

# HUMANITARIAN BULLETIN MONTHLY REPORT

OCTOBER 2013



## Overview

The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate in the Gaza Strip. On 13 October, one week after the reported discovery of a tunnel leading from the southern Gaza Strip into Israel, the Israeli authorities halted the transfer of construction materials into Gaza, including those slated for international organizations. As a result, UNRWA, the largest UN agency in the Gaza Strip, has been forced to suspend 20 ongoing projects, intended to address housing, education, water and sanitation needs. The recent Israeli decision exacerbated the shortages triggered by the sharp reduction in the smuggling of building materials through the illegal tunnels under the Egypt-Gaza border. In addition to delaying response to address urgent needs, the developments led to the temporary layoff of tens of thousands of workers, compounding pre-existing pressures on livelihoods.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The data analysis phase of the Vulnerability Profile Project has been completed. The VPP is an inter-cluster humanitarian survey that aims to identify vulnerabilities in Area C of the West Bank.
- More Palestinians have been injured in Palestinian-Israeli violence in the first ten months of 2013, than in any other entire year since 2005.
- Israeli restrictions on construction material entering into Gaza continue to force the suspension of humanitarian reconstruction and rehabilitation projects.

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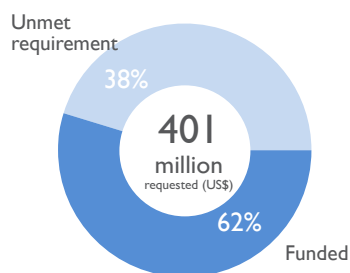
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### OCTOBER FIGURES

Palestinian civilians killed (direct conflict)	8
Palestinian civilians injured (direct conflict)	120
Palestinian children under Israeli detention	211
Structures demolished in the West Bank	21
Patients' applications to leave Gaza approved by Israel	92%

### CAP 2013 FUNDING

401 million requested (US\$)
62% funded



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Coordination Saves Lives



This month, the Israeli authorities released 26 Palestinian prisoners, who began serving their sentences before the beginning of the Israeli-Palestinian "Oslo process" in 1993.

This is the second of four releases agreed upon between the sides, in the context of the current negotiations. As such, this is an encouraging development. However, the following day the Israeli authorities published tenders for the construction of 2,258 new housing units in settlements across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and announced the promotion of plans for nearly 2,500 additional units. Continued settlement construction, expansion and encroachment on Palestinian land and water resources is an integral part of the ongoing fragmentation of the West Bank, and has resulted in the shrinking of space available for Palestinians to develop adequate housing, basic infrastructure and services and to sustain their livelihoods. Settlements are illegal under international law and constitute a key driver of humanitarian vulnerability.

In addition to the above announcements, this month Israeli settlers began developing a plot of land south of Bethlehem city to establish an agricultural farm, negatively impacting the agricultural livelihoods of Palestinian farmers. Although the planning process has not yet formally started, in the past the area surrounding this parcel was declared "state land" and allocated for the establishment of a large urban settlement (Giv'at Eitam). This takes place in the context of the longstanding fragmentation of the Bethlehem governorate due to the expansion of Israeli settlements, the construction of the Barrier, and the designation of large tracts of land as closed military areas and nature reserves; at present, only 13 percent of the governorate's area, much of it fragmented is available for Palestinian use.

Although settlement activities impact the entire Palestinian population in the West Bank, those residing in Area C, where the majority of settlements are located, are particularly affected. In order to better understand Area C residents' unique vulnerability, OCHA and humanitarian partners have carried out the 2013 Vulnerability Profile Project (VPP), which entered this month into its data analysis phase. The VPP is a comprehensive survey of the nearly 550 communities that have any part of their built up area in Area C, designed to identify vulnerabilities, flag areas for in-depth assessments, and inform humanitarian interventions and advocacy. The preliminary findings are expected to be released during December 2013.

Settlements, and the security measures implemented to protect them, have also been a constant trigger of tensions and clashes between the Palestinian population and Israeli forces. While the number of casualties during October decreased, in the first ten months of 2013 as a whole, nearly 3,500 Palestinians were injured by Israeli forces in the West Bank – more than in any other entire year since 2005, when OCHA began collecting data on conflict-related casualties. About 41 percent of these injuries were caused by tear gas inhalation requiring medical treatment, and 38 percent by rubber-coated metal bullets.

Current negotiations offer an extraordinary window of opportunity to end the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the related longstanding occupation. Ensuring that the basic needs of the most vulnerable are properly met, particularly in Area C and in the Gaza Strip, is not only a legal obligation but also a contribution to the creation of an environment conducive to negotiations.

## DATA ANALYSIS FOR THE 2013 VULNERABILITY PROFILE PROJECT COMPLETED

Baseline data on over 550 Area C communities collected

In October, OCHA and partners began the data analysis phase of the 2013 Vulnerability Profile Project (VPP). The VPP is an inter-agency, inter-cluster humanitarian survey designed to identify vulnerabilities in Area C of the West Bank, flag areas for in-depth assessments, and inform humanitarian interventions and advocacy.

