

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Only 65 per cent of all domestic waste is collected in the Gaza Strip due to fuel shortages and import restrictions, raising health concerns.
- New settlement activities in the northern Jordan Valley and the hills east of Jerusalem on land claimed by Palestinians as private property
- Permit requirements by the Gaza de facto authorities for local staff to enter or leave the Gaza Strip further impede operations by humanitarian organizations.

## Overview:

### Humanitarian vulnerability should be addressed irrespective of political agreements

As the period allocated for the achievement of a framework agreement between Israelis and Palestinians is set to expire, the major drivers of humanitarian vulnerability across the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) remain unchanged.

The fragile humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, which worsened in July 2013 following the shutdown of the illegal tunnels with Egypt and the partial closure of the Rafah crossing, continues. The delivery of basic services remains severely impaired, mainly due to the shortage of fuel, previously smuggled at subsidized prices through the tunnels and now purchased from Israel at higher cost and in limited quantities. The situation is exacerbated by the import restrictions imposed by Israel in the context of the longstanding blockade.

## IN THIS ISSUE

Fuel shortage impacts solid waste collection.....	2
Settlement activities on land claimed as private Palestinian property .	5
Mounting concerns over violent clashes between Israeli forces and schoolchildren .....	8
Gaza de facto authorities impede access of NGO staff .....	11
Dislocated communities on the Jerusalem side of the Barrier; concern over forced displacement.....	12

## MARCH FIGURES

Palestinian civilians killed (direct conflict)	11
Palestinian civilians injured (direct conflict)	236
Structures demolished in the West Bank	14
People displaced in the West Bank	45

## STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014

394 million requested (US\$)

18.6% funded

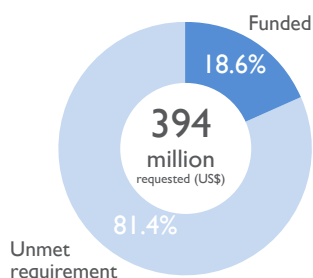
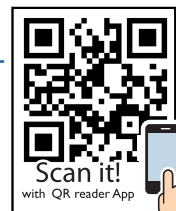


Photo by OCHA

Garbage disposal site in Gaza City



One of the services most impacted across Gaza is the management of solid waste. The fuel shortage has forced service providers to reduce the number of collections, resulting in waste being burned on the streets or dumped on roadsides. Health and environmental risks are posed by the widespread burning of refuse, the stench emanating from rubbish dumps, the insects and vermin attracted to these areas, and ground pollution.

In the West Bank, settlement activities remain a major driver of humanitarian hardship. New settlement activities took place in March 2014 in the northern Jordan Valley and the hills east of Jerusalem on land claimed by Palestinians as private property. These activities are particularly worrying as they occurred in the vicinity of highly vulnerable Palestinian communities threatened with forcible displacement.

These developments coincide with the release of new data by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics indicating that the number of 'building starts' of housing units in settlements during 2013 increased by 124 per cent compared with the equivalent figure in 2012.

Since the beginning of the year, there has been an increase in violent clashes between Israeli forces and Palestinian schoolchildren near and inside schools in the West Bank. In many cases, these clashes are triggered by schoolchildren throwing stones at Israeli settlers parking close to schools or speeding along the roads used by children on their way to and from school. The clashes often result in injuries to children, in addition to interruption to classes and psychosocial distress.

It is imperative to address the root causes of humanitarian vulnerability to avoid further deterioration in the situation. Lifting the restrictive measures that affect Palestinians access to land, development, markets and resources will significantly mitigate human suffering and consequently humanitarian needs.

## FUEL SHORTAGE IMPACTS SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

Refuse is burned on the streets or dumped on roadsides, posing health and environmental risks.

Solid waste management services in the Gaza Strip are under increasing pressure due to a combination of factors, including the fuel crisis triggered by the shutdown of the illegal underground tunnels between Gaza and Egypt. Up until June 2013, this was the main source for the supply of petrol and diesel (smuggled) into the Gaza Strip due to the lower cost of Egyptian fuel.<sup>1</sup> To transport approximately 1,700 tons of solid waste from the streets of the Gaza Strip each day, municipalities need over 150,000 litres of diesel a month, but costs have more than doubled due to the need to purchase more expensive fuel from Israel.

The fuel crisis has exacerbated the already fragile situation prevailing in the solid waste sector. Following the intensification of the blockade in 2007, the entry of vehicles and equipment into Gaza has been restricted and this reverberates on the running and maintenance of waste collection services. Of the 55 vehicles registered for waste collection in Gaza Municipality, only 35 are currently functioning and these require constant repairs.

*The lifting of access restrictions to and from Gaza and a halt to settlement activities would mitigate human suffering and create an environment conducive to real progress in the political front.*

Additionally, the three garbage disposal sites in the Gaza Strip are all located in the Access Restricted Areas (ARA) near the fence separating Israel and Gaza and are under constant operational restrictions. Of these, the Deir El-Balah landfill is the only one that meets sanitary standards, but it has reached capacity. The other two sites, Johr Al-Deek in Gaza City and Al-Fukhari in Rafah, have also reached full capacity.

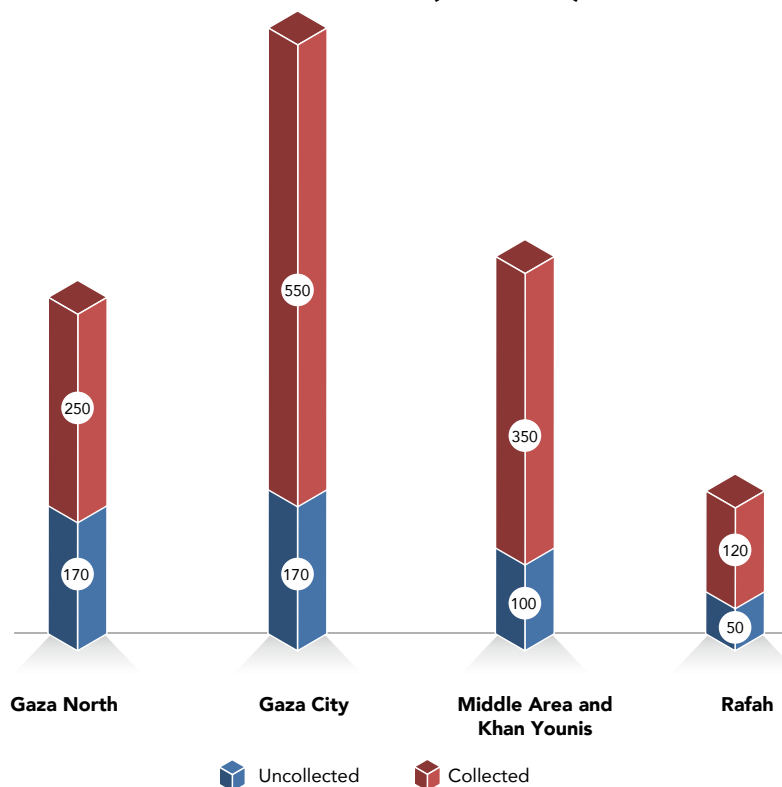
Finally, the rapidly deteriorating economic situation places an additional strain on the finances of service providers: between 55-70 per cent of Gazans are unable to pay for basic collection services.

