.

Among the customers /beneficiaries are Ahmed and Islam Alzeba, who live in Gaza City with their family of six, struggling with the lack of jobs – unemployment reached nearly 43 percent in the 4th quarter of last year. Ahmed used to work a few days per week but hasn't been able to find a job since the hostilities started in July 2014. "We mostly purchase products with a lot of calcium, like cheese, milk and yoghurt. Without the vouchers we would never be able to eat that kind of food", says Islam.

The vouchers also provide direly needed clothing items to children. The last time the family was able to find new shoes for their two daughters, Afnan (11) and Saja (10), was more than three years ago. Thanks to the voucher programme, the two girls got new ones. "It came as a surprise for us, and there was so much choice!," Islam says.

In September 2014, WFP and UNICEF added an education component to the card for families to purchase school uniforms, shoes and winter clothing, helping children to bring back normalcy to their lives. In total UNICEF and WFP targeted more than 40,000 school children with the vouchers. Hygiene products were also made available on a one-time basis to families who were affected by the winter flooding in Gaza.

The programme uses WFP Palestine's innovative electronic voucher system, which was the first of its kind in the Middle East when it was launched in 2009. In the West Bank and Gaza, WFP works with more than 250 voucher shops (77 in Gaza). To provide school uniforms and other clothing, seven clothing retailers have been added to the shop network covering all school directorates in Gaza.



Photo by WFP/Colin Kampeschoer

A Palestinian family buying hygiene products in a shop participating in the UNICEF-WFP e-voucher

Health and Nutrition: partners responding to needs in Area C and supporting the right to health

- 1.6 million people in need
 - 1.6 million people targeted
- US\$21 million funding requirements
 - US\$5.6 million received (26%)
 - 8 of 21 projects have received funding
 - 4 of 16 appealing agencies have funding for their SRP projects

The health and nutrition cluster aims to provide access to good quality, affordable health services for vulnerable Palestinian communities. In the West Bank, movement and access restrictions impact on the access of vulnerable groups to basic services, including healthcare, further increasing their vulnerability and risk of displacement. Cluster partners have so far provided mobile clinic services to 88,000 people in 57 vulnerable West Bank communities out of 132 targeted communities in Area C, the East Jerusalem periphery and the “Seam Zone.” In Gaza, 56,000 children and women benefited from emergency health care services. Right to health protection efforts have also continued in accessible areas through training and advocacy related to medicines, health services and the protection of health workers.

Although 26 per cent of requested funds have been mobilized to date, some of this is due to the reprogramming of previous funding and less than 10 per cent of funds received are intended for top priority projects. Funding has also favoured UN agencies rather than international and local NGOs. Securing funding for local NGOs, who are important providers of primary health care, remains a priority, along with providing mobile clinics for a further 30,000 people in Area C.

Education: limited response in first quarter

- 0.76 million people in need
 - 0.65 million people targeted
- US\$20.3 million funding requirements
 - US\$3.1 million received (15%)
 - 5 of 24 projects have received funding
 - 3 of 16 appealing agencies have funding for their SRP projects

As funding for education partners was only received recently, the ability to respond in the first quarter of 2015 depended on the availability of carryover funding. UNICEF used carryover funding in Gaza to rehabilitate and improve educational facilities for 1,472 children, distribute supplies and materials for 12,136 children, and provide extracurricular activities for 19,467 adolescents. Further funding was received recently which has taken the cluster funding level to 15 per cent. However, partners still need further support for key interventions such as a protective presence for the school journey for children in the West Bank; monitoring of violations of children’s right to education through the MRM on Grave Violations against Children; and psychosocial support and remedial education in Gaza. 2014 witnessed a tripling of attacks on education and 96 school buildings in Gaza still require renovation.

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FIRST EXPORTS FROM GAZA TO ISRAEL SINCE 2007

Transfers to the West Bank also increase. Although welcome, developments have had little immediate impact on Gaza economy still struggling to recover from the July-August hostilities.

In March the first exports took place of agricultural products from the Gaza Strip to Israel since the imposition of the blockade in June 2007.² This follows on from the partial resumption of commercial transfers of agricultural produce,³ furniture and garments from Gaza to the West Bank in November 2014, when Israel relaxed restrictions in the wake of the ceasefire ending the July-August 2014 hostilities. In the first quarter of 2015, some 234 truckloads of agricultural produce, furniture and garments exited Gaza for Israeli, international and West Bank markets, already exceeding the 228 truckloads recorded during the whole of 2014.

Although a positive development, this represents only a fraction of the over 5,700 truckloads of a wider range of exports that left Gaza to Israel, the West Bank and the external world in the first half of 2007 prior to the imposition of the blockade.

Agricultural exports have traditionally played an important role in the Gaza economy, averaging \$15.6 million annually from 1996 to 2007. Approximately 77 per cent of exports were to Israel. Prior to June 2007, 90 per cent of garments, 76 per cent of furniture and 20 per cent of food products were marketed outside Gaza, primarily exported to Israel or transferred to the West Bank. In 2005, the furniture sector in Gaza employed more than 5,500 workers and generated US\$55 million in sales, almost 50 per cent of this derived from exports to Israel and abroad or transfers to the West Bank. Until 2007, the textile sector employed 25,000 workers, mostly women.⁴

The UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) contributed to this report

In the first quarter of 2015, 234 truckloads of agricultural produce, furniture and garments exited Gaza, already exceeding the 228 truckloads recorded during the whole of 2014.



