

## December Overview

The end of the year was marked by progress with respect to the further easing of the Gaza blockade, the completion of the annual olive harvest with fewer trees vandalized by Israeli settlers, and the approval of a number of infrastructure projects in Area C of the West Bank. However, these developments did not significantly affect the main drivers of vulnerability across the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), stemming from the restrictive measures imposed in the context of the Gaza blockade and the control over space in Area C.

During the month, Israel began allowing limited

amounts of gravel for commercial use into Gaza, while Egypt authorized the entry of construction materials for a range of Qatar-funded projects. However, whilst this is progress, the impact of these easings remained insignificant given the very limited volumes and types of materials allowed entry. International organizations

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### HIGHLIGHTS

- Israel began allowing limited amounts of gravel for commercial use into Gaza, while Egypt authorized the entry of construction materials for a range of Qatar-funded projects.
- Fewer olive trees vandalized by Israeli settlers in 2012 compared to 2011, however access and protection challenges during the olive harvest season remained.
- Multiple Area C projects were approved by the Israeli authorities since 2011, most of which benefit communities in Areas A and B.

### DECEMBER FIGURES

Palestinian civilians killed (direct conflict)	4
Palestinian civilians injured (direct conflict)	179
Palestinian children under Israeli detention	193
Structures demolished in the West Bank	25
Patients' applications to leave Gaza approved by Israel	92%

### CAP FUNDING

420 million requested (US\$)
68% funded

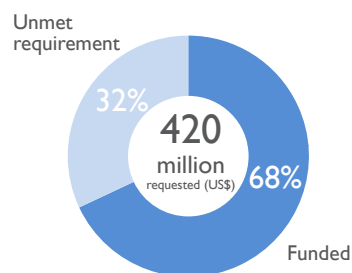


Photo by OCHA

Children from Aqqaba village (Tulkarm) showing their permits to access olive groves behind the Barrier, 2012



implementing projects have remained bound by the Israeli approval system, which impedes their ability to respond to the housing and infrastructure needs of the most vulnerable; and the smuggling of building materials through the unregulated tunnels continued to flourish, placing the lives of workers at risk.

Also in Gaza, a rapid food security assessment conducted this month confirmed that the recent hostilities did not have a significant impact on the availability and consumption patterns of food. However, the survey reconfirmed the pre-existing high levels of food insecurity; 44 per cent of households in the Gaza Strip are food insecure, and nearly 1.1 million people are receiving food assistance.

The annual olive harvest, which supports the livelihoods of some 80,000 families across the oPt, ended in December. West Bank communities with olive groves located between the Barrier and the Green Line and in the vicinity of Israeli settlements continued to face challenges in maintaining and harvesting their olive crops. While fewer trees were vandalized by Israeli settlers in 2012 compared to 2011, this is, in part, the cumulative result of the attacks in past years which have led to a gradual decrease in the amount of yielding trees.

Also this month, OCHA completed the review of a report released earlier in 2012 by the Israeli authorities, providing an account of projects approved since 2011 in Area C of the West Bank, the 60 per cent of the West Bank which is under direct Israeli control. These approvals represent an important step towards meeting key infrastructure and developmental needs of many Palestinian localities. However, while the projects themselves are in Area C, most will actually benefit only communities in Areas A and B, not those living in Area C. The basic needs of many small communities in Area C, who are among the most vulnerable in the West Bank, remain unaddressed. Their vulnerabilities stem, in large part, from the lack of adequate planning for their development.

As 2012 drew to a close, key policy changes are still required to address the root causes of vulnerability of Palestinian communities across the oPt. In particular, the removal of the ongoing import and export restrictions in the Gaza Strip, the allocation of space for Palestinian development in Area C, and the provision of adequate protection to Palestinians with regard to settler violence, are essential to facilitate a genuine improvement in the living conditions of the Palestinian population.

## ISRAEL AND EGYPT EASE SOME RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORT OF BUILDING MATERIALS TO GAZA

*Current volumes remain extremely limited*

During December, Israel and Egypt eased some of the restrictions on the import of building materials into Gaza. While Israel began allowing limited amounts of gravel for commercial use through the Kerem Shalom crossing, Egypt authorized the entry of construction materials for a range of Qatar-funded projects through the Rafah crossing. However, given the limited volumes and types of materials allowed through so far, the impact of these developments has remained minimal.

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### *Imports from Israel*

Since the last week of 2012, in the context of the Egyptian-brokered ceasefire reached between Hamas and Israel on 22 November, Israel has began allowing a daily quota of 20 truckloads, or approximately 800 tonnes, of building aggregates for use by the commercial sector into Gaza via the Kerem Shalom crossing. The current quota constitutes about 15 per cent of the estimated demand for aggregates (5,000-6,000 tonnes a day), and less than 10 per cent of the average volume of aggregates that entered Gaza every day during the first five months of 2007, prior to the blockade.

With the imposition of the blockade in June 2007, Israel banned the import of all construction materials. Some basic materials, including cement, aggregates and metal bars, remained restricted even after the easing of import restrictions in June 2010, following the “flotilla incident”. Since that easing, only international organizations implementing projects pre-approved by Israel (and the Palestinian Authority in Ramallah) have been allowed to import the restricted materials.

The approval process applied to international organizations has been problematic and led to significant delays in project implementation, which in turn have unnecessarily prolonged the hardship of Palestinian families in need of shelter rehabilitation or construction and other essential infrastructure. While the coordination process has improved over time, this is due, in part, to the considerable resources the UN has dedicated to managing this process. Overall, since June 2010, 73 per cent of the UN reconstruction programme for Gaza submitted to the Israeli authorities has been approved.

However, it has taken more than two and a half years to reach this level, with each project pending for an average of 10 months until a response is issued. About 11 per cent of the UN programme, valued at USD 52 million, has been rejected by the Israeli authorities, citing concerns about the proposed locations or the project donors.

To enable international organizations to effectively address the scope of housing and infrastructure needs in Gaza, it is imperative that the current import restrictions on building materials and the related approval system are removed and imports permitted. Additionally, given the limited capacity of the Kerem Shalom crossing (up to 350 truckloads a day), the lifting of restrictions must be accompanied by the re-opening of crossings that were shut down since 2007.

