

## January Overview

Events during January highlighted a number of longstanding concerns relating to the protection of the civilian population in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), which have a negative impact not just on the physical security of people, but also on their sources of livelihood.

In six separate incidents during the month, Israeli forces shot and killed six unarmed civilians with live ammunition, including two minors and one woman. The fact that none of the victims appeared to have posed any threat that would justify a recourse to lethal force raises serious concerns about possible violations of the right to

life. The Israeli army has opened military police investigations into only four of the six cases, raising additional concerns about a lack of accountability.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The killing of six unarmed civilians by Israeli forces raises concerns about possible violations of the right to life, as well as regarding a lack of accountability.
- January recorded the largest number of demolitions in Area C of the West Bank in a single month in over two years, resulting in the displacement of 250 people.
- The situation of some already vulnerable communities was exacerbated as a result of a winter storm that struck the oPt between 7 and 10 January.

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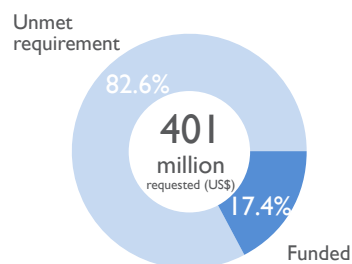
### JANUARY FIGURES

Palestinian civilians killed (direct conflict)	6
Palestinian civilians injured (direct conflict)	268
Palestinian children under Israeli detention	219
Structures demolished in the West Bank	139
Patients' applications to leave Gaza approved by Israel	93%

### CAP 2013 FUNDING

401 million  
requested (US\$)

17.4% funded



Two of this month's civilian fatalities and 13 of the civilian injuries occurred in areas in the vicinity of Gaza's perimeter fence, alongside almost daily incidents of 'warning fire' by Israeli forces. This happened despite the recent expansion of the accessible areas along the fence, as well as the almost complete absence of armed clashes. Therefore, while some farmers have resumed the cultivation of land in previously inaccessible areas, given the ongoing uncertainty and insecurity, agricultural activities in areas within less than 1,000 meters from the fence have remained largely limited to rain-fed crops, which require minimal care, but generate little income. In November 2012, following the ceasefire understanding, Israel extended the permitted fishing zone from three to six nautical miles (NM) from Gaza's coast. While the volume of fishing catch has increased, the full impact of this easing remains uncertain. This is not just because of ongoing friction between fishermen and the Israeli navy, but also due to the fact that the majority of high value fish are found beyond 12 NM from shore, where the sea bed descends and becomes rocky.

Settler violence also continued during January, with at least 26 attacks resulting in injuries or damage to Palestinian property, a slight decrease compared to the monthly average of such incidents during 2012 (29). Half of these incidents affected the livelihoods of farmers owning land in the vicinity of Israeli settlements, mostly unauthorized outposts. The lack of adequate law enforcement by the authorities remains a key factor behind the persistence of settler violence. This situation is reflected not only in the failure to hold perpetrators accountable, but also in the lack of law enforcement regarding the takeover and subsequent cultivation of Palestinian private land by Israeli settlers.

In the West Bank, January also witnessed the demolition of at least 139 Palestinian structures, including 59 residential ones, displacing 250 people. This is the highest number of structures demolished in a single month in over two years, and represents an

Following the recent easing of import restrictions, January registered the largest volume of aggregate entering Gaza since the start of the blockade. However, current volumes meet only a small portion of the private sector's demand, rendering it dependent on materials smuggled via the tunnels with Egypt.



Hamamat al Malah in the northern Jordan Valley, following the demolition of multiple structures, 17 January 2013

Photo by OCHA

almost three-fold increase compared with the monthly average of demolitions in 2012 and 2011. Nearly 90 per cent of this month's demolitions took place in Area C and the remainder in East Jerusalem.

On a positive note, following the recent easing by Israel and Egypt of import restrictions to Gaza, January registered the largest volume of aggregate (gravel) imports since the start of the blockade in June 2007. However, despite the increase, current volumes meet only a small portion of the private sector's demand, rendering it dependent on materials smuggled into Gaza via the tunnels with Egypt. The recent resumption of gravel imports to the private sector through the official Kerem Shalom crossing, and the ongoing entry of materials through the tunnels, calls into question the security rationale for the remaining import restrictions on construction materials and the associated approval process for international reconstruction projects. The latter has led to significant delays in implementation, which in turn have unnecessarily prolonged the hardship of Palestinian families in need of shelter rehabilitation or construction and other essential infrastructure.

The situation of some already vulnerable communities was exacerbated as a result of a winter storm that struck the oPt between 7 and 10 January. Approximately 12,500 people in about 190 communities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were directly affected by the loss of, or damage to, housing and agricultural infrastructure and assets (including greenhouses, animal sheds, livestock and field crops) due to flooding and strong winds, and some 650 people were temporarily displaced.

The above vulnerabilities underline the continuous need for humanitarian interventions. To fund the interventions planned for 2013, in January the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in the oPt launched an appeal requesting almost \$402 million, aimed at providing protection and humanitarian assistance to more than 1.8 million Palestinians. While humanitarian interventions can alleviate some of the suffering of affected individuals and communities, addressing the underlying drivers of vulnerability requires fundamental policy changes, including effective measures to protect civilian life and property and to hold perpetrators of attacks accountable, the lifting of the Gaza blockade, and allowing Palestinian development in Area C and East Jerusalem.

Approximately 12,500 people in about 190 communities were directly affected by the storm and 650 people were temporarily displaced

## STRONG WINTER STORM HITS THE OPT

*The storm exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities stemming from restrictive policies*

A winter storm, among the strongest recorded in recent decades, characterized by strong winds, heavy rains, low temperatures and snowfall, struck the oPt between 7 and 10 January. . The first 48 hours witnessed uninterrupted rains, with quantities reaching over 260 mm in some areas of the northern West Bank; overall, these two days accounted for more than 40 per cent of the average seasonal rainfall. Most streams and rivers reached their limits and some overflowed. Combined with the pre-existing precarious sewage and drainage infrastructure in many areas, the heavy rains resulted in unprecedented floods. The last two days of the storm brought below-average temperatures and heavy snowfall (up to 20cm) in areas above 700 meters above sea level.

Approximately 12,500 people in about 190 communities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were directly affected by the storm. Palestinian casualties included three people who drowned and one who died of burn injuries in the northern West Bank; in the Gaza Strip at least one person was killed and three were injured in tunnel collapses caused by the heavy rainfall.<sup>1</sup> Approximately 650 people were temporarily displaced.

The impact primarily relates to the loss of, or damage to, housing and agricultural infrastructure and assets (including greenhouses, animal sheds, livestock and field crops) due to flooding and strong winds. Additionally, the extreme weather also resulted in prolonged electricity cuts, interrupted access to services due to the flooding of roads, and the suspension of school classes.

*The storm exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities. For example, the lack of adequate planning in many herder communities in Area C contributed to the extremely precarious nature of housing and animal shelters in the West Bank, compounding the impact of the extreme weather.*

In the northern West Bank, those most affected included residents of urban areas in the Tulkarm and Qalqiliya governorates, and farmers. In the Jordan Valley and the central and southern areas of the West Bank, the Bedouin and herding communities were most affected, reporting significant losses to property as well as displacement of some families. In the Gaza Strip, Rafah sustained the most damage to housing, primarily due to flooding, and many homes in Gaza city were damaged by the high winds. Large numbers of greenhouses were also reportedly destroyed, particularly in the northern West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, and thousands of chickens died due to the low temperatures and flooding of sheds.

