

# HUMANITARIAN BULLETIN MONTHLY REPORT

JUNE 2013



## HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite the expected resumption of political negotiations, the situation on the ground remains fragile and characterized by high levels of vulnerability.
- In the first half of the year, OCHA recorded the highest monthly average of Palestinian injuries by Israeli forces in the West Bank since it began recording civilian casualties in 2005.
- From January to June, the number of structures demolished and people displaced in Area C and East Jerusalem increased by 14 and 33 per cent increase respectively, compared to the previous year.
- Housing self-help programmes for displaced in the Gaza Strip to a standstill due to the shutting down illicit tunnels by the Egyptian authorities

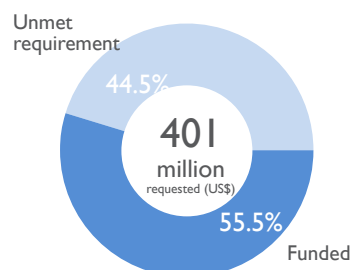
## JUNE FIGURES

Palestinian civilians killed (direct conflict)	0
Palestinian civilians injured (direct conflict)	127
Palestinian children under Israeli detention	-
Structures demolished in the West Bank	71
Patients' applications to leave Gaza approved by Israel	85%

## CAP 2013 FUNDING

**401 million**  
requested (US\$)

**55.5% funded**



## June Overview

Despite increased hopes this month regarding political negotiations, the situation on the ground remains fragile and characterized by high levels of vulnerability amongst the civilian population. Key trends identified during the first half of 2013 include an increase in the number of Palestinians injured by Israeli forces, as well as an increased number of Palestinians forcibly displaced from their homes due to demolitions.

While June was relatively calm, during the first six months of 2013 as a whole, a total of 2,640 Palestinian civilians were injured by Israeli forces across the West Bank – an average of 440 per month (January to June). This is the highest monthly average since OCHA began recording civilian casualties in 2005. About 75 percent of this year's injuries were sustained in the course of clashes during protests. Over 40 per cent of all injuries

## IN THIS ISSUE

Significant rise in Palestinian deaths and injuries in 2013 .....2

Dozens of structures demolished in June, displacing over 100 people .....6

Gaza: decline in tunnel activities brings self-help housing programs to a halt.....8

Reclaiming and rehabilitating land in the Gaza Access Restricted Areas ..... 10

Quarterly update on access for humanitarian staff in oPt..... 12

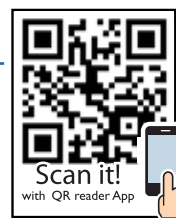
Consolidated Appeal: almost no change in the context of the mid-year review ..... 14



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Coordination Saves Lives



related to rubber-coated metal bullets and 3 per cent were caused by live ammunition. Concerns about the excessive use of force by Israeli security forces in law enforcement, including in the policing of demonstrations, have been repeatedly expressed by the UN Secretary-General.

The first half of 2013 also witnessed a rising trend in demolition by the Israeli authorities of structures in East Jerusalem and Area C of the West Bank due to lack of an Israeli-issued building permit. Despite the relative lull in February and March, approximately 350 structures were demolished so far this year (January to June), displacing nearly 600 people; this represents a 14 and 33 per cent increase respectively, compared to the previous year (monthly averages). While most incidents occurred in Area C, the rate of increase was particularly marked in East Jerusalem, where the number of people displaced has increased over four-fold compared to 2012. At least 54 of the structures demolished this year in Area C were funded by humanitarian donors and had, in most cases, been provided by humanitarian agencies in response to previous demolitions of Palestinian owned structures. Israel must halt such demolitions until a fair and non-discriminatory planning system is put in place that guarantees the rights and facilitates the needs of Palestinian communities in Area C and East Jerusalem.

Provision of assistance to displaced families in the Gaza Strip also faced serious challenges this month – the implementation by the Egyptian authorities of measures aimed at shutting down illicit tunnels under the Egypt-Gaza border has resulted in a drastic reduction in the volume of building materials entering Gaza. The shortage of materials has brought the implementation of housing self-help programs for families whose homes were damaged or destroyed during past hostilities to a standstill; an estimated 1,800 families are still displaced following past hostilities (including in November 2012) and are living in temporary rented accommodation or with host families. Tunnels have proliferated as a result of Israel's imposition of severe restrictions on import of building materials through official crossings. This latest situation highlights once again the urgent need for Israel to lift its long-term restrictions on official entry and exit of goods to and from the Gaza Strip.

## SIGNIFICANT RISE IN PALESTINIAN DEATHS AND INJURIES BY THE ISRAELI SECURITY FORCES IN THE WEST BANK SO FAR IN 2013

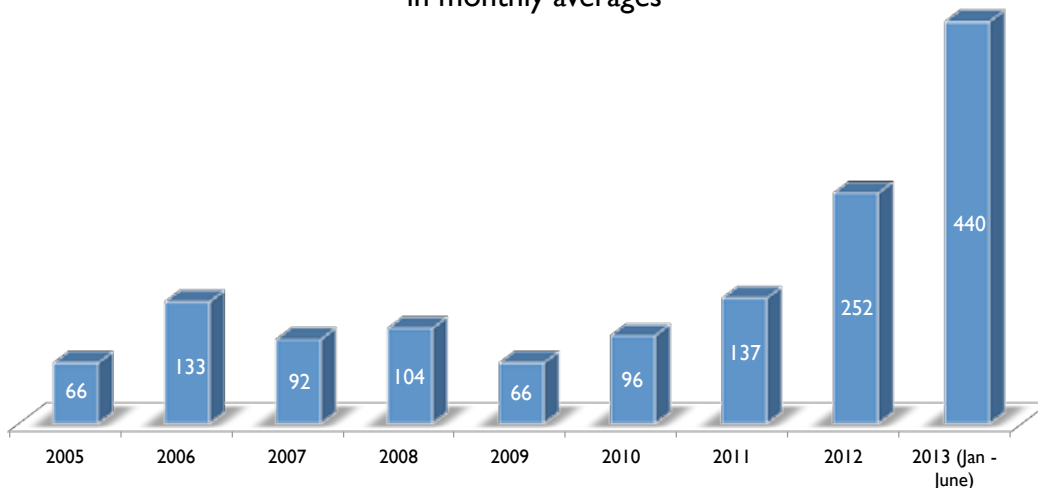
Concerns about excessive use of force continue

This month a total of 115 Palestinians were injured by Israeli security forces in the West Bank. Whilst this marks a significant drop (74 per cent) compared to the monthly average in the previous five months, overall there is still an alarming increase in the number of civilian casualties resulting from actions of Israeli security forces since the beginning of 2013.

So far this year (January to June), eight Palestinian civilians, including two children and one woman, were killed by Israeli soldiers, compared to a total of nine fatalities during

*\* This piece includes information provided by OHCHR and UNRWA.*

## Palestinian Injuries by Israeli forces in the West Bank in monthly averages



the whole of 2012.<sup>1</sup> In the first half of 2013, 2640 Palestinians were injured by Israeli forces – a monthly average of 440 and a 75 per cent increase compared to the 2012 monthly average. The monthly average of injuries in the West Bank so far in 2013 (January to June) is the highest since OCHA began recording civilian casualties in 2005.