### *Imports from Egypt*

Coinciding with Israel’s easing of the restrictions on aggregates, Egypt began allowing the transfer of limited amounts of building materials, exclusively designated for a number of projects funded by Qatar, through the Rafah crossing. The volume, type, specification and time-frame of each shipment are coordinated between the Qatari representative office in Gaza and the Egyptian authorities. Qatar has recently pledged USD 425 million to implement 24 projects involving the building of around 3,000 housing units, three main roads, and a hospital.

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Prior to Israel's 'Disengagement', the Rafah Crossing served both as a passenger and imports terminal; between January and September 2005, a monthly average of 900 truckload of goods entered Gaza via this crossing. This practice came to an end in November 2005 with the signature of the Access and Movement Agreement (AMA) between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. Since then, only a few shipments of humanitarian aid have been allowed on an exceptional basis through the Rafah Crossing. It remains unclear whether the recent opening is a continuation of the 'humanitarian openings' policy or rather marks a first step towards the resumption of regular commercial transfers.

*It remains unclear whether the limited opening of Rafah crossing for the import of building materials is a continuation of the 'humanitarian openings' policy or rather marks a first step towards the resumption of regular commercial transfers.*

### NEW RECONSTRUCTION CASELOAD HIGHLIGHTS THE NEED FOR A STEADY FLOW OF BUILDING MATERIALS

An assessment carried out by UNDP in the aftermath of the latest round of hostilities (14-21 Nov) in the Gaza Strip indicates that the scope of damage to public facilities and infrastructures has been significant, further highlighting the urgent need to lift the ongoing import restrictions. The damage identified in UNDP's assessment, estimated at over US\$ 7 million, includes:

- Three roads and bridges significantly damaged;
- Four police stations totally destroyed;
- Nine governmental building and compounds destroyed or severely damaged;
- One NGO clinic destroyed;
- 11 governmental clinics lightly damaged;
- Two sport facilities severely damaged and several others lightly damaged;
- 11 NGOs facilities with minor damages.

Additionally (not covered in this assessment) during the hostilities, at least 66 schools and other educational institutions sustained damage – mostly light - as a result of nearby explosions.

### Tunnels

The large volume of construction materials reaching Gaza every day via the tunnels underneath the border between Gaza and Egypt calls into question the security rationale of the current system of restrictions imposed by Israel. The volume of basic building materials transferred to Gaza via the tunnels in 2012 was nearly 50 per cent higher than through the Kerem Shalom crossing (1.6 million vs. 880,000 tons); in 2012 an average of 4,000 tonnes of aggregates, 3,000 tonnes of cement and 400 tonnes of steel bars entered Gaza daily. Notably, construction materials coming through the tunnels are not benefitting the most vulnerable families, who are reliant on shelter support from international organizations. In addition, the lives of thousands of tunnel workers are at risk due to frequent accidents, tunnel collapses and airstrikes. In 2012 a total of eight civilians were killed and 25 injured in such incidents.

### GAZA: NEW ASSESSMENT INDICATES NO CHANGE IN FOOD INSECURITY DUE TO THE HOSTILITIES

*The destruction of agricultural assets resulted in reduced resilience*

Following the end of hostilities in the Gaza Strip and Israel, the Food Security Sector for the oPt conducted a rapid qualitative assessment to determine the conflict's impact on the



food security situation in Gaza.<sup>6</sup> The assessment analyzed the production, availability, and accessibility of food during and in the aftermath of the conflict.<sup>7</sup> Food security exists within a society when people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

Prior to the conflict it has been estimated that 44 per cent of households in Gaza were affected by food insecurity, and a further 16 per cent were considered vulnerable to food insecurity.<sup>8</sup> Whilst the situation has not changed significantly as a result of the recent hostilities, the assessment did suggest that certain segments of the population, who have lost an income source as a result of the violence, may require longer-term food assistance support. The assessment also indicated that while food consumption patterns have not been significantly altered as a result of the conflict, the resilience and capacity of many Palestinians have been eroded.

Food availability – including wholesale markets, retail local production and humanitarian aid - was not appreciably impacted by the hostilities. Modest shortages of some fresh foods, including vegetables and dairy products, arose during the eight-day escalation, but food commodity supplies have returned to pre-existing levels with no reported shortages or price distortion. Main staple food supplies in stores remain at two to four week levels, with shopkeepers and consumers reporting steady prices before, during and after the hostilities. Consumer demand, too, has resumed to pre-existing levels.

However, seven per cent of the winter-cultivated area (or 3,033 dunums) of the Gaza Strip sustained damage during the period of hostilities, according to a Ministry of Agriculture assessment.<sup>9</sup> This affected more than 800 farmers and 1,700 other workers, with crop farmers sustaining the most direct impact. Citrus farmers experienced losses because of their inability to access orchards, and because of plummeting prices resulting from a market supply glut immediately after hostilities ended on 21 November.

Finally, the assessment also indicated that more than 74,000 poultry, out of an estimated population of 8 million, were lost because of the conflict. Poultry farmers reportedly incurred losses due to lack of fodder and inflated labor and transport costs during the conflict. Fishermen reported, in addition to eight days of lost work during the violence, increased fuel costs, which have impacted their profit margins.

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## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND ADDRESSES NEEDS RESULTING FROM THE GAZA HOSTILITIES**

*Four projects approved and 13 under consideration*







During the latest round of violence in the Gaza Strip and Israel (14-21 November) and in its aftermath, the Emergency Response Fund (ERF) received funding requests for 17 separate projects addressing a range of urgent humanitarian needs triggered by the hostilities, for a total cost of over US\$ 2.9 million (see table below). Of these projects, eight were submitted by national NGOs, three by international NGOs and four by UN agencies. By the end of 2012, four of the projects were approved and implementation was underway, and the remainder was under consideration.