Area C, constituting over 60 per cent of the West Bank, has been identified by the humanitarian community as a priority area for humanitarian assistance. The area, which is under Israeli control, is home to some of the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank in terms of humanitarian needs.<sup>1</sup> Since the built-up area of Palestinian communities does not correspond to the administrative

### HIGHLY VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN AREA C: THE CASE OF KHIRBET ZANUTA

In the southern hills of the Governorate of Hebron lies the herding community of Khirbet Zanuta. Road 60, which leads to the village, splits it into two parts: the center of the village, where about 10 families (150 people) reside, and another, smaller section which is home to three Palestinian families; Khirbet Zanuta's residents claim that the community has existed in the area for hundreds of years. The community's housing consists of tents and shacks, which along with animal shelters, are located on 70 dunums of privately-owned land. Like most herding communities in Area C it lacks basic service infrastructure, such as water and electricity networks, schools, primary health services and paved roads. The community depends on rainwater collected from cisterns, and candlelight and kerosene for lighting. The residents travel about eight kilometers to access the nearest clinic and school; UNICEF and the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) provide a school transport (bus) for 20 children who attend schools in Ad Dahiriya.

The Israeli authorities have designated the area in which the community is located as a "protected archeological site", where any development is prohibited, placing 27 families at risk of displacement due to demolition orders issued against their homes. The Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI), which since 2007 represents the affected families in a petition filed with the Israeli High Court of Justice, managed to postpone the execution of most of the orders. Yet on August 2012, the authorities demolished 12 structures, resulting in the displacement of 13 people including nine children, and affecting another 25. Among the demolished structures were a cistern and an animal shelter funded by international donors. The petition is still pending.

*“We live here as our ancestors did, hundreds of years ago. We are unable to improve our living conditions, and the demolition orders threaten our existence in the area. If we leave, we will lose everything, including our dignity.”*

Abdul Halim al Battat,  
67 years old

division of Areas A, B and C, there is a lack of disaggregated data on Area C.<sup>2</sup> This lack of information has been a challenge to humanitarian agencies, as well as others, in planning response activities designed to address humanitarian needs. Unlike previous surveys, which targeted communities located entirely or mostly in Area C, the 2013 VPP targeted all Palestinian communities that have *any* part of their residential area in Area C, some 550 communities.<sup>3</sup>

Active partners in the VPP have included members of the Humanitarian Country Team, particularly Cluster lead agencies, and the Palestinian Authority's (PA) Ministry of Local Government (MLG). The process has also been closely coordinated with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS).

The VPP is based on key informant interviews with community representatives using a uniform questionnaire. In most cases, the key informant was appointed by the MLG, usually the Head of the Village or Municipal Council. In Bedouin and herding communities, field contacts were used to arrange meetings with the *mukhtar*, or recognized community representatives. MLG representatives distributed questionnaires in Arabic in advance, along with aerial photos of each community showing the Area C portions. The latter helped guide the discussion, and served as a resource against which information provided by key informants could be cross-checked.

The information provided by key informants on the number of Area C residents living in a particular locale was cross-checked against available information on electricity meters or water connections, as well as against the number of structures visible in the aerial photos. In smaller communities, information was gathered on households, disaggregated by sex and adult vs. child.

The VPP includes basic information on a range of humanitarian indicators related to physical protection, access to land, agriculture, water and sanitation, education and health, among others. The VPP also allows for dynamic data analysis and prioritization of issues and areas, through the use of weighted indicators.

Once the data is cleaned, the VPP will provide humanitarian and development agencies, as well as others, with the most comprehensive data collection available to date on Area C. The preliminary findings are expected to be released during December 2013.

## CONCERNS OVER SETTLEMENT EXPANSION IN BETHLEHEM GOVERNORATE

### New settler farm further disrupts agricultural livelihoods

During the last week of October, Israeli settlers began developing a 300 dunum plot of land located in Area C, south of Bethlehem city. While the current works are reportedly limited to the establishment of an agricultural farm, the area surrounding this parcel is planned for the establishment of a larger residential settlement (see below). Both the short- and long-term plans threaten to further undermine the agricultural livelihoods of Palestinian farmers in the area, block the urban development of Bethlehem city, and deepen the governorate's fragmentation.

**For the purpose of this report we have divided the Bethlehem governorate into three areas: centre-urban, western and eastern.**