2. According to the Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) this represents a 'pilot' programme that may be expanded in the near future.

3. This included vegetables, strawberries, dates and fish. The transfer of strawberries was halted by Israel in January 2015 when some strawberries were found to have been smuggled into Israeli markets from the West Bank.

4 Gisha – Legal Center for Freedom of Movement: *A Costly Divide: Economic Repercussions of Separating Gaza and the West Bank*, February 2015, pp.16-17.http://gisha.org/UserFiles/File/publications/a_costly_divide/a_costly_divide_en-web.pdf

Following the Hamas takeover of Gaza in June 2007, Israel prohibited exports from Gaza to its markets⁵ and severely restricted transfers to the West Bank. Israel did permit limited exports from Gaza to third countries to pass through its territory and a minimal quantity of cash crops were exported from Gaza to Europe as part of an agreement with the Dutch government. The first non-agricultural exports to the outside world were not permitted until 2012 – consisting of one sample truckload each of furniture and garments. The first transfers from Gaza to the West Bank also resumed in 2012 – locally-produced date bars for a World Food Programme school-feeding programme – with approximately 60 truckloads in total for 2012 and 2013.

These minimal exits of goods did little to invigorate the debilitated export sector in Gaza, in which the annual value of agricultural exports averaged only US\$1.2 million from 2010 to 2014. The share of manufacturing and agricultural sectors in Gaza's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined from 21 per cent and 10 per cent in 1994 to just 10 per cent and six per cent respectively by 2013, 'in part by the collapse of exports in the wake of the restrictions on the movement of goods and people.'⁶ In the years after 2007, Gaza became largely dependent on the illegal smuggling tunnel network under the border with Egypt, which supplied almost all commodities, including until mid-2013, most of the construction materials to the construction sector, one of the few functioning outlets in the depressed economy, which employed about 24,000 people, approximately 10 per cent of the workforce.

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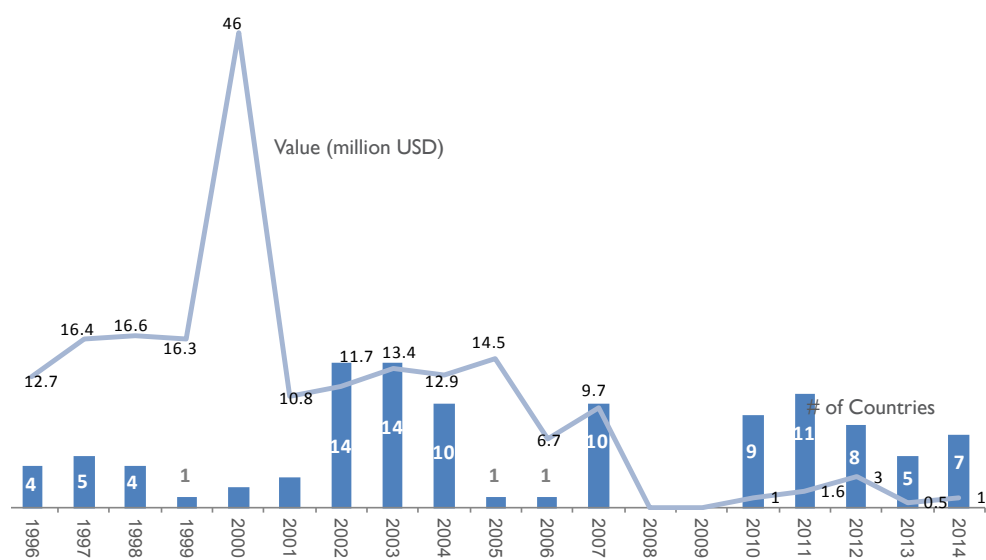


5. From June 2007 until the resumption of exports to Israel in March 2015, the only exceptions were three truckloads of palm fronds exported to Israel for the Jewish Sukkot holidays.

6. Palestinian Economic Bulletin: Special Issue December 2014: *Gaza's Reconstruction*. http://www.portlandtrust.org/sites/default/files/peb/tpt_special_-_issue_99_december_2014.pdf

The resumption of exports to Israel in March coincides with the seven-year *Shmita* cycle when agricultural land in Israel should lie fallow according to Jewish tradition, and exports from Gaza to Israel traditionally increase to cater for the religiously observant population. So far, agricultural exports to Israel have been restricted to tomatoes and eggplants; 16 truckloads worth approximately US\$150,000 were exported in March. The current quota for exports from Gaza to Israel is a maximum of 250 tonnes of tomatoes and 55 tonnes of eggplants per week, although a wider variety of vegetables is expected to be approved soon.

Value and number of countries reached by Gaza exports of agricultural products



Israel has also approved imports of the other mainstays of the Gaza export economy: furniture and garments. According to the Office of the Quartet Representative, whose officials have held meetings in recent months with Israeli buyers, Gaza manufacturers and the Manufacturers Association of Israel, both sides are positive about the resumption of trade relations, even after almost eight years of interruption. However, progress is currently stalled over a disagreement on Value Added Tax (VAT) invoice requirements for furniture and garment exports to Israel; agriculture is exempt from VAT, hence the ongoing exports of tomatoes and eggplants to Israel. To compound the problems, Israeli coordination officials recently informed their Palestinian counterparts that wooden planks thicker than five centimetres and wider than 20 to 25 centimetres are prohibited from entering Gaza for the private sector until further notice, reportedly due to their use by armed groups for tunnel building.⁷

The resumption of furniture and garment exports to Israel will depend on the re-training of staff and rebuilding of machinery. The impact on the Gaza economy as a whole will probably be very limited taking into account the major shocks suffered in recent years, the destruction of the illegal smuggling tunnel network under the border with Egypt since mid-2013, and the enormous destruction resulting from the July-August hostilities in 2014. Over 30,000 jobs were lost in the Gaza construction sector in the first half of 2014 following the destruction of the tunnels and the longstanding restrictions on the import

7. Information conveyed by Gisha.

Agricultural exports to Israel have been restricted to tomatoes and eggplants. The resumption of exports to Israel coincides with the seven-year Shmita cycle when agricultural land in Israel should lie fallow according to Jewish tradition.

