

HUMANITARIAN BULLETIN

MONTHLY REPORT

OCTOBER 2014



HIGHLIGHTS

- 700,000 liters of fuel per month urgently needed to prevent collapse of essential services in Gaza.
- Winterization interventions are ongoing in the Gaza Strip directly targeting 60,000 beneficiaries.
- Tensions in East Jerusalem on the rise in the context of concerns about change of access arrangements to Al Aqsa Mosque compound.

'There is no hope for long-term stability in Gaza without addressing the underlying causes of the conflict'

Addressing the immediate needs of those directly impacted by the July-August hostilities in the Gaza Strip remains the most pressing challenge for the humanitarian actors in the oPt. Vulnerable groups include over 20,000 families whose homes were destroyed or severely damaged and are currently displaced, in addition to up to 80,000 families living in houses that have sustained varying degrees of damage. Despite generous pledges by the international community, as well as an agreement on a temporary mechanism for the import of restricted building materials into Gaza, very few families have been able to start reconstruction or repair of their homes.

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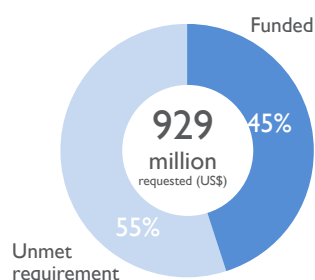
OCTOBER FIGURES

Palestinian civilians killed (direct conflict)	4
Palestinian civilians injured (direct conflict)	291
Structures demolished in the West Bank	50
People displaced in the West Bank	97

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014

929 million
requested (US\$)

45% funded



Friday prayer in a street of Wadi Al Joz (East Jerusalem) due to the age restrictions on access to the Al Aqsa Mosque, 26 September 2014.

www.ochaopt.org

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Coordination Saves Lives



The already precarious conditions of such families will undoubtedly deteriorate with the onset of winter. This is compounded by the longstanding energy crisis prevailing in Gaza, including electricity outages for up to 18 hours a day, that force service providers to rely heavily on back-up generators.¹ Urgent financial support is needed to procure at least 700,000 litres of fuel per month to operate these generators and enable the functioning of the most vital health, water and sanitation and municipal facilities during the winter months.

Humanitarian agencies have begun to implement a range of responses to alleviate the impact of rain and low temperatures. These include the distribution of blankets, mattresses, plastic sheeting, heaters and gas bottles to people displaced or living in damaged homes or makeshift shelters. Other measures are being introduced to improve the ability of service providers and families at high risk to prevent and respond to localized flooding. Additionally, to improve the living conditions and preparedness for the future of some 28,000 displaced people hosted in its facilities, UNRWA introduced a new management system that enhances existing services, adopts protection standards, and engages the active involvement of beneficiaries, among other features.

The main driver of tension in the West Bank has been the concerns among Palestinians about a further erosion of the status quo on the access arrangements to the Al Aqsa Mosque compound in occupied East Jerusalem. Tensions have been reflected in the frequency and intensity of clashes between Palestinians and Israeli forces, Palestinian attacks on Israeli civilians, and increased arrests and home demolitions by the Israeli authorities. There are serious concerns of a potential wider escalation to other areas of the oPt.

Other West Bank concerns highlighted in this Humanitarian Bulletin are settlement activities in an area of the Qalqiliya governorate designated as a 'nature reserve' (Wadi Qana); and the tightening of access restrictions to a Palestinian community on the 'Jerusalem side' of the Barrier (Beit Iksa).

On a positive note, initial reports suggest that the annual olive harvest, which officially started this month, has taken place without significant disruptions and there has been a significant decline in incidents of vandalism by Israeli settlers against olive trees compared with previous years. In one case, Palestinian farmers from several communities in eastern Bethlehem governorate were allowed to reach their olive groves in the vicinity of Israeli settlements for the first time in over a decade under the 'prior coordination regime'.

In his briefing to the Security Council on 21 October, the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, shared some observations from his latest visit to the Gaza Strip, stating that 'nothing could have prepared me for what I witnessed'. He also expressed particular concern at continued settlement building in East Jerusalem and 'unilateral actions, restrictions and provocations at the Holy Sites in Jerusalem'. The Secretary-General concluded that: 'There is no hope for long-term stability in Gaza without addressing the underlying causes of the conflict: an end to the occupation that has grinded on for nearly half a century, a full lifting of the blockade on the Gaza Strip and effectively addressing Israel's legitimate security concerns.'

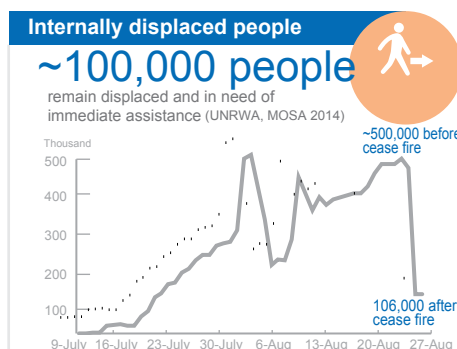
The main driver of tension in the West Bank has been the concerns among Palestinians about a further erosion of the status quo on the access arrangements to the Al Aqsa Mosque compound in occupied East Jerusalem.

28,000 PEOPLE STILL DISPLACED IN COLLECTIVE CENTRES IN GAZA

This section was contributed by
UNRWA

UNRWA launches a new management system to better meet the needs of the displaced

The number of families displaced during Gaza's most recent war was unprecedented. UNRWA estimates that approximately 90,000 refugees had their homes damaged or destroyed. While some families have been able to find shelter with relatives or friends, there remain close to 28,000 people residing in 18 UNRWA schools under the Agency's new approach of Collective Centres (CCs).² Over half of these residents are children – approximately 7,000 girls, and 7,500 boys – and more than 6,500 are women.



Prior to the conflict, based on historical patterns, UNRWA anticipated some 35,000 to 50,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in its installations for a number of days during any military escalation. In reality, at the height of hostilities, 91 UNRWA schools were being utilized as shelters and hosted almost 300,000 people. The majority left their houses without personal or household belongings and lacked income to provide their basic needs. Although the 26 August ceasefire has held, it was not until 9 October that IDP numbers in UNRWA schools dropped below 50,000. The numbers are dropping gradually as families find alternative shelter with families or friends and begin to repair or reconstruct their damaged homes.

To better meet the needs of IDPs at CCs, and improve their quality of life, dignity and preparedness for the future, UNRWA established a Collective Centre Management Unit (CCMU). It operates from Gaza City and comprises a head of unit, five operations officers and three support teams. This is in addition to the pre-existing operational components of UNRWA shelters, including a dedicated manager and a small caretaking team at each CC, alongside a medical team consisting of a doctor, nurse and medical focal points.

Participation by CC residents in decision making has enabled the implementation of important initiatives such as the IDP-led hygiene and water committees. Recreational activities for children and the provision of psychosocial support are also crucial aspects. In partnership with WFP, daily food rations are provided to residents and water supplies are trucked by UNRWA, municipalities and contractors to the CCs. With winter approaching, the current challenges faced by the CCMU are to ensure that all IDPs have adequate warm clothing, bedding, food and water.

Other initiatives implemented by the CCMU include the development of protection guidelines on issues such as the acceptance and registration of new IDPs, while considering vulnerabilities, access to facilities and services, and the prevention of violence.

To better meet the needs of IDPs, and improve their quality of life, dignity and preparedness for the future, UNRWA established a Collective Centre Management Unit, which enhances existing services and protection standards.

FAMILY AT AN UNRWA COLLECTIVE CENTRE AWAITS HOUSE RECONSTRUCTION

Aon and Afaf Abu Ajwa, together with their seven sons and two daughters (aged 11 to 22), were forced to evacuate their home in Ash Shuja'iyeh neighbourhood in eastern Gaza City, which was severely damaged in mid-July. They took refuge at an UNRWA shelter in Daraj school.

The terrifying ordeal was made worse when the family realized that their son, Imad, was missing. "I could not eat or sleep; I realized that we had left our son behind in the demolished house," said 42 year old Afaf. "My husband and I took advantage of the first humanitarian truce and approached the home to look for him. We found him alive under the rubble, scared but unharmed."

When the ceasefire was announced on 26 August, the family had no home to return to. Aon's job as a bus driver for kindergarten children was also affected as the bus was damaged beyond repair.

The family moved to an UNRWA Collective Centre at Zaitoun Elementary School "B" at the beginning of September. "Life here is difficult despite the support and aid we receive... we really hope to move out and rebuild our home. It is difficult to locate an apartment for rent for 11 people," said Afaf.