For many people, the storm exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities stemming from restrictive policies imposed on Palestinian communities:

- The lack of adequate planning and inability to obtain building permits have contributed to the extremely precarious nature of housing and animal shelters in many herder communities in Area C of the West Bank, compounding the impact of the extreme weather.
- Urban areas partially surrounded by the Barrier, such as the cities of Qalqiliya and Tulkarm in the northern West Bank, and Kafr Aqab in East Jerusalem, were flooded due to the obstruction of the drainage systems by the concrete walls. A similar situation occurred in Hebron's Old City as a result of dozens of IDF-roadblocks obstructing the drainage of rain water.
- Several villages, such as Kafr Qaddum in Qalqiliya, were temporarily isolated after their sole permitted access route (due to access restrictions imposed by the Israeli military) was flooded.
- The import restrictions imposed on the Gaza Strip since 2007, compounded by economic and other constraints, have contributed to the gradual decline in the status of housing and basic infrastructure (such as sewage systems), which were unable to withstand the heavy rain and winds.
- The heavy rains increased the threat to workers in the tunnels, another consequence of the Gaza blockade.

Emergency response interventions were largely implemented by the Palestinian Civil Defense teams (primarily search and rescue operations) and the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), coordinated by the various Governorate offices. UN agencies and international NGOs supported and supplemented ongoing efforts, covering emerging needs and gaps in areas where they were already operational. Interventions by international organizations included distribution of non-food items, such as plastic sheeting, mattresses and blankets, food assistance, and support in pumping waters from flooded areas in the Gaza Strip.<sup>2</sup>

*\* This article was compiled by OHCHR, based on human rights monitoring and interviews conducted by OHCHR in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and information-gathering by UNRWA in the West Bank.*

In the West Bank, Israeli rescue teams cooperated with Palestinian teams in the search for three missing Palestinians, as well as in the rescue of a bus transporting 30 passengers, which was swept away by flooding. The Israeli authorities also offered general assistance to the Palestinian Authority, and facilitated the passage of staff and vehicles of international humanitarian organizations through West Bank checkpoints.

Notwithstanding the efforts of local actors to respond rapidly to humanitarian needs, these extreme weather events have highlighted the need for increased investment in disaster risk reduction systems and capacities in communities and in local and central government.

## **SIX UNARMED CIVILIANS KILLED BY ISRAELI FORCES\***

*These cases raise concerns about the right to life and lack of accountability*

During the course of January 2013, six unarmed civilians, including two minors and one woman, were killed by Israeli forces in six separate incidents in the oPt, including four in the West Bank and two in the Gaza Strip. These incidents follow an increasing trend in civilian killings recorded in the West Bank since 17 November 2012, and in the Gaza Strip since the ceasefire agreement of 21 November 2012, bringing the total number of civilian fatalities through the end of January 2013 to 12. According to the Israeli Ministry of Defense (MoD), the period between September and November 2012 witnessed a significant increase in the number of attacks by Palestinian civilians directed at Israeli forces, particularly incidents involving Molotov cocktails; however, December and January witnessed a gradual decrease in such attacks.<sup>3</sup>

*All of January's victims were shot with live ammunition, two of them in the back and another two in the head. In none of the cases did the victims appear to have posed a threat that would justify the use of live ammunition or recourse to lethal force.*

This month's incidents affecting Palestinian civilians raise serious concerns about violations of the right to life and unlawful recourse to the use of force against civilians. Initial evidence indicates that all of January's victims were shot with live ammunition, two of them in the back and another two in the head. In none of the cases did the victims appear to have posed a threat that would justify the use of live ammunition or recourse to lethal force. Two of the incidents have also underlined existing concerns regarding lack of effective investigations.

### **The incidents**

- 11 January: a 20 year-old man was shot and killed by Israeli forces in Jabaliya (North Gaza governorate). The victim was amongst a group of young people present at

## ONGOING CONCERN OVER EXPLOSIVE REMNANTS OF WAR (ERW) IN GAZA

During January 2013, a seven year-old child was killed and another five children and one adult were injured in the Gaza Strip in three separate incidents while tampering with small ERW items. These bring the number of civilian injuries as a result of ERW's since the end of Operation "Pillar of Defense" to eight, including six children. The UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) is supporting the Gaza Civil Police regarding removal of ERWs, as well as working with UNICEF and UNRWA to raise awareness in schools and civil society groups about ERW risks.

around 100 metres from Gaza's perimeter fence. Israeli forces shot tear gas and fired warning shots in their direction. At one stage, the victim started to walk towards the fence, shouting at the soldiers, and was shot at about 50 metres from the fence. Another young man who approached the victim to provide assistance was shot and injured. According to the Israeli MoD, the soldiers responded to stone throwing by the group of young people and implemented an arrest procedure, which ended by shooting at the man's legs.

*The IDF Military Advocate General ordered the opening of criminal investigations into the four West Bank incidents. The opening of similar investigations on the other two cases will depend on the findings of an "operational inquiry".*

- 12 January: a 21 year-old man was shot in the back and killed while attempting to enter Israel through a gap in the Barrier near Ar Ramadin village (Hebron governorate). While eyewitnesses reported that no warnings were issued prior to the fatal shooting, the Israeli MoD asserts that the soldiers implemented an arrest procedure. The victim was evacuated by Israeli forces to a hospital in Israel, where he was pronounced dead on arrival.
- 14 January: a 21 year-old man was shot and killed by Israeli forces on farmland located around two kilometres from the fence in Beit Lahiya (North Gaza governorate). The victim was reportedly unarmed and did not seem to pose any threat. Although the Israeli MoD acknowledges that soldiers did fire warning shots in the area, it maintains that the likelihood of the victim being hit is low as the range of the weapons used is less than two kilometres.
- 15 January: a 17 year-old boy was shot on the outskirts of Budrus village (Ramallah governorate). The victim was part of a group of boys playing in a restricted area near the Barrier, a short distance away from their school. An eyewitness reported that an Israeli soldier fired at the victim's leg, reportedly without prior warning, from a distance of between 5 to 10 metres. The boy turned and started running back towards the village, when another soldier fired three bullets, hitting him in the head and back. According to the Israeli MoD, the boys threw stones at the soldiers, and consequently the soldiers implemented an arrest procedure.
- 18 January: a 15 year-old boy was shot in the head from an IDF watchtower near Ayda refugee camp near Bethlehem while had been walking with another boy on the road leading to the watchtower. He died of his injuries on 23 January. Although in the weeks leading up to the incident there had been demonstrations and clashes in front of the camp, witnesses reported that at the time of the incident the situation

was relatively calm, and no confrontations were ongoing; this is supported by video footage from a surveillance camera at a nearby children’s centre. According to the Israeli MoD, the victim attempted to enter Rachel’s Tomb, with some 30 other Palestinians, who gathered next to the military post and threw stones, as well as a fake bomb, at the soldiers.

