

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Suspected Israeli settler arson attack results in two Palestinian deaths in West Bank village.
- On year after the end of 2014 Gaza hostilities, affected families finally accessing building materials to reconstruct their homes.
- FAO responds to new outbreaks of 'bird flu' in Gaza.

## Overview

### Suspected settler attack in West Bank village results in two fatalities.

This month's Bulletin highlights long-standing concerns about Israeli settler violence. On 31 July, for the sixteenth time since the beginning of 2015, suspected Israeli settlers set fire to Palestinian property. This resulted in the death of an 18-month-old child and his father, and critical injuries to the mother and other child, in Duma village, Nablus. In his monthly briefing to the Security Council, the UN Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs emphasized that the Duma attack, like many previous incidents, including against those Israeli settlers, "occurred in the context of a chronic lack of adequate law enforcement in the West Bank. Such violence is possible because of the environment created as a result of Israel's decades-long policy of illegal settlement activities."

The West Bank also witnessed a significant escalation in the Israeli authorities' demolition of Palestinian structures in Area C on the grounds of lack of building

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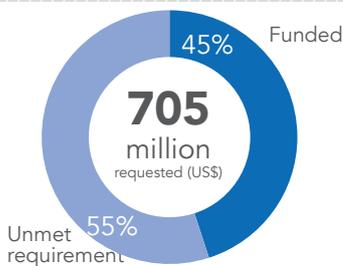
## JULY FIGURES

Palestinian civilians killed (direct conflict)	7
Palestinian civilians injured (direct conflict)	139
Structures demolished in the West Bank	22
People displaced in the West Bank	22

## STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2015

705 million requested (US\$)

45% funded



permits. On 17 August alone, 22 structures were demolished in four Bedouin communities in the Jerusalem periphery, displacing 78 Palestinians, including 49 children. This was the largest displacement in a single day in almost three years. These residents are part of the 46 communities in the central West Bank at risk of forcible transfer due to a “relocation” plan advanced by the Israeli authorities. If implemented, this plan would amount to forcible transfer and forced eviction, contravening Israel’s obligations as an occupying power under humanitarian law and human rights law. In a statement, the Humanitarian Coordinator, Robert Piper noted: “The strategic implications of these demolitions are clear ... The relocation plan ... would effectively remove Palestinian presence in and around the planned E1 settlement project, (which) has long been opposed by the international community as an obstacle to the realization of the two-state solution and a violation of international law.” (The demolitions will be covered in detail in September’s Humanitarian Bulletin.)

This month also marked a year since the ceasefire which ended the 50-day summer hostilities in Gaza; on 25 August, the Humanitarian Coordinator led a field visit to Gaza for members of the Humanitarian Country Team and select media outlets to mark the occasion. The ceasefire has largely held, leading to a dramatic decline in clashes and civilian casualties, but the approximately 100,000 people who lost their homes during the hostilities remain displaced in precarious conditions.

On a positive note, in July the “residential stream” of the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism began allowing affected families to access the materials needed for reconstruction of totally destroyed homes. Additionally, a Re-registration and Vulnerability Profiling exercise launched on 19 August will better address the humanitarian needs of displaced persons. Also encouraging was the announcement that UNRWA succeeded in securing the funding required to prevent the suspension of its education programme for 500,000 pupils across its five fields of operation: children from Gaza and West Bank were the first to commence the school year as planned, on 24 August. A number of other Bulletin items highlight ongoing and emerging concerns in Gaza, including the chronic electricity problem, which continues to severely disrupt the delivery of basic services, and a new outbreak of “bird flu”, thought to be contained in recent months.

The UN Under-Secretary-General concluded his briefing to the Security Council by warning that “the recurrent violent incidents and radicalization in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza threaten to further destabilize an already tense environment. The incidents share a common thread: they are the inevitable product of the failure to make the tough choices necessary to resolve this conflict. They are the ramifications of the failure to prioritize the pursuit of a shared future built on trust rather than fear. We can no longer accept this reality.”

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*This month marked a year since the ceasefire which ended the 50-day summer hostilities in Gaza.*

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## UPDATE ON GAZA SHELTER SITUATION

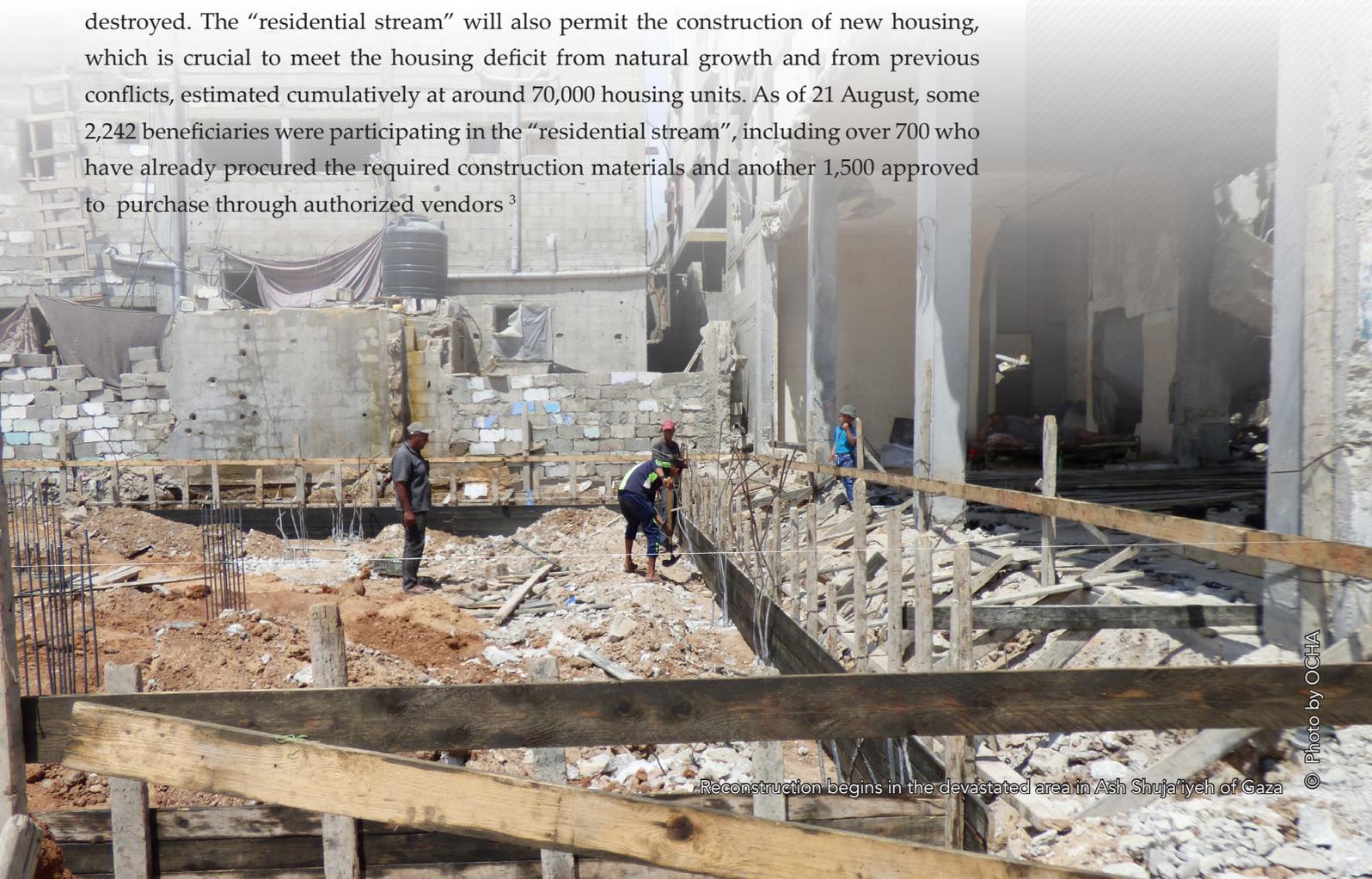
### Reconstruction of destroyed homes finally begins in Gaza

The construction materials needed to repair the enormous damage resulting from the 2014 hostilities have been entering Gaza since October 2014 under the framework of the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM). To date, over 90,000 households have accessed construction materials, under a process known as the “shelter repair stream” with new submissions and processing and verification of applicants ongoing.<sup>1</sup> According to the latest Shelter Cluster update, over 157,000 housing units were damaged to some degree, ranging from minor to severe, during the 2014 hostilities.<sup>2</sup>

The Shelter Cluster also estimates that approximately 12,580 homes were completely destroyed during the 2014 hostilities. While the “shelter repair stream” has been gathering pace, the first year since the start of the hostilities passed without a single destroyed home being reconstructed, and an estimated 100,000 IDPs remain homeless. Key reasons include Israel’s longstanding restrictions on the import of building materials defined as “dual use items”; the slow pace of disbursement of pledges made by member states for reconstruction; and the inability of the Palestinian Government of National Consensus to assume effective government functions in Gaza, due to the ongoing internal divide. On present progress, it will take years to address the massive reconstruction and repair needs, adding to the general frustration of the population following years of movement restrictions and rising unemployment and poverty.