The family have since had their damaged home assessed and are now awaiting the results. They expect to receive a shelter assistance package soon.



Afaf and two of her nine children at the UNRWA Collective Centre.

Photo by UNRWA

"I wish I could have my home rebuilt and I wish for an end to the blockade. I hope to study medicine abroad and become a doctor in the future to help my people in Gaza,"

11-year-old Mahmoud
Abu Ajwa

UNRWA has been working in coordination with the National Consensus Government and UNDP to complete shelter assessments of all damaged and destroyed homes in the Gaza Strip. The Agency has commenced disbursement of transitional shelter cash assistance (TSCA) to affected families, including those who reside in the CCs. UNRWA estimates that the cost of TSCA per large family for 24 months is approximately US\$6,000.

UNRWA is currently seeking \$1.6 billion for emergency relief, early recovery and reconstruction priorities in the Gaza Strip.³

CONCERN OVER IMPACT OF FRAGILE ENERGY SITUATION IN GAZA

Without deliveries of emergency fuel in the coming weeks, essential services may halt

Despite emergency repairs to the damage incurred during the latest hostilities, the Gaza Power Plant (GPP) remained shut up to the end of October due to lack of funds to purchase fuel. Consequently, Gaza has remained entirely dependent on the supply of electricity purchased from Israel (120 MW) and Egypt (30 MW); this meets less than a third of the estimated demand. Prolonged outages consisting of cycles of five hours of supply followed by 12 hours of blackouts have remained in place. Even if fuel supplies were delivered, the GPP could only resume operations at half of its full capacity due to the damage incurred to the plant, and the longstanding electricity deficit would only be alleviated to a limited extent.

To maintain a minimum level of critical services, providers rely heavily on back-up generators, although, like the GPP, operation is vulnerable to funding shortages. Emergency fuel supplies by the international community to basic life-saving health, WASH, and municipal facilities have been ongoing since December 2013 and have prevented the collapse of these services.⁴ Emergency fuel requirements for the coming winter months for these three sectors are estimated at between 700,000 to one million litres per month, depending on the level of operation of the GPP. Current deliveries of emergency fuel funded by the Islamic Development Bank have come to an end. Although funding was anticipated to last until the end of 2014, increased fuel needs during the July-August crisis exhausted the supply prematurely. All service providers face difficulties in maintaining their generators due to overuse and the lack of spare parts.

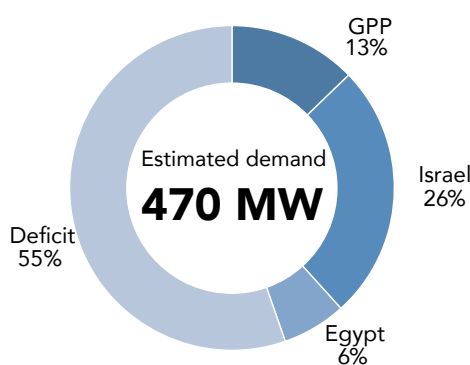
Prolonged outages and the limitations of back-up generators have severely undermined the delivery of basic services in all sectors. Common coping mechanisms adopted by all hospitals in Gaza include the postponement of non-urgent and elective surgeries; increased referral of patients outside of Gaza, particularly for chronic illnesses; the premature discharge of patients; and a reduction or cancelling of complementary services such as cleaning and catering. According to WHO and the Ministry of Health in Gaza, around 300 machines and medical equipment at hospitals have been damaged and have ceased to operate in recent months.

The insufficient supply of electricity and fuel to operate water pumps and wells has reduced the duration and frequency of water provision to most households, increasing the need for additional water storage and impacting on hygiene standards. Wastewater plants have shortened treatment cycles, which increases the pollution level of partially treated sewage discharged into the sea. There is a constant risk of backflow of sewage onto streets around pumping stations, particularly in low-lying areas. The shortage of fuel for vehicles has also forced municipalities to significantly reduce refuse collections and adds to additional public health hazards.⁵

Power cuts have a negative impact on the educational environment, both at school and at home. Dark classrooms impair student concentration and the sound, smoke and smell of generators, where available, is an added distraction. Food for school canteens cannot be stored in refrigerators, while water shortages from disruptions to water pumps result in dirty latrines and a lack of water for hand washing.

Fuel shortages and related rises in fuel prices also undermine agricultural livelihoods. Fishermen, farmers and poultry holders depend on fuel to run vehicles and fishing

Electricity demand and supply



Latest Developments

On 11 November, around 350,000 litres of fuel funded by the Qatari government were delivered to the GPP, allowing it to resume partial operations and produce around 60MWs, or half of its full capacity. Following the resumption of GPP operations, scheduled power outages were reduced from 18 to 12 hours a day on average.

The insufficient supply of electricity and fuel to operate water pumps and wells has reduced the duration and frequency of water provision to most households, increasing the need for additional water storage.

This section was contributed by NRC and UNICEF on behalf of the Shelter and WASH clusters respectively

Families worst affected by the summer hostilities are particularly ill-prepared for the coming season and require urgent support to prevent further deterioration of their living conditions.

boats, essential equipment for land irrigation, and the lighting and heating of poultry holdings. Compounded by war damage and unfavorable rainfall, food insecurity is likely as a result of rising food prices, especially fresh vegetables. The lack of fuel also affects the refrigeration of produce, hatching of eggs, and machinery for livestock, poultry and fish farms.

While the emergency fuel supply, both to the GPP and to basic services, is crucial to mitigate the impact of the crisis, medium and longer-term solutions remain urgently needed. Options include the purchase of additional electricity from Israel,⁶ and conversion of

the GPP from fuel to gas.⁷ Small-scale alternative energy solutions (mostly solar) are currently being implemented, for example in UNRWA schools, but the potential for large-scale alternative energy solutions is yet to be assessed. In the long-term, Gaza should be integrated into the regional grid, linking it to Egypt and the wider region.

BACKGROUND

Over recent years, Gaza had become dependent on smuggled, subsidized Egyptian fuel. Approximately one million litres per day were brought into Gaza through the tunnels, until July 2013 when tunnel activities came to a halt. On 1 November 2013, the GPP shut down when its fuel stocks ran out, triggering one of the most serious energy crises in the Gaza Strip in recent years. The GPP resumed operations on 15 December, but it remained vulnerable to the closure of the Kerem Shalom crossing with Israel and has had to temporarily reduce and/or suspend operations throughout 2014.

HARSH WINTER FEARED IN GAZA AMIDST THE DEVASTATION CAUSED BY THE SUMMER'S HOSTILITIES

Winterization plans to mitigate the impact are ongoing

Palestinian officials fear that the winter months will aggravate the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza and further degrade its fragile infrastructure. During the war some 20,000 homes were destroyed or rendered inhabitable and over 28,000 people remain displaced in shelters (see section on *UNRWA Collective Centres*), with many others staying with host families.

Last winter, 10,000 people had to be evacuated, and thousands of greenhouses and field crops sustained damage when floods struck Gaza following powerful thunderstorms and four days of torrential rain.⁸

Response plans to alleviate the potential impact of rain and low temperatures are currently under development and/or implementation by humanitarian agencies participating in the Shelter and NFIs (non-food items) cluster, as well as in the WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) cluster.

Shelter and NFIs

Winter preparedness is a key priority for the Shelter Cluster. Families worst affected by the summer hostilities are particularly ill-prepared for the coming season and require urgent support to prevent further deterioration of their living conditions. This includes people living in homes which are damaged, in makeshift shelters, with host families, or

in prefabricated structures. The main objective of Shelter Cluster members is to ensure sufficient thermal comfort for both individuals and structures.

Agencies are collectively preparing stocks of relevant NFIs, including blankets, mattresses, plastic sheeting, heaters and gas bottles. The current target of Shelter Cluster members is to cover the needs of 60,000 families with such materials, some of which have already been delivered. Procurement of some of these items that are not available in Gaza has required intensive efforts and resulted in delays.

While plastic sheeting provides some degree of insulation for rooms, reconstruction can ensure much better thermal comfort, as well as improving privacy and protection. However, large scale reconstruction works are yet to start due to the limited availability of construction materials. While temporary Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) allowing for the import of building materials by authorized vendors and their sale to individuals and institutions whose properties have been assessed was launched in October,⁹ pace of implementation is slow with very few families being able to purchase materials.

The Cluster has also disseminated information about different measures that people can adopt to prepare for and mitigate the impact of weather conditions. This leaflet is available (in both English and Arabic) on the Cluster's website (www.ShelterPalestine.org).