The first proposal was submitted by UNDP while the hostilities were still ongoing and approved within six days. The project, worth US\$ 250,000, covers the cost of the fuel needed to operate garbage collection vehicles for a period of three months, following severe disruptions in collection due to fuel shortages. Garbage collection resumed immediately after the approval of the project, averting the risk of an epidemic outbreak.



The ERF was proven to be a valuable emergency funding tool; applications were quickly processed and funding disbursed rapidly, to enable humanitarian partners to respond quickly and effectively to the humanitarian needs generated by the escalation in hostilities. The rapid nature of these processes also resulted in increased interest in

## PROJECTS PROPOSALS RELATED TO THE GAZA HOSTILITIES:

Cluster/Sector	Proposals	Type of Project
 Agriculture	3	Emergency rehabilitation of damaged agricultural wells, greenhouses and crops (under consideration). Protection of agricultural lands for vulnerable farmers in Qarara area (under consideration)
 Emergency Shelter and NFIs (non-food items)	2	Distribution of emergency packages containing food, clothing, hygiene, stationery and kitchen items to worst-affected families (under consideration). Repair and rehabilitation of damaged homes and farmland in Access Restricted Areas in Khan Younis and Rafah (under consideration).
 Health and nutrition	3	Psychological assistance to affected children and their parents (under consideration). Distribution of out of stock drugs and medical supplies to hospitals in southern Gaza (under consideration).
 Protection	3	Psychosocial support to people with disabilities affected by the hostilities Psychosocial support for Gazan youth, women and children affected by the hostilities (under consideration)
 WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene)	4	Emergency supply of fuel for solid waste service providers (funded) Supply and delivery of diesel fuel to water and wastewater facilities (under consideration) Emergency dewatering and cleaning of wastewater lagoons at Bait Lahia wastewater treatment plant (funded) Emergency repair of electro-mechanical generators for sewage pumping stations (funded)
 Education	2	Repair of windows and doors of 94 government schools damaged during the hostilities (funded) Mitigation of effects among traumatised children (under consideration).

the fund by local Palestinian NGOs and other partners, as evidenced in the increased number of downloads of the ERF applications form and inquiries to OCHA<sup>10</sup>.

The ERF in the oPt (formerly the HRF – Humanitarian Relief Fund) was created in August 2007 with the aim of providing an immediate response to unforeseen emergencies and filling funding gaps until mainstream humanitarian funding is available. It is one of 13 country-level funds currently administered by OCHA in different parts of the world.<sup>11</sup> The policy and decision making powers of these funds lie with an Advisory Board, which is chaired by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and includes representatives of all the fund donors, UN agencies, and national and international NGOs. The Advisory Board operates a Review Board, which is responsible for reviewing and approving all project proposals. During 2012, the oPt ERF approved 26 projects, costing over US\$ 5.7 million. It is currently funded by Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK.

## ISRAELI OFFICIAL REPORT HIGHLIGHTS THE APPROVAL OF A LARGE NUMBER OF PROJECTS IN AREA C

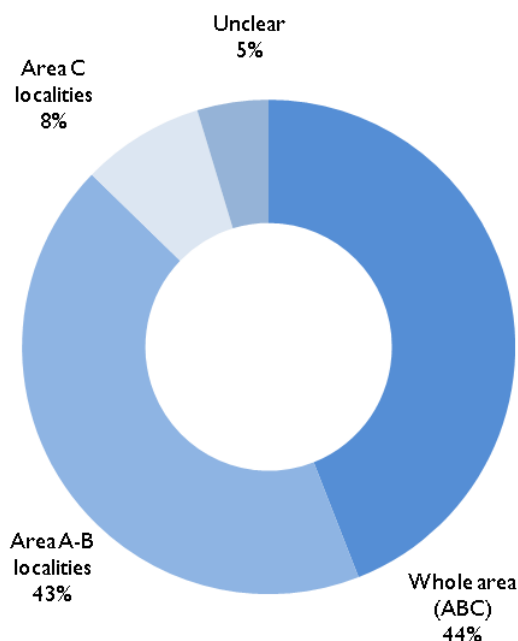
*An initial review indicates that only a minority of the approved projects target the needs of vulnerable communities in Area C*

In September 2012, the Israeli Ministry of Defense’s COGAT (Coordinator of Government Affairs in the Territories) released a report providing an account of projects in Area C of the West Bank that it approved in 2011 and the first half of 2012. The majority of the approved projects were submitted by international organizations or with international funding and aimed to support Palestinian communities. The report does not refer to projects and other activities advanced during the reporting period, which targeted the Israeli settler population. The need for such an approval stems from Israel’s exclusive control over planning and zoning in Area C, which constitutes over 60 percent of the West Bank.

These approvals represent an important step towards meeting key infrastructure and developmental needs of many Palestinian localities throughout the West Bank. However, the projects themselves, while are located in Area C, benefit for the most part Palestinian communities in Areas A and B; the basic needs of Palestinian communities in Area C, particularly small herding communities who are among the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank, have remained unaddressed.

According to COGAT’s report, since 2011 the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) approved a total of 328 projects to be implemented (totally or partially) in

### PROJECTS BY LOCATION OF BENEFICIARIES



Area C. A review of each project's description indicates that 72 per cent of them (236 out of 328) involve some kind of construction or activity requiring a permit, and the project was approved during the reporting period. Of the rest, 57 are still under consideration (i.e. not yet approved), 28 do not involve construction, and six were approved previously, outside the reporting period.

Based on the limited information presented in the project descriptions included in the report, OCHA classified the remaining 236 projects according to the location of the communities that would benefit (as opposed to the location of the project itself). This review found the following: 102 projects target Palestinian communities located entirely or mostly in Areas A and B; 104 projects entail general infrastructure that would indistinctly benefit a whole geographical area (including Areas A, B and C). Only 19 of the projects target Palestinian communities that are located mostly (i.e. over half of their built up area) in Areas C. It was not possible to determine the location of beneficiaries of the remaining 11 projects.