### Increased civilian injuries in 2013

Approximately 75 per cent of the Palestinians injured so far this year were injured during clashes between Palestinians and Israeli security forces which erupted in the context of demonstrations. These demonstrations included those held in solidarity with Palestinian prisoners on hunger strike, demonstrations commemorating what Palestinians refer to as the 'An Nakba Day',<sup>2</sup> and in regular protests against settlement and settler-related activity (e.g. Barrier construction, movement and access restrictions in close proximity to Israeli settlements, settler take-over of land, etc.).

An additional 10 per cent of injuries were sustained in clashes during search-and arrest operations conducted by Israeli security forces. During this period OCHA recorded a slight increase in the number of such operations, compared to the 2012 monthly average. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the rise in the number of search-and arrest operations occurred in the context of the increasing number of demonstrations and related violent clashes.

Additionally, 5 per cent of injuries so far this year (128) occurred in the context of settler-related incidents, when Israeli forces intervened during clashes between Israeli settlers and Palestinians. The monthly average number of injuries caused by Israeli security forces in this context more than tripled during the first half of 2013, compared to the monthly average for 2012 (6 vs 21).

Refugees account for a significant percentage of the high number of deaths so far this year: six of the eight civilian fatalities in the first half of 2013 were registered refugees, compared to none in all of 2012. UNRWA has also recorded 20 cases of *serious* injury to refugees during this period, compared to two in the first half of 2012. This is related, to a

*Approximately 75 per cent of Palestinians injured in 2013 were injured during clashes between Palestinians and Israeli security forces which erupted in the context of demonstrations.*

large extent, to an increase in the frequency and scope of demonstrations and subsequent clashes taking place in refugee camps. Clashes and related arrest operations were particularly violent in camps which are close to Israeli settlements or military bases (this includes the Aida camp, next to Rachel's Tomb; Al Arrub camp along Road 60; and Al Jalazun camp next to the Bet El settlement). This worrying trend started during operation Pillar of Defense in Gaza (November 2012) and continued this year, particularly in relation to the prisoners issue.

Evidently so far in 2013 the ongoing cycle of violence in the West Bank has escalated with increasing levels of violence on both sides; thus, for example, during the same period, the Israel Security Agency (ISA) recorded a monthly average of 95 incidents of Molotov cocktail throwing against Israeli forces or civilians by Palestinians, more than double the monthly average for 2012 (45 incidents).<sup>3</sup>

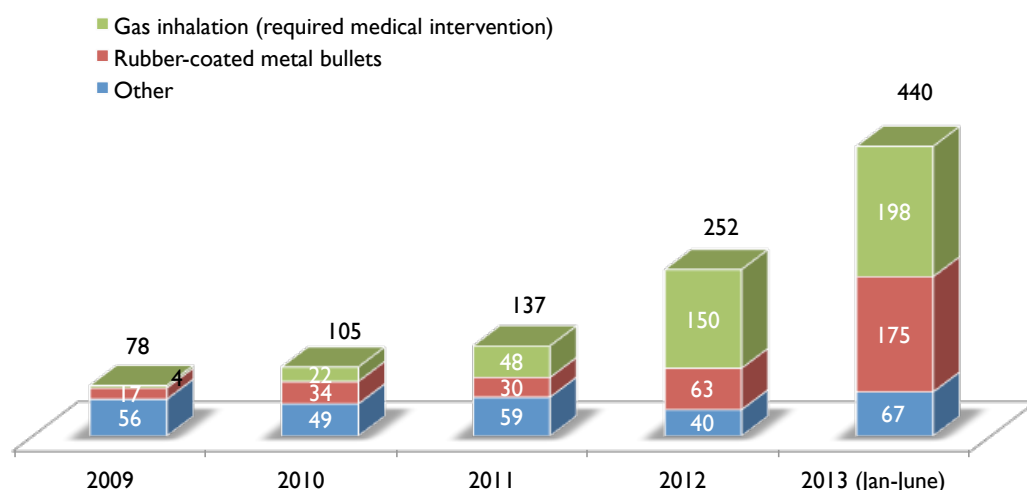
### Source of injury

Most injuries recorded in 2013 involved cases where people received medical treatment after inhaling tear gas (46 per cent) or being hit by a rubber-coated metal bullet (40 per cent) – 'RCMB'; another 3 per cent of Palestinians injured (68 cases) were hit by live ammunition. As a percentage of the total, there are fewer cases of medically-treated tear gas inhalation than in 2012, when such injuries represented 60 per cent of the total.

Worryingly, the percentage of injuries resulting from use of RCMB has increased both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the whole (25 per cent of the total in 2012). In fact, more Palestinians were injured by RCMB in the first six months of 2013, than in all of 2012 or 2011 (1,047 compared to 756 and 360, respectively). In March 2013, one Palestinian refugee died of wounds sustained when he was hit by a RCMB at a demonstration in late February and seven other refugees were seriously wounded in various incidents. RCMB are one of the main means of crowd control used by Israeli forces in the West Bank. Due to their potentially lethal nature, the Israeli military's Open-Fire regulations allow their firing only at demonstrators' legs.<sup>4</sup>

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### Palestinian injuries by Israeli forces by type of weapon in monthly averages





## Concerns regarding excessive use of force

Concerns about the excessive use of force by Israeli security forces in the policing of demonstrations and other law enforcement operations have been repeatedly expressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.<sup>5</sup> In the West Bank, Israeli security forces act in a law enforcement capacity and are therefore bound by article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 43 of the Hague Regulations. This is in addition to the general principles on the use of force by law enforcement officials, including the principles of necessity and proportionality outlined in the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (1990), and the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (1979). The use of firearms in law enforcement is authorized in extremely limited circumstances, namely, self-defence or defence of others against imminent threat of death or serious injury, and only if less extreme means are insufficient.