**Western Area:**

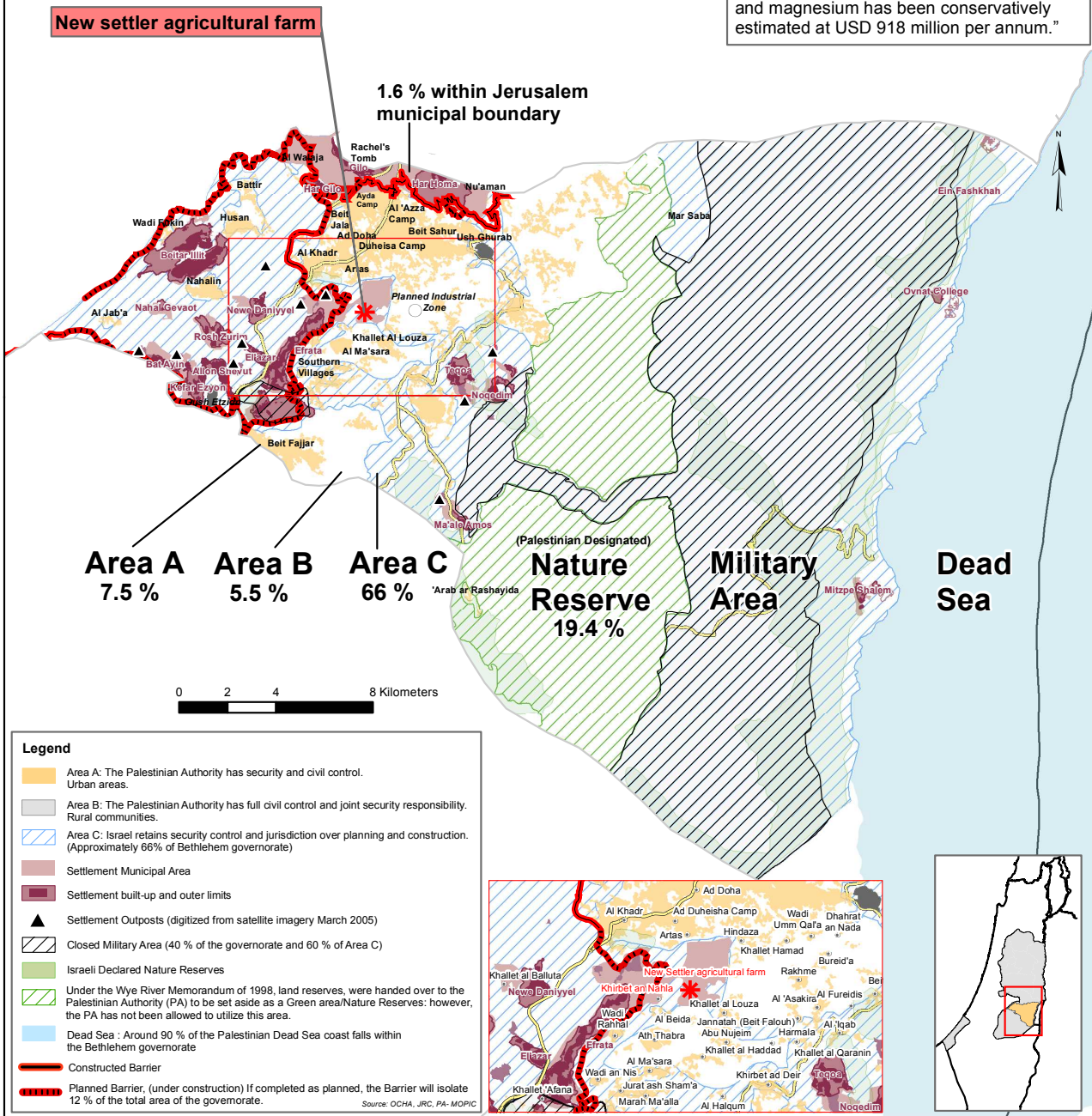
The fertile Western Bethlehem area is the governorate's traditional breadbasket. In recent decades, settlement construction and expansion has reduced the agricultural space available for Bethlehem farmers. Planned Barrier construction threatens to sever this agricultural hinterland from the urban core to the east.

**Centre-Urban Area:**

The centre-urban area comprises Bethlehem city, Beit Sahur, Beit Jala, and adjacent refugee camps, municipalities and villages, which form a continuous urban fabric. It also includes the southern villages and Beit Fajar, which are separated from each other and from the urban area in the north by large tracts of Israeli-administered Area C.

**Eastern Area:**

The eastern governorate comprises an extensive area of desert and semi-desert and the Dead Sea. This area is effectively off-limits to Palestinians, because of Israeli-administered Area C, nature reserves and military areas. According to the World Bank, a Palestinian Dead Sea hotel industry "of comparable profitability to Israel, this would provide annual revenues of some USD 290 million while "the potential incremental value from ...potash, bromine and magnesium has been conservatively estimated at USD 918 million per annum."



The recent works included the leveling of uncultivated land, the erection of tents, currently used by security guards, and the installation of basic electricity and water infrastructure. The plot, which lies within the boundaries of the Wadi Rahal village, was reportedly purchased during the 1980's by a settler association known as "Himanuta". According to Israeli media reports, the Israeli authorities approved the establishment of an agricultural farm on this plot in 2011.<sup>4</sup>

The immediate concerns are related to movement of settlers and soldiers between Efrata settlement and the new farm. The only access route between the two sites passes through privately-owned and cultivated Palestinian land. The Israeli Civil Administration opened this route earlier this year, allegedly to reach an adjacent area declared as "state land" in order to uproot Palestinian trees planted there. The establishment of the farm is likely to result in an increase in the volume of Israeli traffic through this road, alongside the adoption of security measures, which may further disrupt the livelihoods of Palestinian farmers cultivating this area.