The most common type of project benefiting a whole area or localities in Areas A and B was the installation of a cellular communication tower (57 projects), with each tower counted as one project. The second most common type of project was the rehabilitation or upgrading of roads (54 projects), typically the paving and/or widening of a secondary or tertiary road. Of note, in some cases the upgraded roads serve as alternatives to principal roads in the area that are now exclusively or primarily designated for use by Israelis. Other projects listed in the report include the expansion of electricity lines; construction of water infrastructure, including connections (or upgrading of connections) to the water network; construction of waste water infrastructure; renovation/expansion of existing schools; and land rehabilitation projects involving irrigation systems.

Of the 19 projects targeting communities located entirely or mostly in Area C, eight involve renovations of health clinics or schools, three connections to the electricity network, two connections to the water or sewage network, five road repairs, and one land rehabilitation. Overall, these projects benefit a total of 13 communities, with some benefiting from two-three projects.

In the community of Al Buweib (Hebron), for example, the ICA approved the addition of eight classrooms to the local, greatly overcrowded school, as well as the renovation of the community's health clinic and the addition of a testing lab. In Al Jiftlik, in the central section of the Jordan Valley, the ICA approved the repair of an internal road, and the expansion of the electricity network to allow the connection of 27 households; these households have been waiting since 2008 for connection to the network.

Of the 236 projects, only four are partially located within the boundaries of one of the local or regional councils of Israeli settlements. These areas, which encompass approximately 70 per cent of Area C, are largely off limits for Palestinian use and development.

The common characteristic among the 13 communities in Area C for whom projects have been approved is that they have a master plan (officially referred to as a 'Special Partial Outline Plan') that has been, or is about to be approved by the ICA. The most important element of these master plans is the line demarcating the boundaries of each community, within which physical development by the residents is allowed, or at least not prevented, by the ICA.

Only those communities with an approved master plan have been benefitted by the approved projects.



An OCHA/UNRWA survey from 2009-10 conducted among communities located entirely or mostly (i.e. more than half of their built up area) in Area C identified a total of 270 such communities, with a population of approximately 62,000. Of these 270 communities, only 42 (15 percent) have a valid master plan. It is difficult to determine the size of the population living within the area of these plans because the plans often cover only part of the built up areas. Typically, the existing master plans encircle the main built-up area of the communities, leaving little space for development. In total, the combined area of all these valid master plans is approximately 18,000 dunums, less than one percent of Area C. While over 20 new master plans are currently under consideration by the ICA, no new plan has been approved since 2011.

### **VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN AREA C REMAIN DEPENDENT ON HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE: FIRING ZONE 918**

Communities in Area C which are not recognized officially by the Israeli authorities will not benefit from the recently approved projects, and therefore remain dependent on the provision of humanitarian assistance. Communities in Masafer Yatta, an area in the southeastern hills of Hebron, are an example of this situation. The area is home to approximately 1,700 Palestinians living in 19 separate hamlets. In the 1970s, the majority of the area, where 12 of the 19 hamlets were located, was designated by the IDF as a closed military area for training, named Firing Zone 918. As a result, the Palestinian residents of the area have been at continued risk of displacement. Their living conditions have also been undermined by systematic intimidation by settlers living nearby, as well as by restrictions on their movement and access imposed by the Israeli military to support the settler population in the area.

In 1999, most of the Palestinian residents were evicted by the Israeli military. A few months later, however, following a temporary injunction issued by the Israeli High Court of Justice (HCJ), the residents were allowed to return to their homes, pending a final ruling on the case. In a response to the HCJ submitted in July 2012 in the context of the same petition, the Israeli authorities called for the permanent evacuation from the area of eight of the 12 communities.

An assessment completed by OCHA in October 2012 found that approximately 1,000 people (half of them children) were living in these eight communities, who rely on herding as their primary source of livelihood (approx. 12,500 heads of livestock). The assessment highlighted the restrictions on self-development faced by these communities and consequently, the critical role of international assistance in ensuring that their basic needs, including for shelter and water, are met. However, the ICA has issued demolition orders against basic residential and livelihood-related structures and essential infrastructure provided by humanitarian organizations and funded by international donors in support of these communities:

- **Shelters:** about 35 percent of the residential tents and 30 percent of the animal tents documented in the communities were provided or funded by humanitarian organizations and international donors. There are demolition orders pending against at least 50 residential and animal structures.
- **Water:** rain water is harvested in 220 cisterns, 70 percent of which were funded by donors. Demolition orders have been issued against at least 25 cisterns. The WASH cluster also supports basic water needs through a coordinated water tankering program.
- **Electricity:** five of the communities were issued with wind turbines and solar cells, funded by international donors and generating electricity for lighting during the night. All of these facilities have received so-called Stop Work orders from the ICA.
- **Schools:** there is one school in the area, consisting of two separate buildings (three and four classrooms respectively) located in two communities. The school, which was funded by humanitarian agencies and international donors, has also received Stop Work orders.
- **Health services:** there is one primary health care clinic (a basic one-room concrete and zinc structure) which is supported by humanitarian agencies. It has also received a Stop Work order.
- In addition, since November 2012, the UN has provided food assistance to these communities as part of a program targeting Area C herders.

## THE OLIVE HARVEST SEASON COMES TO AN END

*Access constraints continued primarily in areas next to settlements and behind the Barrier*

The 2012 olive harvest season concluded in December. The annual olive harvest is a key economic, social and cultural event for Palestinians. Nearly half (48 per cent) of the agricultural land in the oPt is planted with 8 million olive trees, the vast majority of which are in the West Bank. The olive oil industry makes up 14 per cent of the agricultural income for the oPt and supports the livelihoods of approximately 80,000 families. The Ministry of Agriculture is projecting a yield of 18,000 metric tonnes for this year's harvest, compared to 14,290 metric tonnes in 2011.

In the West Bank, communities with olive groves located between the Barrier and the Green Line and in the vicinity of Israeli settlements continued to face challenges in maintaining and harvesting their olive crops, undermining their livelihoods and increasing their vulnerabilities. Since harvesting in the Gaza Strip had largely ended by the time the Israeli military offensive, 'Pillar of Defence' began, on 14 November, the Gaza season was not affected. Notably, the provisions of the 21 November ceasefire agreement between Israel and Hamas allowed for increased access to the agricultural areas near the fence with Israel. However, the olive groves which were previously prevalent in areas up to 1.5 km from the fence had largely been uprooted by the Israeli military in previous years.