HOW CAN I COMPETE IN WEST BANK MARKETS?

My name is Mujahed Al Sousy and I am the general manager of the Sousy Furniture Company in Jabalia, north Gaza. Our company used to export our products to the Israeli and West Bank markets. Before the blockade in 2007, around 150 skilled labourers worked in our company and we exported between 25 and 30 truckloads each month.

The blockade restricted our products to Gaza markets, which can absorb only five per cent of our output and requires only 25 workers in the summer season and 15 in winter. In November 2014, Israel allowed us to transfer goods to the West Bank for the first time since 2007. But the 40-50 truckloads we have transferred since then are still low compared to 25-30 truckloads per month in the past.

We face other challenges in transferring furniture. Our shipments must be palletized to only one metre in height and there are steep logistical costs because of all the loading and offloading for security. Another problem is that we are not allowed to be at the crossing ourselves.

Now, we are shocked that Israel is banning the entry of wooden planks wider than five centimetres and higher than 25 centimetres. How can I compete in West Bank markets with all of these additional costs and problems?



Photo by WFP/ElBaba

Workers in the Sousy Furniture Company

“We are shocked that Israel is banning the entry of wooden planks wider than five centimetres and higher than 25 centimetres. How can I compete in West Bank markets with all of these additional costs and problems? “

Manager of a Gazan furniture company

of construction materials; overall unemployment in Gaza stood at 42.8 per cent at the end of 2014.⁸ As a result of the July-August hostilities, GDP in Gaza fell by 28.4 per cent from the second quarter of 2014 and by 31.8 per cent year on year.⁹

According to traders and farmers in Gaza, a number of immediate measures could be taken by the Israel authorities, specifically for agricultural exports and transfers, which would have a significant impact on the Gaza economy:

- Allow trade to the West Bank through additional crossings and on all working days, as opposed to the current rota of Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays;

8. The Portland Trust, *Palestinian Economic Bulletin*, February 2015. Construction-related employment accounted for seven per cent of employment in the third quarter (Q3) of 2013, but fell to just 1.3 per cent in Q3 2014 and rebounded only marginally to 1.8 per cent in Q4 2014. http://www.portlandtrust.org/sites/default/files/peb/tpt_bulletin_-_issue_101_-_february_2015_0.pdf

9. Ibid.

- Increase the height of export cargo loads to 1.6 metres as a step towards the international standard of 1.9 metres;
- Reduce the waiting time and provide shaded areas at crossings;
- Reduce the number of pallets per trader that need to be security-checked;
- Allow the use of containers in Kerem Shalom;
- Apply the same regulations for goods destined for the West Bank as those applied for exports to the EU.

In addition, the lifting of restrictions on both the variety and volume of exports to Israel to respond to the extra demand of the Shmita year could have a positive effect on the Gaza economy and farming livelihoods. It would improve the terms of trade for farmers in Gaza and encourage them to plant larger areas for this market. It would also minimize the adverse impact on consumers in the West Bank, since increased exports to Israel lead to a rise in prices for locally produced produce which would be balanced by Gaza production. Ultimately, however, the economy in Gaza will only recover through the full lifting of the blockade and the free movement of people and goods.

EASING OF ACCESS RESTRICTIONS ON PALESTINIAN WEST BANK ID HOLDERS

On 12 March, the Israeli authorities announced that entry for men and women holding West Bank ID cards and aged over 55 and 50 respectively, would be allowed without a permit into East Jerusalem and Israel on a daily basis via Israeli-controlled checkpoints after 08:00. The length of time for which they may stay in East Jerusalem and Israel was not specified. This measure came into effect a few days after its announcement.

Based on population figures published by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, around seven per cent of the male population of the West Bank (98,865 out of 1.44 million) and 11 per cent of females (159,344 out of 1.39 million) fall within this age group.

While this is certainly a positive development, at present it is difficult to assess its precise impact on the social, economic and health conditions of Palestinians. OCHA conducted interviews with pedestrians of the relevant age group crossing into East Jerusalem through the two main checkpoints of Qalandiya and Gilo. As per the new announcement, West Bank ID holders in this age group only had to present their ID cards to cross, although two women aged around 60 were denied access in two separate incidents for reasons that were unclear to them.

The bulk of the interviewees reported that they were going to attend prayers at Al Aqsa Mosque. Some of them indicated that they had not been able to pray there since last Ramadan, or for longer periods, as they had been obliged to apply for a permit. One couple, aged around 60, at Qalandiya was keen to visit the Al Aqsa mosque for the first time in ten years.