- 23 January: a 22 year-old woman was shot in the head at the entrance to the Palestine Technical College near Al-Arrub refugee camp (Hebron governorate). Another woman was injured in the same incident. The two women were walking out of the college when a civilian car stopped on the road: eyewitnesses reported that two uniformed IDF soldiers got out of the car, and at least one soldier shot at the women from a distance of around 150 metres, hitting the victim in the head and the other woman in the hand. According to eyewitnesses, there were no clashes or confrontations prior to the incident. According to the Israeli MoD, however, the shooting was carried out by a high-ranking officer, after his vehicle was targeted with stones and Molotov cocktails.

### **Israeli investigations**

Regarding the four West Bank incidents, the IDF Military Advocate General (MAG) announced that it has ordered the opening of an investigation by the Military Police Investigation Unit (MPIU), which is a criminal investigation that could lead to prosecution.<sup>4</sup> These decisions follow a policy change implemented since April 2011, under which the killing of civilians by IDF forces in the West Bank should automatically lead to the opening of MPIU investigations, unless they happened during “combat activity”.

While this policy change constituted a step forward relative to the prior situation, it leaves several types of incidents unaddressed in terms of accountability, including all cases of civilian killings in the Gaza Strip, cases of civilian killings during combat activity in the West Bank, and all cases of serious injury in both areas. Such cases usually trigger an IDF “operational inquiry”, based on which the MAG may decide to open an MPIU investigation. However, as pointed out recently by an official Israeli Commission (The Turkel Commission), the operational inquiry is an inadequate mechanism to inform about the need to open a criminal investigation.<sup>5</sup>

Moreover, the opening of a criminal investigation is, per se, not a guarantee of accountability. Indeed, the promptness and effectiveness of the MPIU investigations raise an additional concern: of the 12 investigations of civilian killings opened since the policy change in April 2011, only one has been completed, leading to the closure of the file without legal action.<sup>6</sup>

### **Legal obligations of Israel**

Under international law, Israel is obliged to respect the right to life, and to protect the civilian population in the oPt. In a law enforcement context, Israeli security forces are bound by the general principles on the use of force by law enforcement officials, including

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the principles of necessity and proportionality.<sup>7</sup> The intentional lethal use of firearms can only be made when strictly unavoidable in order to protect life.

Independent, prompt and effective investigations into incidents causing death or injury are critical to ensure accountability. Investigations should seek to determine whether the soldiers involved acted in conformity with relevant internal regulations, as well as whether these regulations are consistent with international standards. If negligent or unlawful behavior is identified during such investigations, judicial and/or disciplinary proceedings should be initiated against those responsible.

## INCREASE IN VIOLENT INCIDENTS ALONG GAZA'S FENCE AND SEA WATERS

*Violence occurs amidst an expansion of the accessible areas*

In the context of the 21 November 2012 ceasefire agreement and subsequent understandings between Israel and Hamas, the Israeli authorities extended the permissible fishing area from three to six nautical miles (NM) from the Gaza Strip coastline, and allowed civilian access on foot to areas up to 100 meters from the perimeter fence, for agricultural purposes only, and vehicular access to a distance of 300 meters.<sup>8</sup>

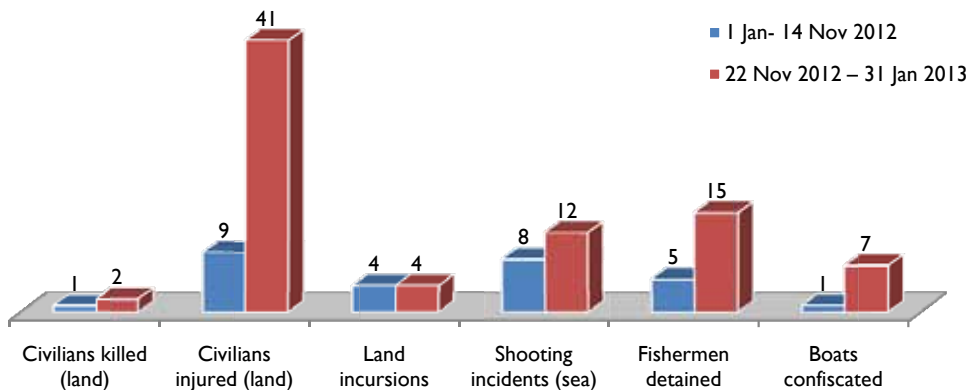
Despite these easings, violent incidents resulting in Palestinian casualties and property losses continued during January, further diminishing initial hopes for a safe and continuous access of civilians to these areas.

According to the Gaza Fishermen's Syndicate, the Hamas police issued official instructions prohibiting fishing boats from sailing beyond the six NM limit for their own safety. By contrast, there has been no official announcement, by Israel or Hamas, specifying the parameters of the new access regime to areas along the fence, nor any kind of physical demarcation, resulting in confusion and lack of clarity among those living in 14 localities located in the vicinity of the Access Restricted Areas (ARA) on land.

During January 2013, OCHA and partners recorded 30 shooting incidents by Israeli

Despite the easing of restrictions along the fence and in the sea, violent incidents resulting in Palestinian casualties and property losses continued during January, further diminishing initial hopes for a safe and continuous access of civilians to these areas.

### Monthly average of incidents in the ARA





forces positioned along the perimeter fence with Israel, which resulted in the death of two civilians (see Section above) and the injury of another 13 civilians, including three minors. The Israeli army also launched three land leveling incursions within the ARA and detained at least 13 civilians, including six minors, who were allegedly trying to illegally enter Israel.

Overall, in the ten weeks between the ceasefire and the end of January 2013, Israeli forces killed four Palestinian civilians and injured another 94 in multiple incidents along the ARA on land. On a monthly average, these figures mark a significant deterioration compared to the monthly average for the period between January and November of 2012, up to the start of the escalation in hostilities (see chart).<sup>9</sup> These incidents have taken place alongside a reported absence of armed clashes between Palestinian armed groups and Israeli forces.

Initial information indicates that three quarters of the deaths and injuries occurred in the no-go zone closer than 100 meters from the fence, and the large majority of the victims were demonstrators.<sup>10</sup> According to the Israeli MoD, during this ten-week period it recorded a weekly average of 85 incidents involving Palestinians attempting to reach and damage the fence.<sup>11</sup>

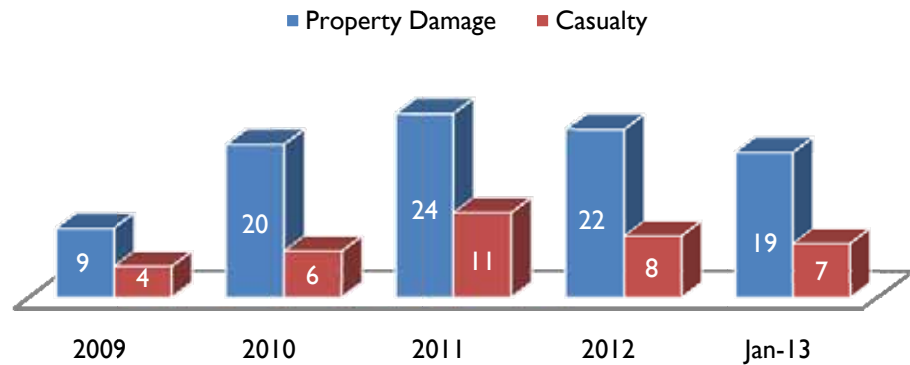
Anecdotal information suggests that while some farmers have resumed the cultivation of land in previously inaccessible areas, most are still reluctant to make significant investments due to the uncertainty, the insecure conditions and the access constraints. Therefore, agricultural activities in areas within less than 1,000 meters from the fence have remained largely limited to the cultivation of rain-fed crops (primarily wheat and barley), which require minimal care, but generate little income compared with more labor-intensive crops (fruit trees and greenhouses).