### CASE STUDY: A 14 YEARS-OLD BOY SHOT AND SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

As'ad is a 14 year-old boy who lives in the Ayda Refugee camp, near Bethlehem. On the night of 31 May 2013 he was walking home on the path running alongside the Barrier (an 8 meter-high wall) that separates the camp from East Jerusalem when he was shot from a military tower near the Gilo checkpoint. He was hit in the back by a live bullet.<sup>6</sup>

*"Me and a friend of mine left the house of our friend Omar, where we had been studying together for our final maths exam. It was around 10 pm and the streets were very quiet. Suddenly, we heard someone cursing us with shameful words, and a few minutes later a sound bomb was shot from the monitoring tower connected to the Barrier near the Gilo checkpoint. My friend ran away and I hid under the shed of what used to be a mechanic shop. I waited until it was calm and then began walking, but a green laser light focused on my face and I started running. At some point I was shot. I can't remember when exactly, I was too terrified to remember anything. Despite the injury I continued staggering down the street. The wound was so painful! It felt as if someone was cutting my body with a hot knife. I went on until some people saw me and took me in their car to the Beit Jala Hospital."*

*"The surgery lasted for six hours and I thought I was going to lose him", said Hanan, As'ad's mother. "The doctors told us that the bullet entered his back and exited at the bottom of his chest. They managed to stop the bleeding, but all the organs in his abdomen were damaged. He lost one of his kidneys and most of his liver. He was unable to breathe as his lungs were filled with blood. His condition deteriorated during the three days following the surgery. He coughed blood all the time. After many consultations and efforts, we managed to transfer him to the "Assaf Harofeh" hospital in Israel which is better equipped to treat a case like this. He spent a total of 22 days there, including 14 in the intensive care unit."*

*"As'ad used to be the most popular child in the camp", continued his mother. "He danced "dabka", played football and swam. Now he is almost paralyzed, he can't do any of those things. He returned to school but any physical effort is risky, as he may start bleeding again. He is still in pain... most of the time he is silent. I caught him several times watching his friends playing football through the window with tears in his eyes. It broke my heart."*



## DOZENS OF STRUCTURES DEMOLISHED IN JUNE, DISPLACING OVER 100 PEOPLE

Sharp increase in displacement in East Jerusalem so far in 2013

June witnessed the second largest number of demolitions in a single month this year; the Israeli authorities destroyed a total of 69 Palestinian-owned structures in Area C on the grounds that they lacked Israeli-issued building permits. Of those, around 40 per cent were residential structures and 100 people, including 37 children, were displaced as a result. Other structures demolished included animal shelters, kitchens, latrines, walls and fences and in total the livelihoods of around 80 people were affected. Two additional houses were demolished by their owners in the Old City of East Jerusalem after receiving demolition orders; 11 people were displaced as a result.

Most of the demolitions took place towards the end of the month in the herding communities of Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar (35 structures) and Al Hadidya (10 structures) in the Jordan Valley; 64 people were displaced as a result. At least five of these structures were donated by international and local organizations and the Palestinian Authority; at least 12 donor-funded structures were demolished in June. Many of the families reported that their belongings were damaged in the course of the demolitions. Both communities are located in areas designated by the Israeli authorities as “closed military zones”, the first due to its location within the municipal boundaries of an Israeli settlement, and the second due to its location within an area allocated for military training (a “firing zone”).<sup>7</sup>

The numbers this month bring the total number of structures demolished across the West Bank in the first six months of 2013 to 344, with the majority of the structures (300 or 87 per cent) located in Area C. These numbers represent a 14 per cent increase in the monthly average number of demolitions so far this year, compared with the monthly average in 2012. In addition, in spite of a relative lull in displacement in February and March 2013, there has been a 33 per cent increase in the number of people displaced thus far in 2013, compared with the monthly average in 2012.

These worrying trends are particularly marked in East Jerusalem, where there has been a 40 per cent rise in the number of structures demolished and the average number of people displaced per month has increased over four-fold, compared to the monthly average in 2012.<sup>8</sup> The number of people recorded as displaced in East Jerusalem in the first half of this year is equivalent to the combined annual totals for 2011 and 2012 (159). Twenty (20) per cent of demolitions in East Jerusalem this year have been carried out by the Ministry of Interior, which is responsible for carrying out demolitions in unplanned areas within the Jerusalem Municipal boundaries; these demolitions accounted for 37 per cent of displacement during the period.

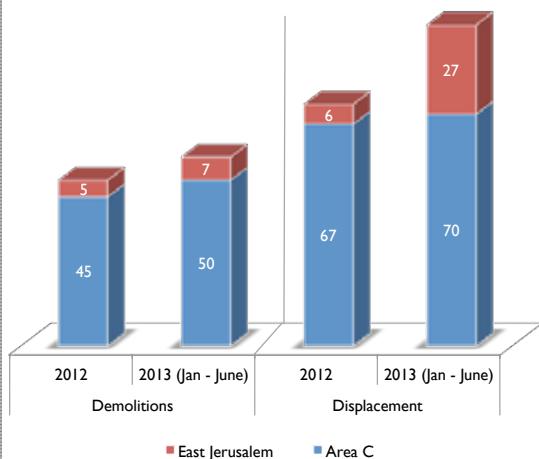
Over 35 per cent of the land in East Jerusalem has been confiscated since 1967 for Israeli settlement use and only 13 per cent of East Jerusalem is zoned for Palestinian construction, much of which is already built-up. An additional 30 per cent of East Jerusalem has not been included in any approved plans. Within the permitted areas, technical requirements, related expenses and lengthy timeframes effectively discourage Palestinians from applying for building permits. Combined, these factors make it extremely difficult

Most demolitions in June occurred in Area C communities located in areas designated by the Israeli authorities as “closed military zones” due to its location within the municipal boundaries of an Israeli settlement, or in an area allocated for military training (a “firing zone”).