Other interviewees indicated that they were seeking health treatment. In two separate interviews, two patients, a man aged 59 and a woman aged 65, revealed that they were going for treatment in East Jerusalem hospitals for the first time in years. Another man aged over 60 said he was crossing the checkpoint for the first time in a number of years to obtain medicine from an East Jerusalem hospital for his sick son.

In two cases, individuals holding permits were not asked to show it at the Gilo checkpoint: a woman aged 51 holding a work permit, who said she hopes to avoid the lengthy procedure of applying for a permit in future, and an elderly Christian couple who had been granted permits to visit their families in East Jerusalem during the Easter holidays prior to the new announcement.

The Israeli authorities allow entry for men and women holding West Bank ID cards and aged over 55 and 50 respectively, comprising around seven per cent of the male population of the West Bank and 11 per cent of the female population.

GENERAL DECLINE IN CASUALTIES ACROSS THE OPT IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2015.

Increase in the proportion of injuries by live ammunition in the West Bank.

During the first quarter of 2015, Israeli forces killed five Palestinians, including one child, and injured 452 Palestinians across the oPt, including 97 children, 19 women, and four international activists and journalists; this marked the lowest number of fatalities and injuries since the second quarter of 2013 and the last quarter of 2011 respectively. Four fatalities and 436 injuries were recorded in the West Bank and one fatality and 16 injuries in Gaza.

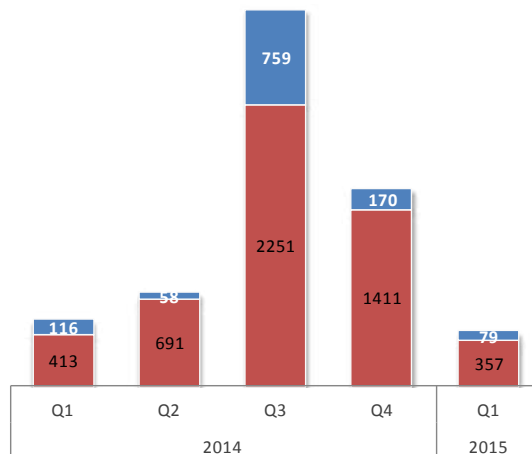
Palestinian attacks against Israeli civilians and security forces decreased significantly across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. According to the Israel Security Agency (ISA, previously known as the General Security Service or Shabak), there has been a gradual decrease in the number of Palestinian attacks against Israelis (including members of the security forces and civilians) in the West Bank and Israel since the beginning of 2015. During March, the ISA recorded 89 attacks, bringing the monthly average for the first quarter of 2015 to 103, down from 176 attacks in the last quarter of 2014. Between 80 and 90 per cent of the attacks recorded by the ISA in 2015 involved the throwing of Molotov cocktails at vehicles with Israeli plates. Overall, 25 Israelis, including seven Israeli security forces, were injured compared to 88 Israeli injuries, including 29 Israeli security forces, in the last quarter of 2014.

The fatalities include two Palestinian registered refugees, 20 and 19 years old, who were shot by live ammunition during clashes involving stone-throwing at Israeli forces, who are regularly present at the entrance to Al Jalazun refugee camp (Ramallah), and during a search and arrest operation in Al Duheisha refugee camp (Bethlehem); a 19-year-old shot by Israeli forces, who claim that the youth was hurling Molotov cocktails at Israeli settler vehicles near the settlement of Yitzhar (Nablus); a 17-year-old Palestinian child shot by Israeli forces while allegedly trying to steal a car near the settlement of Gush Etzion (Hebron); and a 32-year-old fisherman who was shot and killed by Israeli naval forces at sea off Gaza city (see case study below).

The majority of injuries during the first quarter of 2015 in the West Bank took place during or in the vicinity of clashes, primarily demonstrations (195 injuries) to commemorate Land Day and weekly protests against the closure of village entrances and settlement construction; in the course of military operations, including search and arrest operations (99); during miscellaneous clashes

Palestinian Injuries by live ammunition and other weapons per quarter

■ Injuries by other weapon
■ Injuries by live ammunition



The majority of injuries during the first quarter of 2015 in the West Bank took place in clashes, primarily during demonstrations to commemorate Land Day.

FEWER CASUALTIES ON THE “JERUSALEM” SIDE OF THE BARRIER

Despite the increased tensions in the last quarter of 2014, one of the main factors in the reduction in the use of lethal force compared with the first quarter of 2015 is that around 60 per cent of the injuries were recorded on the “Jerusalem side” of the barrier. Responsibility for law enforcement in these areas lies with the Israeli civil police, who, unlike the army and Border Police, adhere more strictly to orders not to use lethal force for crowd control purposes.

This comes despite the fact that in the West Bank, Israeli forces act in a law enforcement capacity and are therefore bound by Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 43 of the Hague Regulations restricting the use of firearms to limited circumstances, primarily self-defence or defence of others against imminent threat of death or serious injury. In any event, the intentional lethal use of firearms is only permissible when strictly unavoidable to protect life.

(85); and at checkpoints (35). The clashes involved the shooting of live and rubber bullets by Israeli forces, teargas canisters, sound bombs and incidents of physical assault against Palestinians mainly engaged in stone-throwing. The highest number of injuries was recorded in Qalqiliya governorate, followed by the Ramallah area.

In absolute numbers, there was a marked decline in the overall number of injuries by live ammunition in the first quarter of 2015 across the oPt (79 injuries) compared to the fourth quarter of 2014 (169 injuries). However, in the West Bank, there was a significant increase from around 11 to 18 per cent in the proportion of injuries caused by live ammunition in the first quarter of 2015 compared to the previous quarter, which had seen heightened tensions due to perceived changes to the status quo of the Al Aqsa Mosque compound (See box). Over the same period, the use of rubber and rubber coated metal bullets fell from 43 to 25 per cent.