The current crisis has forced service providers to reduce the number of collections and they are increasingly unable to transport refuse to disposal sites. Currently, only 65 per cent of all domestic waste is collected and residents burn waste on the streets or dump it on roadsides outside built-up areas throughout the Gaza Strip. The widespread burning, the stench emanating from rubbish dumps, the insects and vermin attracted to the rubbish, and ground pollution all pose health and environmental risks.

To guarantee some continuity of services for local solid waste management, emergency fuel, funded by the Government of Turkey and the Islamic Development Bank, is being delivered to approximately 60 locations in Gaza’s municipalities, refugee camps, and to WASH and health facilities since November 2013. The fuel is delivered by UNRWA to the most critical locations and facilities; the current project is anticipated to continue until the second half of June 2014, after which the emergency fuel supplies will be depleted. If the emergency distribution comes to a halt, the Gaza Strip will face a severe refuse problem at the height of summer, with all of the associated health and environmental hazards.

*Solid waste management services in the Gaza Strip are under increasing pressure due the fuel crisis triggered by the shutdown of the illegal underground tunnels between Gaza and Egypt.*

**Daily solid waste generated by collection status and region in March 2014 (in tonnes)**



The amount of household solid waste produced in Gaza is anticipated to increase from 1,645 tonnes per day in 2014 to 2,019 tonnes in 2020. Additionally, 102 tonnes of commercial waste, 109 tonnes of market waste and 1,200 tonnes of agricultural waste will be generated daily by 2020.

**TESTIMONY OF MR. ABDEL RAHEEM ABULKUMBOZ, GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT AT GAZA CITY MUNICIPALITY.**

*The shortage of fuel and spare parts has made the majority of our trucks unusable for solid waste collection and the ones that are still functioning require almost daily maintenance. Gaza City alone produces around 650 of the 1,700 tons of solid waste produced in the Gaza Strip daily. Managing this has become a daily challenge to Gaza municipalities during the past seven years. We have been forced to rely on animal carts instead of compact vehicles and trucks. Currently we rely on 220 animal carts for our daily house-to-house collection.*



*Because of the siege, we are working constantly in a crisis situation. We cannot purchase new vehicles or bring them into Gaza, even though we have funds for new vehicles from the Islamic Development Bank, and we have 12 vehicles in the West Bank awaiting entry approval from Israel since 2006. This is in addition to spare parts and other essential equipment and machinery. The large vehicles we are using are out of date. One of the few working vehicles, a bulldozer, was made in 1969. We have no choice but to keep repairing it when it breaks down.*

*Our work is hindered by the fact that we are in a constant state of emergency. Gaza Municipality needs 55,000 to 60,000 litres of fuel every month in order to continue providing our daily waste collection service; in total, the Gaza Strip needs approximately 150,000 litres. We only have funds from the Islamic Development Bank to cover the fuel supply until the end of May and funds to cover the basic solid waste collection until September 2014.*

*There is no point in discussing any long-term solutions to Gaza's many problems, including recycling solid waste, as long as the siege continues and Gaza municipalities are struggling to cope with day-to-day problems. Spare parts for vehicles and sufficient fuel to maintain primary collections and to transfer waste properly is a continuing challenge. Failure to maintain our services will lead to the accumulation of trash on the streets and increase health hazards. All we want is to be able to remove refuse from the streets, keep our neighborhoods clean and protect our people from disease. That's all. But with the limited resources we have now, we are not sure if we can continue to do that. We appeal to donors, NGOs and the international community at large to intervene and help us to perform our job and prevent a potential crisis.*

*The three garbage disposal sites in the Gaza Strip are all located in the Access Restricted Areas (ARA) near the fence separating Israel and Gaza and are under constant operational restrictions.*

## SETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES ON LAND CLAIMED AS PRIVATE PALESTINIAN PROPERTY

Activities take place near to highly vulnerable communities

New settlement activities took place this month in the northern Jordan Valley, next to Ro'i settlement, and in Khan Al Ahmar east of Jerusalem, next to Ma'ale Adumim settlement and the planned E1 settlement area. Land claimed by Palestinians as private property in both these areas was previously seized by the Israeli authorities for military training and for "public purposes, respectively. The current activities are of particular concern because of their location near vulnerable Palestinian communities already impacted by poor access to services and livelihoods and facing serious threats of forcible displacement.

### **Northern Jordan Valley**

On 10 March, Israeli settlers began leveling and fencing off 15 dunums of privately-owned Palestinian land northwest of Ro'i settlement. This parcel lies within a larger area declared by the Israeli military in the late 1990s as a closed military zone for military training (also known as Firing Zone 901). The closed zone includes some 500 dunums belonging to 11 families from Tubas town; this land was previously used for agriculture and herding, but became increasingly inaccessible following its designation as a firing zone.

As became apparent later, the leveling and fencing were to prepare the site for an outdoor party on March 22 under the auspices of Israeli settler bodies. Approximately 10,000 Israelis attended the party. The head of the Regional Council for Jordan Valley Settlements, in which area the event took place, indicated that the party organizers had obtained the required permits from the relevant authorities.<sup>2</sup>

The fence around the site was dismantled during the week following the party. However, the incident raised concerns among residents of the area of additional private Palestinian land being allocated for settlement activities, primarily agriculture, in an area already affected by access restrictions, land seizures and threats of displacement.

Since the 1970s, the Israeli authorities have seized extensive tracts of land in this area and allocated it for the construction of two settlements (Ro'i and Beqaot), a military-civilian outpost (Nahal Hemdat) and three military bases, for cultivation next to the two settlements, and for military training (firing zone). Access to the remaining land by farmers living in Tubas and Tammun is further impeded by checkpoints (Hamra and Tayasir) and other closures (gates, earth walls and trenches) which control access to the northern Jordan Valley.