In the sea, a total of 13 shooting incidents by the Israeli Navy were recorded during January, none of which resulted in deaths or injuries, alongside the detention of three fishermen and the confiscation of one fishing boat. Similarly to the situation on the farming areas along the fence, by sea the post-ceasefire period was characterized by an increase in shooting incidents, detention of fishermen and confiscation of boats (see chart). The Israeli MoD reports that during this period it recorded dozens of cases where fishermen exceeded the permitted fishing areas, including to the west (the new 6 NM limit), as well as to the north and south (along the maritime border with Israel and Egypt); in January alone, it recorded more than 5,500 such cases.<sup>12</sup> The Israeli MoD also stated that the navy confiscates fishing boats only when a boat significantly exceeds the permitted area, or if the boat has been repeatedly involved in violations of the permitted area.

The expansion of the accessible fishing area has had a positive, albeit limited, impact on the livelihoods of fishermen. The total fishing catch reported in November 2012 represented a 46 per cent increase compared to the equivalent figure in November 2011; however, the following month recorded a modest 8 per cent increase from the previous year.<sup>13</sup> According to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the UN, the majority of

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## Monthly average of settler incidents affecting Palestinians



Half of the settler attacks recorded in January affected the livelihoods of farmers owning land in the vicinity of Israel settlements and settlement outposts. Such attacks are often followed by the settlers' taking over land in the area of the incident and starting to cultivate it.

high value fish are found farther than 12 NM from shore, where the sea bed descends and becomes rocky, thus limiting the potential impact of the easing. An expansion of the accessible area to 12 NM would allow fishermen to further increase their catch, exploit high value bottom-fish, and enjoy higher economic returns.

### SETTLER ATTACKS UNDERMINE AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS

*Israeli settlers expand cultivation of land taken over from Palestinians*

During January, OCHA recorded 26 attacks perpetrated by Israeli settlers that resulted in injuries or damage to Palestinian property, a slight decrease compared to the monthly average of such incidents during 2012 (29 incidents). A total of nine Palestinians were injured (including by Israeli forces during settler attacks) and at least 673 trees were damaged during this month's incidents. Also in January, Palestinians injured two Israeli settlers, including a boy, and damaged at least three vehicles belonging to settlers.

Approximately half of the incidents recorded in January affected the livelihoods of farmers owning land in the vicinity of Israeli settlements and settlement outposts, including incidents of intimidation and physical assault, shooting, vandalizing of trees and damaging other agricultural properties. Such attacks are often followed by settlers taking over land in the area of the incident starting to cultivate it; while precise figures are not available, there are hundreds of land plots privately owned by Palestinians, which are currently cultivated by settlers. In some areas, where settler attacks are recurrent,



or where Palestinian land has been fenced off by settlers, the Israeli authorities allow farmers access to their land only after 'prior coordination'. This has reduced access to these areas to a few days a year, undermining agricultural practice and productivity.

Two of this month's most serious incidents took place on 10 January in the Nablus governorate, when groups of armed settlers from Yitzhar settlement and Esh Kodesh settlement outpost raided agricultural areas next to 'Urif and Qusra villages, respectively, and clashed with local residents. In the case of Qusra, settlers opened fire with live ammunition, injuring one Palestinian. In both instances Israeli forces arrived at the scene and fired tear gas canisters, rubber coated bullets and live ammunition towards the Palestinian residents who threw stones at them, injuring one Palestinian in 'Urif and four in Qusra. A total of 285 olive trees were vandalized and damaged during these incidents.

The livelihoods of farmers in the vicinity of Yitzhar and Esh Kodesh settlements have been severely undermined in recent years due to the systematic nature of settler violence. In 2012, OCHA recorded 33 attacks involving residents of these settlements that resulted in injuries or property damage (including by Israeli forces during settler attacks), in addition to dozens of other incidents of intimidation, access prevention and trespass. Multiple plots of land around these two settlements have been taken over in past months and are currently cultivated by settlers (see Box and Map on the case of Qusra village).

Intense settlement activity also took place during the month in the western Bethlehem governorate, around the Sde Bo'az (also known as "Neve Daniel north") settlement outpost. On 8 January, settlers leveled an uncultivated plot of land belonging to the nearby Al Khadr village and installed a number of structures there. The following week, they uprooted 190 olive saplings, 45 olive trees and 50 grape vines, while completing the opening of a 700 meter-long road connecting the outpost to a southern extension of it established over the course of 2012.<sup>14</sup>

The establishment of this outpost in 2002 severely impaired the access of farmers from Al Khadr to about 5,000 dunums of cultivated land around the outpost, since the blockage of most agricultural paths into the area impeded the use of tractors and agricultural vehicles. As in other areas of the West Bank, in recent months residents of this outpost have begun to cultivate a number of plots already taken over from Palestinians.

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*Lack of adequate law enforcement is a key factor behind the persistence of the phenomenon of settler violence. This includes lack of enforcement of the planning legislation vis-à-vis settlement outposts, which are the departure point for many of the attacks.*  
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Photo by OCHA

## QUSRA AND JALUD – COMMUNITIES UNDER THE SHADOW OF SETTLER VIOLENCE

Qusra and Jalud villages are located in the southeastern part of the Nablus governorate and have an estimated population of approximately 5,000 and 550 respectively. Farming constitutes the largest source of income of both communities, followed by employment in the public sector. While the built up areas of the villages are entirely located in Area B, the vast majority of their agricultural land is found to the east, in areas designated as Area C. However, the establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements has encroached onto a significant part of the villages' land in Area C: Migdalim, in the case of Qusra, and six settlement outposts on Jalud's land (Esh Kodesh, Ahiya, Kida, Habait Ha'adom, 'Adei 'Ad, and Shvut Rahel). In recent years, the main modality of expansion of the six settlement outposts has been the takeover and subsequent cultivation of Palestinian land. Moreover, systematic attacks and intimidation by residents of these outposts have resulted in a gradual reduction in Palestinian farmers' access to land that has not been expropriated or taken over.

According to Qusra's mayor, recent attempts by farmers to recover access to various plots of land in the vicinity of Esh Kodesh outpost have been unsuccessful: in one case, farmers coordinated their access with the Israeli DCL office in Nablus to plough the land, however soldiers on the ground prevented their entry claiming that the application should have been filed with the Ramallah DCL office; in another case, following a complaint filed by an Israeli human rights group, the Israeli authorities ordered the evacuation of a plot of land taken over by settlers and currently cultivated with grape vines; however, the order remains unimplemented.



During the settler attack on 10 January 2013 on an olive grove area of Qusra village (see above), Ammar Masamir, 19 years old, was shot with live ammunition in his leg, and sustained three fractured bones. *"I run a barber shop in Qusra and my father used to work in a settlement. These were the only sources of income for my family, which includes eight people. After the attack my leg was operated on and since then I can't move. The doctors said that I need at least three months before I can start physiotherapy. My father had to quit his job to keep the shop running. The incident directly worsened our economic situation"*.