Although the number of children injured between the fourth quarter of 2014 (272 injuries) and the first quarter of 2015 (97 injuries) declined, the proportion of child injuries sustained by live ammunition increased from 28 per cent to 37 per cent. Moreover, all child injuries sustained by live ammunition were recorded in the West Bank (except on the “Jerusalem side” of the Barrier: see box above); the majority of the injuries were recorded during clashes between Israeli forces and stone-throwers at the entrance to the village of Silwad (Ramallah).

Of particular concern are injuries sustained during clashes by children who were reportedly uninvolved. The most serious incidents during this period include a seven-year-old boy who was shot in the hand by a rubber bullet while standing on a balcony in the Ras al ‘Amud area (East Jerusalem) near to clashes taking place during an Israeli search and arrest operation; a nine-year-old girl who was shot in the leg and hand while returning from school near clashes at Shu’fat checkpoint (Jerusalem); a nine-year-old-boy struck by a sound bomb released by Israeli forces near a school in the H2 area of Hebron city; an eight-year-old child who was seriously injured when he was allegedly struck in the eye by the rifle of an Israeli soldier while the child was playing football with friends near clashes in Al Khader (Bethlehem); and a 16-year-old Palestinian youth arrested from his house in Tel Rumeida in H2 Hebron and physically assaulted, sustaining a broken hand, by Israeli forces for the second time over a one-month period.

Although the number of children injured declined between the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first quarter of 2015, the proportion of child injuries sustained by live ammunition increased from 28 per cent to 37 per cent.

CASUALTIES CONTINUE IN THE ACCESS RESTRICTED AREAS (ARAS) IN GAZA

Since the 26 August 2014 ceasefire that ended the hostilities, three Palestinian fatalities and 54 injuries have been recorded. One of the fatalities and twelve of the injuries were recorded at sea and 42 of the injuries were on land, mainly near the Gaza perimeter fence.

Two fatalities recorded during the last quarter of 2014 include a Palestinian man who was reportedly shot while bird hunting east of Jabalia by Israeli forces positioned at the fence; and a 15-year-old child who died of injuries sustained during the July-August hostilities. The first fatality in Gaza during 2015 was recorded on 25 March, when a 32-year-old fisherman was shot and killed by Israeli naval forces while reportedly fishing approximately five nautical miles off Gaza's shore, nearly one kilometre from the northern fence with Israel.

According to information collected by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), fishermen in two boats started to sail back to Gaza when an Israeli naval boat headed towards them. The naval boat reportedly followed them, ordering them to stop in Arabic while firing at them. The victim was shot by three live bullets to his abdomen, resulting in his death a few hours later.

OVER 11,000 OUTSTANDING DEMOLITION ORDERS AGAINST PALESTINIAN STRUCTURES IN AREA C OF THE WEST BANK

570 orders are "ready for execution" according to the Israeli Civil Administration

Over 60 per cent of the West Bank is designated as Area C and comprises 532 communities and residential areas housing approximately 300,000 Palestinians.¹⁰ Around 341,000 Israeli settlers also live in 135 settlements and 100 settlement outposts in Area C in contravention of international law.¹¹ Israel retains nearly exclusive control in Area C, including for planning and zoning, administration of the land registry, and the designation and allocation of public land.

According to a recent dataset¹² obtained from the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA), between 1988 and 2014 the ICA issued a total of 14,087 demolition orders against Palestinian-owned structures in Area C on the grounds that they lacked the required building permits.¹³ The number of structures actually affected by these orders is higher, as some orders target several structures. The dataset further indicates that almost 20 per cent of these orders (2,802 orders) have already been executed and another one per cent cancelled, resulting in a total of 11,134 demolition orders currently outstanding.

Of the outstanding demolition orders, 570 (approximately five per cent) that target structures in 193 communities and residential areas, are labelled by the ICA as "ready for execution". This may be understood as orders that are not being challenged (legally or otherwise) and for which administrative preparations have been completed. The remaining outstanding orders are classified by the ICA as either "in process" (8,110 orders) or on hold due to legal proceedings (2,454 orders). The nature of the "process" referred to in the former category is not explained in the dataset itself and remains unclear.

The outstanding orders are mainly concentrated in the governorate of Hebron with 3,669 orders, followed by Jerusalem (1,756), Ramallah (1,173) and Bethlehem governorates (1,145). An initial analysis of the geographical distribution of the orders shows a particularly high concentration in areas known to be affected by high vulnerability levels, such as Masafer Yatta (Hebron), the

10 In the Spotlight: Area C Vulnerability Profile, OCHA 2014. http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_fact_sheet_5_3_2014_en_.pdf

11 The Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics

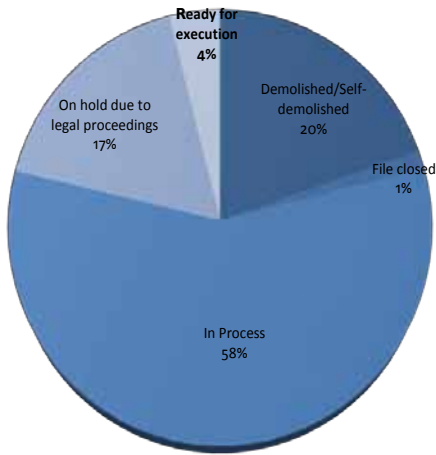
12 This dataset was obtained from the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) by Israeli researcher Dror Etkes based on the Israeli Freedom of Information Act.