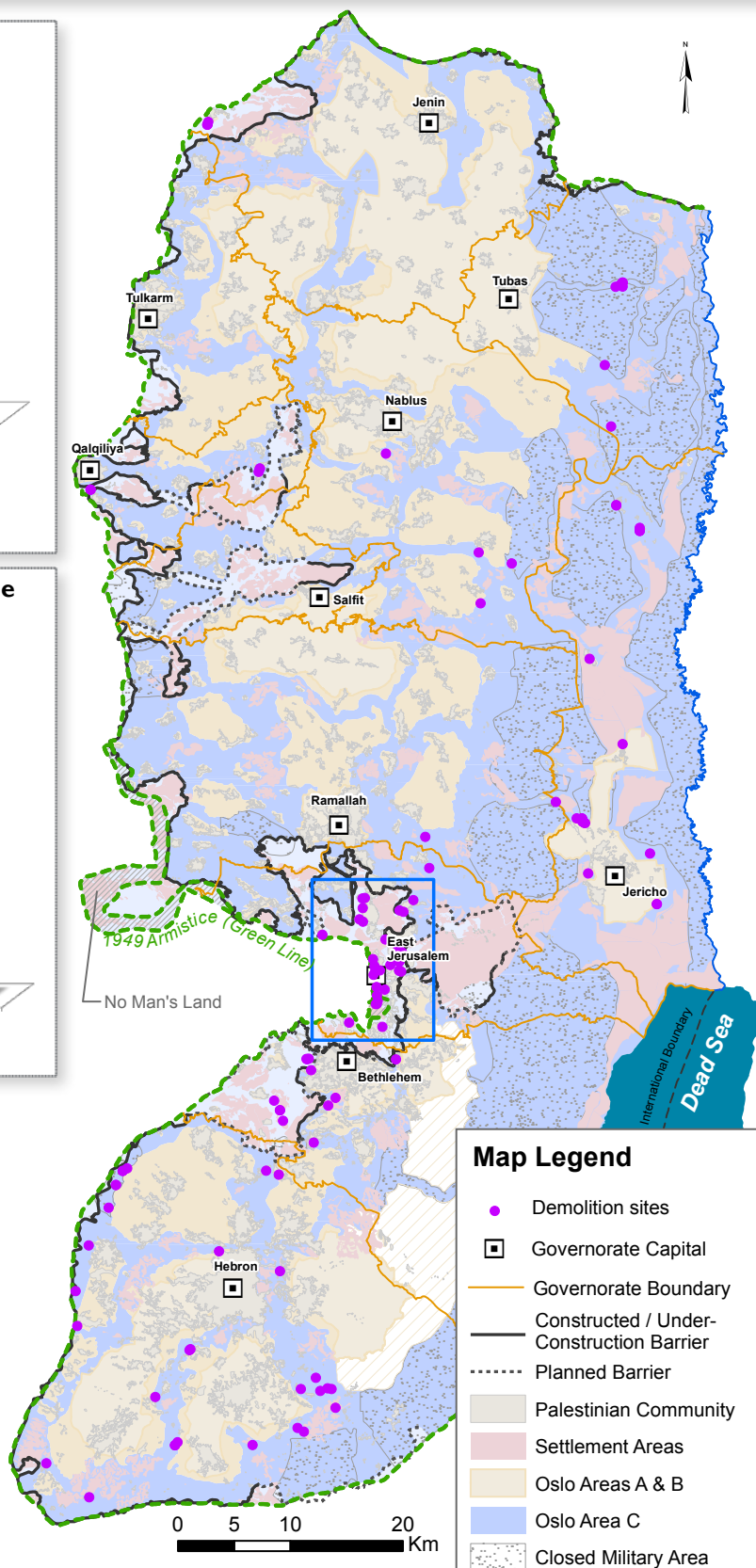
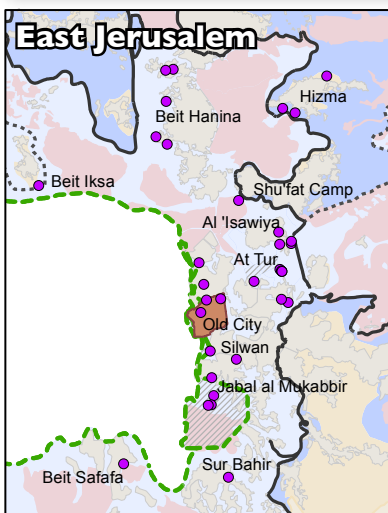
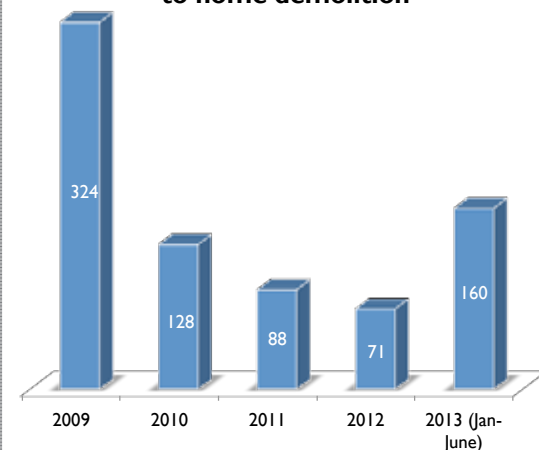
# DEMOLITIONS IN WEST BANK

January - June 2013

**Structures demolished and persons displaced as monthly averages**



**East Jerusalem: persons displaced due to home demolition**





for Palestinians to obtain a building permit from the Israeli authorities. It is estimated that at least 33 per cent of all Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem lack Israeli-issued building permits, which means that over 93,000 Palestinian are, to some extent, at risk of displacement.

## GAZA: DECLINE IN TUNNEL ACTIVITIES BRINGS SELF-HELP HOUSING PROGRAMS TO A HALT

Concern over the impact of Egyptian measures on livelihoods

Since the beginning of the month, the Egyptian authorities have implemented measures along the border with the Gaza Strip, which have resulted in vastly reduced amounts of building materials being transferred to the Gaza Strip via the tunnels. Measures included the destruction and flooding of dozens of tunnels, as well as extensive deployment of security forces and the imposition of severe access restrictions to the tunnel areas. These were implemented in parallel with and in connection to increasing unrest across Egypt, including recurrent attacks and armed clashes in the Sinai Peninsula.

As part of the tightening of restrictions on free movement of people and goods to, from and within the Gaza Strip in June 2007, the Israeli authorities banned import of building material through its official crossings. Subsequently the illicit tunnels have become the primary channel for the supply of such materials. Since June 2010 international organizations have been allowed to import building materials through Israel's official crossings pending a lengthy approval process for individual projects; however, the commercial import of such materials (including cement, gravel and metal bars) has remained largely prohibited by the Israeli authorities, citing concerns about their potential use for military purposes.<sup>9</sup> Overall, the volume of construction materials that entered Gaza via the tunnels in the first five months of 2013 was over three times the amount allowed through the Kerem Shalom crossing.

*Egyptian measures to shut down the tunnels triggered a severe shortage of building materials on the Gazan market and a major increase in prices*





## Families currently displaced

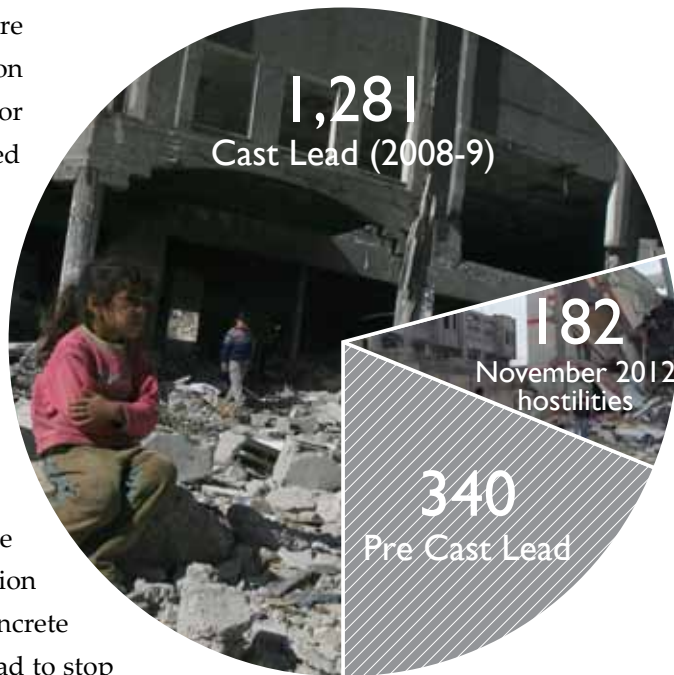
Egyptian measures to shut down the tunnels triggered a severe shortage of building materials on the Gazan market and a major increase in prices. The limited quantities of cement available in the market, for example, were being sold at around NIS 1,000 per ton, compared to NIS 400 in prior months. As a result of the shortages and price spikes, there has been a sharp slowdown in construction activities; in early July 2013, the Palestinian Contractors Union reported that 95 per cent of the concrete mix factories in the Gaza Strip had to stop operations, leading to a suspension of works on

around 2,000 housing units under construction. Additionally, there has been an almost total halt in the implementation of self-help programs administered by the humanitarian community to assist families whose homes have been damaged or destroyed in past rounds of hostilities. An estimated 1,800 families are still displaced following the damage or destruction of their homes during the escalation in hostilities in November 2012, the Israeli military operation Cast Lead in 2008-9 and in previous military operations – most are living in temporary rented accommodation or with host families and thousands of other families are still living in their damaged homes.