This parcel is located next to a 1,400 dunum plot of land, named by settlers as Giv'at Eitam, declared by the Israeli authorities in 2004 "state land" and incorporated within the municipal boundaries of Efrata settlement. Subsequently, the Israeli authorities began drafting a planning scheme allocating this area for the construction of approximately 2,500 housing units. However, the planning process was put on hold following legal action taken by several Palestinians claiming ownership of the plot. A petition filed with the Israeli High Court of Justice in this context is currently pending.

Regardless of the fate of this petition, the establishment of the new farm may serve as a first step on the ground towards the development of the larger settlement plan. This concern is based on several well-documented cases in the past, where the Israeli authorities approved the construction of agricultural infrastructure which later evolved into fully residential settlements.<sup>5</sup>



Gate for new settlement outpost near Efrat settlement (Gush Etzion block); the outpost will cut Bethlehem from the south of the West Bank.

Photo by Pietro Masturzo

*“I, my brothers, and my cousins own 300 dunums of land in Khallet An Nahla, which we are trying to save from confiscation through legal proceedings. In the meantime, the Israelis opened a road through an adjacent parcel that we cultivate and which was not confiscated. We fear this road will be expanded and take even more land; land that we rely on for our income.”*

Mohammed Ayesh, 50 years old from Irtas

These developments take place in the context of the longstanding fragmentation of the Bethlehem governorate, addressed by OCHA in a comprehensive report in 2009.<sup>6</sup> The report showed how the space available to the Palestinian population of the governorate has been significantly constricted by Israeli measures such as the building and continued expansion of Israeli settlements and outposts, construction of the Barrier, and the zoning of the majority of the Bethlehem governorate as Area C, closed military areas and nature reserves. Of the 660 km<sup>2</sup> comprising the Bethlehem governorate, only 13 percent - much of it fragmented - is available for Palestinian use. These measures have reduced Bethlehem's development space, limited its access to resources (including the Dead Sea coastline),<sup>7</sup> severed Bethlehem's historic links to Jerusalem and restricted the urban area's potential for residential and industrial expansion.

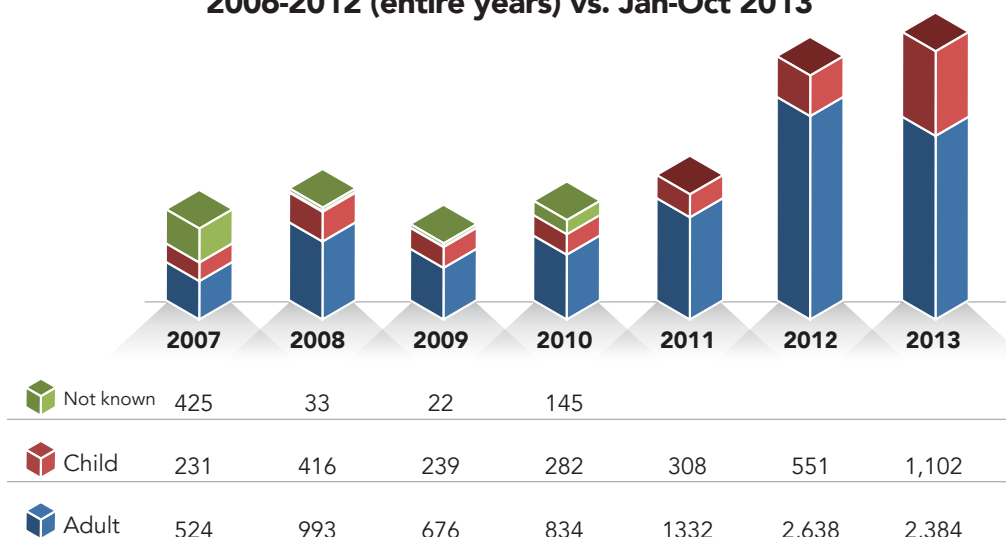
## FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 2013: INCREASE IN CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN THE WEST BANK

A third of all Palestinian injuries are children

In October, three Palestinians and one Israeli were killed due to Palestinian-Israeli violence in the West Bank.

On 17 October, a 29-year-old Palestinian civilian was shot and killed by Israeli forces next to Ar Ram town, north-east of Jerusalem, while reportedly attempting to break into a military base with a bulldozer. On 22 October, a 28-year-old Palestinian man from Beit Liqya village was shot and killed fired by the Israeli armed forces in a cave between Kufr Ni'ma and Bil'in villages. The incident followed a search and arrest operation carried out by the Israeli army in Kufr Ni'ma village after midnight, during which the Israeli army arrested three Palestinians. On 31 October, Israeli forces shot and killed a 22-year-old Palestinian civilian in the village of Qabatiya (Jenin), during clashes with the village's residents that erupted during a search-and-arrest operation. On 11 October, an Israeli settler was beaten to death in the northern Jordan Valley; two Palestinian civilians, reportedly unaffiliated with any armed faction, have been detained and are currently being prosecuted for the attack. These incidents bring the total number

**Palestinians injured in WB  
Direct Conflict  
2006-2012 (entire years) vs. Jan-Oct 2013**



of deaths from Palestinian-Israeli violence in the West Bank since the beginning of 2013 to 23 fatalities (19 Palestinians and four Israelis).