In 2012, another parcel of privately owned Palestinian land located in the vicinity of the land affected this month, but outside of the firing zone, was taken over by an Israeli settler and planted with grapes. The Palestinian landowner has been unable to access this land since (see *Testimony of Abu Mohammad*).

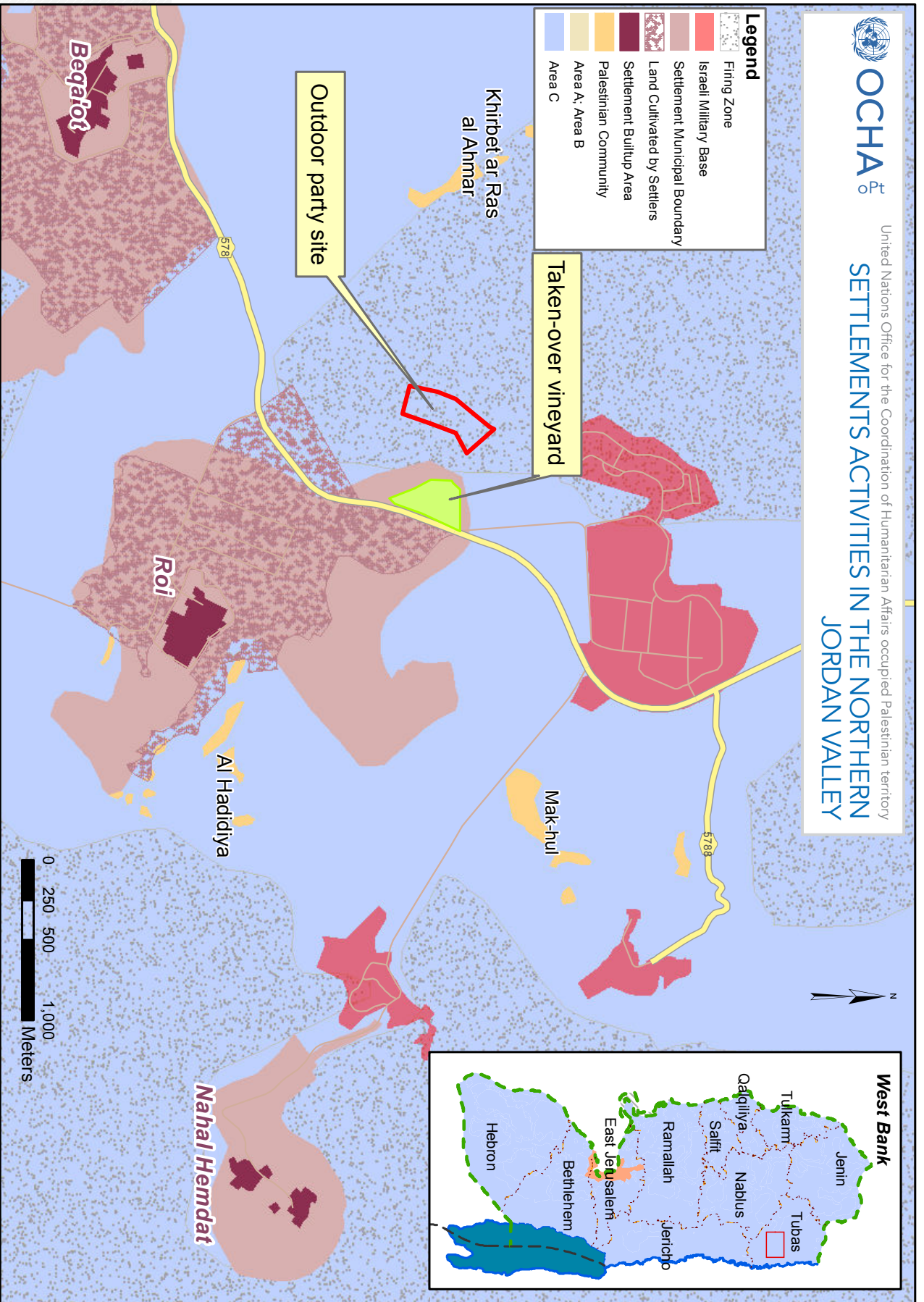
Since the 1970s, the Israeli authorities have seized extensive tracts of land in the northern Jordan Valley and allocated it for the construction of residential settlements, military bases and settlement agriculture.



**OCHA**

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs occupied Palestinian territory

# SETTLEMENTS ACTIVITIES IN THE NORTHERN JORDAN VALLEY



## TESTIMONY OF ABU MOHAMMAD, 90 YEARS OLD

*We own this land and we were using it even before the occupation of the West Bank by Israel, but the Israeli army has applied many measures, directly and indirectly, to prevent us from using or even accessing the land.*

*Two years ago, an Israeli settler took over a piece of land in the area and planted it with grapes. Although it is land privately owned by my brother and we have the land ownership documents for it, the settler will enjoy his first harvest from it this year. We go to our land in fear following previous experiences of harassment, the confiscation of our tractors and attacks by Israeli settlers. We feel insecure to access and plant our land. Also, we fear unexploded ordnance near the military base. No one can protect us.*

*Go and see the grapes of the Israeli settler: he has a lot of water. At the same time, all the herders in the area are suffering from water scarcity and Palestinians pay around 10 JD for each cubic metre of water, while the settlers have free water.*



Vineyard cultivated by settlers northwest Ro'i settlement

Two small herding communities located between the settlements and military bases, Al Hadidya and Mak-hul, are at heightened risk of possible forcible transfer due the repeated demolition of their structures by the Israeli authorities and the erosion of their livelihoods. In September 2013, one of these communities (Mak-hul) was demolished entirely and subsequently partially rebuilt with the support of humanitarian organizations. Some of the families in these communities are also regularly evacuated from their homes for periods ranging from several hours to over a day to make way for military exercises.

### **Khan Al Ahmar area**

In early March, an Israeli settler renewed agricultural activities on a plot of land (approximately 50 dunums) that he fenced and began to cultivate in July 2013. This plot is located in the Khan Al Ahmar area between the Israeli settlements of Ma'ale Adumim, Kfar Adumim and Anatot (Jerusalem governorate). The activities included the planting of olive saplings and the deployment of irrigation equipment.