Under the housing self-help programs beneficiaries receive financial assistance to carry out the reconstruction or repair of their homes themselves through purchase of materials available in the market. Up to the recent developments, over 500 households across the Gaza Strip were engaged in one of such programs run by UN agencies and NGOs. The vast majority of these families have had to suspend their building activities due to the shortage/high prices of materials.

Additionally, following recent events, UNRWA decided to freeze the distribution of the first installment to an additional 1,000 refugee families who were scheduled to join its housing self-help program. Consequently, the Agency had to extend its rental cash assistance to families in this group which are still displaced, creating a significant additional burden on its budget.

The current situation is also likely to impact upon livelihoods: in the first quarter of 2013, nearly 7 per cent of the employed workforce in the Gaza Strip, or the equivalent of 18,500 people, was employed in the construction sector. If the current situation continues, it is anticipated that unemployment in this sector will quickly rise.



## RECLAIMING AND REHABILITATING LAND IN THE GAZA ACCESS RESTRICTED AREAS

### FAO project to increase sources of livelihood for Bedouin community

This month, ground was broken for the land reclamation part of a UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) project that seeks to transform barren tracts of land in the Access Restricted Area (ARA) of the Gaza Strip into arable areas, suitable for cultivation. The project, aimed at the Bedouin community of Umm An Naser, will enable beneficiaries to grow open-field vegetable crops and should improve their income by an average of USD 2,000 per household per year.

#### **The community of Umm An Naser**

Umm An Naser, located in the Beit Lahiya Governorate, is home to approximately 5,000 people and one of the poorest and most marginalized communities in the Gaza Strip. It was established in 1997 following the Palestinian Authority's compulsory relocation of Bedouin families from Arab Maslakh and the surrounding area (next to Beit Lahiya) in order to make way for a housing project.

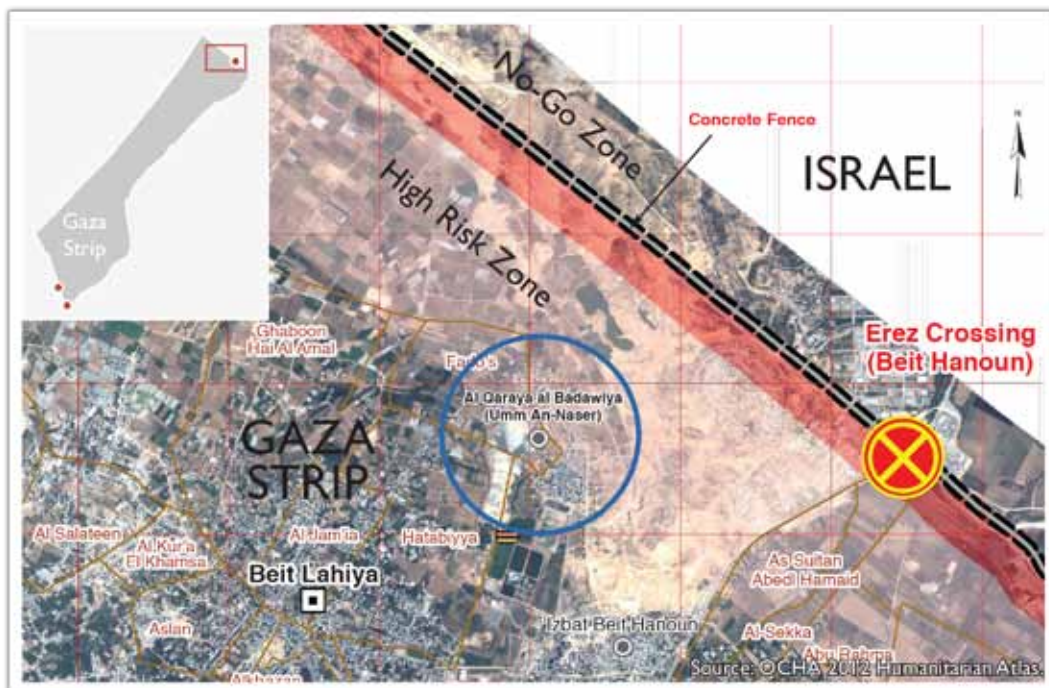
The village sits near large, open air sewage reservoirs, increasing the risk of disease and groundwater contamination for its already very vulnerable residents. In 2007, five residents of the village were killed and 18 were injured when an earth embankment surrounding one of the cesspools collapsed, flooding the nearby area.

Unemployment in the community currently stands at around 65 per cent, and the traditional herding livelihood of many of its families has become less profitable, owing to the high price of fodder and their inability to reach grazing pastures directly to the north (see map). While in 2009 the de-facto authorities in the Gaza Strip granted the community use of up to 1,000 dunums of public land north of the village, the community's ability to use the land to grow crops as an alternative source of income and employment has been limited due to Israeli-imposed access restrictions.

According to the Israeli authorities, the access restrictions to farming land along the fence separating the Gaza Strip from Israel have been imposed to prevent Palestinian armed groups' firing of projectiles at southern Israel from these areas. Prior to November 2012, the ARA covered 35 percent of its arable land.<sup>10</sup> This area contains rain-fed crops, including wheat, barley, beans and various vegetables, as well as olives, almonds and citrus trees. Most of the Gaza Strip's livestock production is concentrated in this area as well.

Following the ceasefire agreement between Israel and Hamas in November 2012, the Israeli military relaxed access restrictions imposed along the fence. However, while access to areas between 300 metres to 1.5 kilometres has improved, there is a lack of publicly available information setting out Israeli policy on access to areas along the fence. Likewise, there is no clear mechanism established to coordinate access. This creates a

FAO launched a project aimed at assisting the reclamation and planting of earmarked parcel of land belonging to Umm An Naser village in northern Gaza- the first phase relates to reclamation of 300 dunums for 150 of the poorest families in the village.



significant degree of uncertainty and instability for civilians (mainly farmers, herders and scrap collectors), undermining livelihoods and increasing the physical risks to Palestinians.

#### **FAO's response**

With the support of the Government of the Netherlands, FAO launched in November 2012 a project ("Improving food security in North Gaza through land rehabilitation and open-field vegetable production") aimed at assisting the reclamation and planting of earmarked parcels of land belonging to the village - the first phase relates to reclamation of 300 dunums for 150 of the poorest families in the village.



FAO staff consulting with members of the Umm An Naser Municipality, June 2013.



