

Key issues

- Attacks by Palestinians kill four Israelis in the West Bank and Israel; 328 Palestinians injured in East Jerusalem.
- 26 structures demolished and some 160 displaced in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
- Three Palestinians injured in the Access Restricted Areas in the Gaza Strip.
- Gaza Power Plant resumes partial operation following the receipt of Qatari funded fuel.
- Israel permits transfer of two shipments of goods to the West Bank.

WEST BANK

Four Israelis killed and another 21 injured by Palestinians in various attacks

During the week, three Israelis were killed by Palestinians in separate incidents across the West Bank, including a policeman, a woman and a child, and another 21 Israelis were injured, including in incidents involving stone throwing at passing vehicles. This brings the total number of Israeli fatalities by Palestinians in the West Bank since the beginning of 2014 to nine. An Israeli soldier was also killed this week by a Palestinian in Israel.

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, triggering severe clashes in East Jerusalem (see below).

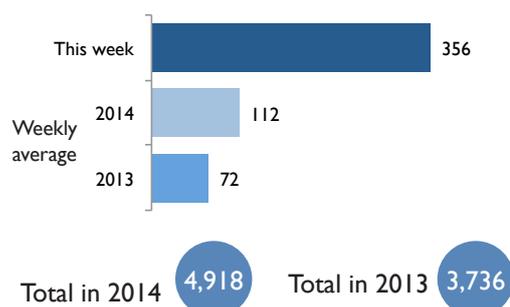
In a similar incident on 10 November, a Palestinian man from Hebron ran his vehicle into a bus station at the entrance to the Gush Etzion settlement block in Bethlehem governorate. He subsequently dismounted the vehicle and stabbed an Israeli settler woman, who later died of her wounds, and injured another two settlers. The Palestinian was shot and injured by a settlement security guard and taken into custody.

In another incident earlier on the same day, an Israeli soldier was stabbed in Tel Aviv, and later died of his wounds, and an Israeli civilian was

Palestinian Fatalities by Isr. forces

This week: 1
 In 2014 (to date): 46
 Equivalent 2013 period: 20

Palestinian Injuries by Isr. forces



Search and arrest operations by Isr. forces



injured. The suspected assailant, an 18-year-old Palestinian youth from the Askar Refugee Camp in Nablus, who entered Israel without a permit, was injured during efforts to apprehend him, and was subsequently taken to a hospital for treatment.

Also this week, according to Israeli media sources, there were at least seven incidents involving stone throwing by Palestinians towards Israeli vehicles and busses travelling on West Bank roads,



Latest Developments: On 11 November, a young Palestinian man was shot dead by Israeli forces during clashes in Al Arrub refugee camp, north of Hebron.

including in East Jerusalem, resulting in injury to three Israeli settlers, including a three-year-old child, and in damage to vehicles. In another incident on 9 November, Palestinians hurled a Molotov cocktail at a settler house located in the Silwan area, which resulted in minor damage.

Over 350 Palestinians injured in clashes with Israeli forces, the majority in East Jerusalem

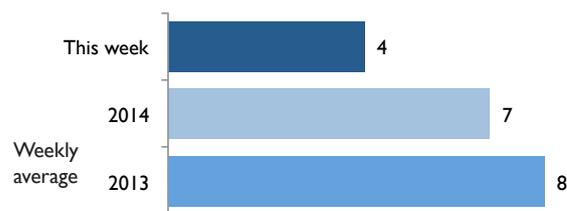
Heightened tensions and clashes across East Jerusalem continued during the week resulting in the injury of 328 Palestinians, the largest number of injuries recorded in a single week since early August. Confrontations with Israeli forces were recorded on a daily basis, sometimes at multiple sites simultaneously, particularly in the Al Aqsa Mosque compound, Shu'fat Refugee Camp, Qalandiya checkpoint, and in the neighborhoods of Shu'fat, At Tur, and Al 'Isawiya. Israeli forces, in many cases, fired tear gas canisters excessively in densely populated areas. In one such incident, in At Tur on 7 November, 35 Palestinians, who were gathered for a party, suffered from severe tear gas inhalation when Israeli forces fired tear gas canisters, which landed in an apartment on the fourth storey.