### *Settlement-related restrictions and settler violence*

In the West Bank, Palestinian farmers whose olive groves are located close to or within the environs of Israeli settlements and settlement outposts continued to face restrictions on their access during the harvest period, relating both to access restrictions imposed by the Israeli military and attacks by Israeli settlers.

As in previous years, the Israeli army deployed additional forces to protect farmers from settler violence and designated limited periods when, following 'prior coordination', farmers were permitted to access olive groves in the vicinity of some 55 settlements. These coordination arrangements related mostly to Palestinian land now encircled by settlement fences, and to areas where settler violence is recurrent. During the harvest period, the Protection Cluster undertook coordination of protective presence initiatives by humanitarian and human rights organizations (see box) aimed at supporting Palestinian access to olive groves.

Farmers in some areas of the West Bank reported that the time allocated to them through the prior-coordination system was insufficient to complete the harvest. Farmers also complained of being penalized for most of the year by restrictions on their access to their groves, undermining the maintenance and productivity of their holdings. Despite protective measures, settler violence also continued during the harvest period; OCHA recorded 53 settler attacks resulting in property damage or injuries, the same as during the olive harvest in 2011<sup>12</sup>. In addition, while the prior-coordination system implemented in the past few years has reduced clashes and settler attacks on farmers while they are working, it has proven largely ineffective in preventing vandalism or theft of olive trees throughout the rest of the year. The lack of regular presence of farmers in their groves throughout the year facilitates acts of vandalism by Israeli settlers (see box on AI

*While fewer trees were vandalized by Israeli settlers in 2012 compared to 2011, this is, in part, the cumulative result of the attacks in past years which have led to a gradual decrease in the amount of yielding trees.*

## ISRAELI SETTLERS VANDALIZE OLIVE TREES IN AL MUGHAYYIR (RAMALLAH)

The An Na'san family from Al Mughayyir village (pop. 2,700) in northern Ramallah governorate owns a plot of land planted with olive trees. The Adei Ad settlement outpost has been established close to this plot. Due to the constant attacks and threats by settlers from the outpost, access to this plot has required prior-coordination with the Israeli authorities, who have limited the Palestinian owners' access to a few days a year, during the olive harvest.

On the morning of 11 October 2012, following information received from the Palestinian District Coordination Liaison (DCL), members of the An Na'san family rushed to this area and could see that 140 of their olive trees had been damaged. The family had not yet been able to harvest their olive crop, because the time slot allocated to the family by the Israeli military for their access for harvesting had been scheduled for several days later. They attempted to salvage what olives they could by collecting the branches that had been cut down, and used a chainsaw to prune the damaged trees that had survived. Meanwhile, Israeli settlers from Adei Ad watched on, taking pictures and filming the farmers. Later on they claimed that the Palestinians had cut olive trees owned by Israeli settlers and stolen branches. A few days before the incident, an Israeli military court had ruled that the plot belongs to the An Na'san family.

The damaged olive trees had been expected to produce 450-500 litres of olive oil this season. Family members estimate that at least five years will be needed before they can again harvest olives from the damaged trees.

Later the same week, two of the family members approached the Israeli police station at the Binyamin Settlement Regional Council to file a complaint; however, after waiting for four hours they were told that no officer was available to register the complaint. The following day, family representatives again were unable to file their complaint due to the alleged absence of an appropriate police officer. Later that month, the family managed to file a complaint with the Israeli police and is currently awaiting the results of the police investigation.

Mughayyir). During 2012, over 8,600 trees were reported burned, uprooted, or otherwise vandalized, including in areas adjacent to settlements at times when Palestinian access was restricted. While this figure is slightly lower than the figure for 2011, (approximately 9,500 trees damaged in 2011), consistent settler attacks on Palestinian olive groves over the years mean fewer trees to vandalize in areas located near to settlements.

### *Olive groves isolated by the Barrier*

Access for owners of olive groves located in the land behind the Barrier is dependent on obtaining a special permit from, or performing 'prior coordination' with, the Israeli authorities. Despite the increase in the number of permits issued during the olive harvest, that was announced in advance by the Israeli authorities, many applications were rejected, mainly due to 'security reasons' or on the grounds of insufficient proof of 'connection to the land.' In the northern West Bank,<sup>13</sup> the approval rate for permit applications was approximately 48 percent, equivalent to 2011, but still significantly below 2010 when the permit approval rate was over 80 per cent. In the Ramallah area, where 12 of the 18 gates enabling farmers to pass through the Barrier operate on a permit system, the approval

rate was significantly higher than in the north, at 79 percent. Notably, farmers in Deir Qaddis received permits to access their land for the first time since the completion of the Barrier in 2008. In Hebron, seven of the eight Barrier gates operated, and the approval rate was 87 per cent; approximately 1,000 of the 1,150 applicants were granted permits. In the Bethlehem governorate, three of four gates in the Barrier were opened using the 'prior coordination' system, with approximately 250 farmers able to access their land without incident. Marking a change over recent years, landowners in the Wadi Shami area of Bethlehem were granted access to their land within the Jerusalem municipal boundary.

For farmers granted access by permit or prior coordination to their groves behind the Barrier, passage is still restricted by Barrier gates and checkpoints. Most of the crossings along the Barrier are only open during the olive harvest period, and each only for a limited timeframe during this period; access for the remainder of the year is prohibited. In total, as of this year's olive harvest, there were 78 Barrier crossings - 70 gates and 8 checkpoints. Of the gates, only 9 open daily; 10 open for some day(s) during the week and during the olive season and 51 open during the olive season only. Data collected by OCHA in the northern West Bank over the last four years shows a decrease of approximately 60 percent in the yield of olive trees in the Seam Zone, compared to their equivalents on the 'Palestinian' side of the Barrier, where essential activities such as ploughing, pruning, fertilizing and pest and weed management can be carried out on a regular basis.