Water and sanitation

Damage sustained by WASH infrastructure during the recent hostilities has increased the risk of flooding around damaged waste/storm-water pumping stations, particularly as drainage channels are blocked in some neighbourhoods. The damage to the electricity

“A cold season would portend a fresh humanitarian disaster. Many sewage pipes and water networks are still buried under the rubble. The worst that could happen this winter is that raw sewage trapped under the rubble would mix with rainwater and flood homes in Gaza City.”

Representative of Gaza City's Water Authority



A house in the Toufah area of Gaza city severely damaged during the July-August hostilities

infrastructure has resulted in greater dependence on fuel-powered generators, leaving existing services vulnerable to both fuel shortages and break-downs due to increased usage (see section on Energy Crisis). While emergency repairs and larger-scale reconstruction of damaged WASH infrastructures continue, progress is hindered by delays in the entry of material and equipment.

WASH cluster partners met with officials from Gaza's Coastal Municipal Water Utilities (CMWU) and other service providers to identify and discuss implementation of potential flood prevention activities and support.

These discussions formed the basis for the winter flood risk prevention and response component of the WASH Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for the Gaza Strip, alongside continued emergency interventions to ensure basic services for households in war-affected areas and IDPs/host families. The winterization response aims to ensure that service providers can prevent and respond to localized flooding by the provision of key equipment and supplies, including spare parts and fuel. It also ensures support for simple prevention measures and a pre-positioned response capacity for households affected by flooding. In support of the CMWU, one organization (ACF) has conducted a detailed mapping of the existing flood risk in the three southern governorates of the Gaza Strip, and it is hoped that this will be expanded to the northern governorates through the SRP.

This section was contributed by
UNICEF

CHILD PROTECTION ASSESSMENT IN GAZA INDICATES EXTREME HARDSHIP

425,000 children in Gaza are in need of immediate psychosocial and child protection support

Nearly 425,000 children in Gaza are in need of immediate psychosocial and child protection support following this summer's military operation. These include at least 3,373 children injured over the course of hostilities, some of whom will suffer permanent disabilities, more than 1,500 children who were orphaned, and hundreds of thousands who had their homes damaged or had to flee the fighting and move elsewhere, including tens of thousands still displaced. All of them need urgent support from the child protection and broader welfare sectors to regain a sense of normalcy and to deal with acute levels of psychosocial distress and vulnerability at a time when several neighbourhoods and villages of the Gaza Strip still lie in ruins.

In the aftermath of the conflict, the UNICEF-led Child Protection Working Group carried out a child protection assessment across the Gaza Strip to identify priorities for

DEATH TOLL AMONG CHILDREN CONTINUES TO RISE

At least 538 Palestinian children were killed during the 50-day armed conflict in Gaza: 341 boys and 197 girls, aged between one week and 17 years old. Sixty-eight per cent of them were 12 years old or younger. The number of child casualties continues to rise from children with serious injuries who are still being treated in hospitals and further verification of earlier incidents is ongoing.

Children affected by the hostilities need urgent support from the child protection and broader welfare sectors to regain a sense of normalcy and to deal with acute levels of psychosocial distress and vulnerability

"I CANNOT SING"

Ten-year-old Shaima lives in Ash Shuja'iyyeh in eastern Gaza, a crowded neighbourhood now mostly reduced to a vast expanse of rubble. The threat of explosive remnants of war looms around every corner.

Ten days into the conflict, as the neighbourhood was being pounded with heavy artillery, mortars and air strikes, Shaima's family moved to her grandfather's apartment on the ground floor, which was thought to be a safer place. "In the early morning, the shelling got closer," Shaima relates. Her father, Adel, was on the sofa in the living room with her 2-year-old sister, Dima, in his arms, trying to rock her to sleep, when a shell struck the neighbour's house. Both Adel and his daughter were killed by shrapnel that burst through the walls.

"I saw my uncle carrying my sister," Shaima says. "I realized her head was cut off in the shelling. I didn't look at my father's body because I was afraid his wounds were as bad. I ran away... I cannot sing anymore. I think of my dad and my sister who are dead. I feel guilty."

Shaima is visited regularly by a counsellor from the Palestinian Centre for Democracy and Conflict Resolution (PCDCR), who sees her at home and helps her talk about her experience with the aim of reducing psychosocial distress and increasing wellbeing.



Shaima at school.

© Photo: UNICEF/EBaba

The assessment indicates an increase in physical violence against children within their families and communities, occurring in the context of increased stress faced by parents and other caregivers.

Humanitarian risks affecting children	Percentage of respondents identifying this risk
Environmental risks in and around the home (electricity, sewer, fire related)	49
Inadequate access to medical care	36
Community violence	34
Return to hostilities	22
Domestic violence	19
Harmful traditional practices (early marriage, honor killing, celebratory shootings)	15

Among other findings, the assessment indicates an increase in physical violence against children within their families and communities, occurring in the context of increased stress faced by parents and other caregivers. Growing numbers of children are driven into child labour, in some cases in high risk activities such as foraging for scrap metal. This brings children into contact with the pervasive explosive remnants of war that now infest most of Gaza. Cases of sexual abuse, particularly of adolescent girls, have been reported in shelters and in host communities.

Many children reported being afraid to travel far from home to attend school. Aggressive behaviour, anger and frustration are common among boys, particularly bullying and

violence against siblings. A high incidence of unusual crying, screaming, bedwetting, nightmares and general sadness has been observed, mainly among girls.

Overall, the assessment confirms the urgent need to strengthen existing child protection systems and protocols to identify and respond to child protection needs. It is equally important to identify and prioritize the most vulnerable and poorest families for the provision of socio-economic support and referral to essential services through a case management system. With support from the UN Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF), UNICEF has mobilized partners implementing a range of psychosocial interventions which aim to reach approximately 100,000 children by early 2015.

EAST JERUSALEM: PROTECTION CONCERNS AMID ESCALATION IN TENSIONS

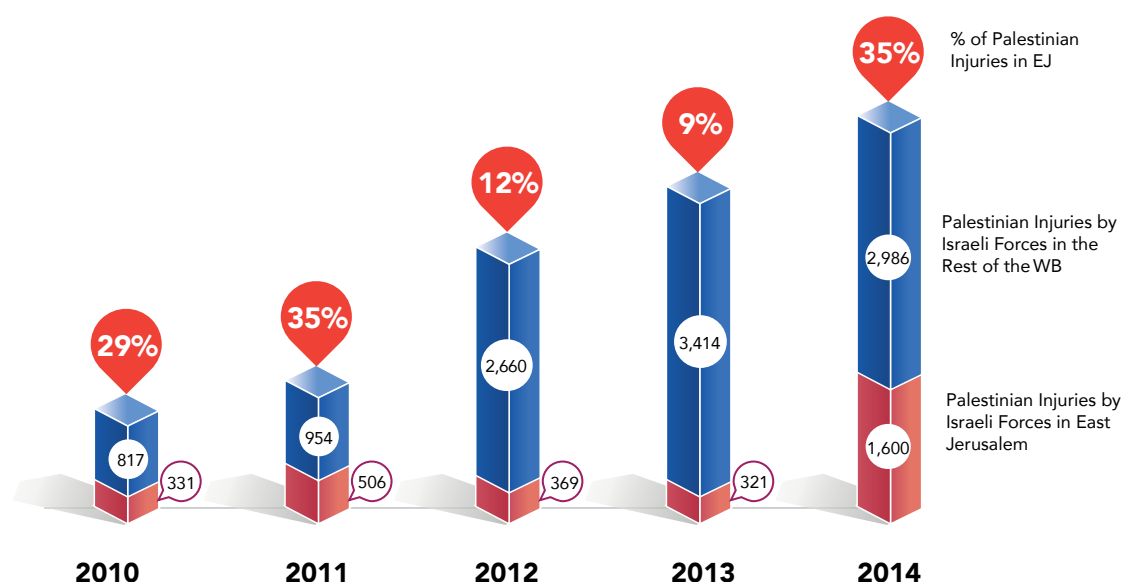
1,600 Palestinians injured in clashes with Israeli forces to date in 2014