13 This total figure excludes 343 orders that, according to the coordinates referred to in the ICA dataset, fall in areas A, B, H2, East Jerusalem and no man's land.

Between 1988 and 2014 the Israeli authorities issued around 14,000 demolition orders against Palestinian-owned structures in Area C, 20 per cent of which have already been executed.

Gush Etzion settlement block (Bethlehem) and the Ma'aleh Adumin settlement area (E1 Plan). This analysis also indicates a correlation between the distribution of the orders and the location of main roads in Area C: the closer a structure is to a main road, the higher the possibility of it receiving a demolition order.

Demolition orders by status



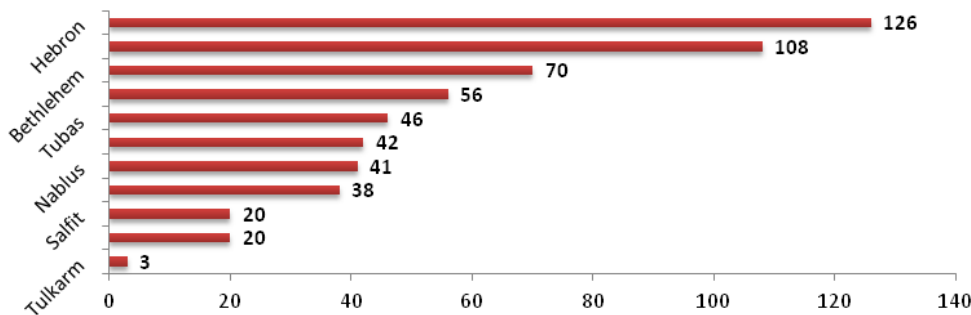
Due to the nature of the planning system applied by the Israeli authorities in Area C, it is almost impossible for most Palestinians to obtain building permits, forcing them to build without Israeli authorization to meet their needs, and consequently face the risk of demolition.¹⁴ Under this system, less than one per cent of Area C is zoned for Palestinian development, while virtually all public land (also known as “state land”) has been placed within the jurisdictional boundaries of illegal Israeli settlements. The Israeli authorities also prevent the development of most private land in Area C on the grounds that it has been zoned as agricultural. The restrictions applied through this system impede Palestinians residential and

community development, restrict their access to basic services, such as health, education, water and sanitation, and result in a range of protection threats. Donor-funded assistance provided to vulnerable Area C communities has also increasingly been targeted in recent years, with 118 such structures demolished in 2014, compared to 90 in 2013.

Under international law, Israel, as the occupying power, has an obligation to ensure that the basic needs of Palestinians are met and that they are able to exercise their human rights, including their right to an adequate standard of living, to adequate housing and to be free from discrimination. The law also prohibits the forced transfer or displacement of civilians within the occupied territory, the transfer of population from the occupying power into occupied territory, and the destruction of private or public property. According to the UN Secretary-General, “Israel has to, in compliance with international law, amend the planning legislation and processes in order, in particular, to ensure the security of tenure and the full participation of Palestinians. Israel must also refrain from implementing evictions and demolition orders based on discriminatory and illegal planning policies, laws and practices.”¹⁵

Due to the nature of the planning system applied by the Israeli authorities in Area C, it is almost impossible for most Palestinians to obtain building permits, forcing them to build without Israeli authorization to meet their needs.

Demolition orders ready for execution



14 For details on this process, see OCHA oPt, “Restricting Space: The Planning Regime Applied by Israeli in Area C of the West Bank,” December 2009.