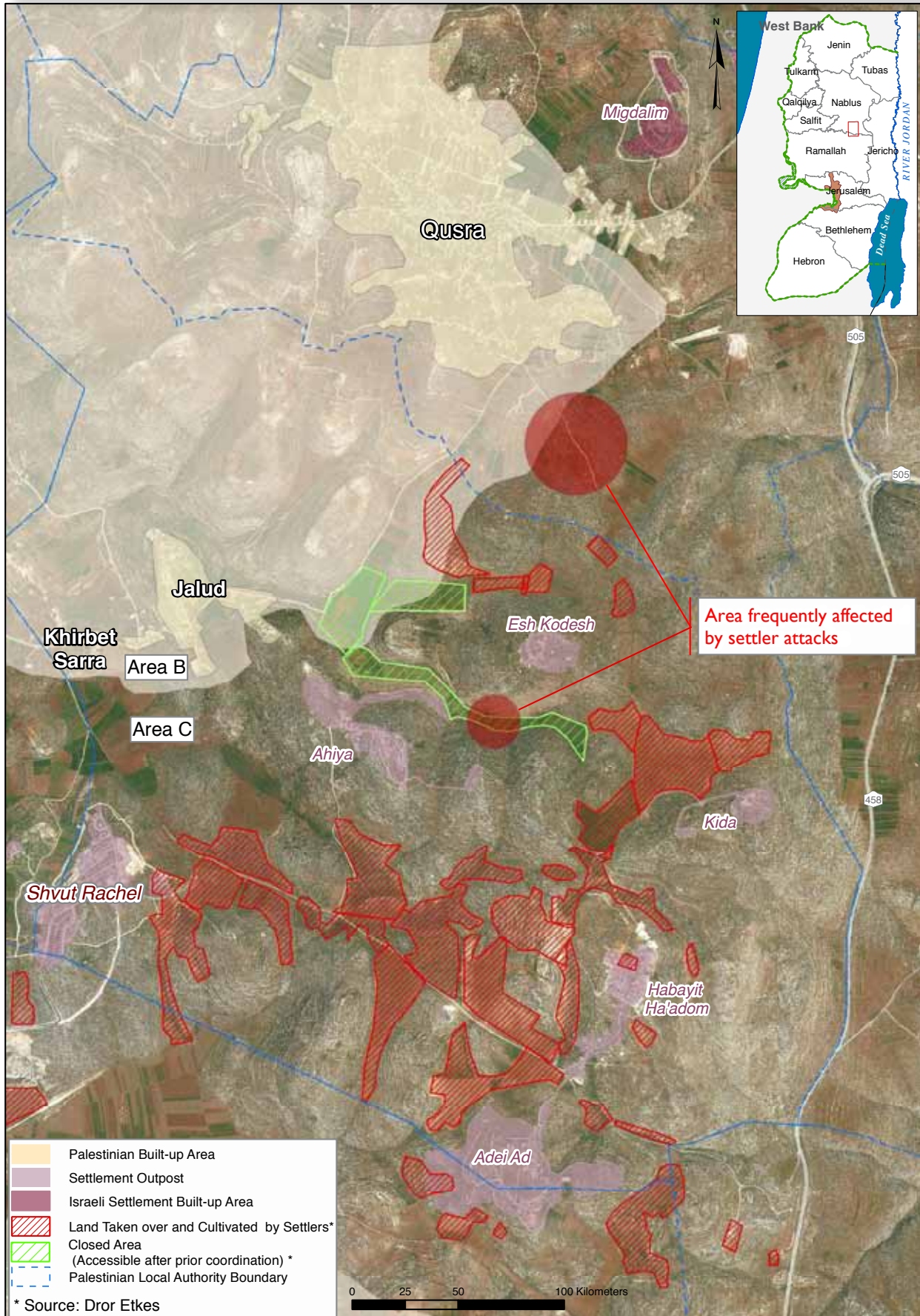
In the case of Jalud, following a petition to the Israeli High Court of Justice (filed by two Israeli human rights groups), the Israeli authorities declared a strip of land between Esh Kodesh and Ahiya outposts as a closed military zone, where the entry of settlers is prohibited. Following subsequent coordination, farmers were allocated one day to access this area for ploughing and planting. On that day, settlers from Esh Kodesh tried to prevent the farmers' access and set fire to some crops; however, Israeli soldiers deployed in the area arrested some of the assailants and secured the completion of the agricultural work. That night, Israeli settlers raided the village, stoned several houses and cars and injured three people, including a child.

# QUSRA AND JALUD (NABLUS): SETTLER VIOLENCE AND LAND TAKEOVER

January 2013



OCHA <sup>oPt</sup>



Lack of adequate law enforcement by the Israeli authorities is a key factor behind the persistence of the phenomenon of settler violence. This is reflected in the failure, in the large majority of cases, to hold perpetrators of attacks accountable, as well as in the lack of enforcement of the planning legislation vis-à-vis settlement outposts. While such outposts were built without the permits required under Israeli law, the authorities have not only refrained from removing them but, in most cases, including the above-mentioned Esh Kodesh and Sde Bo'az outposts, have connected them to basic infrastructure services. All settlements, regardless of their status under Israeli law, remain illegal under international law.

## SHARP INCREASE IN AREA C DEMOLITIONS

*Aid organizations face serious constraints when trying to assist displaced families*

*Virtually all public land (also known as "state land") in Area C has been placed within the jurisdictional boundaries of Israeli settlements (local and regional councils), making it unavailable for Palestinian use. The authorities also prevent construction in most private land in Area C, on the grounds that it was zoned as agricultural.*

January witnessed a sharp increase in forced evictions and demolitions by the Israeli authorities of Palestinian-owned structures in the West Bank. At least 139 structures, including 59 homes and other residential structures, were destroyed in 20 separate incidents. This is the highest number of structures demolished in a single month in over two years,<sup>15</sup> and represents an almost three-fold increase compared with the monthly average of demolitions in 2012 and 2011 (50 and 52 respectively). Nearly 90 per cent of this month's demolitions took place in Area C and the remainder in East Jerusalem.

More than 250 Palestinians, including over 150 children, lost their residences and were forcibly displaced in January as a result of these demolitions. Almost 240 others, including over 120 children, were otherwise affected, for example due to the destruction of animal shelters or other livelihood-related structures. The largest incidents this month included the destruction of 11 structures in the community of Al Mashru, east of Jericho, on 16 January, which resulted in the displacement of 31 people; the destruction of 46 structures, displacing 60 people, in Hamamat al Maleh in the northern Jordan Valley, on 17 January; the destruction of seven structures, displacing 29 people, in Khirbet ar Rahwa, in the Hebron Governorate on 21 January; and the destruction of eight structures, displacing 33 people, in Al Jiftlik, in the Jordan Valley, on 24 January.

The demolitions were carried out on the grounds that the structures lacked Israeli-issued building permits. However, in most communities across Area C, such permits are nearly impossible to obtain. Under the planning regime applied by the Israeli authorities, virtually all public land (also known as "state land") in Area C has been placed within the jurisdictional boundaries of Israeli settlements (local and regional councils), making it unavailable for Palestinian use. The authorities also prevent construction in most private land in Area C, on the grounds that it was zoned as agricultural land in the regional master plans approved in the 1940's.<sup>16</sup>

The planning schemes currently in force in Palestinian communities in Area C, which enable people to build legally, only encompass about a half per cent of the land in Area C. Over the past two years, Palestinian village councils, in collaboration with civil society organizations, submitted to the Israeli authorities approximately 30 new planning

schemes which reflect the needs and preferences of the affected communities. So far, however, none of these plans was given final approval.