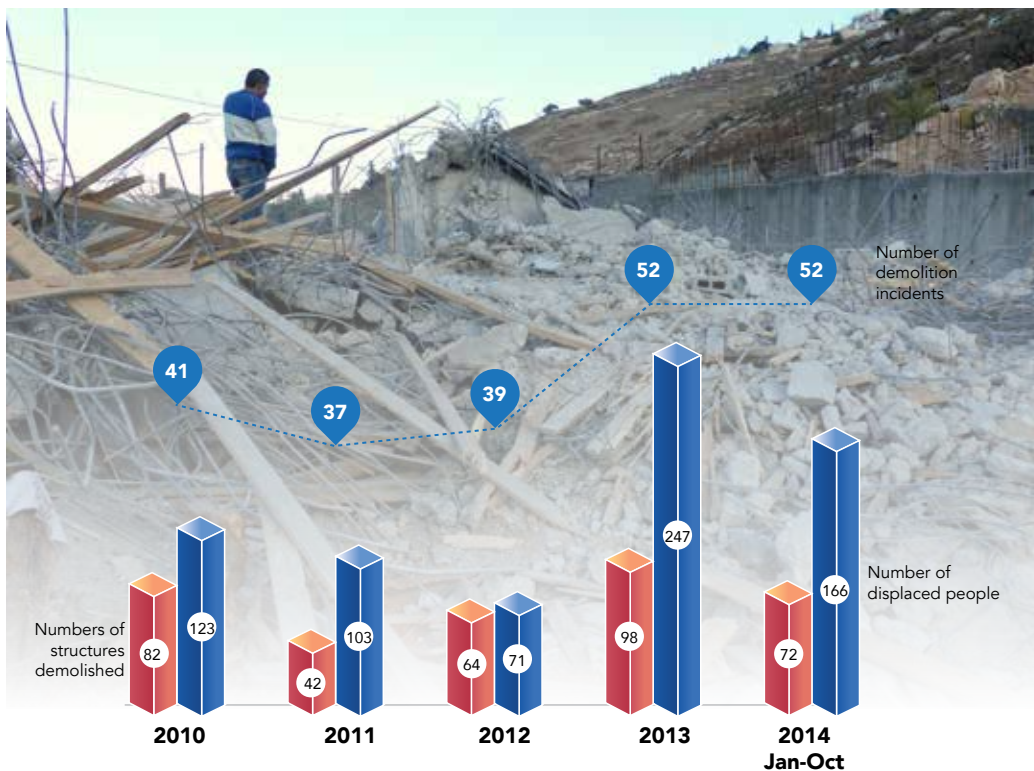
Levels of tension rose considerably in East Jerusalem during October, reflected in the frequency and intensity of violent clashes, attacks, arrests and demolitions. This trend has raised serious concerns and prompted fears that it may trigger a wider escalation across the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt).

Although there were previous peaks in confrontations between East Jerusalem Palestinians and Israeli forces earlier this year, October's developments were unique in several aspects. While previous clashes in 2014 were confined to a few days around specific events and concentrated in the outer limits of the city (e.g. Qalandiya checkpoint), this month's clashes, which resulted in 171 Palestinian injuries, have been on an almost daily basis and have extended to most Palestinian neighborhoods. Overall, two Palestinians have been killed by Israeli forces during protests and clashes (excluding the perpetrators of attacks against Israelis) since the beginning of 2014 (through the end of October) in East Jerusalem and approximately 1,600 injured; the majority of the injuries were recorded in July following the kidnapping and killing of a Palestinian child. In comparison, in all of 2013 there were no Palestinian fatalities and 320 injuries.

Latest Developments: seven Israelis killed

On 5 November, a Palestinian man from Shu'fat Refugee Camp, allegedly affiliated with Hamas, ran his vehicle into a station of the light train around the boundary of East and West Jerusalem and subsequently attacked bystanders with an iron bar, killing a border policeman and injuring 12 other Israelis, including a 17-year-old boy, who died of his wounds on 7 November. The driver was killed by Israeli forces during the incident. On 18 November, two Palestinian men from East Jerusalem entered a synagogue in West Jerusalem and shot and stabbed people praying there, killing four of them and injuring another 12. The assailants, as well as an Israeli policeman, were killed during a subsequent exchange of fire.





There was also a significant increase in Palestinian violence against Israeli civilians in the city during October. This included frequent stone-throwing incidents, an attack on people at a light rail station (a similar attack was recorded in early November), and an attempt to assassinate the leader (also a Rabbi) of an Israeli group campaigning for expanded Jewish access to the Al Aqsa Mosque compound. Since the beginning of 2014 (through the end of October) three Israelis have been killed and approximately 70 injured by Palestinians in East and West Jerusalem.

During October the demolition of Palestinian properties increased on the grounds of the lack of a building permit. According to media reports, the Mayor of Jerusalem recently ordered municipality officials to strengthen 'enforcement' measures against Palestinians in East Jerusalem, including house demolitions for buildings without permits. The objective is to pressure the Palestinian population to act against young demonstrators.¹⁰ October recorded the highest number of demolitions (23 structures) since the beginning of the year, and the second highest figure for people displaced (30). These events took place alongside the takeover by Israeli settlers of properties in two sections of the Silwan neighborhood and various government announcements of settlement expansion in other areas of the city.¹¹

The main driver of tensions during the month has been concern among Palestinians about a further erosion of the status quo on access arrangements to the Al Aqsa Mosque compound.¹²

These concerns are connected to the restrictions imposed recently by the Israeli authorities on access by Muslims to the compound, in conjunction with the growing frequency of Israeli right-wing and settler activists entering the compound in what is perceived as a provocative act. The entry of Israeli activists to the compound has increased in recent

The entry of Israeli activists to the Al Aqsa Mosque compound has increased in recent years from an average of once every two weeks in 2012, to once every four days in 2013, and once every two to three days in 2014.

EAST JERUSALEM UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

Israel's unilateral annexation of East Jerusalem and the surrounding West Bank hinterland in 1967 contravenes international law.¹⁴ This annexation is not recognized by the international community, which considers East Jerusalem an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territory, and its Palestinian residents as persons protected by international humanitarian law.

years from an average of once every two weeks in 2012, to once every four days in 2013, and once every two to three days in 2014. Restrictions on Muslim access include the denial of entry permits for West Bank ID holders and age/gender restrictions for East Jerusalem ID holders, as well as restrictions on an individual basis. In October the compound was closed for an entire day for the first time since 1967 and violent clashes took place with Israeli forces within the Al Aqsa Mosque itself. Israeli senior officials, including Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, have denied any official intention to alter the status quo.¹³

The number of Palestinian children arrested since June 2014 rose sharply in the context of the rising tensions in East Jerusalem and this remains a key concern, alongside allegations of mistreatment of children in detention. Between June and August alone, OCHA recorded the arrest of about 200 children, nearly the same number as in the whole of 2013.

FARMERS IN EASTERN BETHLEHEM ACCESS THEIR OLIVE GROVES NEAR ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN OVER A DECADE

Over 90 Palestinian communities in the West Bank require 'prior coordination' with the Israeli military to access their land in the vicinity of settlements

During the olive harvest season that officially started this month, Palestinian farmers belonging to seven Bedouin tribes in eastern Bethlehem were permitted to reach their olive groves in the vicinity of Israeli settlements for the first time in over a decade. These farmers live in various nearby localities, including Bethlehem city and the villages of Al A'uqban, Al 'Asakira and Rakhme. They own land (reportedly about 700 dunums) located in the vicinity of the settlement of Noqedim and the adjacent outposts of El David, Kfar Eldad, Sde Bar and Ma'ale Rehav'am.

This land was cultivated in the past with olive trees and seasonal crops such as wheat and barley and constituted the main source of income for the owners' families. Since the beginning of the second Intifada in 2000, these farmers were subjected to systematic violence and intimidation by Israeli settlers that reduced, and then prevented, them from accessing these areas.

Following a legal intervention this year by the Israeli NGO Rabbis for Human Rights, the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) declared a number of the affected plots as closed military areas. This prohibits access by Israeli settlers to the area and requires landowners to obtain a special authorization (known as 'prior coordination') to enter it. Subsequently, the ICA allocated two periods (29 September to 2 October, and 13 to 19 October) to the farmers for coordinated access under the protection of Israeli forces.

Following a legal intervention by an Israeli NGO, the Israeli Civil Administration allocated to the affected farmers two periods of a few days each for coordinated access to their groves under the protection of Israeli forces.

The access took place as planned, except for one occasion on which farmers were ordered to leave the area earlier than agreed following threats by Israeli settlers, and another occasion when settlers blocked access to a tractor. Overall, the quantity and quality of the produce was extremely poor as the trees had been unattended for long periods. However, some of the farmers used the opportunity to plough the land and prepare it for planting additional trees. “We are optimistic that the legal aid will help us regain our land despite settler attacks and intimidation,” said Sa’ed Salameh al Asakreh, aged 60 from Al ‘Asakira village.