The introduction of the “residential stream” of the GRM in July has enabled beneficiaries in Gaza to access materials for the reconstruction of homes that were completely destroyed. The “residential stream” will also permit the construction of new housing, which is crucial to meet the housing deficit from natural growth and from previous conflicts, estimated cumulatively at around 70,000 housing units. As of 21 August, some 2,242 beneficiaries were participating in the “residential stream”, including over 700 who have already procured the required construction materials and another 1,500 approved to purchase through authorized vendors<sup>3</sup>

*The “residential stream” has enabled beneficiaries in Gaza to access materials for the reconstruction of homes that were completely destroyed in the 2014 hostilities.*



Reconstruction begins in the devastated area in Ash Shuja'iyyeh of Gaza

### **Profiling of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) begins**

In another measure to address the vulnerability of IDPs, the IDP Re-registration and Vulnerability Profiling exercise began in Gaza on 19 August. This is a joint initiative coordinated by the IDP Working Group<sup>4</sup>, to re-register all IDPs who lost their homes as a result of the 2014 hostilities and to better assess their humanitarian needs.

At the peak of the conflict, nearly 500,000 people were temporarily displaced (28 per cent of the population), of whom approximately 100,000 remained displaced. During the hostilities, UNRWA and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in Gaza conducted an initial registration of IDPs. However, following the ceasefire on 26 August 2014, no organized deregistration process took place due to the large number of people leaving shelters simultaneously, hampering the ability of humanitarian actors to assess the needs, living conditions, vulnerabilities and specific needs of IDPs in Gaza.

The IDP exercise aims to address this gap by providing a comprehensive overview of IDP needs, locations and current dwellings. It is being carried out in close cooperation with the relevant authorities, municipalities and IDPs themselves. The main implementing partners include national and international NGOs, UN agencies and local authorities. The profiling exercise began in Rafah governorate, following an induction period where the questionnaire was tested in the field and revised accordingly, and training conducted for field staff. Some 250 field workers will be deployed in all five governorates of Gaza. The data collection phase is scheduled to last from around eight to 10 weeks, and aims to cover approximately 18,000 internally displaced families across Gaza at the house-hold level.

### **CHRONIC ELECTRICITY CRISIS IN GAZA: ROLLING POWER CUTS INCREASE FROM 12 TO 20 HOURS DAILY.**

Impact particularly severe on health and water and sanitation services

Throughout July, several incidents underlined the severity of the electricity crisis in the Gaza Strip. On 1 July, the electricity supply to the southern governorate of Rafah, home to 220,000 people, came to an almost complete halt when all three Egyptian feeder lines supplying southern Gaza were disconnected, reportedly after sustaining damage due to military operations in Northern Sinai. The lines were repaired on 7 July, but frequent cuts and electricity fluctuations mean that the situation in Rafah remains precarious. On 20 July, two Israeli feeder lines supplying Gaza City and Khan Yunis were also disconnected. The lines were repaired on 22 July. Also on 20 July, due to a lack of fuel supply, Gaza's sole Power Plant (GPP) was forced to shut down completely, triggering rolling power cuts of up to 18 hours a day throughout Gaza. Fuel supplies resumed on 29 July and partial operation has been restored. However, due to the high demand for electricity in summer and increased losses through the grid, power cuts are still longer than the usual 12 to 16 hours per day.

The current electricity deficit in Gaza began with an Israeli airstrike on the GPP in June 2006 and continues to severely disrupt the delivery of basic services, undermining

*The new IDP profiling initiative will re-register all IDPs who lost their homes as a result of the 2014 hostilities and to better assess their humanitarian needs.*

already vulnerable livelihoods and living conditions. Gaza has three sources of electricity: the GPP, which has been operating at approximately half or less of its capacity (60 out of a potential 120 mega watts (MW)); and electricity purchased from Israel (120 MW) and Egypt (28 MW), via 13 cross-border feeder lines. Combined, these are able to meet less than 45 per cent of the estimated 470 MW electricity demand. The power supply has been significantly impaired over recent years by various factors, including the lack of funding for fuel for the GPP; the impact of unrepaired damage caused by Israeli attacks on the GPP and power networks; the lack of upgrade to the network; and the recurring malfunctioning or breakdown of the Israeli and Egyptian feeder lines.



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*Rolling power cuts have increased from 12 to 20 hours per day throughout Gaza.*

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According to the Gaza Electricity Distribution Company (GEDCO) electricity demand can increase to over 500 MW during peak summer months. However, on many days during July, Gaza was only supplied with 100 -150 MW, 20-30 per cent of demand. As a result, rolling power cuts have increased from 12 to 20 hours per day throughout Gaza. Although the functioning of the 13 feeder lines is relatively sustainable, the operation of the GPP has been significantly impaired in recent years by a long-running disputes between the Palestinian authorities in Gaza and Ramallah over the funding of fuel; the limited collection rate of bills from consumers;<sup>5</sup> the destruction of fuel storage tanks by an Israel strike during the summer 2014 hostilities; and Israeli-imposed restrictions on the import of essential spare parts, equipment and basic construction materials.

Since July 2013, the energy crisis has deepened due to the lack of affordable fuel, resulting in the GPP operating at half of its capacity or shutting down completely. Between 2010 and 2013, both the GPP and basic service providers depended on cheap Egyptian fuel smuggled through tunnels under the Gaza- Egyptian border; this smuggling has completely ceased since July 2013 due to Egyptian security measures. Since then, the Energy Authority which is responsible for purchasing fuel for the GPP and service providers have faced substantial financial challenges in purchasing Israeli fuel, which is up to three times more costly than state-subsidized Egyptian fuel.

To maintain a minimum level of critical services, service providers rely heavily on back-up generators. However, similar to the GPP, the operation of generators is constantly at risk due to funding shortages, overuse of the generators and challenges in procuring additional generators and spare parts, which are classified as “dual-use” items by the Israeli authorities, and, as a result, are governed by a range of import restrictions.. According to the WASH sector, the average capacity of generators for water and water treatment installations is 110 KVA (1,000 volt amps) with a consumption rate of approximately 1,400 litres per month per generator at a rate of 13 hours of usage. The prolonged outages, compounded by challenges in the operation of back-up generators, have severely undermined the delivery of basic services in all sectors.

### **Impact on health**

According to the health sector, fuel storage and generator capacity vary greatly between facilities. Several main hospitals often have fuel supplies for fewer than five days of operation. For example, Shifa Hospital has storage for 191,000 litres of fuel and consumes 615 litres per hour. On 30 July, 26,000 litres were in storage, sufficient for 2.64 days at the current consumption rate. Common coping mechanisms adopted by hospitals throughout Gaza include the postponement of non-urgent and elective surgeries; increasing referrals of patients outside of Gaza, particularly for chronic illnesses; discharging patients prematurely; and reduction and/or cancellation of complementary services, such as cleaning and catering. In addition, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), some 300 machines and medical equipment at hospitals have been damaged due to fluctuations in the current and are now out of order.