During October, there was a significant decrease in the number of injuries in the West Bank in comparison with the rest of 2013: 102 Palestinians and 12 Israelis, compared to a monthly average of 374 and 15, respectively, from January to September.

The decrease in injuries in October belies a larger upward trend for 2013 as a whole: in the first ten months of 2013 alone, more Palestinians have been injured in Palestinian-Israeli violence than in any other entire year since 2005. The data regarding Israeli casualties in the West Bank is less conclusive. According to the Israeli Security Agency, since July 2013, there was a 72 per cent increase in attacks against Israeli soldiers and settlers in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, (76 attacks in July vs. 131 in October).<sup>8</sup> However, the vast majority of these attacks did not result in casualties,<sup>9</sup> and there has actually been a decrease in the number of Israeli injuries in September (7 injured) and October (5 injured) in comparison with the average number of Israelis injured during the rest of the year (15 injured).

With regard to Palestinian casualties, in 2013 clashes during demonstrations (generally) were the most prevalent context resulting in Palestinian injuries, making up roughly 64 percent of the total, higher than the proportion of demonstration-related injuries in the parallel period in 2012 (59 per cent) and significantly higher than the average from 2005 to 2012 (40 percent). Most of the injuries occurred during popular protests, such as the Nakba Day and Land Day demonstrations, or protests in solidarity with Palestinian prisoners. However, it should be noted that the number of injuries in *Barrier*-related demonstrations decreased by 58 per cent.

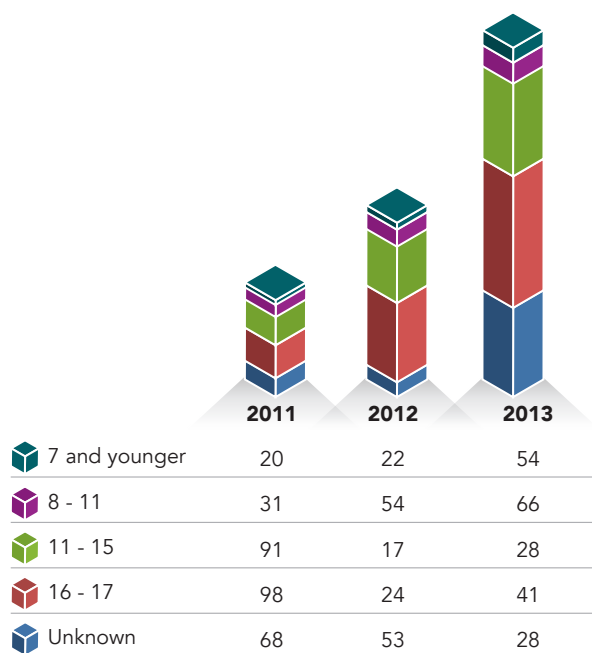
This year also witnessed a significant rise in the number of Palestinian injuries during clashes with Israeli forces in the context of search and arrest operations, military patrols, or ad-hoc stone-throwing incidents. An example of the latter occurred on 4 October near the Israeli Ofer prison (Ramallah), when a group of Palestinian youth threw stones at Israeli forces, who responded by firing tear gas canisters, live ammunition, and rubber-coated metal bullets, injuring four civilians, including two children.

<b>Palestinian injuries by context</b>	<b>Jan-Oct</b>		<b>Percentage of change</b>
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	
Demonstrations (barrier)	313	131	-58%
Demonstrations (non-barrier)	1567	2067	32%
Search and Arrest or other Military operations	104	447	330%
Clashes or attacks unrelated to any other category	93	446	380%
Other	269	621	131%



Of the Palestinian injuries that occurred during clashes (including those during or following search-and-arrest operations, demonstrations, or other spontaneous clashes), more than 43 per cent<sup>10</sup> were due to tear gas inhalation requiring medical treatment. While in absolute numbers this represents an increase compared to 2012, it is a decrease relative to the percentage tear gas inhalation injuries in 2012: 62 per cent. By contrast, in 2013 there has been a marked increase in the percentage (of the total) of people injured by rubber-coated

### Palestinian children injured in Israeli-Palestinian violence in the West Bank



metal bullets or live ammunition compared to 2012: 40.5 vs. 23 percent, and 3.4 vs. 0.5 percent respectively. Although the high numbers of recorded tear gas inhalation injuries may indicate more frequent deployments of Palestinian ambulances to demonstrations, resulting in more people being treated for tear gas inhalation and therefore recorded as injured, increased reports of injuries caused by rubber-coated metal bullets and live ammunition are also an indication that these weapons are being used by the Israeli military with increased frequency compared to previous years.