#### SUPPORTING FARMERS THROUGH PROTECTIVE PRESENCE

Ahead of the olive harvest, the Protection Cluster's Core Group on Settler Violence, chaired by UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), coordinated the presence of humanitarian agencies aimed at enhancing the protection of Palestinian farmers seeking to access their land and olive groves. The Core Group collectively mapped areas that are particularly prone to settler violence; coordinated presence amongst the different humanitarian and human rights organizations; facilitated contact with the Israeli and Palestinian DCLs for organizations in the field; and facilitated referrals for protection responses by other members of the Protection Cluster, including for legal aid and information services.

The Core Group encouraged organizations undertaking protective presence activities to document incidents witnessed by or reported to their volunteers; this information was then shared with OHCHR and OCHA for tracking and analysis. The Group also emphasized the importance of encouraging farmers to file complaints with the Israeli Police, to seek accountability for criminal acts. In 30 per cent of the cases reported by protective presence actors, farmers had filed a complaint with the Israeli Police. Group members are currently following up on the status of these complaints.



# Humanitarian Access Quarterly Update

## ACCESS INCIDENTS AT CHECKPOINTS AND TERMINALS

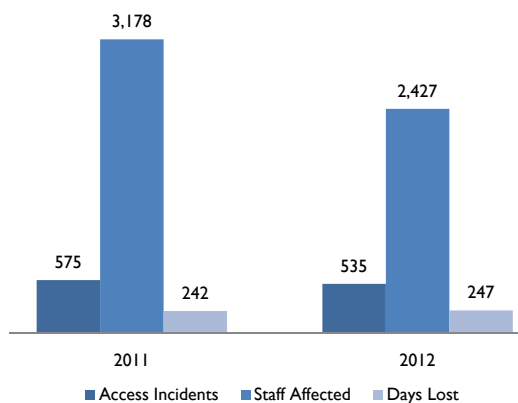
During the fourth quarter of 2012, there was a slight (7 per cent) decrease in the number of access incidents compared to the previous quarter (124 vs. 134), and a more significant decrease in the number of staff affected (489 vs. 861) and number of staff hours lost (407 vs. 669). This decline is partially explained by a series of exceptional incidents during the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur in the third quarter, which resulted in significant delays. Overall, there was a 7 per cent decrease in the number of access incidents in 2012 compared to 2011, resulting in 24 per cent fewer staff affected (2427 vs. 3178), but a slight increase in the staff hours lost.

Delays of more than 30 minutes at checkpoints were still the most frequent access incidents involving international NGOs (INGO) staff. In the case of UN staff members, incidents mainly related to demands by Israeli security personnel at checkpoints to search UN

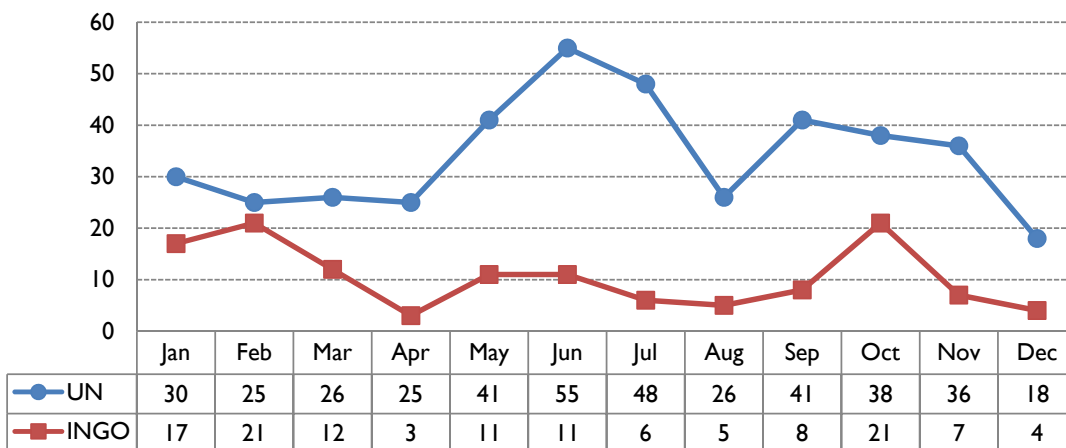
### KEY ISSUES

- The number of staff affected and the volume of staff hours lost in access incidents decreased by roughly 40 per cent this quarter.
- The approval rate for UN permits to and from Gaza increased to 86 per cent this quarter, up from 76 per cent in the third quarter.
- Overall, 2012 saw a slight improvement compared to 2011 regarding access incidents and permit approvals.

### ACCESS INCIDENTS



### ACCESS INCIDENTS IN 2012



vehicles. According to the Convention on UN Privileges and Immunities, to which Israel is a signatory, the property and assets of the UN are immune from searches. Similar to previous periods, over half of all access incidents during this quarter occurred in the Jerusalem area (primarily in the south between Bethlehem and Jerusalem).

### ***INGO International Staff Permits to Gaza***

There was limited change in the approval rate for INGO permits for international staff travel to Gaza, though fewer permits were submitted this quarter compared to the previous quarter. There was a 15 per cent decrease in the number of permits submitted on behalf of international staff of INGOs (115 vs. 134), while the number of permits approved by the date requested remained at roughly 65 per cent. The remaining 35 per cent of permit applications were approved, but after the date requested. In some cases the late approval date prevented staff from attending specific events and meetings. However, since permits for international staff of INGOs are valid for six months, in many cases, the late approved permits were still utilized by the staff member. The average processing time for these permits remained consistent between both quarters, at 19 days. This remained slightly below the annual processing time of 22 days in 2012, itself representing a considerable improvement over the fourth quarter of 2011, when the average processing time was 61 days.

### ***UN National Staff Permits to Gaza***

While in the fourth quarter of 2012 UN agencies submitted 15 per cent fewer permit applications for their national staff to travel to and from Gaza, compared to the third quarter (163 vs. 204), the approval rate rose significantly, from 76 to 86 per cent. Similarly, the overall number of permit requests declined in 2012 compared to 2011 (784 vs. 812), yet the approval rate increased from 72 to 83 per cent.