15 A/HRC/25/38, section VIII, para. 53.

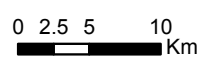
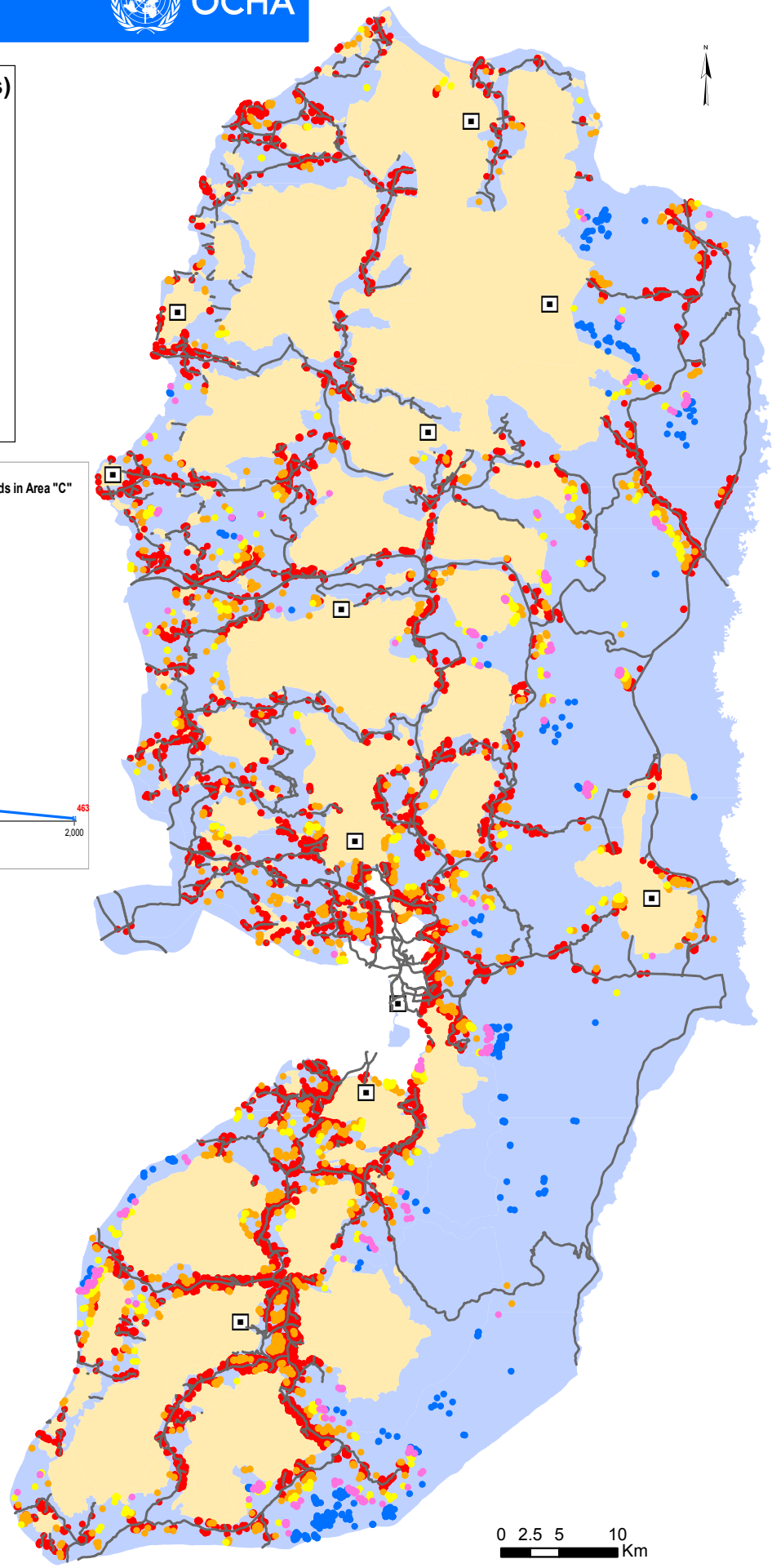
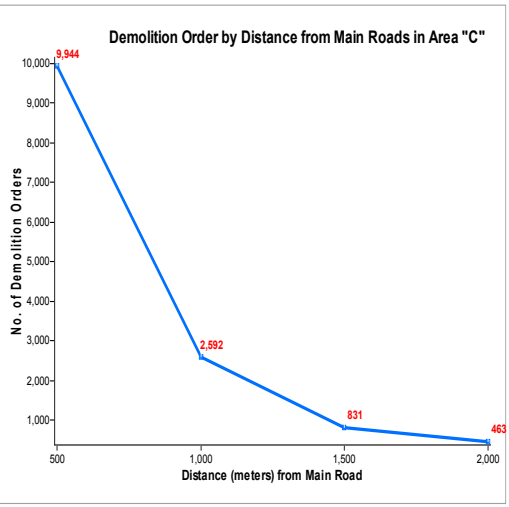
Demolition Orders by Proximity to Main Roads



Distance from Road (meters)

- < 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1000 - 1500
- 1501 - 2000
- > 2000

- Main Road
- Oslo Agreement Area C
- Oslo Agreement Areas A,B
- East Jerusalem
- No Man's Land



Annex: Monthly Indicator Tables

Conflict-related casualties and violence¹

Direct Israeli-Palestinian conflict related casualties	2011	2012	2013	2014									2015		
	Total	Total	Total	May	June	July	Aug	Sep*	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	March

Palestinian deaths

Gaza	108	264	11	0	6	1550	669	12	4	1	3	2256	0	0	1
West Bank (by Israeli forces and Israeli settlers)	17	8	28	2	7	17	8	4	4	4	2	58	2	1	1
Total	125	272	39	2	13	1567	677	16	8	5	5	2314	2	1	2
Of whom are civilians ²	62	136	32	2	8	1059	454	16	8	5	5	1573	2	1	2
Of whom are female	3	23	1	0	0	207	87	3	0	0	0	300	0	0	0

Palestinian injuries

Gaza	468	1485	83	20	39	10,500	3	7	8	20	10739	4	2	10	
West Bank (by Israeli forces and Israeli settlers)	1647	3175	3881	245	287	2210	640	206	282	1000	330	6023	118	165	165
Total	2115	4660	3964	265	326	13,735	209	291	984	350	17125	122	167	175	
Of whom are civilians	2054	n/a	3959	264	324	NA	NA	206	291	984	347	NA	122	167	175
Of whom are female	151	n/a	158	17	26	2142	4	24	6	5	2286	6	2	14	

Israeli deaths

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	11	7	4	0	3	71	0	2	8	0	85	0	0	0
Of whom are civilians	11	3	2	0	3	5	0	2	6	0	17	0	0	0
Of whom are female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0

Israeli injuries

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	122	345	151	28	5	2437	22	32	55	15	2629	8	5	13
Of whom are civilians	56	60	74	9	4	837**	10	19	41	12	952	7	2	9
Of whom are female	3	7	10	6	0	NA	NA	3	6	2	27	2	0	7