A risk assessment for mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) was recently completed by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS). This was followed by community information sessions about the project, beneficiary selection, and identification of training needs as well as the development of training programs for beneficiaries.

Overall, the project will have an immediate and positive impact on the food security of an estimated 1,050 people (over one-fifth of the village). An additional 20 dunums worth of agricultural access roads will be rehabilitated as well, bringing the total amount of rehabilitated land to 320 dunums.

In addition to the support of the Palestinian Ministries of Economy and Agriculture, the project is implemented in partnership with the faculty of Agriculture and Environment at Gaza’s Al Azhar University, as well as other local partners in the private sector.

**QUARTERLY UPDATE ON ACCESS FOR HUMANITARIAN STAFF IN OPT**

Mixed trends regarding measures imposed by the Israeli and the de-facto authorities in Gaza

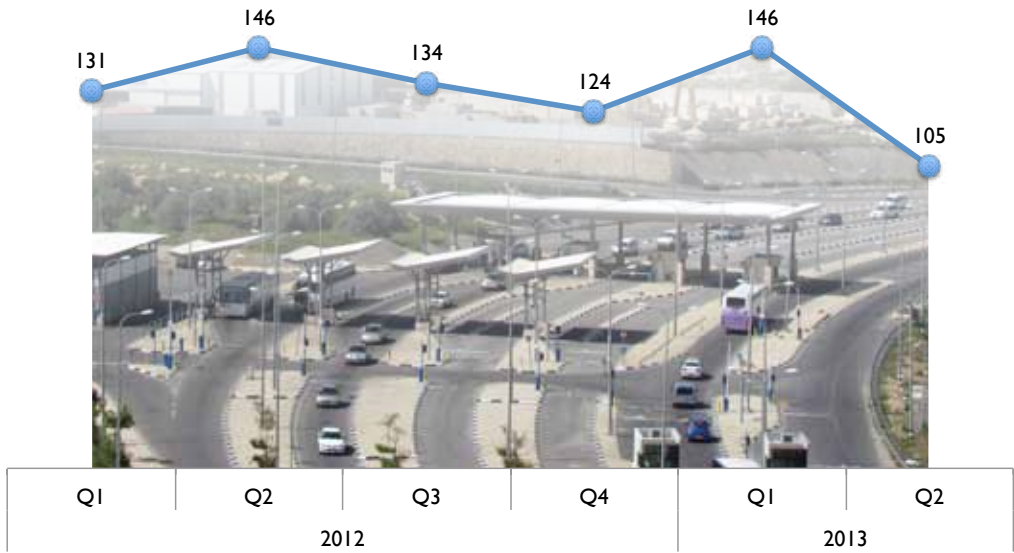
**a. Forty per cent decrease in access incidents involving Israeli authorities**

The number of access incidents involving Israeli authorities (105) affecting humanitarian organizations operating in the oPt, as well as the number of staff affected in these incidents (348), decreased by almost 40 per cent this quarter (April-June 2013) compared to the previous quarter (Jan.-March 2013). These are the lowest figures recorded since the beginning of 2012. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the decline may be related, at least partially, to the increasing avoidance of certain checkpoints that are known to be problematic.

Demands for search of UN vehicles, in violation of the 1946 Convention of UN Privileges and Immunities, continue to be the main cause of incidents affecting UN staff. Over half of all incidents reported in this quarter resulted from such demands, and nearly 90 per

*The number of access incidents involving Israeli authorities and affecting humanitarian organizations operating in the oPt, decreased by almost 40 per cent this quarter compared to the previous quarter.*

**Number of Access Incidents per Quarter**





cent of these took place when passing through Barrier checkpoints which control access to the Jerusalem area. By contrast, almost two thirds of incidents affecting NGO staff involved delays travelling through the Erez crossing between Israel and the Gaza Strip.

#### ***b. Permit applications: mixed trends in the rate of approval and processing time***

National staff of UN agencies and INGO's are required to obtain special permits from the Israeli authorities to access East Jerusalem (except those holding Israeli ID cards) and to enter or leave the Gaza Strip via Israel. In the case of INGO staff wanting to access the Gaza Strip, international staff must also obtain permits from the Israeli authorities.

Out of 393 permit applications submitted this quarter on behalf of UN West Bank staff to enter East Jerusalem, about one third (135 permits) were approved on time (i.e., before the scheduled travel time), roughly the same as the previous quarter, 12 were rejected, and the rest were pending by the end of the reporting period. By contrast, the rate of approval of applications to enter or leave the Gaza Strip for UN national staff decreased from 89 to 65 per cent, alongside a decrease in the number of applications submitted (from 244 to 166). The latter is largely due to the new permit regime imposed by the de facto authorities in the Gaza Strip (see below).

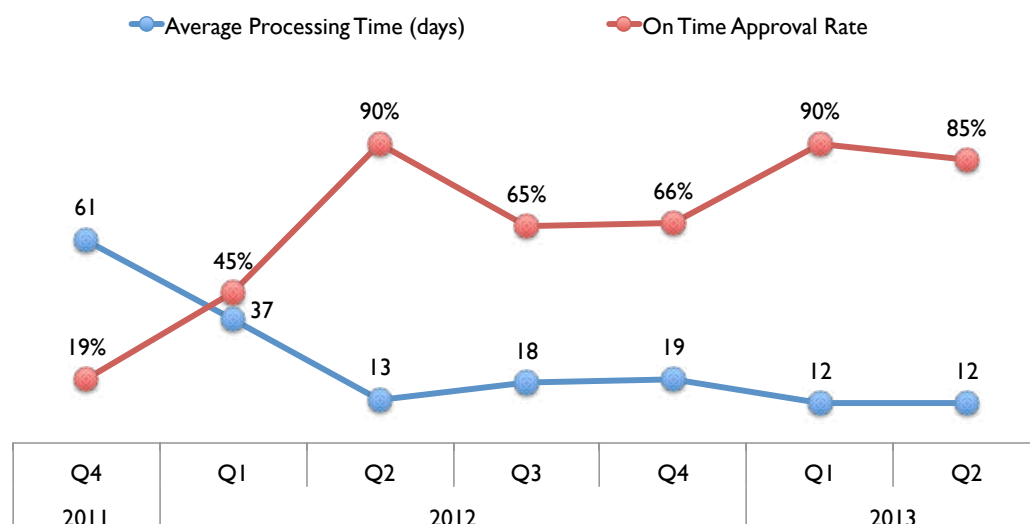
As in previous periods, there is a wide variation in the rate of approval across various UN agencies, with some agencies having nearly all of their applications approved, while others having all or most of their applications denied. For example, none of the 21 permit applications submitted since the beginning of 2013 on behalf of UN OCHA's national staff were approved, impeding the operational capacity of the organization.

With respect to applications for international staff of INGOs to enter the Gaza Strip, about 85 per cent were approved on time this quarter, while the remainder was approved after the requested travel date. While this represents a slight decrease compared to the first quarter of 2013, the overall trend remains well above last year's quarterly average (67 per cent). The average processing time for permits remains 12 days, as in the first quarter. The improved approval rate and processing time are in part due to the Israeli authorities' introduction of an on-line application system, launched in late 2012, which has increased efficiency and transparency of the permit process. INGOs that are not registered with the Israeli authorities continue to face difficulties in applying for such permits.