*The Israeli official position has been that private Palestinian land can be expropriated only if it is for the purpose of serving Palestinians, in addition to settlers.*

Additional parcels of land in the vicinity of this plot were reportedly taken over by settlers in recent years and subsequently planted with trees. These parcels lie within a larger area which was expropriated “for public needs” by the Israeli authorities in the 1970s and later included within the municipal boundaries of the Kfar Adumim settlement. In several rulings issued later, the Israeli Supreme Court found that the expropriation of private Palestinian land to build settlements is unlawful under international law.<sup>3</sup> Following this, the Israeli official position has been that private Palestinian land can be expropriated (as opposed to temporarily requisitioned) only if it is for the purpose of serving Palestinians as well.<sup>4</sup>

According to one of the original landowners, he joined with other landowners in legal proceedings to challenge the recent takeover of their land by settlers, as well as the original expropriations. In that context they obtained the original land ownership certificates relating to 1,500 dunums of land, including the plot recently planted by the Israeli settler, from the land registration office in Ma’ale Adumim settlement.

On 9 March, residents of Anata, including the landowners, organized a tree-planting activity in the area affected to protest the recent expansion of settler agricultural activities. Israeli soldiers prevented the Palestinians from planting the trees, resulting in confrontations in which two Palestinians were injured and another 15 detained. Despite the legal proceedings and protests, the settler continued planting and irrigation activities for the remainder of the month.

The overall area where the affected parcels are located is also home to approximately 2,800 Palestinians living in 18 small Bedouin communities. These residents suffer from poor access to services, recurrent demolitions of their residential and livelihood structures due to lack of building permits, and settler violence. They are also at risk of forcible transfer in the context of a ‘relocation plan’ advanced by the Israeli authorities.<sup>5</sup> The entire area is planned to be surrounded by the Barrier and a large part of it has been allocated for the expansion of the Ma’ale Adumim settlement and its connection to settlements in East Jerusalem (the E1 plan).

## MOUNTING CONCERNS OVER VIOLENT CLASHES BETWEEN ISRAELI FORCES AND SCHOOLCHILDREN

Incidents result in child injuries, interruptions to classes and psychosocial distress

In the first quarter of 2014, UN agencies and partners monitoring child protection and access to education noted a spike in violent incidents involving Israeli forces and schoolchildren near and inside schools in the West Bank. These include violent clashes, search and arrest operations and forced entry into schools, some of which resulted in injuries to children, mostly due to tear gas inhalation. They have also led to damage to school facilities, interruptions to classes and psychosocial distress.

The UNICEF-led *Working Group on Grave Violations against Children* documented 16 such incidents in the first three months of 2014, compared with 40 in the whole of 2013, excluding attacks perpetrated by Israeli settlers. This year’s incidents affected mostly schools in the northern West Bank, particularly the As Sawiya, Burin and Urif secondary schools for boys in Nablus governorate, and two schools in Ya’bad in Jenin governorate.

A total of 16 incidents of clashes between Israeli forces and school children were documented in the first three months of 2014, compared with 40 in the whole of 2013.

