

Humanitarian Bulletin

occupied Palestinian territory

JANUARY 2016

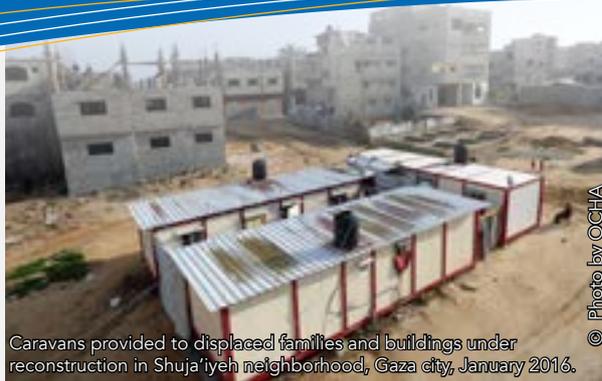


In this issue

- Reconstruction of 15 per cent of homes destroyed or severely damaged during the 2014 hostilities....3
- Movement restrictions on West Bank roads tightened 4
- Concern over conditions and violence against Palestinian children in detention 6
- 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan launched 9

HIGHLIGHTS

- Reconstruction or repair of the homes of 74 per cent of families displaced during the 2014 hostilities in the Gaza Strip is yet to start, exacerbating frustration and vulnerability.
- New movement obstacles across West Bank roads impede access to services and undermine economic activity, directly impacting on at least 850,000 Palestinians, the majority in Hebron governorate.
- Increase in the number of Palestinian children in Israeli custody, alongside concerns over their conditions of detention and allegations of violence against them.



Caravans provided to displaced families and buildings under reconstruction in Shuja'iyyeh neighborhood, Gaza city, January 2016.

© Photo by OCHA

Overview :

“Security measures alone will not stop violence” - UN Secretary General

The impact of the 2014 Gaza-Israel hostilities continues into 2016; more than 16,000 families (approximately 90,000 individuals) in Gaza remain displaced due to their homes being destroyed or severely damaged. Despite progress in repairing some 160,000 homes that suffered minor to major damage, reconstruction has been at a slow pace. By the end of January 2016, only 15 per cent of displaced families had been able to return to repaired or reconstructed homes. Work is ongoing to an additional 2,000 homes, but the reconstruction or repair of the homes of 74 per cent of displaced families is yet to start.

In his monthly briefing to the Security Council, the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon warned that: “The humanitarian situation in Gaza remains perilous ... chronic security and governance challenges and funding shortages have slowed the pace of reconstruction [which] cannot be accomplished without critical support from donors.”

To meet humanitarian needs throughout the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is to be launched in February and includes 206 projects worth US\$571 million. At least 65 per cent of the project requirements are for Gaza.

In the West Bank, Palestinian attacks against Israeli forces and settlers have continued. In January 2016, these resulted in the killing of two Israeli women and 14 Palestinian perpetrators or suspected perpetrators, including one girl and five boys. The frequency and intensity of protests and clashes with Israeli forces declined sharply during the month, leading to 530 injuries (no deaths) compared with a monthly average of nine deaths and over 4,000 injuries in the previous three months.

A rapid survey conducted by OCHA during the last week of 2015 found that since October 2015, Israeli security forces had deployed 91 new obstacles (checkpoints, roadblocks, earth mounds, etc.) on West Bank roads to restrict Palestinian vehicular movement, with the stated aim of preventing attacks. Nearly 60 per cent of the obstacles were in Hebron governorate, although the restrictions were eased slightly in January

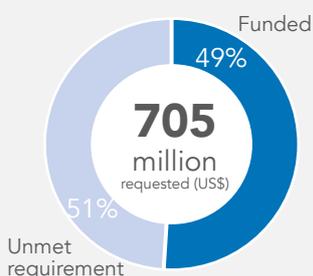
JANUARY FIGURES

Palestinian killed (direct conflict)	18
Palestinian injured (direct conflict)	582
Israelis killed (direct conflict)	2
Israelis injured (direct conflict)	16
Structures demolished in the West Bank	85
People displaced in the West Bank	108

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2016

571 million
requested (US\$)

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2015



2016.

West Bank tensions are reflected in a sharp rise in the number of Palestinian children in detention. At the end of 2015, 428 children were in the Israeli prison system, the highest number since March 2009, including six teenagers under administrative detention without charge or trial. Affidavits collected by Defense for Children International-Palestine from hundreds of Palestinian children over a three-year-period indicate that three-quarters of them endured some form of physical violence following arrest.

During January the Israeli authorities intensified the destruction and confiscation of Palestinian properties in Area C and East Jerusalem on the grounds of lack of building permits. The properties targeted included items provided as humanitarian assistance to Palestinian Bedouin communities in the Jerusalem area who are at risk of forcible transfer.