#### ***c. New permit regime by the de facto authorities in Gaza***

At the end of March, the de facto authorities in the Gaza Strip began demanding that all Palestinian staff working for the UN, INGOs and other organizations obtain permits in order to exit the Gaza Strip via the Erez Crossing. This is in addition to the permit requirements by the Israeli authorities. The new procedure – enforced at a checkpoint known as “Arba Arba”, which controls access to the Erez Crossing – resulted in a sharp decrease in the movement of national staff. This has further impeded humanitarian operations in the Gaza Strip. However, towards the end of the reporting period, following high level discussions between the de facto authorities and international stakeholders, an

## INGO Permits



*A new procedure applied by the de facto authorities in Gaza, involving an exit permit requirement, resulted in a sharp decrease in the movement of national staff. This has further impeded humanitarian operations in the Gaza Strip.*

interim arrangement was reached and successfully piloted, allowing for 32 staff to exit Gaza without applying for such permits. Additional staff were scheduled to cross in July under the same arrangement.

Access of national UN staff through the Rafah crossing with Egypt has continued to require special coordination with the Egyptian authorities. During the reporting period, a total of 152 UN national and area staff crossed out of Gaza via that crossing, largely the same as in the previous period. However, the actual travel of UN staff was delayed, or otherwise disrupted, on at least two occasions during the period: during the five-day closure of Rafah crossing, from 17-22 May, following the kidnapping of seven members of Egyptian forces in Sinai Peninsula; and during the last two weeks of June, when the number of passengers allowed to enter and leave the Gaza Strip on a daily basis declined, a move largely attributed to the ongoing Egyptian security campaign in Sinai and general unrest in the country.

### d. UN Reconstruction projects in Gaza

No approvals for UN reconstruction projects were announced in the second quarter. A total of US\$ 83.5 million worth of projects are still pending approval and have been for an average of 14 months. Delays in approval of reconstruction projects increase the cost of assistance and unnecessarily prolong the hardship of the communities and families the projects are intended to support.

## CONSOLIDATED APPEAL: ALMOST NO CHANGE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MID-YEAR REVIEW

The mid-year review process of the 2013 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for the oPt by the Humanitarian Country Team, came to a close by the end of June 2013. The recent review indicated that the originally identified needs have barely changed, leading to a relatively slight decrease of USD 3 million (out of approx. USD 400 million) in the total request.

The CAP articulates the two-year strategy (2012-13) of the humanitarian community to address the most urgent humanitarian and protection needs of at least 1.8 million

vulnerable Palestinians in Gaza, Area C of the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Seam Zone. The 2012 – 2013 CAP focuses on two strategic objectives: 1) enhancing the protective environment for the most vulnerable communities in the oPt, including the provision of equitable access to essential services; and 2) improving the food security of vulnerable and food insecure communities.

The level of funding of the 2013 CAP stands at about 55 per cent funded of the total request. This level is roughly the same as during the same period in 2012.

The majority of funding received to date has been for projects covering both the Gaza Strip (USD76 million) and mixed West Bank and Gaza (USD 94 million) projects. The majority of the received funding was allocated to UN agencies. Progress towards cluster objectives has been mixed. Food security projects have received significantly more funds in relative and absolute terms than other areas while the WASH (Water Sanitation and Hygiene) activities are significantly under-funded, for the second consecutive year.

## End notes

1. Additionally (not included in the above figures), on 2 July, another Palestinian male was killed in Dura, south West Bank and another Palestinian died in February 2013 due to injuries sustained during the second Intifada.
2. This anniversary is associated with the declaration of independence of the State of Israel on 15 May 1948, which was followed by a large scale displacement of Palestinians.
3. Israel Security Agency, Terror Data and Trend, Monthly Summary (relevant months), available at <http://www.shabak.gov.il>
4. B'Tselem, "Use of Firearms", available at [http://www.btselem.org/firearms/rubber\\_coated\\_bullets](http://www.btselem.org/firearms/rubber_coated_bullets).
5. Refer to the reports of the Secretary-General on Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem in 2012 (A/67/372) and 2011 (A/66/356).
6. The details of this case have been shared with the Israeli Ministry of Defense (COGAT). At the time of publication, no response had been received.
7. For further background on the "firing zones" see OCHA's Factsheet, The Humanitarian Impact of Israeli-declared "Firing Zones" in the West Bank, August 2012.
8. Of the total number of structures demolished in East Jerusalem this year, five were self-demolitions, carried out by property-owners after a demolition order had been received, in order to avoid the imposition of fees charged by the Jerusalem municipality. These resulted in the displacement of 32 people.
9. Since December 2012, in the context of the ceasefire understandings between Israel and Hamas, a maximum of 20 truckloads of gravel are allowed on a daily basis through the Kerem Shalom Crossing.
10. Currently, access to farming land within 300 metres ("no go" zone) of the perimeter fence separating Gaza from Israel is largely prohibited, while presence for several hundred metres beyond this distance is risky (risk area). Prior to November 2012, the Israeli authorities imposed a "no go" zone along the fence that had been officially declared to cover areas up to 300 metres from the fence, but, in practice, was enforced up to 500 metres from the fence. In addition, access to land for hundreds of metres beyond that was risky and uncertain due to shooting incidents by Israeli forces.

### 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

	2011	2012				2013					
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June
<b>Palestinian deaths</b>											
Gaza	108	14	180	2	253	2	0	0	1	0	0
West Bank	17	0	3	2	9	4	0*	2	2	0	0
Total	125	14	177	4	262	6	3	2	3	0	0
Of whom are civilians <sup>2</sup>	62	0	114	4	136	6	3	2	2	0	0
Of whom are female	3	0	22	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	0

### Palestinian injuries

Gaza	468	29	1516**	21	1834	14	10	5	4	2	2
West Bank	1647	57	740	177	3175	254	756	492	657	458	125
Total	2115	86	2257	198	5009	268	766	497	661	460	127
Of whom are civilians	2054	59	na	179	n/a	268	766	496	660	460	127
Of whom are female	151	8	na	13	n/a	8	13	14	9	12	8

### Israeli deaths

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	11	0	6	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0
Of whom are civilians	11	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Of whom are female	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Israeli injuries

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	122	1	253***	6	345	6	24	42****	18	33	1
Of whom are civilians	56	6	na	4	60	3	11	18	4	14	1
Of whom are female	3	0	na	1	7	0	1	1	2	4	0

\*The figure does not include two Palestinians who died of injuries they sustained by Israeli forces during the second intifada and by Israeli settlers in 2005

\*\* 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

\*\*\*\* The number of injured Israeli soldiers is provided by COGAT

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

	2011	2012				2013					
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June
Deaths	36	0	0	0	11	6	2	2	1	3	0
Injuries	54	0	0	0	18	6	0	12	1	1	0