Inputs to this section were provided by UNICEF



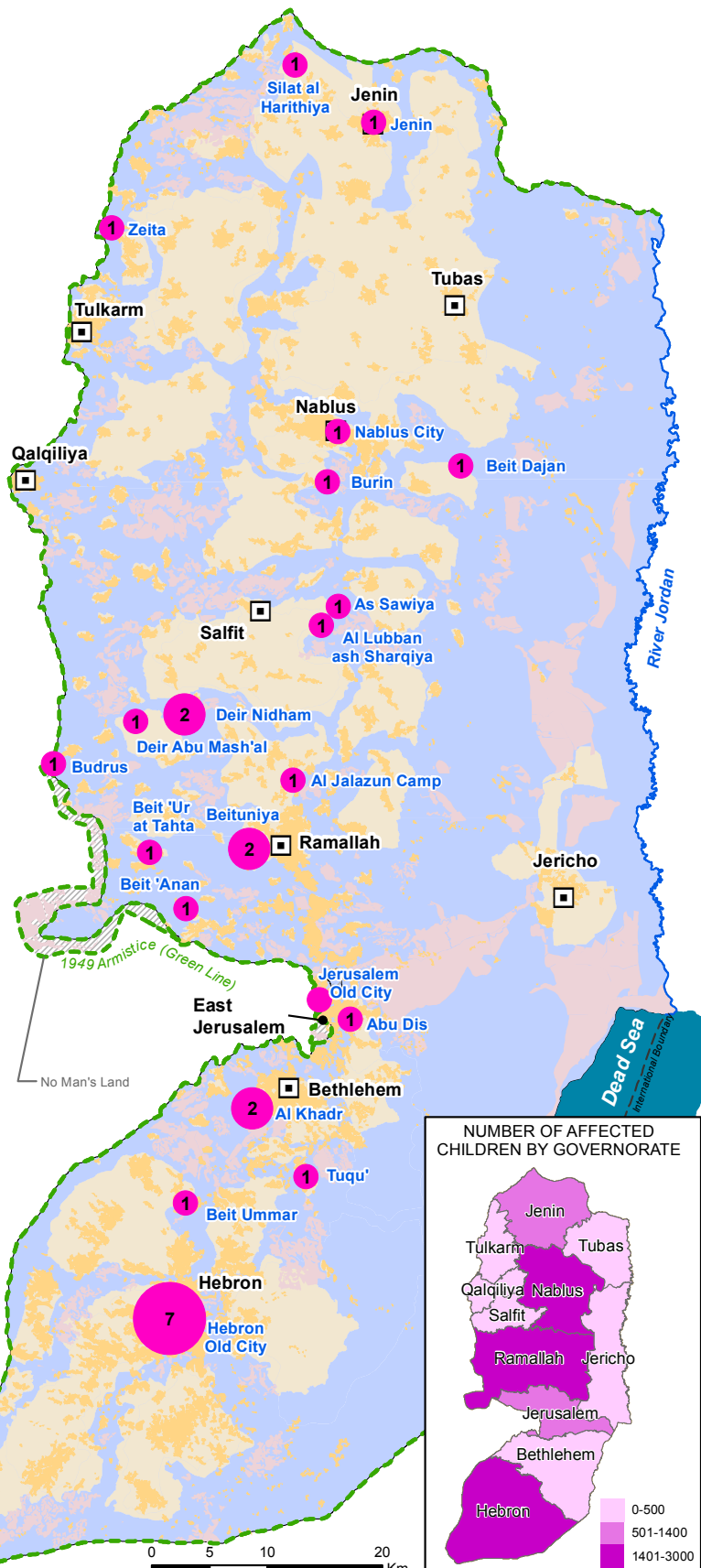


# PALESTINIAN SCHOOLS AFFECTED BY VIOLENT INCIDENTS INVOLVING ISRAELI FORCES - 2013



Name of School per Governorate	Num of Incidents	Num of affected children
<b>Bethlehem</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>375</b>
Al Khadr Basic School for Girls	2	371
Al Khadr Village's Mixed School	2	N/A
Al Khansa'a Basic Mixed School	1	N/A
<b>Hebron</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2851</b>
Al Hajrya Basic School for boys	1	427
Al Jazaier Basic School for Boys	1	50
Al Khalil Basic School for Boys	1	288
Beit Ummar School Basic Mixed School	1	N/A
Dhu An Nourein Basic School for Girl	2	126
Jawhar Basic School for Girls	1	300
Tareq Ben Ziad School	1	524
Zahrat Al Mad'ain Basic Mixed School	3	1132
<b>Jenin</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>588</b>
Al Farid Basic School for Boys	1	152
Al Shaheed Abdullah Azzam Basic School for Boys	1	436
<b>Jerusalem</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1149</b>
Abu Dis Secondary School for Boys	1	458
Beit 'Anan Secondary School for Boys	1	269
Dar Al Aytam Islamic Secondary School for Boys	1	422
<b>Nablus</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1910</b>
Al Lubban Secondary School for Girls	1	N/A
Burin secondary Mixed school	2	564
Dajan high school for girls	1	472
Haj Ma'zoz Al Masri	2	N/A
Sawyet Al Lebban Secondary Mixed School	2	874
<b>Ramallah</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2206</b>
Al Jakazun Boys School	1	N/A
Beit 'Ur at Tahta Elementary School for boys	1	423
Beituniya Basic School for Girls	1	619
Beituniya Secondary School for Girls	2	N/A
Budrus Secondary Mixed School	1	190
Dair Abu Misha'al Secondary Mixed School	2	659
Deir Nidham Secondary Mixed School	2	311
<b>Tulkarm</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>N/A</b>
Shuhada Zaita Secondary School for Boys	1	N/A

SOURCE: UNICEF - LED EDUCATION CLUSTER & WORKING GROUP ON GRAVEVIOLATIONS AGAINST CHILDREN



These events are part of a wide range of challenges facing the educational sector in the West Bank as a result of the Israeli military presence or activities. The *Working Group* reported at least 79 instances in 2013 where schoolchildren and teachers were delayed or prevented from reaching school due to checkpoints, areas closed for military operations or exercises, military patrols in front of schools, or preventive closures. In 32 other incidents during the year, teachers and schoolchildren were arrested by Israeli forces on their way to or from school, and on a few occasions, from inside the school.

In many cases, the violent clashes reported in and prior to 2014 followed stone throwing by schoolchildren at Israeli military forces deployed near school entrances at opening and closing times. These forces respond by firing tear gas, rubber-coated metal bullets and arresting children. In early January 2014, seven such instances were reported at or near the Al Khadr school in Bethlehem. In other cases, stone throwing is directed at Israeli settlers who drive or park their cars close to schools, or speed past on the roads that children use on their way to and from school. Following such incidents, Israeli forces intervene and clash with the children.

### **Concerted advocacy and response**

Various UN agencies and partners have expressed concern at this ongoing trend and will explore options for increased child protection advocacy and response through the Education Cluster and the Child Protection Working Group. Steps will be taken to identify recurrent friction points and advocate for an increase in protective presence initiatives. Joint efforts will also be undertaken with the Palestinian Ministry of Education and the administration of schools to introduce preventive measures such as speed bumps on roads near schools to deter settlers from speeding and the presence of teachers at entrances at school opening and closing times.

### **INCREASED TENSION AND CLASHES AT BURIN SCHOOL (NABLUS)**

Frequent settler activity in the area around Burin Secondary School in Nablus governorate since November 2013 has led to an increased presence by Israeli military forces: this is a source of tension and friction. Since early February 2014, a number of confrontations have been reported, with two incidents leading to violent clashes between schoolchildren, settlers and Israeli forces.

On 9 February 2014, soldiers parked their military vehicle near to the school and began walking along the wall separating the school from a nearby field. Some of the schoolchildren began shouting at the soldiers. Shortly after, the chief of security of Yitzhar settlement arrived and started shooting tear gas into the school yard, while soldiers refrained from intervening. The schoolchildren responded by throwing stones at the settler and the soldiers, resulting in more forces arriving on the scene and tear gas canisters being fired at the school yard. A similar incident took place again on 20 February.

A protective presence mission by internationals at the school appears to have a deterrent effect on both settlers and soldiers and helps to prevent clashes and diffuse tension in and around schools.

*Israeli forces respond to stone throwing by schoolchildren by firing tear gas, rubber-coated metal bullets and arresting children.*

Case study contributed by the  
Ecumenical Accompaniment  
Program Palestine-Israel

## QUARTERLY UPDATE ON HUMANITARIAN ACCESS: GAZA DE FACTO AUTHORITIES IMPEDE ACCESS OF NGO STAFF

Restrictions imposed a year ago continue to hamper movement in and out of Gaza

During the first quarter of 2014 (January – March), a total of 11 access incidents affecting 20 NGO staff attempting to enter or exit the Gaza Strip were reported at the Arba-Arba crossing at Beit Hanoun. The crossing is administered by the de facto authorities and is located on the Gaza side of the Erez crossing, the sole passenger crossing between the Gaza Strip and Israel and the West Bank. In these incidents, staff were delayed, extensively questioned or had their work equipment confiscated. In at least two incidents, female NGO personnel reported facing greater scrutiny while traveling through the Arba-Arba crossing due to their gender.

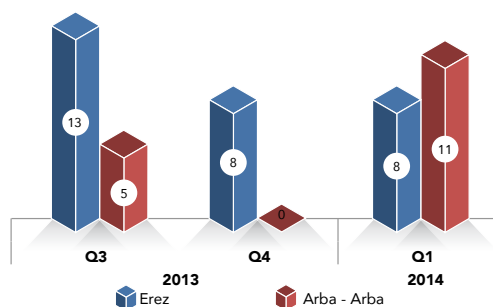
During the same period, eight access incidents affecting 11 NGO staff were reported at the Erez crossing. Until recently, the latter has been the most difficult crossing for NGO personnel operating in the oPt, with approximately half of all access incidents affecting NGO staff in 2013 being reported at that location.