The prior coordination regime

For the past few years, access by Palestinian farmers to their private land within the outer limits of settlements or in areas where settler violence and intimidation is recurrent, has been subjected to this ‘prior coordination’ regime. This regime is enforced irrespective of the legality of the settlement/outpost in question under Israeli law or the fencing off of surrounding private Palestinian land by settlers.¹⁵ To obtain approval, farmers must submit a request to the Palestinian District Coordination Liaison (DCL) office in their area, including ownership documents, which are then transferred to the Israeli DCL for consideration.

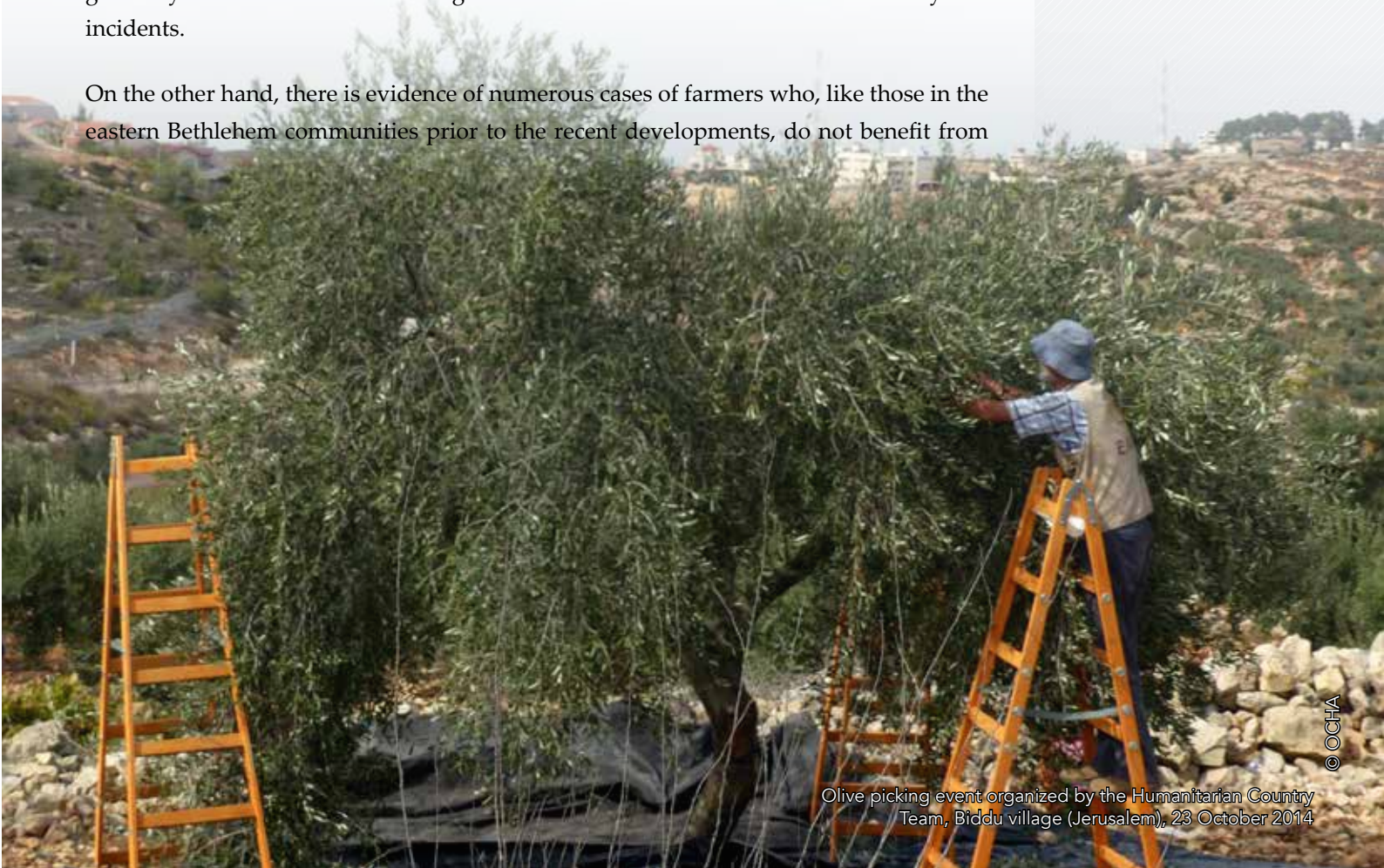
By the start of the current olive harvest season, the ‘prior coordination’ regime was in place to access land within, or in the vicinity of, 56 Israeli settlements and settlement outposts, and affecting farmers residing in over 90 Palestinian communities and villages. The implementation of the system this year was delayed for about two weeks after the start of the harvest season due to the Jewish holidays. Apart from that, initial reports suggest that, in most areas, the system has functioned smoothly and farmers were generally able to access their olive groves at the coordinated times with relatively few incidents.

On the other hand, there is evidence of numerous cases of farmers who, like those in the eastern Bethlehem communities prior to the recent developments, do not benefit from



“We are optimistic that the legal aid will help us regain our land despite settler attacks and intimidation”

Sa’ed Salameh al Asakreh, aged 60 from Al ‘Asakira village.



the limited access provided under the prior coordination regime. The reasons range from lack of awareness, lack of access to legal assistance, and cost-benefit considerations, among others.

Despite its benefits, prior coordination has some shortcomings in practice and in principle. The system not only puts the onus on Palestinian farmers to adapt to access restrictions rather than on Israeli settlers (who in many cases engage in violent and otherwise illegal behaviour), but has also proven largely ineffective in preventing attacks on trees and crops because most of the attacks occur outside the times allocated through the coordination process.

The Israeli system in place to investigate complaints about settler violence and acts of vandalism affecting Palestinian-owned trees is largely ineffective. Between 2005 and September 2014, the Israeli human rights group Yesh Din documented 246 incidents in which complaints regarding deliberate damage to fruit trees in the West Bank led to the opening of a police investigation. Of these investigations, just four ended in an indictment.¹⁶

■ SETTLEMENT EXPANSION AROUND AN ISRAELI-DECLARED “NATURE RESERVE”

Access restrictions and settler harassment undermine livelihoods and generate risk of displacement

Recent settlement activities and measures in the Wadi Qana area of Qalqiliya governorate have raised concerns because of their potential impact on already vulnerable Palestinian communities. This area was designated as a nature reserve by the Israeli authorities in the 1980s, resulting in severe restrictions on Palestinian landowners wishing to use the land for farming and grazing. The area of the reserve is surrounded on all sides by ten Israeli settlements, including two unauthorized outposts (El Matan and Alonei Shilo).

In June of this year, the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) deposited for public review a detailed outline plan aimed at retroactively “legalizing” the El Matan outpost and its access road.¹⁷ Since part of the plan’s area (including some already existing structures) lies within the boundaries of the nature reserve where development is prohibited, the ICA also issued an order amending the nature reserve’s boundaries to exclude the proposed area (approximately 100 dunums).¹⁸

The land allocated to El Matan was declared “state land” in the past by the ICA and incorporated into the municipal boundaries of the Ma’ale Shomron settlement, but Palestinians from nearby communities claim ownership of this land and have submitted objections to the plan.