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

	2011	2012				2013					
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June
Incidents leading to Palestinian casualties <sup>4</sup>	120	11	7	10	98	7	8	11	17	9	5
Incidents leading to Palestinian property/land damages	291	48	20	18	268	17	19	14	34	43	28
Incidents leading to Israeli Casualties	23	3	5	5	35	2	2	9	4	5	1
Incidents leading to Israeli Property/land damages <sup>5</sup>	13	0	1	1	15	2	0	0	2	0	1

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

		2011	2012				2013					
		Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June
Adult	Injured	7	1	0	1	12	1	0	0	1	2	0
	Killed	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child	Injured	17	2	0	0	19	5	5	6	0	3	0
	Killed	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)



## Search and Arrest

	2011	2012				2013					
	Monthly Average	Oct	Nov	Dec	Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Search Campaigns (West Bank)	349	319	291	367	338	313	287	282	338	370	461
Palestinians detained (West Bank)	262	318	468	391	283	296	411	421	367	459	472

Source: OCHA


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

	2011	2012				2013					
	Monthly Average	Oct	Nov	Dec	Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Total as of the end of the month	5326	4298	4432	4517	4,451	4593	4713	4764	4748	4801	na
of whom are women	26	11	10	10	7	10	10	11	14	16	na
of whom are administrative detainees <sup>7</sup>	240	156	178	178	245	159	169	164	155	147	na
of whom are detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings	633	925	990	1031	897	1069	1118	1196	1216	1194	na

Source: Israeli Prison Service (through B'Tselem)

## Demolition of Structures


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



	2011	2012				2013					
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
of which in Area C	571	81	28	19	540	120	11	2	40	58	69
of which in East Jerusalem	42	2	7	6	64	21	3	1	6	11	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>71</b>

\*20 are in Area B

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



	2011	2012				2013					
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
of whom were displaced in Area C	1006	135	0	14	815	243	6	0	40	28	105
of whom were displaced in East Jerusalem	88	6	29	19	71	14	42	10	24	59	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>116</b>

Source: Displacement Working Group

## Child Protection

### Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict

	2011	2012				2013					
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
West Bank	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Gaza Strip	11	0	40	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict

West Bank	308	7	222	29	427	36	146	162	291	64	35
Gaza Strip	125	10	24 - without Gaza war	4	105	3	3	0	2	0	0

### Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict

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

### Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict

oPt	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Number of Palestinian children held in detention by Israeli authorities

In Israel and oPt	192 monthly average	164	178	195	198 monthly average	219	236	236	238	223	NA
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### Number of Palestinian children displaced by demolitions

West Bank, inc EJ	618	87	14	10	474	156	23	5	38	41	37
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### Number of incidents resulting in the disruption of schools<sup>19</sup>

oPt	na	4	297	2	321	1	7	4	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

	2011	2012				2013					
	2011 Monthly Average	Oct	Nov	Dec	2012 Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Applications for permits to leave Gaza through Erez Crossing <sup>15</sup>	872	789	725	894	777	796	907	882	1155	1117	1165
of which approved	721	705	629	820	719	738	836	762	957	900	985
of which denied	19	6	5	4	7	2	2	1	0	1	0
of which delayed <sup>16</sup>	83	78	91	70	17	56	69	119	198	216	180

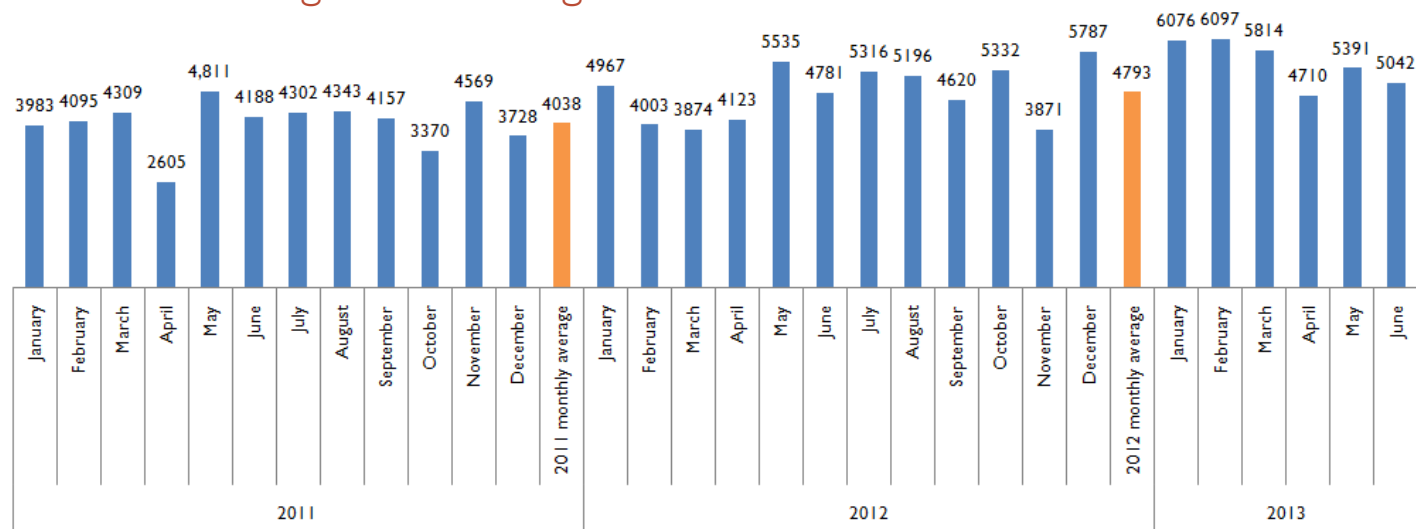
Source: WHO

### Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank

	2011	2012				2013					
	2011 Monthly Average	Oct	Nov	Dec	2012 monthly ave	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Incidents of delayed or denied access at WB checkpoint <sup>17</sup>	38	60	40	22	37.5	34	69	51	24	51	30
Of which occurred at Jerusalem checkpoint	22	28	26	15	21	18	52	33	10	32	15
Number of staff days lost due to checkpoint incidents	25	36	16	6	21	8	29	17	6	16	4

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 21 May 2013

Cluster	CAP 2012		CAP 2013	
	Total request in million \$	% of funds received	Total request in million \$	% of funds received
 Agriculture	24,921,339	61.4%	31,665,733	33.2%
 Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	95,559,928	34.9%	70,481,900	15.1%
Cluster not yet specified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
 Coordination and Support Services	21,167,518	95.7%	21,295,527	31.1%
 Education	16,662,763	54.7%	22,408,092	21.2%
 Food Security	170,513,876	83.0%	160,052,254	51.5%
 Health and Nutrition	20,742,170	86.6%	22,536,007	34.6%
 Protection	46,131,077	73.8%	53,093,279	38.8%
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	24,208,531	55.8%	19,307,048	7.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>419,907,202</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>400,839,840</b>	<b>55.5%</b>

Source: Financial Tracking System (FTS)

# 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.