Additionally, during this quarter, nine staff working for NGOs operating in Gaza reported incidents involving various types of intimidation by the de facto authorities. These included requests for security interviews, unannounced visits to NGO office premises or residences, and travel permits and residency cards being denied or abruptly revoked.

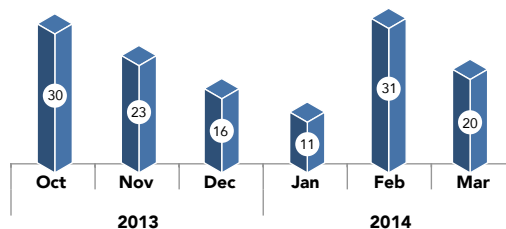
Such practices have been repeated since March 2013, with fluctuating frequency and gravity, peaking during January 2014 and subsiding in March this year. In March 2013, the Gaza de facto authorities introduced new travel procedures at the Arba-Arba crossing, including a demand for all Palestinian staff working for UN, NGOs and other organizations to apply for permits in order to enter or leave the Gaza Strip. These procedures impede humanitarian operations in Gaza, already hampered due to the longstanding access restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities and the constraints imposed by the Egyptian authorities since mid-2013.

*A total of 11 access incidents affecting 20 NGO staff attempting to enter or exit the Gaza Strip were reported at the Arba-Arba crossing in the first quarter of 2014.*

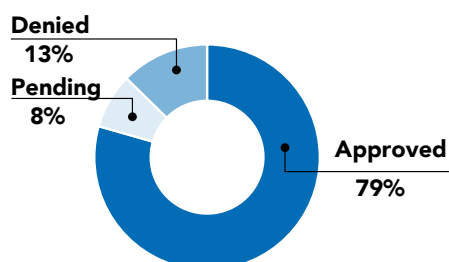
**Access incidents affecting INGO staff (Gaza Crossings)**



**Access incidents affecting humanitarian staff (oPt)**



**Permit applications by UN national staff to enter/leave Gaza - Q1 2014**



While the permit application procedure was largely accepted by NGOs as an administrative requirement, concerns have been raised that the granting of permits is increasingly conditional on the provision of information about the activities of individual NGOs to the de facto authorities. Demands for information have ranged from basic project details to more sensitive information, such as staff salaries and lists of beneficiaries. The ability of some NGOs to respond to these demands may be limited by domestic legislation in their home states or policies implemented by their donors prohibiting or restricting their interaction with the de facto authorities. As a rule, those NGOs bound by stricter “no-contact” policies have been targeted more than others.

## DISLOCATED COMMUNITIES ON THE JERUSALEM SIDE OF THE BARRIER; CONCERN OVER FORCED DISPLACEMENT

The circuitous route of the Barrier in the Jerusalem area has so far isolated some 1,400 West Bank residents on the ‘Jerusalem’ side of the Barrier, living in 17 communities of mixed West Bank and Jerusalem ID card holders. Some of these dislocated communities are located within the Israeli-defined municipal area of Jerusalem, while others are located in Area C. Most of these communities are small, often consisting of a few households, although Al Khalayleh and An Nabi Samwil are more sizable Area C communities stranded on the ‘Jerusalem’ side by the Barrier’s encirclement of the Giv’at Ze’ev settlement bloc.

Those who hold West Bank ID cards are now physically separated from the wider West Bank, but their residency status denies them

access to the surrounding East Jerusalem area for work, markets or services. They face strict residency and access restrictions whereby residency in their homes, and movement between their homes and the rest of the West Bank, is conditional upon obtaining either special Israeli ‘seam zone’ permits or having their names recorded on a coordination list at the nearest checkpoint. Some have also been given maps that demarcate the route they must take to reach the designated checkpoint. They are subjected to fines and/or arrest if they are found outside the bounds of their homes or outside the designated routes to the nearest checkpoint. Combined with demolition threats, the humanitarian impact of the Barrier on this category of Palestinians is a major concern and is manifested by continued forced displacement, both directly as a result of demolitions and indirectly as a result of difficult living conditions.

### APPROACHING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ICJ ADVISORY OPINION

On 9 July 2004, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued an advisory opinion on the Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. The ICJ recognized that Israel ‘has to face numerous indiscriminate and deadly acts of violence against its civilian population’ and that it ‘has the right, and indeed the duty, to respond in order to protect the life of its citizens. [However], the measures taken are bound nonetheless to remain in conformity with applicable international law.’

The ICJ stated that the sections of the Barrier route which ran inside the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, violated Israel’s obligations under international law. The ICJ called on Israel to cease construction of the Barrier ‘including in and around East Jerusalem’; dismantle the sections already completed; and ‘repeal or render ineffective forthwith all legislative and regulatory acts relating thereto’.

In the lead up to the tenth anniversary of the ICJ advisory opinion in July 2014, OCHA will issue a series of articles in the Humanitarian Bulletin to highlight the continuing humanitarian impact of the Barrier.

*Those who hold West Bank ID cards are now physically separated from the wider West Bank, but their residency status denies them access to the surrounding East Jerusalem area for work, markets or services.*

## **Qalandiya village**

Since late 2012, part of Qalandiya village has become the area most recently isolated on the 'Jerusalem' side as a result of the completion of the Barrier near Qalandiya airport. Some 80 Palestinians live in this part of the village, including a family of seven people who hold West Bank IDs. A gate installed in the Barrier, which is operated by the Israeli army, opens three times a day only to allow this family and other families who hold Jerusalem ID cards to reach the rest of their village and the wider Ramallah urban area; the West Bank family is denied access to the historic service center in East Jerusalem.

## **Recent demolitions and displacement**

Over the past two years, 126 Palestinians have had their homes demolished and some have been forcibly transferred out of these dislocated communities as a result of demolitions: these include 51 people from the Al Khalayla Bedouin community, 63 from the Tel Al Addasa Bedouin community and 12 from Khirbet Khamis.<sup>6</sup> Outstanding demolition orders against residential and livelihood structures continue to threaten other dislocated communities with displacement and/or the erosion of livelihood sources, including Khirbet Khamis, An Nabi Samwil village and its nearby Bedouin community, Al Khalayla and Ras Shihadeh Bedouins.