The devastating impact of forced evictions, demolitions and displacement on families and communities has been well documented. Such actions deprive people of their homes, often their main asset, disrupt their livelihoods and obstruct access to basic services and assistance, leading to entrenched poverty and aid dependency. Such actions also raise serious concerns under international law, which prohibits the destruction of private property and the displacement or transfer of civilians in occupied territory.<sup>17</sup> The humanitarian community has repeatedly called on the Israeli authorities to immediately halt demolitions of Palestinian homes and other property, and to establish a fair and equitable planning system to ensure that the needs of Palestinian communities in the West Bank are met.

In addition, humanitarian actors, including both UN agencies and NGOs, face serious constraints when trying to access and provide much needed emergency assistance to

#### ENTIRE NEIGHBORHOOD AT RISK OF DEMOLITION

Fuheidat is a small neighborhood comprising 13 households belonging to one extended family in the town of Anata (Jerusalem governorate). The neighborhood is located in part of the town designated as Area C and is situated on the “West Bank side” of the Barrier. Most of Anata’s built-up area, however, is designated as Area B or included within the municipal boundary of Jerusalem.

On 29 January 2013, Fuheidat’s residents received 16 stop-construction orders targeting 12 inhabited and 3 uninhabited homes, nine animal structures and a water well, which placed 71 people, including 36 children, at risk of displacement. This is the first time a structure in this neighborhood receives such an order. Community representatives report that no home expansions or other new construction has taken place in the neighborhood since 2007, with the exception of a water well completed in December 2012.

The orders were issued on grounds that the structures lack building permits. While in the past the Israeli authorities have issued a master plan covering a part of the Area C section of Anata, this plan excluded the Fuheidat neighborhood, making its residents ineligible for building permits. A failure to reverse the stop-construction orders through legal action would result in the issuance of final demolition orders, which the Israeli authorities could implement immediately.

Family members reported that their historical origin is in the Jericho area and that their ancestors purchased land in Anata during the Ottoman era and have lived continuously in the area from 1942 to the present day. The Israeli authorities have gradually requisitioned the majority of the Fuheidat family’s land for the asserted purposes of building a nearby Israeli military base (1978), roads and the Barrier. The family asserts that it currently controls only 83 out of approximately 1,200 dunums to which it historically held title, and where their current homes, newly threatened by the stop-work orders, stand.

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*The Israeli authorities confiscated 32 emergency shelters from displaced families in the northern Jordan Valley, who had suffered a demolition a few days earlier. Such practices run counter to international law.*  
////////////////////////////////////

displaced families and communities. For example, on 21 January Israeli authorities demolished and confiscated 32 emergency shelters from displaced families in the Hamamat al Maleh area, in the northern Jordan Valley, who had suffered a demolition a few days earlier. Such practices run counter to international law, which requires all parties, including Israel, to allow, facilitate and protect the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian assistance, if unable or unwilling to provide such assistance themselves.

## INCREASE IN GRAVEL IMPORTS TO GAZA FOLLOWING EASING OF RESTRICTIONS

*Volumes remain below both local demand and crossing capacity*

The recent easing by Israel and Egypt of import restrictions to Gaza allowed for the largest volume of aggregate (gravel) imports since the intensification of the blockade in June 2007; however, despite the increase, current volumes meet only a small portion of the private sector's demand, rendering it dependent on materials transferred to Gaza via the tunnels with Egypt.

In the last week of December, Israel began allowing into Gaza, via the Kerem Shalom crossing, a daily quota of 20 truckloads of aggregates for the private sector. At the same time, Egypt authorized the entry through the Rafah crossing of aggregates for a range of Qatar-funded projects. Over the course of January, 327 truckloads for the private sector entered via Kerem Shalom (a daily average of 15) while 1,232 truckloads entered via Rafah (a daily average of 37). Together with aggregates for projects being implemented by international organizations (an additional 1,075 truckloads), this represents a 28 per cent increase in aggregate imports through the crossings compared to the monthly average for 2012 (2,634 compared to 1,900), the highest volume since the start of the blockade in June 2007.

Following the easing of the blockade in June 2010, Israel began allowing basic construction materials into Gaza – including aggregates, concrete and steel bars – only

for international projects pre-approved by the PA and Israel. Similarly, no cargo has entered Gaza through the Rafah crossing since the signing of the Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) in November 2005, except for a limited number of humanitarian goods, primarily medical supplies. As a result, despite the recent easing on the import of aggregates, the overall volume of construction materials imported through the crossings during January (for international organizations and the

### ISRAEL APPROVES THE IMPORT OF TRUCKS

In late December, the government of Israel announced it will allow the import into Gaza of 60 heavy vehicles, including refrigerated trucks, public transportation vehicles and front loaders. By the end of the month, only 17 trucks had been purchased by Gazan businesses and institutions, and have been coordinated for entry to Gaza. The import of Utility Vehicles into Gaza has been prohibited by Israel since June 2006.

*The recent easing of import restrictions to Gaza allowed for the largest volume of aggregate (gravel) imports since June 2007. Together with aggregates for projects being implemented by international organizations, this represents a 28 per cent increase in aggregate imports through the crossings compared to the monthly average for 2012.*



## ISRAEL UPGRADES ELECTRICITY LINE INTO GAZA

This month the Israel Electric Corporation completed the upgrading one of the main electricity lines (“Gerizim Line”) into the Gaza Strip. This line has been repeatedly affected by malfunctions which undermined the supply of electricity to the northern Gaza Strip. Overall, Israel sells Gaza 125 megawatts of electricity, of which about 10 per cent are transmitted through the “Gerizim Line”. While this is a step forward, Gaza residents continue to suffer from a serious deficit in electricity supply, resulting in outages of up to 12 hours a day. This deficit has been exacerbated by the fuel shortage, which forces the Gaza Power Plant to operate at half of its capacity.

private sector) was only half the equivalent amounts that reportedly entered through the tunnels.

The Israeli quota of 20 truckloads of aggregates (800 tonnes) per day is far below both the actual demand and the crossing’s capacity. It constitutes about 15 per cent of the estimated demand (5,000-6,000 tonnes a day)<sup>18</sup>, and less than 10 per cent of the average volume that entered Gaza in the first five months of 2007. Additionally, while the Kerem Shalom crossing has the capacity to process some 350 imported truckloads per day, the daily average this month was just 220 truckloads. Likewise, in 2004-05, prior to the AMA, an average 390 daily truckloads of goods were imported to Gaza from Egypt via the Rafah crossing.<sup>19</sup> However, since December 2012, Egypt has limited imports to goods for the Qatari projects, defined as humanitarian rather than regular cargo goods.

As a result of the ongoing import restrictions, civilians in Gaza continue to rely on the dangerous trade of such goods through the tunnels beneath the Gaza-Egyptian border. This dependence on tunnel goods comes at considerable risk: over the course of the month, five civilians died and eleven others were injured in tunnel related accidents due to torrential rains.