Also of concern is a significant upward shift in the percentage of child casualties of the overall total casualties; children make up roughly 32 per cent of all those who have been injured in the West Bank. This is a large increase both in absolute numbers and in percentage of total (see chart above), in comparison with 2012 (21 per cent) and 2011 (23 per cent), respectively. Mirroring the trend in the larger population, more than 90 percent of child casualties occurred in clashes. Of note, there has been a significant increase in the number of children younger than 16 who are injured.

## ISRAEL HALTS ALL TRANSFERS OF BUILDING MATERIALS TO GAZA

Aid agencies forced to suspend reconstruction and rehabilitation projects

On 13 October, one week after the reported discovery of a 1.8 km long underground tunnel leading from southern Gaza Strip into Israel, the Israeli authorities halted the transfer of construction materials into Gaza through the Kerem Shalom crossing. This decision applied to materials brought by international organizations implementing reconstruction and community rehabilitation projects, as well as by the private sector.

UNRWA contributed to this section of the Humanitarian Bulletin

This development exacerbates pre-existing shortages of building materials due to the sharp reduction (since July 2013) in materials smuggled through the illegal tunnels under the Egypt-Gaza border. The reduction followed measures taken by the Egyptian authorities in the context of ongoing instability in northern Sinai. Private sector construction activities have sharply declined in previous months, and the recent Israeli decision has impacted on the ability of international organization to continue with the implementation of their projects. UNRWA, the largest UN implementing agency in the Gaza Strip, was forced to suspend all 20 ongoing projects involving construction activities, including schools and housing units. These projects are worth almost USD 60 million.

Among the UNRWA projects affected is a housing project in Rafah, which aims to construct over 750 housing units for the Palestine refugee families who lost their shelter before 2005. The project is part of a larger, 132 million USD, initiative funded by the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) and intended to provide homes to more than 4,500 refugees. After nearly 10 years of waiting, more than 700 refugee families are still holding out for their home to be built, and the delays oblige UNRWA to extend the rental subsidies it provides to families who lost their shelters in the context of hostilities, at the cost of 80,000 USD per month, and at the expense of other emergency initiatives.

Since the easing of the blockade in June 2010, only international organizations have been allowed to import basic construction materials (including cement, aggregates and metal bars) through the Israel-Gazan crossings, and only after receiving prior approval from Israel (and the Palestinian Authority in Ramallah). The approval process has been problematic and led to significant delays in the implementation of humanitarian projects, unnecessarily prolonging the hardship of Palestinian families in need of shelter rehabilitation, construction, and other essential infrastructure. While the coordination process for approved projects has improved over time, this was partially due to considerable resources the UN has dedicated to managing this process. Approval for UNRWA projects took on average almost nine months and those projects awaiting approval have been pending for almost a year. Although 13 projects were approved for UNDP in September, no UNRWA projects have been approved since March of this year. In addition to the 20 construction projects suspended worth almost 60 million USD, 37 projects with a value of 92 million USD are currently awaiting approval. Among them are 23 projects to construct larger schools in the same location as current small schools, bringing into question the justification for these delays.

From January to September 2013, a monthly average of 1,052 truckloads (67,000 tons) of construction materials for projects implemented by international organizations entered Gaza via Kerem Shalom, significantly higher than the 388 truckloads that entered in October. While the tunnels have served as the main channel for the supply of building materials to the private sector, last month (22 September), the Government of Israel began allowing the entry into Gaza of fifty truckloads of construction materials per day for commercial uses. This came in addition to the 20 truckloads of aggregates per day allowed since December 2012. This easing too has been discontinued since 13 October.

In addition to the delay in the response provided to urgent infrastructure needs, the recent developments have led to the temporary layoff of tens of thousands of workers, compounding pre-existing pressures on livelihoods in Gaza. The construction sector has been the only sector generating jobs in the Gaza Strip, accounting for half of all jobs created in 2012 and employing some 24,000 people. In 2012 UNRWA alone generated almost 5,000 jobs through its construction projects, and was expecting to increase this to over 7,600 jobs in 2013. This has resulted in a domino effect: food security, already fragile in recent months, has been further impacted due to price increases in commodities such as bread, vegetable oil, rice and other goods vital to Gaza's economy. The food security has also been indirectly affected by rising unemployment caused by the economic impact of the restrictions on imports, and the overall situation could be further exacerbated by possible delays in the payment of salaries by the de-facto authorities of Gaza. Steady improvements in food security (since 2009) were effectively reversed in 2012, when delays in the payment of public sector salaries and social benefits contributed to driving food insecurity levels up from 44 to 57 per cent in Gaza, and further deepened households' reliance on food assistance.