### **Impact on WASH**

The insufficient supply of electricity and fuel to operate water pumps and wells has further reduced the availability of running water to most households. The average water consumption from the network has decreased from approximately 70 to 45 litres per person per day. This has increased reliance on private, uncontrolled water suppliers and lowered hygiene standards. Wastewater plants have also shortened treatment cycles, thus increasing the pollution level of partially-treated sewage discharged into the sea. There is a constant risk of back-flow of sewage onto streets. The shortage of fuel to run vehicles has also forced municipalities to significantly reduce refuse collections and exacerbated public health hazards.<sup>6</sup>

Emergency fuel supplies funded by the international community and coordinated by UN OCHA have been ongoing since December 2013 to ensure the operation of vital health, WASH and municipal facilities. To date in 2015, an average of 480,000



Water distribution point, Beit Hanoun

© Photo by OCHA

*The insufficient supply of electricity and fuel to operate water pumps and wells has further reduced the availability of running water to most households.*

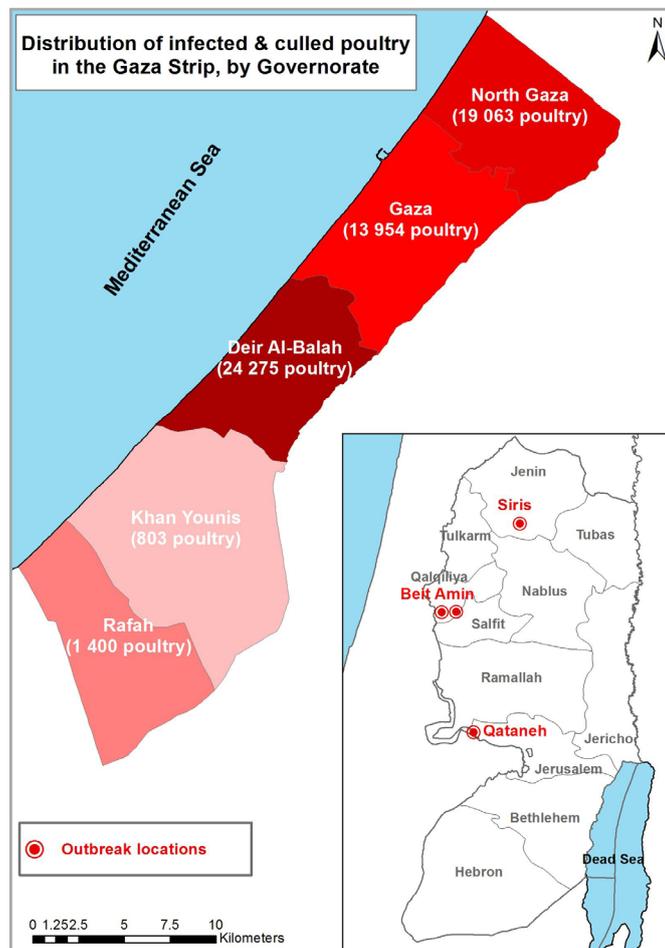
litres per month is distributed across all sectors. Exceptional additional distributions are required if the GPP or any of the electricity lines cease to operate, and also when small-scale shocks occur. As a result of the shutdown of the GPP and the breakdown of the Egyptian and Israeli electricity lines in July 2015, around 130,000 litres of additional emergency fuel were released for WASH, health and solid waste sectors bringing the total amount of fuel distributed in July to 612,125 litres, around 25 per cent above the monthly average.

## AVIAN INFLUENZA IN THE GAZA STRIP

Bird flu thought to be contained, but new outbreaks have occurred in recent months

Since March 2015, the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) of the H5N1 subtype has caused 37 poultry outbreaks in the Gaza Strip and required culling operations on 52 premises, resulting in the destruction of 66,243 poultry under standard disease control measures. H5N1 HPAI, also known as ‘bird flu’, affects poultry and is often lethal, endangering farmer livelihoods and presenting significant risks to the poultry sector, as well as the country as a whole, through negative implications for food safety and trade economies. In rare instances, H5N1 has caused human infections, sometimes leading to serious illness and even death; although no human infections have yet been identified in Gaza.

Since 2003 when H5N1 was first detected in humans in Southeast Asia, international agencies and governments have implemented rigorous measures to control the disease and prevent it from spreading. The United Nations established the UN System Influenza Coordination (UNSIC) office to assess member states’ efforts to control the disease at its source. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) has taken a lead coordination role globally, providing control and preparedness support in the form of services and supplies to 95 countries, as well as working in cooperation with key stakeholders like the



Since March 2015, avian influenza has caused 37 poultry outbreaks in the Gaza Strip.

World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

More than 8,400 outbreaks have been reported to OIE globally since the end of 2003. On a regional level, several countries in the Near East and North Africa, including the West Bank and Gaza Strip, have experienced outbreaks, with Egypt

facing the most persistent and serious threat since the virus has become endemic in poultry populations there.



Chickens on a poultry farm in the Gaza Strip.

### ***H5N1; a threat to Palestinian farmers?***

In January 2015, the West Bank reported its first outbreak (since March 2011), on a Turkey farm in the northern village of Siris that led to the death of 17,400 birds, followed by three other outbreaks on layer farms between January and March. FAO supported the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) to respond, including by facilitating a joint technical assessment mission from the Crisis Management Centre-Animal Health (CMC-AH) to the West Bank. No new outbreaks have been reported in the West Bank since March 2015. Improving the capacity of the MoA's veterinary services to address similar crises is essential to build resilience and minimize future risks, especially given the HPAI situation currently emerging in the Gaza Strip.

The first case of avian influenza in the Gaza Strip since 2006 occurred in March 2015, with around 1,200 infected chickens on a farm in the Alkaseb neighbourhood of Jabalia. April then saw another 929 chickens destroyed by veterinary services as part of disease control measures in Khan Yunis and the north.

For much of May, most stakeholders working on animal and public health issues operated under the assumption that the round of outbreaks had been contained. However, May, June and July witnessed 36 additional outbreaks throughout all districts of the Gaza Strip as of 3 August. The virus was detected in almost all poultry types, but predominantly in layer chickens and ducks. The rapid increase in the number of outbreaks means that Gaza faces an elevated risk of H5N1 HPAI becoming endemic in the local poultry population. In addition to the actual and potential damages to the poultry sector and broader economy, given that the poverty rate and malnutrition are high in the Gaza Strip, poultry and eggs provide a relatively cheap and important protein source that needs to be protected. The zoonotic nature of the virus, occasionally causing infections and death in humans, is a further threat that requires appropriate awareness raising and the use of preventive measures.

This reality led the MoA to request that FAO send a second technical mission to assess the emerging situation in the Gaza Strip and prepare recommendations for improving

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*Small scale poultry operations in Gaza have faced heavy losses as a result of avian influenza since March 2015*

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the response, as well as determining what resources will be needed to ensure that this series of outbreaks is contained as soon as possible. The mission – which includes an epidemiologist, risk assessment and a risk management expert, risk communication expert and a laboratory expert – took place during the second week of August and included conducting an epidemiological assessment; assessing gaps and needs for capacity building; understanding the risk perceptions of local stakeholders; determining the support required to strengthen preparedness and response capacity; facilitating regional cooperation resources; and identifying resources. The findings and draft recommendations of the mission were presented to the MoA and general public on 13 August.

## FOCUS ON PERFORMANCE OF PROTECTION CLUSTER DURING FIRST HALF OF 2015

Despite positive progress lack of funding for the Protection Cluster continues to be an ongoing challenge

During the first half of 2015, the Protection Cluster and its sub-groups have made positive progress towards achieving its two cluster-specific objectives:

- Increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law;
- Prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict.

Beyond progress achieved through the implementation of projects, cluster members have effectively advanced the rights of affected communities, mainly through improving preparedness and crisis response plans; strengthening monitoring, reporting and advocacy; and ensuring a widespread protective presence to prevent violations.