The ongoing import restrictions on construction materials, and the associated approval process for international reconstruction projects, have 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.

## HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS LAUNCH APPEAL FOR OVER \$400 MILLION TO ASSIST VULNERABLE PALESTINIANS IN 2013

On 23 January 2013 the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) launched a Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) seeking almost \$402 million to address the high levels of vulnerability arising from the ongoing conflict and occupation, as well as last November’s hostilities in Gaza and the latest extreme weather events.

The HCT, which includes UN agencies, NGOs and the Red Cross movement, has developed a strategy that will support more than 1.8 million Palestinians in need of protection and humanitarian assistance. Of the total funds requested:

//////  
*The Israeli quota of 20 truckloads of aggregates per day is far below both the actual demand and the crossing’s capacity.*  
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//////  
*The Humanitarian Country Team, which includes UN agencies, NGOs and the Red Cross movement, has developed a strategy that will support more than 1.8 million Palestinians in need of protection and humanitarian assistance*  
//////

- \$262 million target the food needs of some 1.26 million food insecure Palestinians (27 per cent of the population), through the provision of food and cash assistance, alongside other forms of support to farmers, herders and fishers.
- \$55 million address ongoing protection threats and human rights violations.
- \$64 million will deliver education, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene services to the most vulnerable communities.
- \$21 million support coordination by, inter alia, improving efficiency, accountability and predictability in humanitarian response, enhancing cluster and inter-cluster analysis, and contribute to advocacy activities.

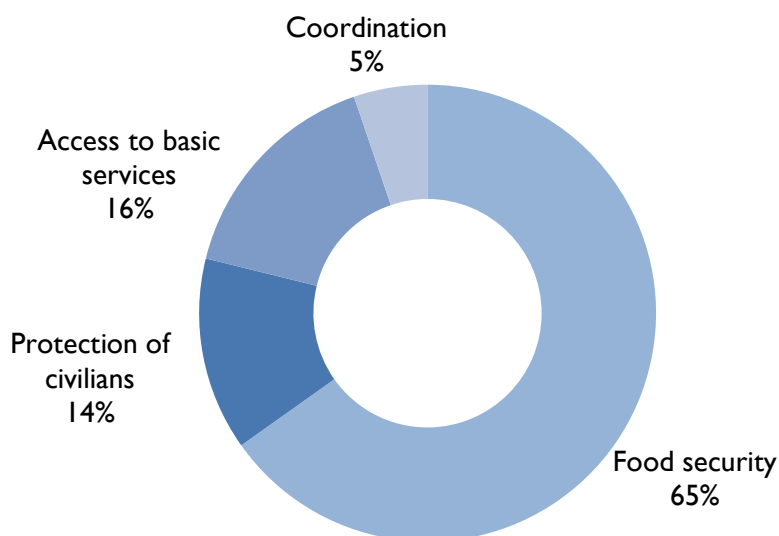
Food insecurity has forced families to resort to negative coping strategies, such as consumption of poor quality food (low in nutrients), selling assets, indebtedness, displacement, and withdrawing children, especially girls, from school. CAP projects plan to provide over 300,000 children with food and nutritional supplements through school feeding programmes, while over 1.1 million vulnerable Palestinians will benefit from regular distributions of basic foodstuffs. Agricultural interventions are also planned to help 22,200 households decrease their food insecurity through improved access to resources and strengthened resilience.

The safety and sources of livelihood of many Palestinians across the West Bank remain highly vulnerable due to Israeli settler violence and the risk of displacement related to demolitions in Area C and East Jerusalem. Humanitarian agencies will work together to ensure provision of emergency shelter to those displaced, legal assistance to those at risk of displacement, access to psychosocial care for families affected by violence, and to ensure their continued access to basic education and health services.

In the ten years since the first CAP for the oPt was launched in 2003, the nature and the scope of humanitarian needs have not been significantly reduced. The fragility of the

*The safety and sources of livelihood of many Palestinians across the West Bank remain highly vulnerable due to Israeli settler violence and the risk of displacement related to demolitions in Area C and East Jerusalem.*

### CAP 2013: distribution of financial requests



situation was underlined by the escalation in violence in Gaza and southern Israel in November 2012 when civilians bore the brunt of the worst escalation in violence in the last three years. The 2013 appeal includes a number of projects that will address the needs identified as a result of a UN and NGO inter-agency Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) and other in-depth needs assessments conducted in the aftermath of the hostilities. To start the response in Gaza, \$8.2 million has already been secured through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), a UN fund which was set up to enable timely and reliable humanitarian assistance in cases of natural disasters and armed conflicts. The CERF funding will allow humanitarian partners to rapidly respond to the most urgent needs in shelter, psychosocial support, rubble removal, explosive remnants of war (ERW) risk management and awareness, legal remedies, water, sanitation and hygiene, and drugs.

### TABLE OF LATEST REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CAP 2013

Cluster	Current requirements (\$)
AGRICULTURE	30,818,180
CASH FOR WORK	70,481,900
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	21,295,527
EDUCATION	21,779,922
FOOD	160,052,254
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	22,536,007
PROTECTION	55,336,641
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	19,307,048
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>401,607,479</b>

## End notes

1. An additional four people were killed and 11 injured during the rest of the month due to tunnels collapsing.
2. For a more detailed overview of the various responses, see OCHA, Winter Storm, Situation Report, 16 January 2013.
3. Letter by the Ministry of Defense's Coordinator for Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) to OCHA, dated 20 February 2013.
4. See the MAG website: <http://www.law.idf.il/14-en/Patzar.aspx>
5. The Public Committee to Examine the Maritime Incident of 31 May 2010, The Turkel Commission, February 2013.
6. B'Tselem, Press release, 6 February 2013.
7. Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (adopted by the UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1990) and the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (adopted by General Assembly resolution 34/169, 17 December 1979).
8. For a comprehensive background on the situation prior to the ceasefire, see OCHA/WFP Between the Fence and a Hard Place, August 2010. See also the Protection Cluster Update on the Access Restricted Areas for 1 July to 31 December 2012.
9. OHCHR/Protection Cluster Update on the Access Restricted Areas in the Gaza Strip, July to 31 December 2012; OCHA protection database.
10. Ibid.
11. Letter from the Ministry of Defense's Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) to OCHA, 20 February 2013. OCHA has been unable to independently verify this information.
12. Ibid. OCHA has been unable to independently verify this information.
13. Information provided by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the UN.
14. Farmers from Al Khadr filed a petition, which is still pending, with the Israeli High Court of Justice against the takeover of the land for the southern extension and the illegal opening of the road. For further details on the legal proceedings see, Chaim Levinson, "Settler council lied to High Court to prevent West Bank outpost evacuation", Ha'aretz, 7 January 2013.
15. The last time OCHA recorded an equivalent figure was in July 2010, with a total of 140 structures demolished.
16. Bimkom, The Prohibited Zone, Israeli Planning Policy in the Palestinian Villages in Area C," June 2008.
17. Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 12 August 1949, Articles 49 and 53.
18. Estimate provided to OCHA by the Palestinian Industries Federation in Gaza.
19. "Rafah Crossing: Who Holds the Keys?" Gisha and Physicians for Human Rights, March 2009, [http://www.gisha.org/item.asp?lang\\_id=en&p\\_id=1118](http://www.gisha.org/item.asp?lang_id=en&p_id=1118)