## End notes

1. See OCHA oPt, "Area C of the West Bank: Key Humanitarian Concerns," January 2013.
2. The division of most of the West Bank into Areas A, B and C was agreed in the 1995 Interim Agreement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Between 1995 and 2000, the divisions, which were intended to last no more than five years, changed multiple times following the phased re-deployments of the Israeli military from some areas and the gradual transfer of authority to the newly-created Palestinian Authority. Since 2000, there have been no official changes in these areas.
3. In 2008, OCHA and UNRWA carried out a vulnerability study, gathering information on communities located entirely in Area C. In 2010, OCHA and partner organizations carried out a more comprehensive "community profile", which collected more detailed information on communities with 50 per cent or more of their built up area in Area C.
4. Walla news, 30 November 2011; Amira Hass, Ha'aretz, 1 November 2013.
5. For further details see: Peace Now, "A new outpost is to be established South of the Bethlehem", 30 November 2011.
6. OCHA, *Shrinking Space : Urban Contraction and Rural Fragmentation of Bethlehem Governorate*, May 2009. [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_bethlehem\\_shrinking\\_space\\_may\\_2009\\_english.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_bethlehem_shrinking_space_may_2009_english.pdf)
7. According to the World Bank, if Palestinians could develop a Dead Sea hotel industry "of comparable profitability to Israel, this would provide annual revenues of some USD 290 million and value added of about USD 126 million, equivalent to 1 percent of 2011 Palestinian GDP," while providing direct employment for about 2,900 workers. Regarding the economic potential of Dead Sea minerals, the World Bank estimates that "the potential incremental value added to the Palestinian economy from the production and sales of potash, bromine and magnesium has been conservatively estimated at USD 918 million per annum, or 9 percent of GDP. This is almost equivalent to the contribution of the entire manufacturing sector of Palestinian territories today." *World Bank, Area C and the Future of the Palestinian Economy*, 2 October 2013, paras. 49, 28.
8. Israel Security Agency, October 2013 Monthly Summary Report, November 2013 <http://www.shabak.gov.il/English/EnTerrorData/Reports/Pages/Oct13report.aspx>
9. According to the Israeli Security Agency, most of the attacks did not result in injuries, 116 of 131 attacks were by Molotov cocktails, two were stabbings, one was gunfire, and ten were improvised explosive devices (IEDs).
10. This figure only refers to tear gas inhalations that took place during the clashes outlined, the percentage of tear gas inhalations of all injuries is roughly 42 per cent.

# 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	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
<b>Palestinian deaths</b>																
Gaza	108	14	180	2	253	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	6
West Bank	17	0	3	2	9	4	0*	2	2	0	0	1	5	0	3	17
Total	125	14	177	4	262	6	3	2	3	0	0	1	6	1	4	27
Of whom are civilians <sup>2</sup>	62	0	114	4	136	6	3	2	2	0	0	1	6	1	2	20
Of whom are female	3	0	22	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

### Palestinian injuries

	2011	2012			2013											
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Gaza	468	29	1516**	21	1834	13	10	5	4	1	2	2	7	5	1	50
West Bank	1647	57	740	177	3175	251	756	495	654	458	122	136	130	370	119	3491
Total	2115	86	2257	198	5009	264	766	500	658	459	124	138	137	375	120	3541
Of whom are civilians	2054	59	na	179	n/a	264	766	499	657	459	124	138	137	374	120	3538
Of whom are female	151	8	na	13	n/a	8	13	14	10	40	8	12	4	10	4	123

### Israeli deaths

	2011	2012			2013											
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Israel, Gaza and West Bank	11	0	6	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Of whom are civilians	11	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Of whom are female	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Israeli injuries

	2011	2012			2013											
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Israel, Gaza and West Bank	122	1	253***	6	345	6	24	42	18	33	1	11	5	7	15	162
Of whom are civilians	56	6	na	4	60	3	11	18	4	14	1	8	0	3	9	71
Of whom are female	3	0	na	1	7	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	9

\*Two Palestinians 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	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Deaths	36	0	0	0	11	6	2	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	14
Injuries	54	0	0	0	18	6	0	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20

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

	2011	2012			2013											
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Incidents leading to Palestinian casualties <sup>4</sup>	120	11	7	10	98	7	8	11	17	10	7	6	4	8	9	87
Incidents leading to Palestinian property/land damages	291	48	20	18	268	17	19	24	38	45	29	22	16	28	36	274
Subtotal: incidents affecting Palestinians	411	59	27	28	366	24	27	35	55	55	36	28	20	36	45	361
Incidents leading to Israeli Casualties	23	3	5	5	35	2	1	9	4	5	1	2	0	4	4	32
Incidents leading to Israeli Property/land damages <sup>5</sup>	13	0	1	1	15	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	8
Subtotal: incidents affecting settlers	36	3	6	6	50	4	1	9	5	5	4	2	2	4	4	40

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

		2011	2012			2013											
		Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Adult	Injured	7	1	0	1	12	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Killed	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Child	Injured	17	2	0	0	19	5	5	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Killed	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	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>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

## Child Protection

### Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict

	2011	2012				2013										
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
West Bank	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gaza Strip	11	0	40	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	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	22	34	139	25	954
Gaza Strip	125	10	24 - without Gaza war	4	105	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	10

### Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict

oPt	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	5
Israel	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	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	193	195	180	179	NA	211 monthly average
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### Number of Palestinian children displaced by demolitions