In the Gaza Strip, emergency preparedness capacities have been strengthened in line with the oPt Contingency Plan. These included the establishment of an action plan for shelter protection committees which will be activated in the event of an emergency, as well as a situation monitoring framework and other tools. In addition, protection focal points were assigned for each governorate; and In terms of imminent life saving activities, UNMAS has cleared approximately one third of the 7,000 explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminating Gaza after the 2014 hostilities. It has also responded to all 596 ERW risk assessments from UNDP rubble removal teams.

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, the provision of legal aid and counselling continues despite ongoing Israeli practices of demolition and seizure of donor-funded structures that create a coercive environment on the communities affected. According to the Legal Task Force (a working group of the Protection Cluster), 99 per cent of the households that are subject to demolition and eviction orders in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and which received legal aid are temporarily protected from displacement due to legal proceedings in the Israeli court.



This item was provided by the Protection Cluster and is part of a series of overviews about the performance of clusters against the objectives set out in the Strategic Response Plan

*UNMAS has cleared approximately one third of the 7,000 explosive remnants of war (ERW) contaminating Gaza after the 2014 hostilities.*

The Aisha Association is a Gaza women's organization established in 2009 to empower marginalized women through providing economic empowerment and psychosocial support.<sup>7</sup> The Aisha Association identified the need for psychosocial support (PSS) and mental health services for women affected by the hostilities in Gaza in 2014. With funding of US\$ 237,978 from the Humanitarian Pooled Fund (HPF)<sup>8</sup>, the organization provided PSS to women from neighbourhoods that experienced intensive Israeli attacks and heavy losses (Beit Hanoun and Ash-Shuja'iyeh).

The project supported approximately 4,600 married, divorced, widowed, abandoned and disabled women, residents of Beit Hanoun and Ash-Shuja'iyeh areas, over a period of six months (November 2014-April 2015). These women had experienced loss of family members, loss of their homes and/or were abandoned by their husbands during the summer 2014 hostilities. Many mothers who have lost their children experienced depression during the war. Their loss was associated with feelings of "guilt" for their failure to protect their children while surviving the war themselves.

"Kefaya", a 40-year-old women with nine children, was abandoned by her husband at an UNRWA shelter immediately after the Israeli offensive 2014. Since then, she had been suffering from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and experienced significant trauma symptoms. She said "after participating in the sessions I decided to repair my damaged house and I started to think how I can start my own small business. Those sessions were the light at the end of the tunnel for me; the start to save my life and my family's life from loss and fragmentation. Aisha Association staff also helped me to contact the Ministry of Social Affairs to obtain my share of the Ministry's aid which is registered in my husband's name. "

The project followed the "integrated individual empowerment approach" which was developed by Aisha after the Israeli offensive in the Gaza Strip in 2012, to better respond to the multiple needs of women with symptoms of trauma and PTSD. The approach combines PSS with protection and empowerment interventions. On the one hand, it ensured outreach to women who were most in need of PSS and faced obstacles in accessing such services whether due to economic reasons, care responsibilities, disability or old age. This was undertaken by partnering with Community Based Organizations in those communities to identify beneficiaries. The project also included mobile clinics to reach women in their communities and incorporated recreational activities that benefited children as well.

Another characteristic was the integration of a referral system to a range of services to ensure the wellbeing of beneficiaries, such as immediate humanitarian assistance, legal counselling, and economic assistance through Ministry of Social Affairs programmes. Specialized mental health counselling and treatment was provided for 100 women with severe cases of PTSD through the Gaza Mental Health Programme. Based on statistics from the pre-post assessment conducted by Aisha, a significant positive change in the psychological wellbeing of targeted women was detected over the six-month project implementation period.



Psychological support session for affected women, Gaza Strip

In addition, the provision of a protective presence for vulnerable communities which are subject to threats such as forced displacement and possible forcible transfer and settler violence, proved to be a very effective tool in physically protecting such communities over the past years; for instance, the recent coordinated protective presence arranged for the Palestinian community of Susiya in the southern Hebron governorate whose residents are at risk of forcible transfer. The cluster's advocacy work, thus far, has also helped to prevent these communities from being forcibly evicted.

The lack of funding for the Protection Cluster is an ongoing challenge, which jeopardizes the full implementation of all planned protection activities in the oPt. In the 2015 Strategic Response Plan (SRP), the Protection Cluster has requested US\$ 52 million to cover 45 protection related projects targeting 1.46 million persons in the oPt. As of the end of the first half of 2015, only 51 per cent was funded. In an attempt to cover unfunded humanitarian projects including in the SRP, the Humanitarian Pool Fund (HPF) launched its first call for proposals in June. Two of the 26 unfunded high priority projects recommended by the relevant clusters and approved by the HPF address critical protection needs for a total funding of \$352,478. The Protection Cluster will continue to advocate for the full funding of all of its projects.

Apart from the financial issues, there is a need to enhanced operational focus and planning, together with a stronger and meaningful participation by national organizations, human rights organizations and local authorities as indicated in the findings of the recent cluster review. To address these issues, the Protection Cluster will focus its work during the second half of 2015 to ensure the proper functioning of all its working groups and further strengthening their ability to provide common analysis, ensuring complementarity of actions and responses, avoiding duplication and streamlining the flow of information and data collection.

## GENDER FOCUS IN THE OPT 2015 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### Two projects to provide services to GBV survivors in Gaza

Of the 216 projects in the 2015 Strategic Response Plan (SRP), only eight projects specify gender equality as a principal purpose of the project (i.e. having a 2b Gender Marker Code). The total requested budget for those eight projects is US\$ 2,417,335 - representing 0.34 per cent of the total requested budget. Seven of the eight projects focus on Gaza and one project focuses on Area C of the West Bank. Five projects focus on Gender Based Violence (GBV) interventions; two projects focus on food security and livelihood needs related to women with disabilities and rural women; and one project is related to coordination.

During the first half of 2015, two of the eight projects received funding for a total of US\$ 679,298, providing 28 per cent funding coverage for projects with a 2b Gender Marker Code. The funded projects focus on provision of GBV-related services in Gaza.



The oPt has been applying the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Marker coding to SRP projects since 2011. Two performance indicators were included in the 2014 and 2015 SRPs. The set targets are that:

- 75 per cent of the number of funded projects are gender focused; namely, projects that demonstrate evidence that they will significantly contribute to gender equality, according to the set criteria for 2a Gender Marker coding and the projects with targeted action on gender equality (2b).
- 2 per cent of total funded projects are allocated to projects with targeted action on gender equality coded 2B.

Share of targeted gender projects of SRP funding	
2011	1.4%
2012	0%
2013	0.78%

There was an excellent performance for the first target with 59 of the 70 SRP projects that received funding in the first half of 2015 have a gender focus (i.e. had a 2a or 2b Gender Marker code), representing 84 per cent of the projects implemented by humanitarian partners. Only one cluster did not meet the first target.

On the second target, data show that only 0.2 per cent of the total funding received is dedicated to projects prioritizing gender equality. When comparing this figure to previous years, it is evident that with the exception of 2011, the use of targeted programming to address gender vulnerabilities has been very low (1.40 per cent in 2011; 0 per cent in 2012; 0.78 per cent in 2013; with a cumulative average of 0.72 per cent for of the total SRP funding for those three years).

UN Women and OCHA are closely working with women's organizations, AIDA members, UN agencies and donors to address the gaps in programming and funding. OCHA is also working with information management specialists in the humanitarian team to make available refined data and analysis on gender differentiated needs, emphasizing the value of sex disaggregated data in reporting on direct beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance. These efforts strive to increase the visibility of the gendered impact of the humanitarian situation on the population and increase the understanding of the value of gender-targeted humanitarian programming for ensuring assistance to groups that often fall through the cracks. Gender targeted programming also allows for tailoring vital assistance to particular groups whose needs cannot be met through a mainstreaming approach.

## UNRWA FINANCIAL CRISIS RAISES CONCERNS OVER EDUCATION PROGRAMMING SUSTAINABILITY

School year begins as planned thanks to last-minute donations

Faced with an unprecedented funding crisis with a budget deficit of US\$ 101 million in its General Fund, which supports core essential services and most staffing costs in its five fields of operation, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) came close to suspending its landmark education programme, which would have meant postponing the beginning of the new school year across the five fields. While UNRWA emergency programmes are also operating with large deficits and seriously threatened, these are funded through separate funding channels.