Year	Approved	Cancelled by Staff	Denied	Pending	Total
2010	436 (71%)	8	50	116	610
2011	585 (72%)	21	51	155	812
2012	656 (83%)	7	35	88	784

# END NOTES

1. Estimate provided to OCHA by the Palestinian Industries Federation in Gaza.
2. The UN reconstruction programme for Gaza consists of 142 projects, valued at USD 840 million, and includes over 11,000 housing units, 105 schools, 7 health facilities and a number of water, sanitation, electric and infrastructure projects. Approved projects are valued at USD 354 million.
3. These projects include 400 housing units, 12 schools and 7 community infrastructure projects. COGAT has asked agencies to resubmit with new locations. A review of these projects is currently on-going by the relevant agencies.
4. The 'Disengagement' was a unilateral move completed by Israel in September 2005, which entailed the evacuation of all Israeli settlements and military bases from the Gaza Strip and the redeployment of forces along the boundary between Gaza and Israel.
5. According to the AMA, the transfer of goods from Egypt to Gaza should be carried out via Israel.
6. This section summarizes key findings from the oPt Food Security Sector (cluster) paper, *Rapid Food Security Assessment: Report on the impact of the conflict on Gaza livelihoods*, December 2012.
7. The field assessment team conducted 58 key informant interviews, 7 focus group discussions with cooperatives and associations and 30 focus group discussions of different livelihood groups with special attention given to women (an additional 6 focus groups).
8. PCBS, WFP, UNRWA and FAO, 2011 Socioeconomic and Food Security (SEFSec) Survey.
9. *De facto* Ministry of Agriculture (Hamass) figure, cited in oPt Food Security Sector (cluster), *Rapid Food Security Assessment: Report on the impact of the conflict on Gaza livelihoods*, December 2012. Losses broken down by sector amounted to: Crop Production - US\$ 16.61 million; Livestock - US\$ 2.23 million; Fisheries - US\$ .59 million; Water - US\$ 1.19.
10. The number of downloads of ERF application forms in the month following the outbreak of hostilities was more than triple that of the total number of downloads for the first 10 months of 2012 (184 vs 56).
11. In 2012 OCHA is managing pooled funds in Afghanistan, Colombia, DRC, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar, oPt, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen and Zimbabwe.
12. "Projects in Area C, 2011-2012", COGAT, September 2012, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/tol1w2dcqm6gojg/0f7gmnnPTk>
13. Unable to clarify one project.
14. For the purpose of this classification, communities with at least half of their built up area in Area C were included in the Area C category, with the rest assigned to the Area A and B category.
15. For illustration see OCHA, West Bank Movement and Access Update, June 2010. P. 26-8.
16. Communities include: Arab al Jahalin - al Jabal (two approvals), Al Buweib (two approvals), Fasayal Al Wusta, Harmala (two approvals), Khirbet Jubara (two), Al Jiftlik (three approvals), At Tuwani, As Simiya, Umm ar Rihan, Arab al Fureijat, Khirbet Ad Deir, Rabud, and Wadi Al Quf.
17. While this means that residents can obtain building permits within these boundaries, in practice it has usually meant that residents went ahead with construction of homes and other structures without ICA permits, but did not receive demolition orders.
18. The entire Palestinian population in Area C, including those living in localities with a small part of their area in Area C, is estimated at 150,000.
19. This includes incidents of damage to property only discovered during the olive harvest, when farmers had access to their groves, but which were perpetrated earlier.
20. Including Tulkarm, Salfit and Jenin governorates. Figures for Qalqiliya are not available due to a breakdown in communication between the Palestinian and Israeli DCLs.

## CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Office for the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Al Haq, Badil, Save the Children (UK), Defence for Children International - Palestine Section (DCI-PS), Oxfam GB, Palestine Hydrology Group (PHG), Campaign for the Right to Enter, Action Against Hunger (ACF).

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# Annex: Monthly Indicator Tables

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

### Direct Israeli-Palestinian conflict related casualties

	2010	2011	2012											
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

#### Palestinian deaths

Gaza	72	108	3	1	25	1	0	15	1	1	9	14	183	2
West Bank	15	13	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>4</b>
Of whom are civilians <sup>2</sup>	35	59	1	2	6	1	0	6	1	0	1	0	114	4
Of whom are female	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0

#### Palestinian injuries

Gaza	286	467	2	23	116	7	19	74	5	5	9	32	1516*	21
West Bank	1261	1643	58	234	288	150	712	179	180	145	139	47	732	167
<b>Total</b>	<b>1547</b>	<b>2110</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2245</b>	<b>179</b>
Of whom are civilians	1510	2059	59	267	391	167	703	209	200	166	6	64	na	179
Of whom are female	126	148	0	15	12	4	15	7	5	12	40	8	na	13

#### Israeli deaths

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
Of whom are civilians	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Of whom are female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

#### Israeli injuries

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	195	124	3	14	16	9	15	4	12	5	7	1	253**	6
Of whom are civilians	45	58	2	3	13	9	4	1	7	4	7	6	na	4
Of whom are female	15	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	na	1

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

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

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

	2010	2011	2012											
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Deaths	46	36	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Injuries	89	54	2	1	4	3	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0

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

	2010	2011	2012											
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Incidents leading to Palestinian casualties <sup>4</sup>	79	120	8	10	10	12	11	3	11	4	6	12	19	10
Incidents leading to Palestinian property/land damages	219	291	12	15	22	12	28	21	28	21	13	28	8	18
Incidents leading to Israeli Casualties	32	23	1	2	2	6	1	1	4	2	3	3	5	5
Incidents leading to Israeli Property/land damages <sup>5</sup>	83	13	2	3	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	1	1

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

		2010	2011	2012											
		Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Adult	Injured	6	7	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Killed	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Child	Injured	8	17	2	0	6	3	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	0
	Killed	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)