West Bank, inc EJ	618	87	14	10	474	157	23	5	38	41	58	17	46	53	19	457
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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	8	5	4	1	2	15	NA	47
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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	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Mon. Ave.
Applications for permits to leave Gaza through Erez Crossing <sup>15</sup>	872	789	725	894	777	796	907	882	1155	1117	1165	1299	1023	1303	1420	1106.7
of which approved	721	705	629	820	719	738	836	762	957	900	985	1106	932	1182	1314	1043.1
of which denied	19	6	5	4	7	2	2	1	0	1	0	7	3	5	11	3.2
of which delayed <sup>16</sup>	83	78	91	70	17	56	69	119	198	216	180	186	88	116	95	134

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	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Mon. Ave.
Incidents of delayed or denied access at WB checkpoint <sup>17</sup>	38	60	40	22	37.5	34	69	51	24	51	30	33	34	45	30	40.1
Of which occurred at Jerusalem checkpoint	22	28	26	15	21	18	52	33	10	32	15	12	19	22	10	22.3
Number of staff days lost due to checkpoint incidents	25	36	16	6	21	8	29	17	6	16	4	8	24	60	13	18.5

Source: OCHA

## Search and Arrest

	2011	2012				2013										
	Monthly Average	Oct	Nov	Dec	Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Mon. Ave.
Search Campaigns (West Bank)	349	319	291	367	338	313	287	282	338	370	461	242	333	252	281	316
Palestinians detained (West Bank)	262	318	468	391	283	296	411	421	367	459	472	298	341	416	8	380

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	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Total as of the end of the month	5326	4298	4432	4517	4,451	4593	4713	4764	4748	4801	4827	4828	4762	4806	NA	4227
of whom are women	26	11	10	10	7	10	10	11	14	16	14	11	12	12	NA	10
of whom are administrative detainees <sup>7</sup>	240	156	178	178	245	159	169	164	155	147	137	134	134	135	NA	132
of whom are detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings	633	925	990	1031	897	1069	1118	1196	1216	1194	1150	1219	1295	1299	NA	1062

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	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
of which in Area C	571	81	28	19	540	120	11	2	40	58	69	32	20	93	13	458
of which in East Jerusalem	42	2	7	6	64	21	3	1	6	11	3	1	37	2	8	93
<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>3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>551</b>

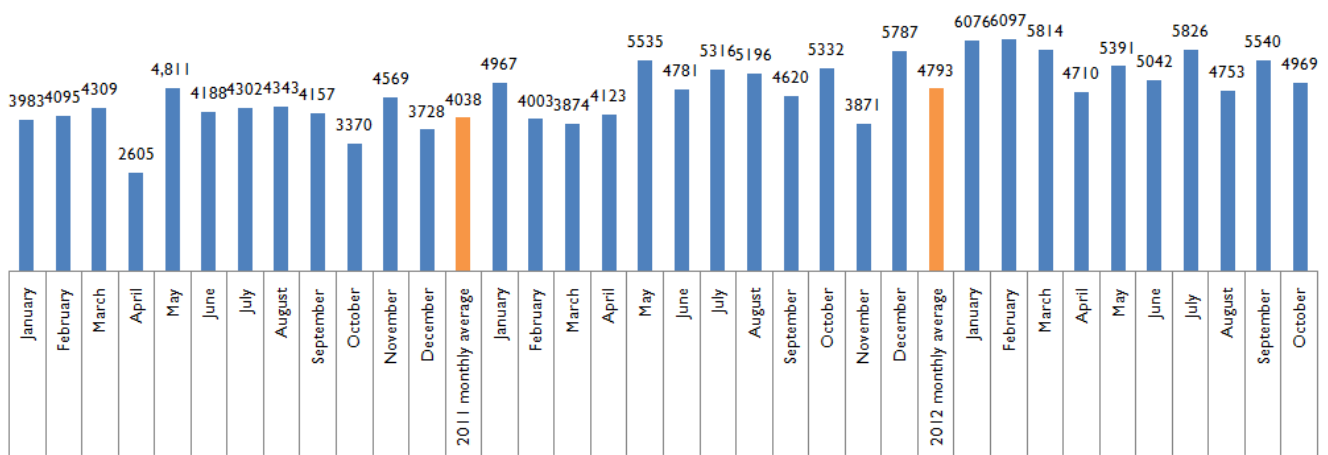
\*20 are in Area B

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



	2011	2012				2013										
	Total	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
of whom were displaced in Area C	1006	135	0	14	815	247	6	0	40	32	101	48	33	108	7	622
of whom were displaced in East Jerusalem	88	6	29	19	71	14	40	10	24	59	30	0	63	6	34	280
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>902</b>

## 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 29 October 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	42%
 Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	95,559,928	35.5%	70,481,900	49%
Cluster not yet specified	0	0.0%	0	0%
 Coordination and Support Services	21,167,518	95.7%	21,295,427	94%
 Education	16,662,763	54.7%	22,408,092	37%
 Food Security	170,513,876	83.0%	160,052,254	71%
 Health and Nutrition	20,742,170	86.6%	22,536,007	54%
 Protection	46,131,077	73.8%	53,093,279	64%
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	24,208,531	55.8%	19,307,048	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>419,907,202</b>	<b>72.0%</b>	<b>400,839,740</b>	<b>61.4%</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.