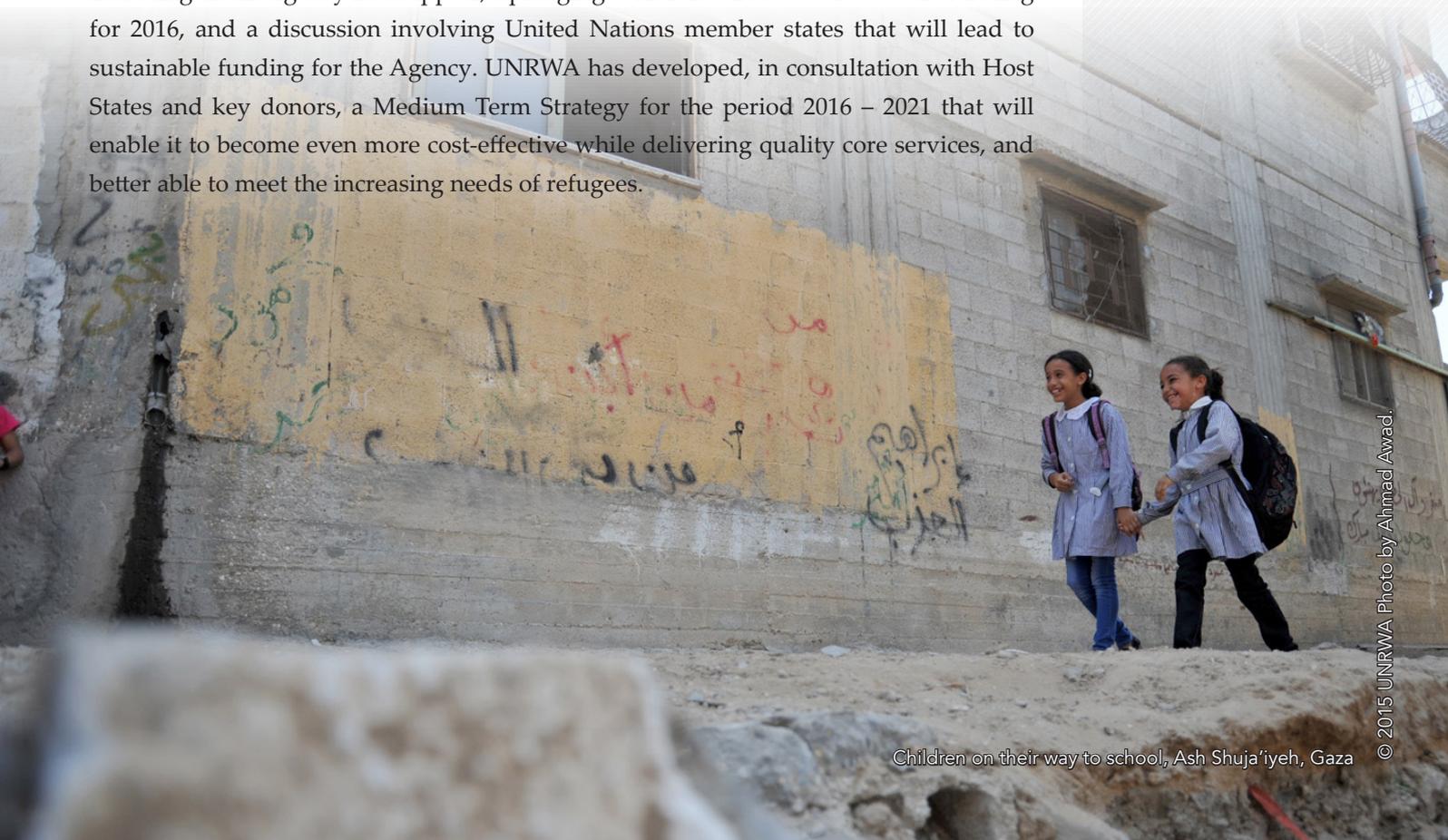
Education is UNRWA's largest programme, accounting for 60 per cent of its overall budget. The impact of the programme's suspension would have been severe: UNRWA provides education to some 500,000 Palestine refugee boys and girls, as well as livelihood to 22,000 teachers in its five fields of operation. Seven thousand youths in eight vocational training schools across the region also faced the postponement of their academic year.

To prevent the suspension of education programming, UNRWA stepped up its resource mobilization efforts in key capitals, with the Commissioner-General, Pierre Krähenbühl, travelling to four continents to appeal at senior political levels for increased funding. On 4 August 2015, the Commissioner-General, submitted a Special Report to the UN Secretary-General, warning of the severity of the crisis, which if not addressed 'would mean a delay in the school year for half a million students attending some 700 schools and eight vocational training centres across the Middle East.' The report also set out proposals designed to place UNRWA on a more secure financial footing in the future, including an emergency flash appeal, a pledging conference in October to secure funding for 2016, and a discussion involving United Nations member states that will lead to sustainable funding for the Agency. UNRWA has developed, in consultation with Host States and key donors, a Medium Term Strategy for the period 2016 – 2021 that will enable it to become even more cost-effective while delivering quality core services, and better able to meet the increasing needs of refugees.



This piece was provided by  
UNRWA

*Education is UNRWA's largest programme, accounting for 60 per cent of its overall budget.*



Children on their way to school, Ash Shuja'iyyeh, Gaza

Several state donors responded to UNRWA's urgent appeal, and by 18 August contributions towards reducing the financial deficit in UNRWA's General Fund reached a total of US\$ 78.9 million: US\$ 19 million from the Kingdom of Saud Arabia; US\$ 15 million from the State of Kuwait; US\$ 15 million from the United Arab Emirates, and US\$ 15 million from the United States. On 19 August, UNRWA announced that the school year would begin as originally planned, on 24 August in the West Bank and Gaza.

## SUSPECTED SETTLER VIOLENCE CLAIMS THE LIVES OF A PALESTINIAN FATHER AND SON

Chronic lack of accountability at the core of a culture of impunity.