The largest and most violent clashes took place on 7 November near Shu'fat Refugee Camp, following the earlier killing of a resident of the camp that perpetrated the above-mentioned attack on the light train station. According to Israeli media reports, Palestinians threw Molotov cocktails and fireworks towards Israeli forces, while Israeli soldiers fired live ammunition, rubber bullets, tear gas canisters and sound grenades towards the Palestinians. The majority of the Palestinian injuries (around 70 injuries) were with rubber bullets to different parts of the body. Shu'fat Refugee Camp is located in the Israeli-declared municipal boundaries of Jerusalem, but is separated from the city, along with other communities from East Jerusalem, by the Barrier. As a result, residents suffer from impeded access to services on the 'Jerusalem' side of the Barrier, lack of municipal services, a security vacuum and increasing lawlessness and crime.

Following the incidents that day, Israeli forces closed with concrete blocks some of the access routes connecting the East Jerusalem neighborhoods of At Thuri (Abu Tor), Al 'Isawiya and Jabal al Mukabbir

Settler-related violence*

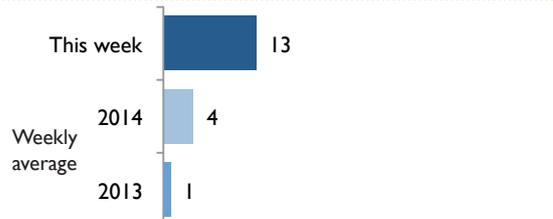
Incidents resulting in Pal. casualties or property damage



Total in 2014 282

Total in 2013 399

Incidents resulting in Isr. casualties or property damage



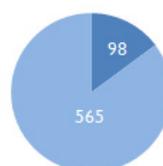
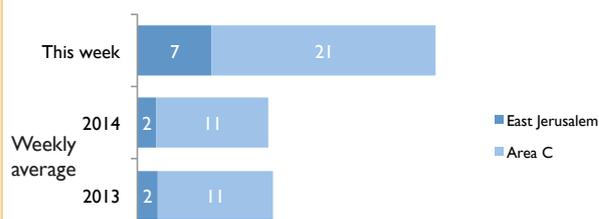
Total in 2014 184

Total in 2013 50

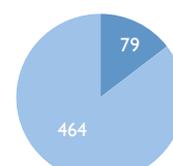
*Excluding casualties by Israeli forces.

Demolitions and related displacements

Structures demolished

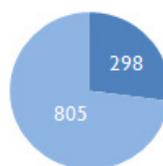
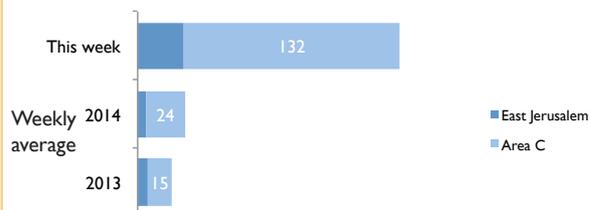


Total in 2013

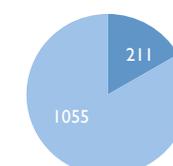


Total in 2014

People displaced



Total in 2013



Total in 2014

areas to West Jerusalem; these closures continued to be in place as of the time of reporting, hampering the movement of residents.

The escalation in tension in East Jerusalem in recent weeks has been driven, largely by Palestinian concerns over the potential introduction of new permanent arrangements to Al Aqsa Mosque compound. These concerns are connected to a recent tightening of restrictions on the access of Muslims to the compound, alongside the more frequent entry of settlers and other Israeli groups, including public figures, to the compound. This week, on 9 November, Israeli forces prevented all Muslim women from entering the compound and conditioned the entry of males on them leaving their ID's with Israeli forces at the entrance gates, while access on another four days was restricted to men above 50 years of age, and on one day, to men above 35. One of the Israeli tours to the compound this week involved an Israeli Minister.

In one such protest against the entry of settler and other Israeli groups to the compound which took place prior to the afore-mentioned attack on the light train station on 5 November, Israeli forces fired rubber bullets, tear gas canisters and sound grenades towards Palestinians in the compound as well as inside Al Aqsa Mosque, injuring at least 50 Palestinians and causing damages inside the mosque.

Another 11 Palestinian injuries by Israeli forces were recorded during the week in the Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah and Nablus governorates, in the context of demonstrations protesting the aforementioned events and against the construction of Barrier-related infrastructure and settlement expansion.

Also this week, on 7 November, a 14-year-old Palestinian child was injured following the detonation of an unexploded sound bomb, while he was tampering with it in Al Jab'a village (Bethlehem), the third such incident in this area since four weeks, where clashes are known to take place in the context of protests against the blocking of the road between Surif and Al Jab'a villages since 2000.