## **Silent displacement: the case of An Nabi Samwil**

In other cases, difficult living conditions, the denial of residency permits by the Israeli authorities and the inability to build as a result of planning and building restrictions have forced families to move out to the remainder of the West Bank. For example, according to An Nabi Samwil village council, 24 households comprising 125 people, including newly-wed couples, have moved out of the village in the past seven years as a result of movement and access restrictions and the inability to build new homes.

*The humanitarian impact of the Barrier on dislocated communities is a major concern and is manifested by continued forced displacement.*



An Nabi Samwil village is located entirely in Area C and has been designated by the Israeli authorities as a national park area. Residents live with the continuous threat of demolition orders; in the past three years, the Israeli Civil Administration demolished 11 livelihood structures in An Nabi Samwil, affecting around 25 people. The Israeli authorities have also prevented village residents from expanding their 16-meter-square school and issued demolition orders on the fence surrounding the school, the newly erected school caravan and the school's sanitation unit.

Israeli settler violence has also been on the rise in the village, including damaging and stealing car wash equipment and flooding newly planted agricultural land with sewage. At the same time, the few Palestinians who attempted to seek work in nearby Ramot settlement were arrested on the grounds that they are not allowed to enter East Jerusalem.

### **Residency denied: the case of Dahiyat Al Barid residents**

Several families living in the area of Dahiyat Al Barid, located within the Israeli-declared Jerusalem municipal boundary, were forced to leave their homes and move to Kufr 'Aqab after being denied residency permits by the Israeli authorities. These families were issued two-month temporary permits when the Barrier was completed in the area in 2009 and were instructed to apply to the Israeli Ministry of Interior for family reunification, if eligible, or to leave Jerusalem altogether. As a result, three families comprising 18 people, including three fathers with West Bank IDs, were forced to move to the West Bank side of the Barrier after several years of access restrictions that severely affected their family lives and jobs.

## End notes

1. Supply has also been complicated by the lack of an agreed mechanism between the Palestinian authorities in Ramallah and Gaza to allow for the purchase of fuel from other sources, including Israel.
2. Eli Ashkenazi, Ha'aretz, 23 March 2014.
3. HCJ 606/78, Ayoub and 11 others v. Minister of Defense et. al.
4. See State Response in HCJ 10611/08, Municipality of Ma'ale Adumim v. Commander of IDF Forces.
5. Report by the UN Secretary General to the UN General Assembly, A/67/372, 14 September 2012, para. 37.
6. For more information, see OCHA case study reports on Tel Al Adassa (URL: [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_bir\\_nabala\\_case\\_study\\_2013\\_09\\_10\\_english.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_bir_nabala_case_study_2013_09_10_english.pdf)) and Khirbet Khamis (URL: [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_Khirbet\\_Khamis%20case\\_study\\_2013\\_11\\_08\\_english.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_Khirbet_Khamis%20case_study_2013_11_08_english.pdf)) as well as OCHA's monthly Bulletin piece on Al Khalayla Bedouin Community (URL: [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_the\\_humanitarian\\_monitor\\_2012\\_12\\_18\\_english.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_the_humanitarian_monitor_2012_12_18_english.pdf), page 13).

Around 24 households have moved out of An Nabi Samwil village in the past seven years as a result of movement and access restrictions and the inability to build new homes.

# Annex: Monthly Indicator Tables

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

Direct Israeli-Palestinian conflict related casualties	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>Palestinian deaths</b>																		
Gaza	108	<b>264</b>	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	<b>11</b>	4	2	5
West Bank	17	<b>8</b>	4	0*	2	2	0	0	1	5	0	3	6	3	<b>27</b>	2	1	6
Total	125	<b>272</b>	6	3	2	3	0	0	1	6	1	4	9	5	<b>38</b>	6	3	11
Of whom are civilians <sup>2</sup>	62	<b>136</b>	6	3	2	2	0	0	1	6	1	2	6	5	<b>32</b>	5	3	7
Of whom are female	3	<b>23</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	1	1

Palestinian injuries	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar
Gaza	468	<b>1485</b>	13	10	5	4	1	2	2	7	5	1	5	28	<b>83</b>	41	40	17
West Bank	1647	<b>3175</b>	250	756	488	652	428	122	136	130	369	104	315	131	<b>3881</b>	178	181	219
Total	2115	<b>4660</b>	263	766	493	656	429	124	138	137	374	105	320	159	<b>3964</b>	219	221	236
Of whom are civilians	2054	<b>n/a</b>	263	766	492	655	429	124	138	137	373	104	320	158	<b>3959</b>	216	219	234
Of whom are female	151	<b>n/a</b>	8	13	14	10	40	8	12	4	10	4	15	20	<b>158</b>	4	2	5

Israeli deaths	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar
Israel, Gaza and West Bank	11	<b>7</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	<b>4</b>	0	0	0
Of whom are civilians	11	<b>3</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>2</b>	0	0	0
Of whom are female	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0

Israeli injuries	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar
Israel, Gaza and West Bank	122	<b>345</b>	6	24	21	17	33	1	11	5	9	15	5	4	<b>151</b>	9	6	5
Of whom are civilians	56	<b>60</b>	3	11	13	4	15	1	8	0	5	9	2	3	<b>74</b>	8	5	0
Of whom are female	3	<b>7</b>	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	<b>10</b>	1	0	0

\* 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												2014			
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar
Deaths	36	<b>11</b>	6	2	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	<b>17</b>	0	0	0
Injuries	54	<b>18</b>	6	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>14</b>	1	0	10

Israeli-settler related incidents resulting in casualties or property damage	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar
Incidents leading to Palestinian casualties <sup>4</sup>	120	<b>98</b>	7	8	11	17	10	7	6	4	8	9	4	3	<b>94</b>	8	6	9
Incidents leading to Palestinian property/land damages	291	<b>268</b>	17	19	24	38	45	29	23	16	29	36	24	6	<b>306</b>	21	17	24
Subtotal: incidents affecting Palestinians	<b>411</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>
Incidents leading to Israeli Casualties	23	<b>35</b>	2	1	9	4	5	1	2	0	4	4	3	3	<b>38</b>	8	3	0
Incidents leading to Israeli Property/land damages <sup>5</sup>	13	<b>15</b>	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	3	<b>12</b>	0	1	1
Subtotal: incidents affecting settlers	<b>36</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