## Search and Arrest

	2010	2011	2012											
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Search Campaigns (West Bank)	397	349	349	417	334	399	286	439	415	184	254	319	291	367
Palestinians detained (West Bank)	275	262	272	309	244	338	231	173	299	145	206	318	468	391

Source: OCHA

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

	2010	2011	2012											
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total as of the end of the month	6219	5326	4803	na	4386	4424	4437	4484	4423	4387	4366	4298	4432	4517
of whom are women	31	26	3	na	5	5	4	4	7	6	7	11	10	10
of whom are administrative detainees <sup>7</sup>	218	240	309	na	320	320	302	285	250	212	184	156	178	178
of whom are detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings	940	633	676	na	795	853	896	909	919	943	925	925	990	1031

Source: Israeli Prison Service (through B'Tselem)

## Demolition of Structures

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

	2010	2011	2012											
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
of which in Area C	357	560	39	64	58	87	41	62	9	49	2	82	28	19
of which in East Jerusalem	82	42	5	16	1	0	10	5	9	0	3	2	7	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>

\*20 are in Area B

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

	2010	2011	2012											
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
of whom were displaced in Area C	478	1006	60	161	127	116	65	86	6	45	0	135	0	14
of whom were displaced in East Jerusalem	128	88	6	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	6	29	19
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>

Source: Displacement Working Group

## Child Protection

Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict	2010	2011	2012											
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
West Bank	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	5	11	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	40	0

### Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict

West Bank	282	308	4	16	12	27	52	1	8	18	32	7	224	25
Gaza Strip	50	125	0	5	39	0	0	20	0	0	3	10	24	4

### Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict

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

### Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict

oPt	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

### Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities<sup>221</sup>

In Israel and oPt	289 (mon ave)	1,781	170	187	206	220	234	221	211	195	198	164	178	193
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### Number of Palestinian children displaced by demolitions

West Bank	297	618	36	89	42	55	19	40	0	23	0	89	0	10
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### Number of incidents resulting in the disruption of schools<sup>19</sup>

oPt	24	47	1	3	6	1	11	3	2	2	na	na	na	na
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Source: OCHA, DWG, Defence for Children International, Israel Palestine Working Group on grave violations affecting children in armed conflict

## Access

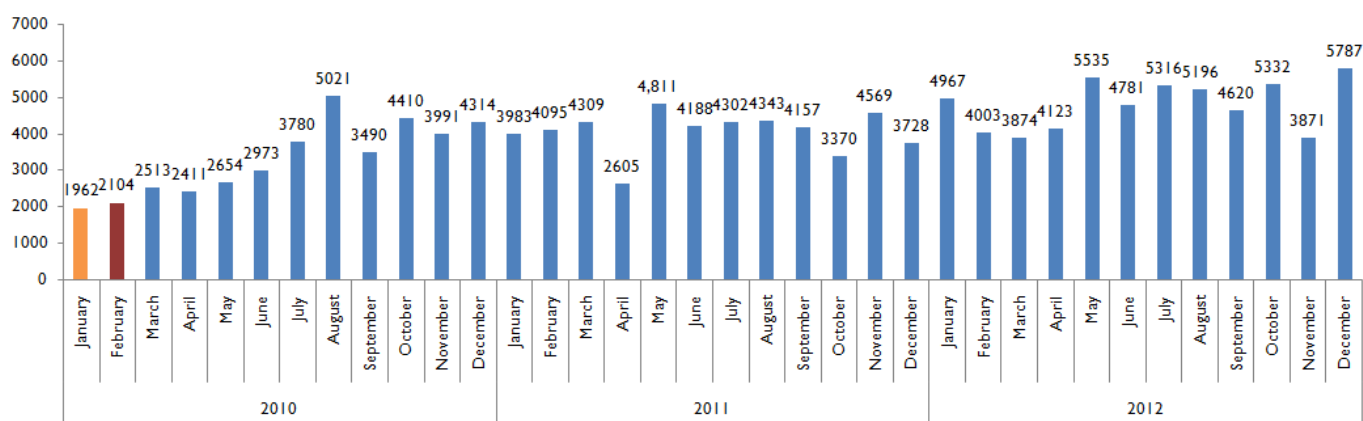
Access to healthcare - Gaza	2010	2011	2012											
	2010 Monthly Average	2011 Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Applications for permits to leave Gaza through Erez Crossing <sup>15</sup>	970	872	902	766	768	764	883	784	764	585	705	789	725	894
of which approved	757	721	847	701	725	724	849	733	705	543	647	705	629	820
of which denied	54	19	6	10	9	8	5	3	5	7	16	6	5	4
of which delayed <sup>16</sup>	158	83	49	55	34	32	29	48	16	35	42	78	91	70

Source: WHO

Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank	2010	2011	2012											
	2010 Monthly Average	2011 Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Incidents of delayed or denied access at WB checkpoint <sup>17</sup>	44	38	34	27	28	28	34	51	46	31	49	60	40	22
Of which occurred at Jerusalem checkpoint	32	22	7	7	11	10	19	42	37	17	33	28	26	15
Number of staff days lost due to checkpoint incidents	29	25	10	16	11	6.5	14	50	31	20	36.5	36	16	6

Source: OCHA

## Truckloads of goods entering Gaza from Israel



Source: Palestinian Ministry of National Economy, Gaza

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

## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP): CAP 2011 and 2012

funding status as of 22 January 2013

Cluster	CAP 2011		CAP 2012	
	Total request in million \$	% of funds received	Total request in million \$	% of funds received
Agriculture	36	37%	24,921,339	44%
Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	144	40%	95,559,928	35%
Coordination and Support Services	21	103%	21,167,518	96%
Education	16	30%	16,662,763	55%
Food Security	204	64%	170,513,876	82%
Health and Nutrition	21	77%	20,742,170	87%
Protection	40	70%	46,131,077	74%
Shelter and Non-food items	22	41%	na	na
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	34	39%	24,208,531	54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>419,907,202</b>	<b>68%</b>

Source: Financial Tracking System (FTS)

There is a further \$738,215 of funding available which is yet to be allocated to a specific cluster.

# 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.