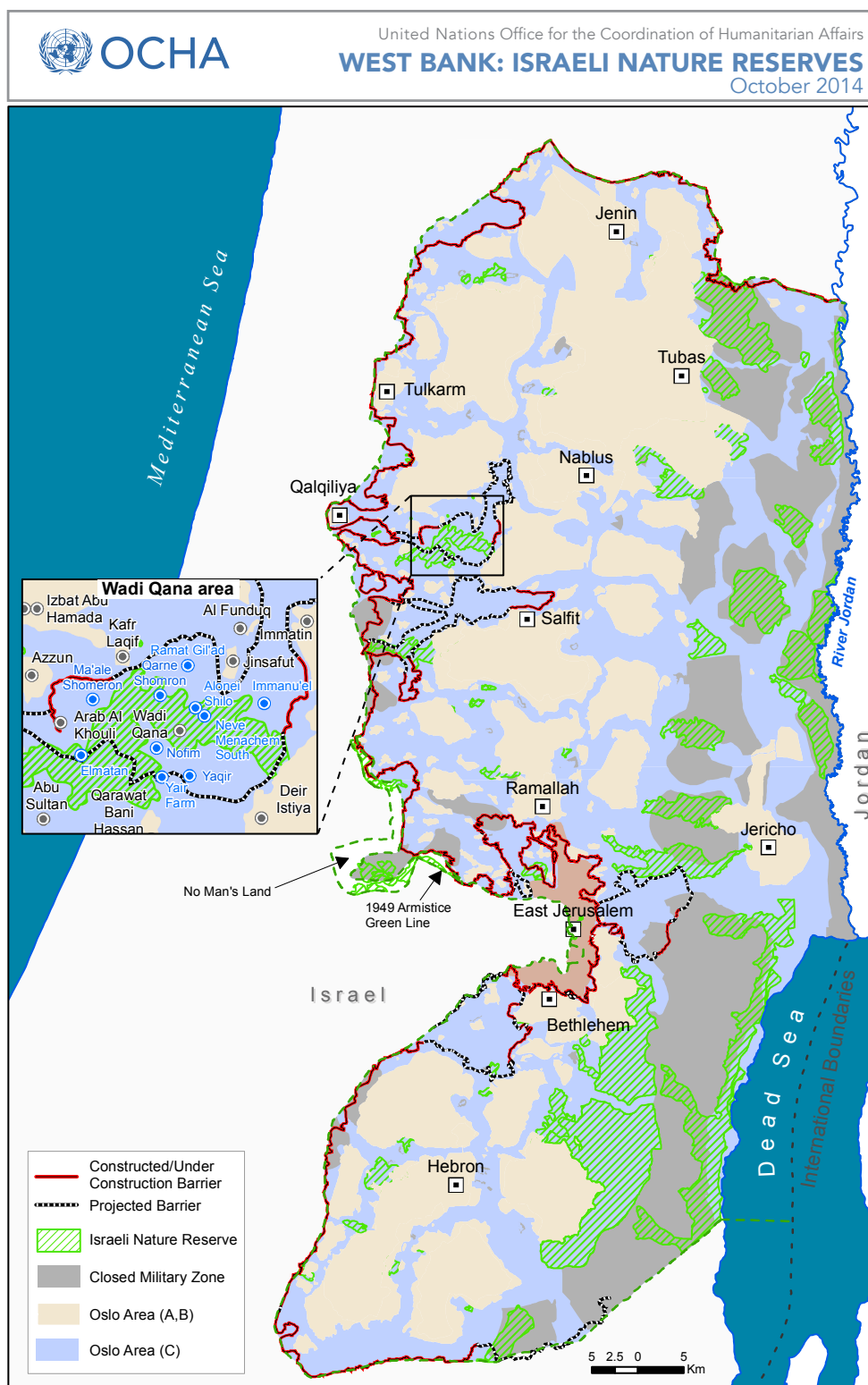
Two small Palestinian herding communities (Wadi Qana and Arab Al Khouli) are located within and adjacent to the nature reserve and have a population of about 85 people. These communities, which have reportedly lived in this area since the 1940s, have been particularly affected by the restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities and the

Recent settlement activities and measures in the Wadi Qana area of Qalqiliya governorate have raised concerns because of their potential impact on already vulnerable Palestinian communities.

settlement activities in the area, resulting in displacement and the risk of displacement.

According to the representatives of one of these communities (Arab Al Khouli), in recent months they have faced repeated incidents of harassment by armed settlers. These incidents typically involve security coordinators from El Matan and Ma'ale Shomron blocking access to the area when residents bring fodder or water for their livestock. The residents also reported that access to water for their domestic and livelihood needs has been severely undermined in recent years following water extraction from the underlying aquifer by Ma'ale Shomron settlement, which reduces (and for part of the

Two Palestinian communities in the Wadi Qana area have been particularly affected by the restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities and the settlement activities in the area of the nature reserve, resulting in displacement and the risk of displacement.



WHAT ARE ISRAELI “NATURE RESERVES” IN THE WEST BANK?

Since the beginning of the occupation, the Israeli authorities have designated 76 areas, covering approximately 13 per cent of the West Bank (approximately 578,000 dunums), as “nature reserves”, with the stated objective of protecting the environment and wildlife in those areas. The majority of such reserves are located along the Jordan Valley and Dead Sea area.¹⁹

Israeli military orders prohibit actions resulting in “harm” to the nature reserve, including acts that “change the form or natural position, or artificial disturbance of the natural developmental course [of the nature reserve].”²⁰ This provision has been interpreted by the Israeli authorities as a comprehensive ban on the use of the designated areas for residential, agricultural or grazing purposes, except for such uses that have been recognized as ongoing prior to the declaration of the area as a nature reserve.²¹

The actual enforcement and interpretation of this provision has varied greatly over time and in different areas. In recent years, enforcement in some of the Jordan Valley reserves has been more apparent through the imposition of fines on herders grazing their livestock in the area.

Only four of the declared nature reserves have been developed by the Israeli authorities to accommodate visitors (all in the Dead Sea area).²² Analysis of a 2014 aerial picture of the West Bank also indicates that dozens of Israeli settlements and settlement outposts have a portion of their outer limits encroaching into areas designated as nature reserves.

Nearly one quarter of the total area designated as nature reserves was subsequently declared as a “firing zone” for military training, a fact calling into question the stated objective of protecting wildlife.

The Israeli authorities have designated 76 areas, covering approximately 13 per cent of the West Bank, as “nature reserves”, with the stated objective of protecting the environment and wildlife in those areas. Nearly one quarter of these areas were later on declared “firing zones”.

year eradicates) the discharge of the spring, which has served as the traditional water source for the community. Community representatives reported that over the past three to four years, five families left the area because they could not sustain their herding livelihoods in this area (approximately 600 sheep), and relocated to the nearby towns of Azzun and Kafr Thulth.

Palestinian farmers from other communities also reported increased restrictions by the Israeli authorities on the cultivation of their land in this area. In April 2012, the ICA issued evacuation orders for several plots of land planted with approximately 1,400 olive trees (2 to 6 years old) owned by farmers from Deir Istiya village. According to the ICA, this cultivation had expanded inside the nature reserve area without authorization. Following a compromise reached in legal proceedings in January 2014, the ICA uprooted and seized 1,000 of these trees.

NEW ACCESS RESTRICTIONS IMPACT A BARRIER-AFFECTED COMMUNITY IN THE JERUSALEM AREA

Disruption of access to services and family life is expected to trigger further displacement

Beit Iksa village (pop. 2,000) is located in the north-west of Jerusalem governorate. Although not included within the municipal area of Jerusalem that was unilaterally

annexed to Israel following the 1967 war, Beit Iksa initially retained its historic connections to the city. These links have been severed since the early 1990s when Israel began requiring Palestinians who hold West Bank ID cards to obtain permits to enter Israel and East Jerusalem.

The situation has been compounded since 2006 following completion of the Barrier, which left Beit Iksa on the Jerusalem side of the Barrier. The village has been physically separated from the wider West Bank by a permanent checkpoint installed in the Barrier limiting access to the village to residents and to Palestinians from nearby villages. At the same time, not

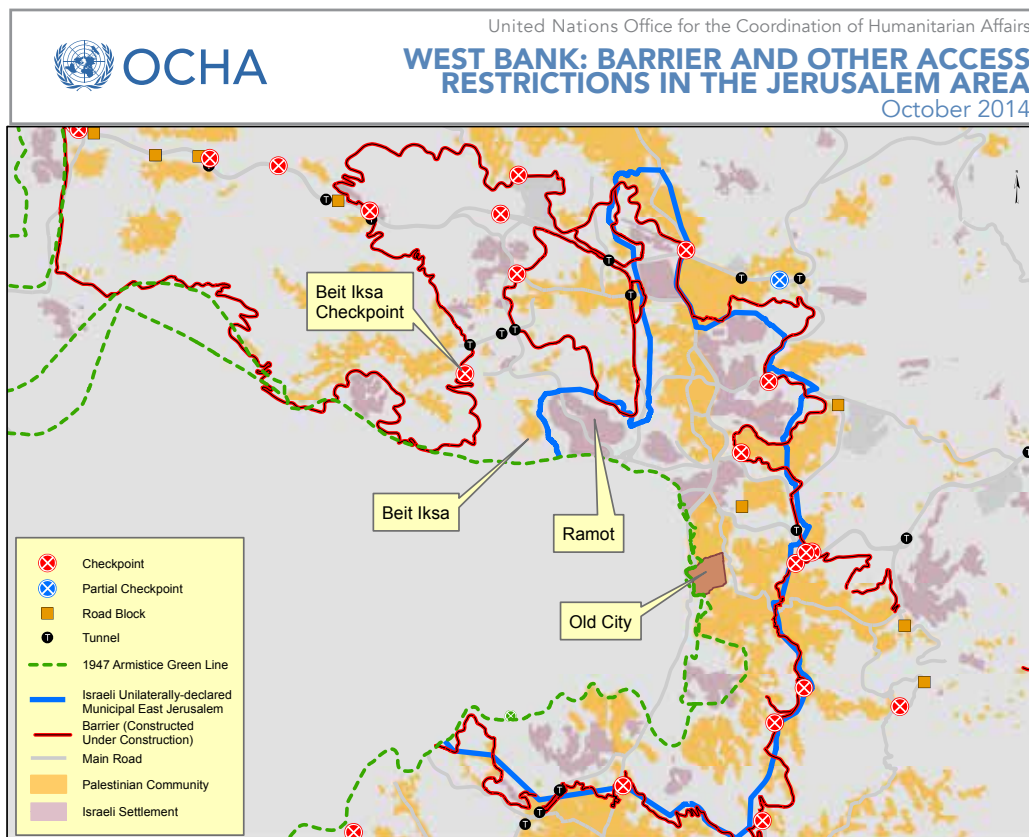
only has the ban on access to municipal areas of Jerusalem remained in place, but in 2010 the road that connects Beit Iksa to East Jerusalem was blocked for vehicular movement, forcing Jerusalem ID holders to use a long detour via Qalandia checkpoint to commute between the village and East Jerusalem. The impact of these restrictions

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 which 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'.