Reduced scope of settler violence continues

Four incidents of settler violence were recorded this week, bringing the total number of incidents resulting in Palestinian injuries or damage to their property in 2014 to 282, compared to 371 in the equivalent period of 2013.

On 6 November, Israeli settlers physically assaulted and injured a 24-year-old Palestinian man who was working in the settlement of Ma'ale Adumim; the man was transported to the hospital for medical treatment.

During the week, there were several incidents involving stone throwing as well as hurling of Molotov cocktails by settlers at Palestinian vehicles, one of which, on 6 November, resulted in the injury of a Palestinian near Al Jalazun Refugee Camp (Ramallah) and another, on 10 November resulting in damage to at least 30 Palestinian vehicles at the junction near Yitzhar settlement in Huwwara village (Nablus).

In various areas of the West Bank, Palestinians farmers continued accessing their land within, or in the vicinity of Israeli settlements under the "prior coordination" system implemented by the Israeli authorities during the olive harvest season, mostly without disruption. However, in one incident on 8 November, Palestinian farmers from Burin picking olives near Yitzhar settlement during the coordination period, were harassed by the security guard of the settlement, who also prevented other farmers from accessing their land in this area.

Around 160 people displaced by demolitions and military trainings

During the reporting period, the Israeli authorities demolished or confiscated a total of 26 structures in East Jerusalem and Area C of the West Bank, in addition to two self-demolitions, all due to lack of Israeli-issued building permits. This week's demolitions led to the displacement of some 90 people and affected 60 others.

Five of the structures demolished, including three residential buildings, one of which was under construction, and two animal shelters, were in the neighborhoods of Silwan, At Tur and Al 'Isawiya in East Jerusalem. Additionally two Palestinian families, including a registered refugee household, were forced to self-demolish two residential structures (caravan and extension to a house) in Beit Hanina on 8 November in order to avoid incurring additional costs if the structures were to be demolished by the Israeli authorities. According to the family forced to demolish the extension to their house, the Israeli Ministry of Social Affairs and social services had advised the family to secure more space to meet the needs of three children with severe disabilities, as the original house lack the needed space, the extension was built to meet

their needs. A total of 22 houses were demolished in East Jerusalem since the Israeli mayor of Jerusalem ordered, on 28 October, the municipality to strengthen 'enforcement' measures against Palestinians in East Jerusalem, including house demolitions for building without permits, with the objective of pressuring the Palestinian population to act against young demonstrators.

Another 17 structures were demolished in the Jordan Valley, bringing the total number of structures demolished in this part of the West Bank since the beginning of the year to over 240, compared to 316 in the equivalent period of 2013. The vast majority of the structures, including 13 residential and two agricultural, were located in the community of Bardala, displacing around 40 people, half of whom were children. An additional two structures, including a residential tent and an animal shelter, were demolished in the community of Al 'Aqaba, located in an area designated as a "firing zone".

Also in the Jordan Valley, two communities, Khirbet Ras al Ahmar and Ibiq, were affected as

a result of military training conducted by Israeli forces. In the former community, nine Palestinian families (51 people, including 20 children) were temporarily displaced between 12:00pm on 9 November and 6:00am on 10 November, and in the latter, children were unable to reach their schools as a result of training that took place between 10pm on 4 November and 6am on 6 November.

The remaining four affected structures in Area C (residential tents) were dismantled and confiscated in the Bedouin community of Umm al Kher, displacing four families comprising 22 people, including nine children. These donor-funded structures were erected in response to previous demolitions that took place on 28 October. In addition, the Israeli authorities delivered demolition orders against water cisterns and residential, commercial and agricultural structures in the Hebron, Bethlehem, Jerusalem and Qalqiliya governorates; some of the structures were donated as humanitarian assistance.

GAZA STRIP

Three Palestinians injured in the access restricted areas

The ceasefire agreement reached between Israel and Palestinian armed groups on 26 August continues to largely hold. However, three Palestinians civilians were injured this week by Israeli forces in the Access Restricted Areas (ARA) on land and sea.

On 7 November, Israeli forces shot and injured one Palestinian east of Jabalia, who, together with a group of other Palestinians, approached the fence with Israel to protest against the restrictions. On another ten occasions, Israeli forces opened fire towards Palestinians present in areas adjacent to Gaza's perimeter fence, resulting in no injuries but forcing them to leave.