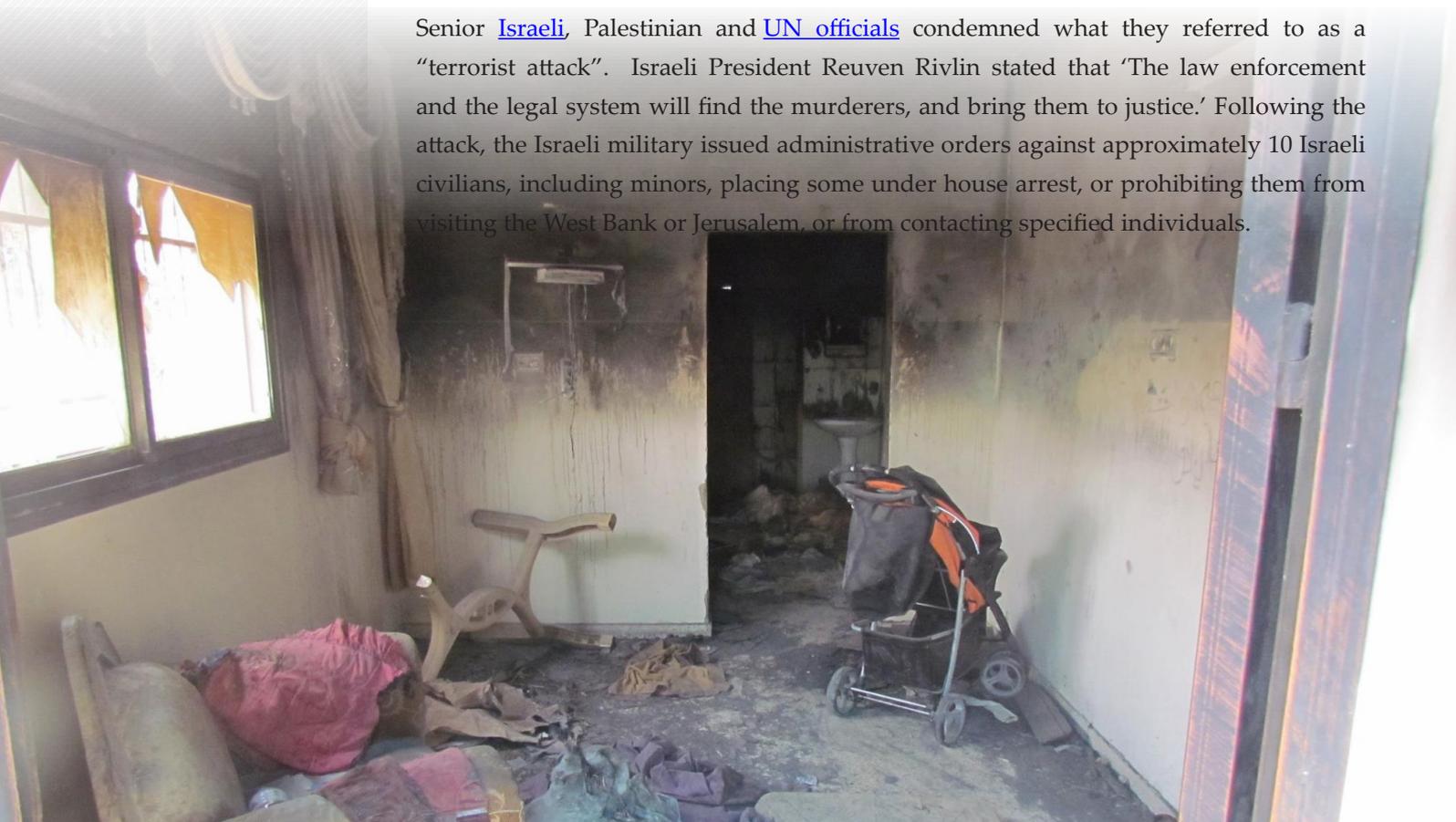
On 31 July, suspected Israeli settlers attacked and burned the Dawabsheh family home in Duma village, Nablus, killing 18-month-old Ali Dawabsheh, and critically injuring his parents and four-year-old sibling. Graffiti reading "long live the Messiah" and "revenge" was spray-painted on the outside house walls. The surviving family members sustained severe injuries and were transferred by the Israeli military to a hospital in Israel. The 32-year-old father died on 8 August; his wife remains in critical condition. The condition of the four-year-old is stable. These are the first two fatalities as a result of Israeli settler attacks in 2015.

### EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE ISRAELI SETTLER ATTACK IN DUMA VILLAGE

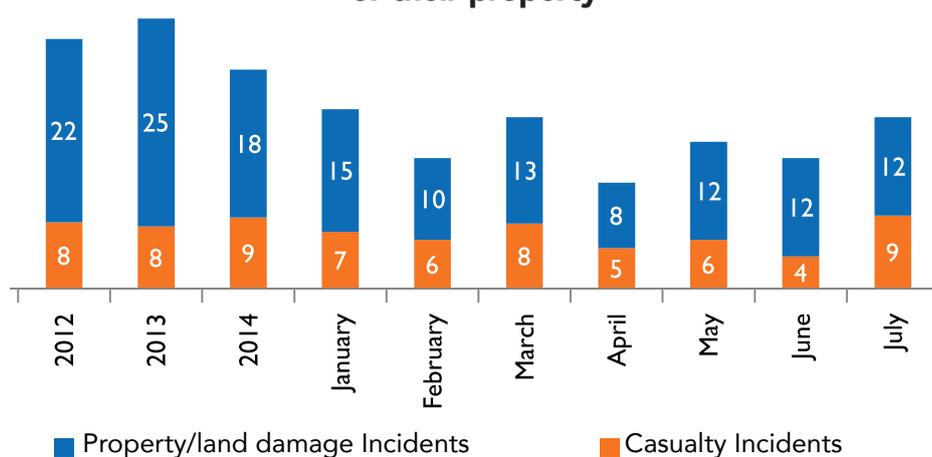
On 31 July, at approximately 02:10 am, the witness approached his neighbour's burning home, and saw two masked men standing over two people lying on the ground and screaming as they burned. The men turned towards the witnesses, so he fled. He returned a few minutes later to find that the masked men had left. He helped the two severely injured parents to a neighbor's house. Then, guided by the screaming of a child and covered with a water-soaked blanket, he entered the burning house, and found the four-year-old boy and pulled him out. Fire had already spread to the lower part of the boy's body. Tragically, 18-month-old Ali Dawabsheh died in his crib before he could be rescued.

Senior [Israeli](#), Palestinian and [UN officials](#) condemned what they referred to as a "terrorist attack". Israeli President Reuven Rivlin stated that 'The law enforcement and the legal system will find the murderers, and bring them to justice.' Following the attack, the Israeli military issued administrative orders against approximately 10 Israeli civilians, including minors, placing some under house arrest, or prohibiting them from visiting the West Bank or Jerusalem, or from contacting specified individuals.

*"Continued failures to effectively address impunity for repeated acts of settler violence have led to another horrific incident involving the death of an innocent life. This must end." UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon July 2015*



### Monthly Average of Israeli settler attacks on Palestinians or their property



The graffiti spray-painted onto the outside walls was widely interpreted by media to indicate that the attack was “in response” to the Israeli authorities’ demolition of two buildings in the [settlement of Beit El](#), which had been constructed without an Israeli-issued permit on privately-owned Palestinian land. This type of attack which is also referred to as a ‘price tag’ attack or ‘ideologically motivated crime’ was adopted by certain Israeli settlers as a “strategy” whereby Israeli settlers attack Palestinians and sometimes the IDF in retaliation for the Israeli authorities efforts to dismantle settlement structures, arrests and other administrative measures against settlers and in retaliation or Palestinian attacks.

The July arson attack was the sixteenth such attack in the West Bank since the beginning of the year, leading in total to the death of two Palestinians and injury of eleven, in addition to five incidents involving setting fire to crops and equipment and religious sites, amongst others. Other types of settler attacks resulting in injury to Palestinians or damage to their property involves physical assaults, opening of fire and stone throwing at Palestinians and their property, vandalism, theft, and the takeover of property.

Since the beginning of the year, OCHA has recorded a total of 127 Israeli settler attacks on Palestinians and their property across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. During the same period, OCHA (based on Israeli media reports) has recorded a total of 48 Palestinian attacks on Israeli settlers and other Israeli groups, leading to three fatalities and at least 46 injuries. The monthly average of Palestinian attacks on Israeli settlers and other Israeli groups so far in 2015 has declined by 22 per cent, compared to 2014 (14 vs. 18).

The majority of incidents in 2015 involved stone throwing at passing Israeli vehicles. In addition, there were two incidents involving a Palestinian vehicle running over Israeli civilians and a physical assault involving the stabbing of an Israeli settler in East Jerusalem, which in total resulted in 31 injuries. In 2015, similar to 2014, the majority of attacks have been recorded in the Jerusalem governorate.

*The Duma arson attack was the sixteenth such attack in the West Bank since the beginning of the year*

Similar to 2014, the highest number of Palestinian casualty incidents in 2015 was recorded in the Hebron governorate followed by the Jerusalem governorate, whereas in 2012 and 2013, the majority were recorded in Hebron followed by Nablus. The highest number of property damage incidents in 2015 was recorded in Hebron and Ramallah. Since the beginning of 2015 a total of 10,358 Palestinian-owned trees and saplings have been vandalized by suspected Israeli settlers. On a monthly average, this represents the highest such figure since 2010 when OCHA began recording this indicator.

While the frequency of Israeli settler attacks varies over time and location, the fear generated is often long-lasting affecting the daily lives of Palestinians. Furthermore, it has resulted in the progressive takeover of Palestinian land and resources.<sup>13</sup>

The root cause of settler violence is Israel's policy of illegally facilitating the settlement of its citizens inside Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, in violation of international humanitarian law, and a chronic lack of adequate law enforcement which has led to a culture of impunity.<sup>14</sup> This impunity is further encouraged by official efforts to retroactively legalize the takeover of land by settlers.<sup>15</sup> To date, 25 out of approximately 100 outposts, which are also unauthorized under Israeli law, have been legalized, or are in the process, by the Israeli authorities. This includes recent efforts to legalize the two abovementioned buildings erected on privately-owned Palestinian land in the Beit El settlement, which were ultimately demolished following an order by the Israeli High Court of Justice.