To mark the tenth anniversary of the ICJ advisory opinion in July 2014, OCHA is issuing a series of articles in the Humanitarian Bulletin to highlight the continuing humanitarian impact of the Barrier.

Since the beginning of 2014, restrictions on entry to Beit Iksa by non-resident Palestinians with West Bank ID cards has intensified, including on traders, service providers and relatives.



MOVING FROM BEIT IKSA

Nizar Badran, a 50-year-old registered refugee, moved from the neighbouring village of Biddu to Beit Iksa in 2000 with his wife and five children. Beit Iksa is the address on Nizar's ID card, while the address for the rest of his family is Biddu. According to Nizar, the family started facing problems at Beit Iksa checkpoint at the beginning of 2014 when Israeli soldiers regularly denied his wife and children access to the village on the grounds that Beit Iksa was not the address on their ID cards. Nizar obtained a letter from Beit Iksa village council that certified that his family lives in Beit Iksa. This provided a temporary solution until July when the soldiers at the checkpoint stopped recognizing the letter. There were several times when Nizar desperately tried to coordinate access for his family, including through the Palestinian DCL, without any success.

Nizar has tried to change the ID address of his wife and children to Beit Iksa, but has not yet succeeded in doing so. Following an incident in which his son was almost killed at the checkpoint in an altercation with soldiers when denied access, Nizar decided to move with his family to Biddu village, at least temporarily. They are currently living in an apartment in Biddu village owned by one of his cousins. Nizar said that he wants to continue living in Beit Iksa and visits his home there from time to time.

“For the first time this year, people were prevented from reaching Beit Iksa to visit relatives during Ramadan and Eid. If this continues, the future of the village will be very bleak indeed.”

Kamal Hababeh,
former head of the
village council.

has been devastating in terms of social relations, service provision, construction and the implementation of projects.

Since the beginning of 2014, restrictions on entry to Beit Iksa by non-resident Palestinians with West Bank ID cards has intensified, including on traders, service providers and relatives. Starting in April 2014, soldiers staffing the checkpoint have requested that both individuals and organizations entering the village obtain a letter from Beit Iksa village council to justify their presence or activity there. In July 2014, a sit-in by Palestinians at the checkpoint to protest against the new restrictions prompted agreement on a coordination mechanism involving the Palestinian District Coordination Liaison (DCL). However, following the persistence of incidents of denied access, the Palestinian DCL has reportedly withdrawn its participation.

According to Kamal Hababeh, former head of Beit Iksa village council, people have slowly been moving out of the village since 2010 and this has greatly affected economic activity and construction. “For the first time this year, people were prevented from reaching Beit Iksa to visit relatives during Ramadan and Eid. If this continues, the future of the village will be very bleak indeed.” It is estimated that between 400 and 500 residents have left Beit Iksa since the construction of the Barrier and the closure of the road leading from the village to Jerusalem. This year, three households moved out of the village (see *Moving from Beit Iksa*).²³

End notes

1. On 11 November, around 350,000 litres of fuel funded by the Qatari government were delivered to the GPP, allowing it to resume partial operations and produce around 60MWs, reducing outages from 18 to 12 hours a day on average.
2. CCs are defined as “pre-existing buildings and structures used for the collective and communal settlement of a displaced population in the event of conflict or natural disaster”. See Shelter Cluster’s [UNHCR and IOM Collective Centre guidance](#).
3. For more information on UNRWA’s appeal see: http://www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/gaza_strategy2014.pdf
4. Initial deliveries consisted of some 200,000 litres per month, but these increased during 2014 and totaled almost 1.5 million litres during the war.
5. For further information about the impediments to solid waste collection see OCHA, The Humanitarian Bulletin, March 2014.
6. This would require infrastructural work by both parties and improved bill collection by the Palestinians.
7. In the current circumstances, it would be complicated to acquire gas for the GPP, primarily due to safety concerns about transportation into Gaza. The exploitation of gas from the gas fields off the coast of Gaza will not be feasible for another five to seven years.
8. See OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin, December 2013.
9. See OCHA, Humanitarian Bulletin, September 2014. http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_the_humanitarian_monitor_2014_10_27_english.pdf
10. Nir Hason, *Haaretz*, 29 October 2014.
11. For background on demolitions, inadequate planning and settler takeover of properties in East Jerusalem see: OCHA, East Jerusalem: Key Humanitarian Concerns, April 2011.
12. These concerns were echoed by the Government of Jordan, which is the custodian of the Holy Sites in East Jerusalem.
13. *Haaretz*, 6 November 2014. <http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/1.625048>
14. See UN Security Council Resolutions 252, 267, 471, 476 and 478.
15. See for example, B’Tselem, ‘Access Denied’, September 2008. http://www.btselem.org/sites/default/files2/publication/200809_access_denied_eng.pdf
16. See Yesh Din at: <http://www.yesh-din.org/postview.asp?postid=286>.
17. <http://mavat.moin.gov.il/MavatPS/Forms/SV4.aspx?tid=4>
18. Chaim Levinson and Zafir Rinat, *Haaretz*, Oct. 2, 2014
19. These areas include large swathes of land in Bethlehem governorate that were declared as nature reserves as part of the Wye River Memorandum of 1998, with the intention that they would be handed over to the Palestinian Authority.
20. Order Regarding Preservation of Nature (No. 363, 1969)
21. B’Tselem, Dispossession and Exploitation: Israel’s Policy in the Jordan Valley and Northern Dead Sea, 2011.
22. Wadi Qelt (Ein Prat), Ein Fashkha (Einot Tzukim), Qumran, and the Hashmonaim palaces.
23. Similar displacement is also taking place in nearby dislocated communities. According to An Nabi Samuel village council, 24 households comprising 125 people have moved out of the village in the past seven years as a result of restrictions on movement, access and the building of new homes. See ‘The case of dislocated communities on the Jerusalem side of the Barrier: concern over forced displacement’, OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, March 2014. http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_the_humanitarian_monitor_2014_04_29_english.pdf

Annex: Monthly Indicator Tables

Conflict-related casualties and violence¹

Direct Israeli-Palestinian conflict related casualties

2011	2012	2013						2014									
Total	Total	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep*	Oct	Total

Palestinian deaths

Gaza	108	264	1	1	3	2	11	4	2	5	0	0	6	1564	676	12	0	2269
West Bank	17	8	0	3	6	3	27	2	1	6	0	2	6	15	7	5	4	48
Total	125	272	1	4	9	5	38	6	3	11	0	2	12	1579	683	17	4	2317
Of whom are civilians ²	62	136	1	2	6	5	32	5	3	7	0	2	8	1,116	469	14	4	1628
Of whom are female	3	23	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	505	144	0	0	651

Palestinian injuries

Gaza	468	1485	5	1	5	28	83	43	43	19	37	20	39	10,895	3	7	11106	
West Bank	1647	3175	369	104	315	131	3881	176	173	209	265	246	287	2213	626	203	284	4682
Total	2115	4660	374	105	320	159	3964	219	216	228	302	266	326	13,734	206	291	15788	
Of whom are civilians	2054	n/a	373	104	320	158	3959	216	219	234	281	265	324	NA	NA	206	291	2036
Of whom are female	151	n/a	10	4	15	20	158	4	2	5	27	14	26	2142	3	15	2238	

Israeli deaths

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	11	7	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	71	0	2	76
Of whom are civilians	11	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	2	9
Of whom are female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Israeli injuries