In the ARA at sea, six incidents of Israeli naval forces opening fire at fishermen were recorded. In one incident on 10 November, two Palestinian fishermen were reportedly injured and their boat was severely damaged west of Rafah, when Israeli naval forces opened fire in the direction of Palestinian fishing boats near the maritime border between Gaza and Egypt.

Access restrictions to fishing areas beyond 6 nautical miles from the coast and to farming land approximately 300 meters from Gaza's perimeter fence continue to undermine the fishery and

Palestinian Fatalities by Isr. forces

This week: 0
 In 2014 (to date): 2,220*
 Equivalent 2013 period: 9

*The figure includes Palestinian fatalities during the recent Israeli offensive on Gaza (2,194)

Palestinian Injuries by Isr. forces



Total in 2014 11,298* Total in 2013 83

*The figure includes Palestinian injuries during the recent Israeli offensive on Gaza (11,100)

agricultural sector in Gaza, which is the primary source of income for thousands of fisherman and farmers and their families.

Detonation of explosives near houses of Fatah figures raise concerns over further de-stabilization in Gaza

On 7 November, five improvised explosive devices (IED) planted in front of the houses of several Fatah figures detonated with no injuries reported. These developments raise further concerns about the de-stabilization of Gaza in light of the slow pace of

recovery and reconstruction efforts, the continued payment and integration challenges for former de facto authority employees, and the upcoming winter weather.

Gaza power plant resumes operations slightly reducing outages

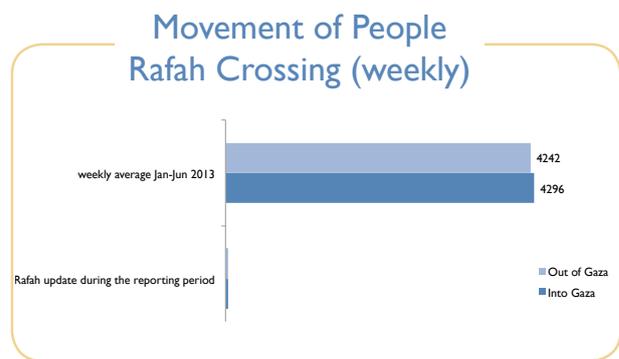
On 11 November, around 350,000 liters of fuel, funded by the Qatari government, were delivered for the Gaza Power Plant (GPP), allowing it to resume partial operations and produce around 60MWs, or half of its full capacity. Following the resumption of GPP operations, the scheduled power outages were reduced from 18 to 16 hours a day on average. However, later the same day, an explosion at the Palestinian side of Kerem Shalom Crossing took place damaging the pipeline and its surrounding infrastructure and resulted in a halt of fuel deliveries. It is unclear if the explosion originated from the fuel pipeline or from the truck hooked up to the pipeline. The extent of the damage will affect the import of fuel to Gaza for humanitarian and commercial purposes, particularly UNRWA operations and emergency fuel distributions delivered by UNRWA to critical installations.

The energy and fuel crisis continues to adversely impact the routine provision of basic services in Gaza, including health, water, waste water and solid waste. Basic services provision has, for the past several years, been suffering from severe disruptions due to power cuts currently reaching as high as 18 hours per day. According to Health and WASH clusters, current emergency fuel stocks at the hospitals and for water facilities are quickly depleting, putting the overall continuity of the basic services at a high risk if not swiftly replenished.

Two trucks of commercial goods allowed to exit to the West Bank

On 6 November 2014, one truck containing some 10 tons of cucumbers were delivered to the West Bank. It was followed by a second shipment containing 600kg of fish, on 10 November. These are the first commercial shipments of goods from Gaza to the West Bank since the imposition of the blockade in June 2007.

The implementation of this measure has been delayed reportedly due to the lack of clarity and disputes regarding procedures for the packaging



of goods. It would appear that certain amendments proposed by the Palestinians, aimed to make the transfers of goods more economically profitable, were not accepted by the Israeli authorities. Local producers and exporters are concerned that transfers of agricultural products which yield low profit margins will not be economically viable unless larger quantities can be transferred.

So far in 2014, only 88 truckloads of selected agricultural produce were allowed to exit Gaza, the vast majority for international markets, compared to 5,007 truckloads of a wider range of goods delivered to the West Bank, and to international markets, including in Israel, in the first half of 2007 when export of goods from Gaza was permitted.

Please note that the figures in this report are subject to changes upon the receipt of additional information.

For more information, please contact us at ochaopt@un.org