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

**See Magen David Adom's report: http://www.mdais.org/h/316/&mod=download&me_id=13228

Israeli-settler related incidents resulting in casualties or property damage	2011	2012	2013	2014									2015		
	Total	Total	Total	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	March
Incidents leading to Palestinian casualties ⁴	120	98	94	8	13	25	6	3	6	14	4	110	8	6	13
Incidents leading to Palestinian property/land damages	291	268	306	22	17	24	12	5	19	17	18	221	17	10	8
Subtotal: incidents affecting Palestinians	411	366	399	30	30	49	18	8	25	31	22	331	25	16	21
Incidents leading to Israeli Casualties	23	35	38	3	1	14	14	9	10	16	10	89	6	2	5
Incidents leading to Israeli Property/land damages ⁵	13	15	12	10	11	9	7	27	27	20	23	140	11	25	9
Subtotal: incidents affecting settlers	36	50	50	13	12	23	21	36	37	36	33	229	17	27	14

Civilian Palestinians killed or injured by unexploded ordnance in Gaza

		2011	2012	2013	2014									2015			
		Total	Total	Total	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	March
Adult	Injured	7	12	4	0	0	0	0	15	3	0	5	11	38	0	0	5
	Killed	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Child	Injured	17	19	19	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	19	0	0	0
	Killed	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Grand Total		27	34	26	1	0	0	0	21	6	1	7	11	65	0	0	0

Source: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Child Protection

Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict

	2011	2012	2013	2014										2015		
	Total	Total	Total	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	March
West Bank	2	2	4	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	13	1	0	0
Gaza Strip	11	44	1	0	0	1	367	174	3	0	1	1	548	0	0	0

Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
West Bank	308	427	1232	90	37
Gaza Strip	125	105	10	9	0

Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
oPt	1	1	0	0	0
Israel	1	1	0	0	0

Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
oPt	0	3	8	0	1
Israel	0	2	0	0	0

Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
In Israel and oPt	192 monthly average	198 monthly average	197 monthly average	196	N/A

Number of Palestinian children displaced by demolitions

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
West Bank, inc Ej	618	474	558	90	66

Number of incidents resulting in the disruption of schools¹⁹

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
oPt	na	321	47	17	N/A

Source: OCHA, 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										2015		
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 Monthly Average	Mon. Ave.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	March
Applications for permits to leave Gaza through Erez Crossing ¹⁵	872	777	1148	1,677	1714	1,799	1,093	946	1561	1038	1,636	1,684	1498	1,489	1429	1615
of which approved	721	719	1010	1,308	1470	1,436	716	783	1307	76	1,292	1,379	1163	1,202	1148	1329
of which denied	19	7	3	31	14	56	70	20	41	213	44	56	55	52	63	27
of which delayed ¹⁶	83	17	135	338	230	307	307	143	213	15	300	249	218	235	218	259

Source:WHO

Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank

	2011	2012	2013	2014										2015		
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 monthly ave	Mon. Ave.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	March
Incidents of delayed or denied access at WB checkpoint ¹⁷	38	37.5	40.1	39	21	41	12	33	38	31	39	30	29	17	28	54
Of which occurred at Jerusalem checkpoint	22	21	22.3	12	6	11	3	21	14	4	6	6	8	4	7	6
Number of staff days lost due to checkpoint incidents	25	21	18.5	35	41	52	10.5	19	26.5	9.5	32	15	25	5.5	13.6	16.2

Source: OCHA

Search and Arrest

	2011	2012	2013											2015		
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Mon. Ave.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	March
Search Campaigns (West Bank)	349	338	316	325	420	767	411	292	353	422	409	409	413	496	348	272
Palestinians detained (West Bank)	262	283	491	344	619	883	826	472	467	562	631	584	563	618	384	481

Source: OCHA


Palestinians under Israeli custody (occupation related)⁶

	2011	2012	2013											2015		
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Mon. Ave.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	March
Total as of the end of the month	5326	4,451	4227	5021	5,053	5,318	5,383	5,505	5439	5477	5527	5,528	5258	5549	5609	5591
of whom are women	26	7	10	18	16	15	17	17	15	14	15	20	16	20	20	18
of whom are administrative detainees ⁷	240	245	132	191	196	363	446	473	468	457	461	463	327	455	424	412
of whom are detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings	633	897	1062	1495	1,476	1,497	1,577	1,650	1623	1609	1534	1,511	1525	1526	1534	1499

Source: Israeli Prison Service (through B'Tselem)


Demolition of Structures

Structures demolished⁸



	2011	2012	2013											2015		
	Total	Total	Total	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	March
of which in Area C	571	540	565	88	70	30	6	25	58	27	37	24	493	81	15	77
of which in East Jerusalem	42	64	98	4	5	6	2	5	3	23	11	14	98	5	2	18
Area A	NA	NA		0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Area B	NA	NA		0	0	0		5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Grand Total	622	604	663	92	75	36	10	37	62	50	48	38	601	86	17	95

People Displaced due to demolitions⁹



	2011	2012	2013											2015		
	Total	Total	Total	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	March
of whom were displaced in Area C	1006	815	805	171	156	42	0	98	122	67	102	10	969	117	0	110
of whom were displaced in East Jerusalem	88	71	298	8	8	0	0	20	15	30	34	8	208	0	0	0
Area A	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	11	16	5	0	0	0	32	0	0	0
Area B	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Grand Total	1094	886	1103	179	164	42	11	140	142	97	136	18	1215	117	0	110

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.