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	122	345	9	15	5	4	151	9	6	5	15	28	5	NA	NA	23	38	129
Of whom are civilians	56	60	5	9	2	3	74	8	5	0	6	9	4	NA	NA	10	19	61
Of whom are female	3	7	0	1	0	1	10	1	0	0	1	1	0	NA	NA	2	4	9

*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	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Deaths	36	11	1	1	0	0	17	4	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Injuries	54	18	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	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Incidents leading to Palestinian casualties ⁴	120	98	8	9	4	3	94	7	6	9	10	7	13	51	6	3	117
Incidents leading to Palestinian property/land damages	291	268	29	36	24	6	306	16	17	24	26	20	17	24	12	5	179
Subtotal: incidents affecting Palestinians	411	366	37	45	27	9	399	23	23	33	36	27	30	75	18	8	296
Incidents leading to Israeli Casualties	23	35	4	4	3	3	38	6	3	0	3	3	1	14	14	9	61
Incidents leading to Israeli Property/land damages ⁵	13	15	0	0	1	3	12	0	1	1	3	8	11	9	7	25	90
Subtotal: incidents affecting settlers	36	50	4	4	4	6	50	6	4	1	6	11	12	21	34	33	151

Civilian Palestinians killed or injured by unexploded ordnance in Gaza

2011	2012	2013						2014									
Total	Total	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Adult	Injured	7	12	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	15	1	0	22
	Killed	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	7
Child	Injured	17	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	2	0	10
	Killed	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grand Total		27	34	0	0	1	26	0	0	11	1	0	0	21	6	1	40

Source: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

Child Protection

Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict

Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict	2011	2012	2013					2014										
	Total	Total	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
West Bank	2	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	12
Gaza Strip	11	44	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	372	163	0	0	537

Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict

West Bank	308	427	130	25	132	33	1232	39	46	62	83	73	237	167	167	69	58	837
Gaza Strip	125	105	0	0	0	0	10	4	7	6	9	76		3,306		0	0	3473

Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict

oPt	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
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	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	NA	N/A	1	0	3
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0

Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities

In Israel and oPt	192 monthly average	198 monthly average	179	159	173	154	197 monthly average	183	230	202	196	214	202	192	201	128	N/A	194 monthly average
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Number of Palestinian children displaced by demolitions

West Bank, inc EJ	618	474	53	19	29	75	558	114	28	21	90	99	21	4	83	87	44	572
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Number of incidents resulting in the disruption of schools¹⁹

oPt	na	321	15	NA	NA	NA	47	19	13	9	17	5	15	0	4	23	N/A	NA
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Source: OCHA, Defence for Children International, Israel Palestine Working Group on grave violations affecting children in armed conflict

Access

Access to healthcare - Gaza

Access to healthcare - Gaza	2011	2012	2013					2014										
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 Monthly Average	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Mon. Ave.
Applications for permits to leave Gaza through Erez Crossing ¹⁵	872	777	1303	1420	1347	1362	1148	1538	1,485	1,806	1,677	1714	1,799	1,093	946	1561	1,038	1513
of which approved	721	719	1182	1314	1227	1181	1010	1350	1,289	1,553	1,308	1470	1,436	716	783	1307	76	1246
of which denied	19	7	5	11	5	4	3	37	50	33	31	14	56	70	20	41	213	39
of which delayed ¹⁶	83	17	116	95	115	177	135	151	146	220	338	230	307	307	143	213	15	228

Source: WHO

Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank

Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank	2011	2012	2013					2014										
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 monthly ave	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Mon. Ave.
Incidents of delayed or denied access at WB checkpoint ¹⁷	38	37.5	45	30	23	17	40.1	11	31	20	39	21	41	12	33	38	31	28
Of which occurred at Jerusalem checkpoint	22	21	22	10	8	5	22.3	1	9	4	12	6	11	3	21	14	4	9
Number of staff days lost due to checkpoint incidents	25	21	60	13	13	3	18.5	2.5	26	29	35	41	52	10.5	19	26.5	9.5	25

Source: OCHA

Search and Arrest

	2011	2012	2013					2014										
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Mon. Ave.
Search Campaigns (West Bank)	349	338	252	281	435	250	316	434	236	475	325	420	767	411	292	353	422	459
Palestinians detained (West Bank)	262	283	416	314	529	262	380	491	295	581	344	619	883	826	472	467	562	616

Source: OCHA


Palestinians under Israeli custody (occupation related)⁶

	2011	2012	2013					2014										
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Mon. Ave.
Total as of the end of the month	5326	4,451	4806	4753	4785	4,768	4,760	4,881	4,961	4,999	5,021	5,053	5,318	5,383	5,505	5,439	N/A	5173
of whom are women	26	7	12	12	12	15	12	14	17	18	18	16	15	17	17	15	N/A	16
of whom are administrative detainees ⁷	240	245	135	143	143	150	148	175	181	186	191	196	363	446	473	468	N/A	298
of whom are detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings	633	897	1299	1301	1301	1,351	1,188	1376	1470	1471	1,495	1,476	1,497	1,577	1,650	1,623	N/A	1515

Source: Israeli Prison Service (through B'Tselem)


Demolition of Structures

Structures demolished⁸



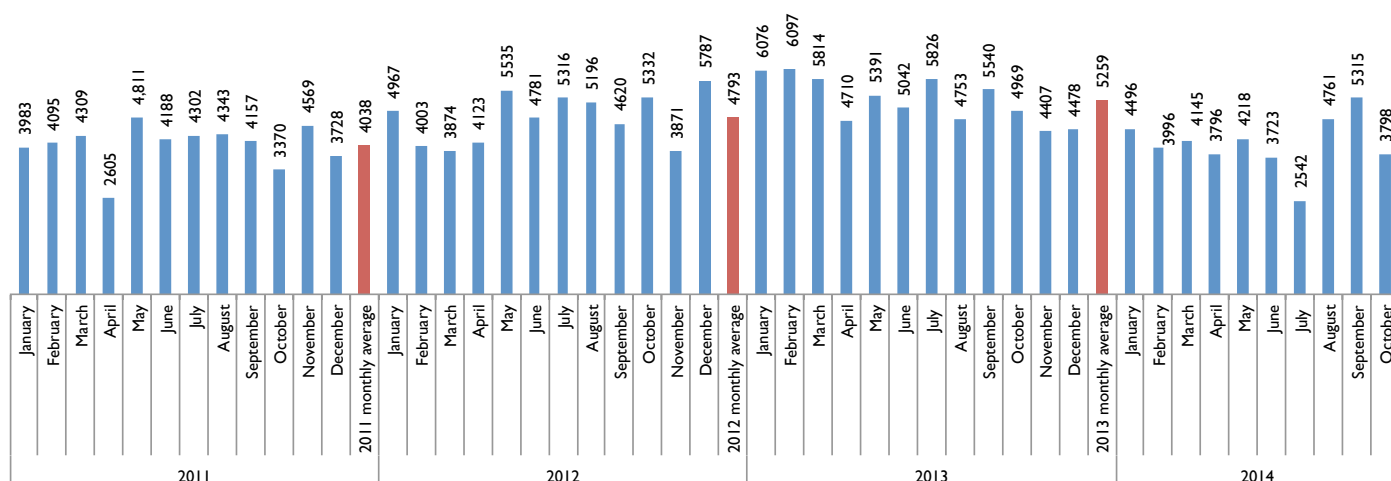
	2011	2012	2013					2014										
	Total	Total	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
of which in Area C	571	540	93	13	19	88	565	101	17	5	88	70	30	6	24	58	27	426
of which in East Jerusalem	42	64	2	8	6	0	98	5	9	9	4	4	6	2	7	3	23	72
Area A	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	5
Area B	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Grand Total	622	604	95	21	25	88	663	106	26	14	92	74	36	10	38	62	50	508

People Displaced due to demolitions⁹



	2011	2012	2013					2014										
	Total	Total	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
of whom were displaced in Area C	1006	815	108	7	43	140	805	160	24	17	171	156	42	0	98	122	67	857
of whom were displaced in East Jerusalem	88	71	6	34	18	0	298	23	34	28	8	8	0	0	20	15	30	166
Area A	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	16	5	0	32
Area B	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Grand Total	1094	886	114	41	61	140	1103	183	58	45	179	164	42	11	140	142	97	1061

Truckloads of goods entering Gaza from Israel¹⁸










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	98.1%
	Education	47,903,132	14.5%
	Food Security	537,357,004	37.1%
	Health and Nutrition	38,580,097	49.2%
	Protection	57,243,771	40.8%
	Shelter/Non-Food Items	163,734,700	7.3%
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	62,818,396	17.5%
Total		928,830,279	45.3%

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.