# Annex: Monthly Indicator Tables

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

Direct Israeli-Palestinian conflict related casualties	2010	2011	2012												2013
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan

### Palestinian deaths

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

### Palestinian injuries

Gaza	286	467	2	23	116	7	19	74	5	5	9	32	1516*	21	14
West Bank	1261	1643	67	244	302	150	712	179	180	164	152	57	740	177	254
<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>161</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2252</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>268</b>
Of whom are civilians	1510	2059	59	267	391	167	703	209	200	166	6	64	na	179	268
Of whom are female	126	148	0	15	12	4	15	7	5	12	40	8	na	13	8

### Israeli deaths

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

### Israeli injuries

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

\* 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												2013
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Deaths	46	36	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
Injuries	89	54	2	1	4	3	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6

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

	2010	2011	2012												2013
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Incidents leading to Palestinian casualties <sup>4</sup>	79	120	7	9	7	12	10	3	12	4	6	11	7	10	7
Incidents leading to Palestinian property/land damages	219	291	12	15	23	12	28	22	31	23	16	48	20	18	17
Incidents leading to Israeli Casualties	32	23	1	2	2	6	1	1	4	2	3	3	5	5	2
Incidents leading to Israeli Property/land damages <sup>5</sup>	83	13	2	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	2

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

		2010	2011	2012												2013
		Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Adult	Injured	6	7	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	Killed	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Child	Injured	8	17	2	0	6	3	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	5
	Killed	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<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>	<b>7</b>

Source: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

## Search and Arrest

	2010	2011	2012											2013	
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Search Campaigns (West Bank)	397	349	349	417	334	399	286	439	415	184	254	319	291	367	313
Palestinians detained (West Bank)	275	262	272	309	244	338	231	173	299	145	206	318	468	391	296

Source: OCHA


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

	2010	2011	2012											2013	
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Total as of the end of the month	6219	5326	4803	na	4386	4424	4437	4484	4423	4387	4366	4298	4432	4517	4593
of whom are women	31	26	3	na	5	5	4	4	7	6	7	11	10	10	10
of whom are administrative detainees <sup>7</sup>	218	240	309	na	320	320	302	285	250	212	184	156	178	178	159
of whom are detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings	940	633	676	na	795	853	896	909	919	943	925	925	990	1031	1069

Source: Israeli Prison Service (through B'Tselem)

## Demolition of Structures


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



	2010	2011	2012											2013	
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
of which in Area C	357	560	39	64	58	87	41	62	9	49	2	82	28	19	121
of which in East Jerusalem	82	42	5	16	1	0	10	5	9	0	3	2	7	6	18
<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>	<b>139</b>

\*20 are in Area B

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



	2010	2011	2012											2013	
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
of whom were displaced in Area C	478	1006	60	161	127	116	65	86	6	45	0	135	0	14	243
of whom were displaced in East Jerusalem	128	88	6	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	6	29	19	8
<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>6</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>251</b>

Source: Displacement Working Group

## Child Protection

Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict	2010	2011	2012												2013
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
West Bank	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gaza Strip	5	11	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	40	0	0

### Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict

West Bank	282	308	4	16	12	27	52	1	8	18	32	7	222	29	36
Gaza Strip	50	125	0	5	39	0	0	20	0	0	3	10	24	4	3

### Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict

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

### Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities<sup>21</sup>

In Israel and oPt	289 (mon ave)	1,781	170	187	206	220	234	221	211	195	198	164	178	193	219
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### Number of Palestinian children displaced by demolitions

West Bank	297	618	36	89	42	55	19	40	0	23	0	87	14	10	153
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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	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

Access to healthcare - Gaza	2010	2011	2012												2013
	2010 Monthly Average	2011 Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
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	796
of which approved	757	721	847	701	725	724	849	733	705	543	647	705	629	820	738
of which denied	54	19	6	10	9	8	5	3	5	7	16	6	5	4	2
of which delayed <sup>16</sup>	158	83	49	55	34	32	29	48	16	35	42	78	91	70	56

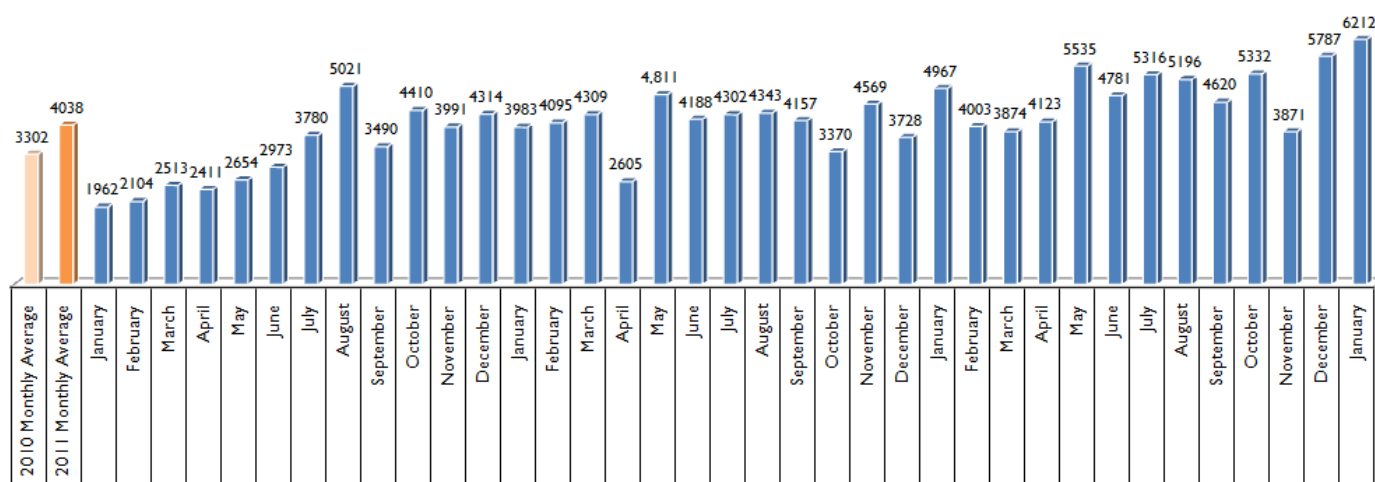
Source: WHO

### Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank

Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank	2010	2011	2012												2013
	2010 Monthly Average	2011 Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
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	34
Of which occurred at Jerusalem checkpoint	32	22	7	7	11	10	19	42	37	17	33	28	26	15	18
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	8

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 2012 and 2013

funding status as of 25 February 2013

Cluster	CAP 2012		CAP 2013	
	Total request in million \$	% of funds received	Total request in million \$	% of funds received
Agriculture	24,921,339	45.3%	30,818,180	0.0%
Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	95,559,928	34.9%	70,481,900	0.0%
Coordination and Support Services	21,167,518	95.9%	21,295,527	12.5%
Education	16,662,763	54.7%	21,779,922	0.0%
Food Security	170,513,876	83.0%	160,052,254	7.1%
Health and Nutrition	20,742,170	86.8%	22,536,007	8.6%
Protection	46,131,077	73.8%	55,336,641	14.7%
Shelter and Non-food items	na	na	na	na
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	24,208,531	55.8%	19,307,048	9.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>419,907,202</b>	<b>70.9%</b>	<b>401,607,479</b>	<b>17.4%</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.