The Israeli government's failure to enforce the rule of law in relation to violent settlers remains a key concern, one which has been repeatedly highlighted by a range of local and international stakeholders, including the UN Secretary-General for years.<sup>16</sup> According to the Israeli Human Rights Organization, Yesh Din, a complaint submitted by a Palestinian to the Israel police has less than a two per cent chance of leading to an investigation, trial and conviction.

Special measures implemented by the Israeli authorities to address Israeli settler violence against Palestinians include the establishment of an inter-ministerial law enforcement streamlining team and a new unit within the police in 2013 (the Nationalistic Crimes Unit in Samaria & Judea District), responsible for addressing 'ideological motivated crimes' or 'price tag' attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians, and perpetrators are now reportedly classified as belonging to "illegal associations". However, the number of cases that actually lead to any kind of accountability is negligible.<sup>17</sup> Over 90 per cent of cases monitored by the organization are closed without indictment.<sup>18</sup> The low rate of indictment not only contributes to the culture of impunity for settler violence but has also fostered mistrust on behalf of affected Palestinians and discouraged them from filing complaints.<sup>19</sup>

In his latest report to the Human Rights Council, the UN Secretary General has emphasized that "[w]here there is a willingness on the part of the Israeli authorities to enforce the law, they are able to do so effectively." As an example, he highlighted the response to an attack by Israeli settlers against the Israeli Defense Forces on 8 April 2014,

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*The root cause of settler violence is Israel's policy of illegally facilitating the settlement of its citizens inside Palestinian territory occupied since 1967*

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which was triggered by the demolition of some structures in the settlement of Yitzhar, including adopting a position of “zero tolerance” and reportedly making several arrests as well as stationing Israeli forces in the settlement of Yitzhar, resulting in a decrease in settler violence incidents in surrounding villages.<sup>20</sup>

## Endnotes

1. See <http://grm.report/#/>
2. [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/shelter\\_cluster\\_factsheet\\_august\\_final.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/shelter_cluster_factsheet_august_final.pdf)
3. See <http://grm.report/#/Residential>
4. This was formed following a request by the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) in order to improve the overall IDPs discussions and help in reporting on the needs and gaps in the IDP response.
5. Nearly 70 per cent of households do not pay their electricity bills due to poor finances or lack of enforcement.
6. See “Fuel shortage impacts solid waste collection”, Humanitarian Bulletin, March 2014. [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_the\\_humanitarian\\_monitor\\_2014\\_04\\_29\\_english.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_the_humanitarian_monitor_2014_04_29_english.pdf)
7. From 1996 to 2009, AISHA operated under the name of the “Women Empowerment Program (WEP)” as the women department within the Gaza Community Mental Health Program (GCHMP).
8. The HPF is a multi-donor fund led by the Humanitarian Coordinator and managed by OCHA that targets the most critical needs and funding gaps in the Humanitarian Response Plan, and provides an immediate response to unforeseen emergencies.
9. Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs website <http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/PressRoom/2015/Pages/Arson-terror-attack-in-Duma-31-Jul-2015.aspx>.
10. Report of the Secretary General to the Human Rights Council, 12 February 2014. [A/HRC/25/38](#), para. 47.
11. These figures reflect incidents resulting in fatalities and injuries requiring medical intervention, as well as incidents resulting in property damage, but do not include settler incidents involving access prevention, trespass onto Palestinian private property, and the expulsion of farmers from their land by various means of intimidation, which occur on a more frequent basis. Incidents involving both casualties and property damage are recorded as casualty incidents.
12. In addition, 17 Israeli civilians were injured by Palestinians in stabbing incidents in Israel (Tel Aviv and West Jerusalem), according to the Israeli internal security agency
13. UN OCHA Fact Sheet, *Israeli Settler Violence in the West Bank*, November 2011. [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_settler\\_violence\\_factsheet\\_october\\_2011\\_english.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_settler_violence_factsheet_october_2011_english.pdf)
14. Ibid.
15. Summary of the Opinion Commissioned by the Prime Minister Bureau Concerning Unauthorized Outposts-Talya Sason also known as the “Sasson Report”, 10 March 2015
16. [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_the\\_humanitarian\\_monitor\\_2014\\_02\\_25\\_english.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_the_humanitarian_monitor_2014_02_25_english.pdf); Report of the Secretary-General to the Human Rights Council, 12 February 2014, [A/HRC/25/38](#), paras 42-43.
17. Report of the Secretary General to the Human Rights Council, 9 March 2015, [A/HRC/28/44](#), para 50
18. According to Yesh Din’s figures, 85.3 percent of investigative files are closed due to the failure of the police investigators to locate suspects or to find sufficient evidence to enable indictment. See Yesh Din, *Mock Enforcement: The Failure to Enforce the Law on Israeli Civilians in the West Bank*, May 2015, pp. 31-33
19. Yesh Din, *Mock Enforcement: The Failure to Enforce the Law on Israeli Civilians in the West Bank*, pages 97-102
20. 9 March 2015: [A/HRC/28/44](#), para 50.

# Annex: Monthly Indicator Tables

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

### Direct Israeli-Palestinian conflict related casualties

	2011	2012	2013	2014					2015						
	Total	Total	Total	Aug	Sep*	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June

#### Palestinian deaths

Gaza	108	<b>264</b>	<b>11</b>	669	12	4	1	3	<b>2256</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Bank (by Israeli forces and Israeli settlers)	17	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	8	4	4	4	2	<b>58</b>	2	1	1	5	1	3	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2314</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
Of whom are civilians <sup>2</sup>	62	<b>136</b>	<b>32</b>	454	16	8	5	5	<b>1573</b>	2	1	2	5	1	3	7
Of whom are female	3	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	87	3	0	0	0	<b>300</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### Palestinian injuries

Gaza	468	<b>1485</b>	<b>83</b>		3	7	8	20	<b>10739</b>	4	2	10	10	13	8	6
West Bank (by Israeli forces and Israeli settlers)	1647	<b>3175</b>	<b>3881</b>	640	206	282	1000	330	<b>6023</b>	118	165	165	213	258	60	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>2115</b>	<b>4660</b>	<b>3964</b>		<b>209</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>17147</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>139</b>
Of whom are civilians	2054	<b>n/a</b>	<b>3959</b>	NA	206	291	984	347	<b>NA</b>	122	167	175	223	271	68	139
Of whom are female	151	<b>n/a</b>	<b>158</b>	2142	4	24	6	5	<b>2286</b>	6	2	14	10	7	2	9

#### Israeli deaths

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	11	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>		0	2	8	0	<b>85</b>	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Of whom are civilians	11	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>		0	2	6	0	<b>17</b>	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Of whom are female	0	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	1	1	0	<b>2</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

#### Israeli injuries

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	122	<b>345</b>	<b>151</b>		22	32	55	15	<b>2629</b>	8	5	13	12	11	14	8
Of whom are civilians	56	<b>60</b>	<b>74</b>		10	19	41	12	<b>952</b>	7	2	9	7	8	9	4
Of whom are female	3	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	NA	3	6	2	3	<b>27</b>	2	0	7	2	2	2	1

\*September-December fatalities in Gaza include those who sustained injuries during the Israeli offensive on Gaza (July-August)

\*\*See Magen David Adom's report: [http://www.mdais.org/h/316/&mod=download&me\\_id=13228](http://www.mdais.org/h/316/&mod=download&me_id=13228)