Civilian Palestinians killed or injured by unexploded ordnance in Gaza	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar
Adult	Injured	7	<b>12</b>	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>	0	0	4
	Killed	1	<b>2</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	0
Child	Injured	17	<b>19</b>	5	5	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>19</b>	0	0	7
	Killed	2	<b>1</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	<b>3</b>	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27</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>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>

## Child Protection

### Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict

	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar
West Bank	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1
Gaza Strip	11	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0

### Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict

West Bank	308	427	36	146	162	289	188	34	22	35	130	25	132	33	1232	39	46	62
Gaza Strip	125	105	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	4	7	6

### Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict

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

### Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict

oPt	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	0
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	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	198 monthly average	219	236	236	238	223	193	195	180	179	159	173	154	199 monthly average	183	230	NA
-------------------	------------------------	------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------------------	-----	-----	----

### Number of Palestinian children displaced by demolitions

West Bank, inc EJ	618	474	157	23	5	38	41	58	17	46	53	19	29	75	558	114	28	21
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	----	----

### Number of incidents resulting in the disruption of schools<sup>19</sup>

oPt	na	321	1	7	4	8	5	4	1	2	15	NA	NA	NA	47	NA	NA	NA
-----	----	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

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												2014			
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar
Applications for permits to leave Gaza through Erez Crossing <sup>15</sup>	872	777	796	907	882	1155	1117	1165	1299	1023	1303	1420	1347	1362	1148	1538	1,485	1,806
of which approved	721	719	738	836	762	957	900	985	1106	932	1182	1314	1227	1181	1010	1350	1,289	1,553
of which denied	19	7	2	2	1	0	1	0	7	3	5	11	5	4	3	37	50	33
of which delayed <sup>16</sup>	83	17	56	69	119	198	216	180	186	88	116	95	115	177	135	151	146	220

Source:WHO

### Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank

	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 monthly ave	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar
Incidents of delayed or denied access at WB checkpoint <sup>17</sup>	38	37.5	34	69	51	24	51	30	33	34	45	30	23	17	40.1	11	31	20
Of which occurred at Jerusalem checkpoint	22	21	18	52	33	10	32	15	12	19	22	10	8	5	22.3	1	9	4
Number of staff days lost due to checkpoint incidents	25	21	8	29	17	6	16	4	8	24	60	13	13	3	18.5	2.5	26	29

Source: OCHA



## Search and Arrest

	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar
Search Campaigns (West Bank)	349	<b>338</b>	313	287	282	338	370	461	242	333	252	281	435	250	<b>316</b>	434	236	475
Palestinians detained (West Bank)	262	<b>283</b>	296	411	421	367	459	472	298	341	416	314	529	262	<b>380</b>	491	295	581

Source: OCHA


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

	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar
Total as of the end of the month	5326	<b>4,451</b>	4593	4713	4764	4748	4801	4827	4828	4762	4806	4753	4785	4,768	<b>4,760</b>	4,881	4,961	4,999
of whom are women	26	<b>7</b>	10	10	11	14	16	14	11	12	12	12	12	15	<b>12</b>	14	17	18
of whom are administrative detainees <sup>7</sup>	240	<b>245</b>	159	169	164	155	147	137	134	134	135	143	143	150	<b>148</b>	175	181	186
of whom are detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings	633	<b>897</b>	1069	1118	1196	1216	1194	1150	1219	1295	1299	1301	1301	1,351	<b>1188</b>	1376	1470	1471

Source: Israeli Prison Service (through B'Tselem)


## Demolition of Structures

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



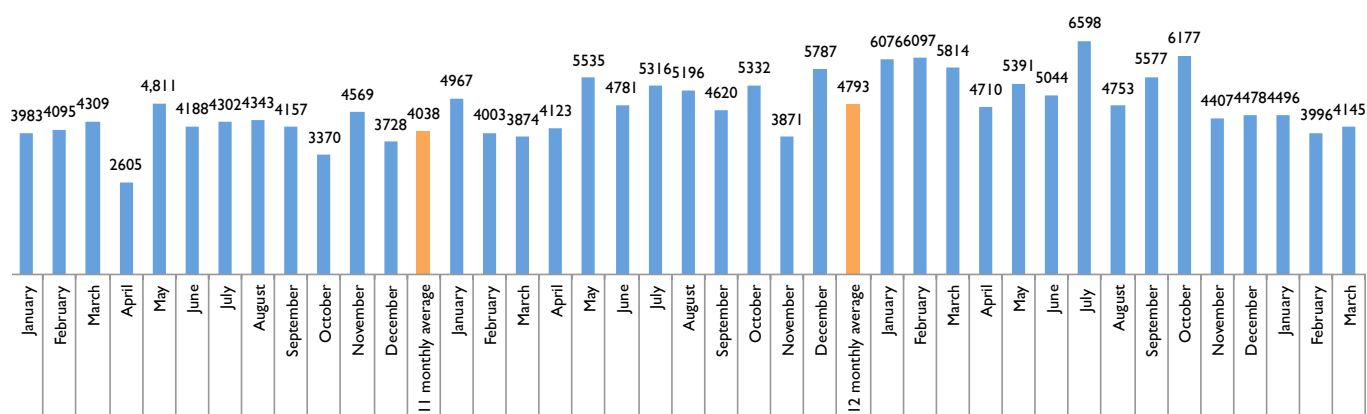
	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar
of which in Area C	571	<b>540</b>	120	11	2	40	58	69	32	20	93	13	19	88	<b>565</b>	101	17	5
of which in East Jerusalem	42	<b>64</b>	21	3	1	6	11	3	1	36	2	8	6	0	<b>98</b>	5	9	9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>613</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>56</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>

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



	2011	2012	2013												2014			
	Total	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar
of whom were displaced in Area C	1006	<b>815</b>	247	6	0	40	32	101	48	33	108	7	43	140	<b>805</b>	160	24	17
of whom were displaced in East Jerusalem	88	<b>71</b>	14	40	10	24	59	30	0	63	6	34	18	0	<b>298</b>	23	34	28
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1094</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>61</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</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.

## Strategic Response Plan(SRP) 2014:

Cluster	SRP 2014	
	Total request in USD	% of funds received
 Coordination and Support Services	18,588,100	17.9%
 Education	18,524,513	7.1%
 Food Security	277,790,034	9.0%
 Health and Nutrition	9,581,909	12.4%
 Protection	44,076,682	26.2%
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	25,348,733	5.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>393,909,971</b>	<b>18.6%</b>

# 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.