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014					2015							
	Total	Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
Incidents leading to Palestinian casualties <sup>4</sup>	120	<b>98</b>	<b>94</b>	6	3	6	14	4	<b>110</b>	8	6	13	5	6	4	7
Incidents leading to Palestinian property/land damages	291	<b>268</b>	<b>306</b>	12	5	19	17	18	<b>221</b>	17	10	8	8	12	12	10
Subtotal: incidents affecting Palestinians	<b>411</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
Incidents leading to Israeli Casualties	23	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	14	9	10	16	10	<b>89</b>	6	2	5	7	4	7	4
Incidents leading to Israeli Property/land damages <sup>5</sup>	13	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	7	27	27	20	23	<b>140</b>	11	25	9	8	4	5	9
Subtotal: incidents affecting settlers	<b>36</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>

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

		2011	2012	2013	2014					2015							
		Total	Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
Adult	Injured	7	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	15	3	0	5	11	<b>38</b>	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
	Killed	1	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	6	1	0	0	0	<b>7</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Child	Injured	17	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	0	2	0	2	7	<b>19</b>	0	3	1	3	3	0	1
	Killed	2	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	0	0	1	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

## Child Protection

### Number of Palestinian children killed - direct conflict

	2011	2012	2013	2014					2015							
	Total	Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
West Bank	2	2	4	2	1	2	0	2	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Gaza Strip	11	44	1	174	3	0	1	1	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict

West Bank	308	427	1232	201	74	58	113	108	1221	37	31	35	65	46	13	29
Gaza Strip	125	105	10		0	0	1	4	3416	0	0	0	4	2	1	2

### Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict

oPt	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Number of Israeli children injured - direct conflict

oPt	0	3	8	N/A	1	0	1	3	7	1	0	3	0	2	0	0
Israel	0	2	0	NA	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	197 monthly average	201	128	163	156	152	185 monthly average	163	182	182	163	163	N/A	N/A
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### Number of Palestinian children displaced by demolitions

West Bank, inc EJ	618	474	558	83	87	44	70	9	651	66	0	60	14	0	17	8
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### Number of incidents resulting in the disruption of schools<sup>19</sup>

oPt	na	321	47	4	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	4	14	12	2	0	N/A
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Source: OCHA, 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					2015							
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 Monthly Average	Mon. Ave.	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
Applications for permits to leave Gaza through Erez Crossing <sup>15</sup>	872	777	1148	946	1561	1038	1,636	1,684	1513	1,489	1429	1615	1539	1,814	2,148	1764
of which approved	721	719	1010	783	1307	76	1,292	1,379	1246	1,202	1148	1329	1278	1,529	1,720	1461
of which denied	19	7	3	20	41	213	44	56	39	52	63	27	18	45	140	28
of which delayed <sup>16</sup>	83	17	135	143	213	15	300	249	228	235	218	259	243	240	288	275

Source:WHO

### Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank

	2011	2012	2013	2014					2015							
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 monthly ave	Mon. Ave.	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
Incidents of delayed or denied access at WVB checkpoint <sup>17</sup>	38	37.5	40.1	33	38	31	39	30	29	17	28	54	42	38	27	24
Of which occurred at Jerusalem checkpoint	22	21	22.3	21	14	4	6	6	8	4	7	6	4	6	3	6
Number of staff days lost due to checkpoint incidents	25	21	18.5	19	26.5	9.5	32	15	25	5.5	13.6	16.2	14.2	12	4	12.5

Source: OCHA

## Search and Arrest

	2011	2012	2013	2014						2015						
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Mon. Ave.	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon.Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
Search Campaigns (West Bank)	349	<b>338</b>	<b>316</b>	292	353	422	409	409	413	496	348	372	332	469	276	286
Palestinians detained (West Bank)	262	<b>283</b>	<b>491</b>	472	467	562	631	584	563	618	384	481	400	526	401	474

Source: OCHA

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014						2015						
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Mon. Ave.	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon.Ave.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
Total as of the end of the month	5326	<b>4,451</b>	<b>4227</b>	5,505	5439	5477	5527	5,528	5258	5549	5609	5591	5554	5516	5442	N/A
of whom are women	26	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	17	15	14	15	20	16	20	20	18	21	22	22	N/A
of whom are administrative detainees <sup>7</sup>	240	<b>245</b>	<b>132</b>	473	468	457	461	463	327	455	424	412	396	391	370	N/A
of whom are detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings	633	<b>897</b>	<b>1062</b>	1,650	1623	1609	1534	1,511	1525	1526	1534	1499	1479	1370	1363	N/A

Source: Israeli Prison Service (through B'Tselem)

## Demolition of Structures

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



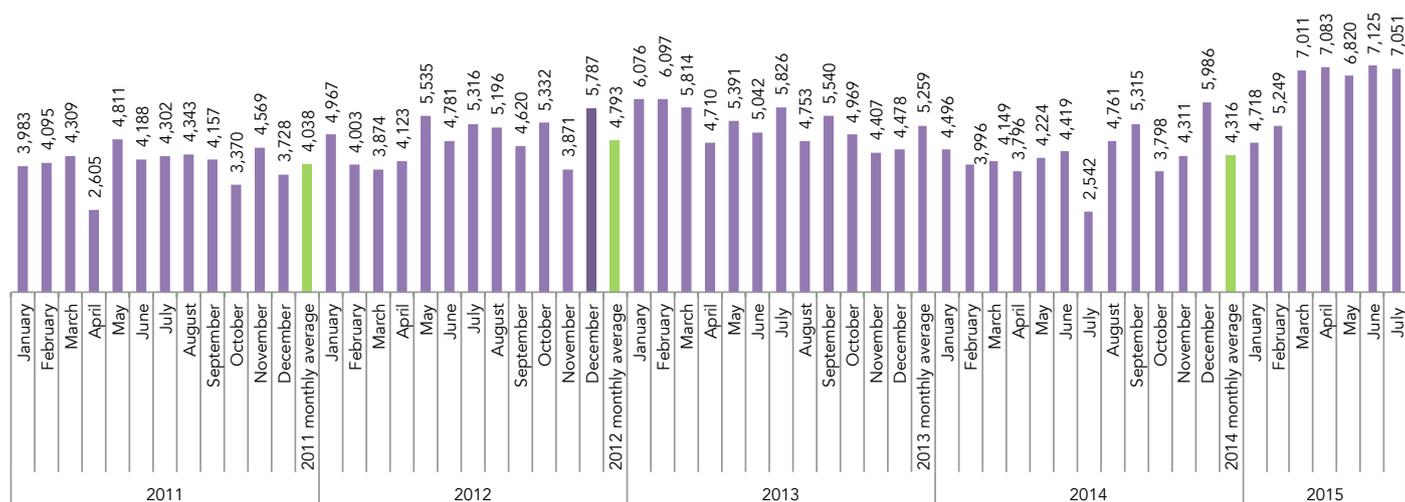
	2011	2012	2013	2014						2015						
	Total	Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
of which in Area C	571	<b>540</b>	<b>565</b>	25	58	27	37	24	493	76	15	77	21	18	41	14
of which in East Jerusalem	42	<b>64</b>	<b>98</b>	5	3	23	11	14	98	5	2	18	2	4	6	8
<b>Area A</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Area B</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>601</b>	81	17	95	23	22	47	22

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



	2011	2012	2013	2014						2015						
	Total	Total	Total	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
of whom were displaced in Area C	1006	<b>815</b>	<b>805</b>	98	122	67	102	10	969	117	0	110	25	0	29	0
of whom were displaced in East Jerusalem	88	<b>71</b>	<b>298</b>	20	15	30	34	8	208	0	0	0	0	0	2	22
<b>Area A</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Area B</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1215</b>	117	0	110	25	0	31	22

## Truckloads of goods entering Gaza from Israel<sup>18</sup>



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) 2015:

Occupied Palestinian territory Strategic Response Plan (SRP) 2015 as of 26-August-2015

Cluster	SRP 2015	
	Total request in USD	% of funds received
 Coordination and Support Services	23,235,547	90%
 Education	20,330,672	36%
 Food Security	324,430,436	39%
 Health and Nutrition	21,212,516	39%
 Protection	51,935,541	52%
 Shelter/Non-Food Items	224,930,156	40%
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	39,213,897	49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>705,288,765</b>	<b>45.0%</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.