In his Security Council briefing, the UN Secretary-General noted that: “Sadly, 2016 has begun much like 2015 ended – with unacceptable levels of violence and a polarized public discourse across the spectrum in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territory.” While condemning “Stabbings, vehicle attacks, and shootings by Palestinians targeting Israeli civilians”, Ban Ki-moon declared that: “Security measures alone will not stop the violence. They cannot address the profound sense of alienation and despair driving some Palestinians – especially young people. ... Palestinian frustration is growing under the weight of a half century of occupation and the paralysis of the peace process. ... So-called facts on the ground in the occupied West Bank are steadily chipping away the viability of a Palestinian state and the ability of Palestinian people to live in dignity.” He appealed to the international community to help “Palestinians and Israelis to rebuild trust and achieve an enduring peace before it is too late”.

Reconstruction of 15 per cent of homes destroyed or severely damaged during the 2014 hostilities

Funding still urgently needed for reconstruction and shelter assistance to over 90,000 people still displaced

At the end of 2015, more than 16,000 families (over 90,000 individuals) remained displaced as a result of the 2014 Gaza-Israel hostilities, which destroyed 11,000 homes and severely damaged or rendered uninhabitable an additional 6,800 homes. The living conditions of these families raise a range of protection concerns, including overcrowding, limited access to basic services, lack of privacy, tensions with host communities, risks due to unexploded ordnance and exposure to adverse weather.

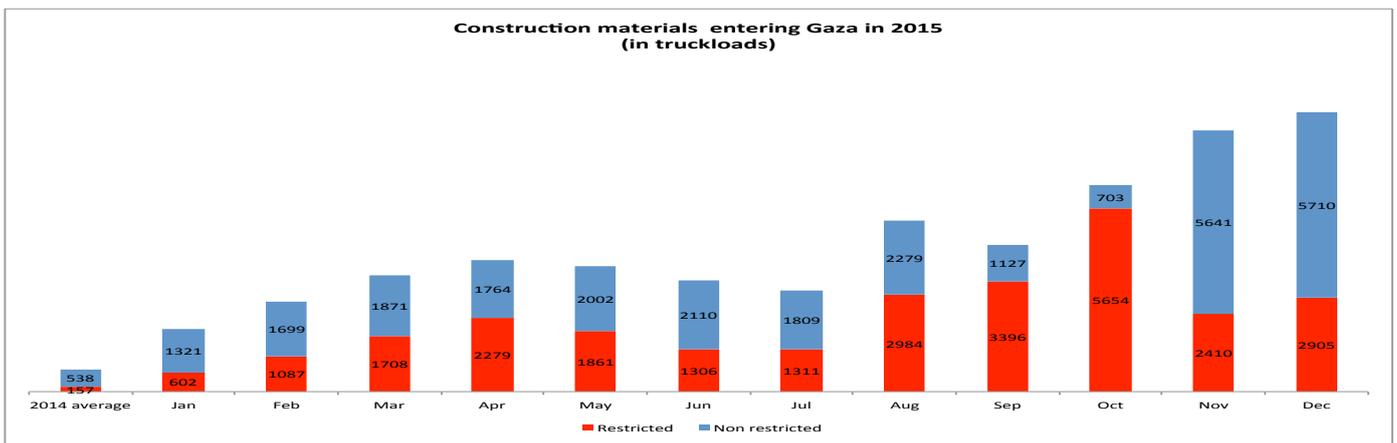
Durable solutions

Progress in rebuilding and repairing these homes was initially slow in 2015. However, following an agreement between Israel and the State of Palestine in June 2015 on the import of restricted building materials (the “residential stream”), the volume of reconstruction gradually increased over the second half of 2015. This is clearly evidenced

During January the Israeli authorities intensified the destruction and confiscation of Palestinian properties in Area C and East Jerusalem on the grounds of lack of building permits.



This section is based on a contribution by the Shelter Cluster



in the 78 per cent increase in the quantity of building materials entering Gaza during that period compared with the first half of the year, and the largest monthly average of such materials since the imposition of the blockade in June 2007. This trend was facilitated by the Israeli authorities' expansion of the Kerem Shalom crossing and the removal of the restrictions on the import of aggregates.

By the end of January 2016, around 15 per cent of displaced families (2,703) were able to return to homes that had been repaired or reconstructed. The repair and reconstruction of an additional 2,000 homes, or 11 per cent of the caseload, is ongoing, with many of these homes nearing completion.

These homes were reconstructed or repaired by their owners after receiving cash assistance from UN agencies or other international support. Grants offer up to \$50,000 per unit for reconstruction and an average of \$12,000 for repairs. Some families have also started to carry out repairs using their own resources or by accessing loans or credit.

Despite this progress, one year and a half after the end of the hostilities, the reconstruction or repair of the homes of 74 per cent of displaced families is yet to start. Funding has been confirmed for some 4,200 families (24 per cent of the caseload) to repair or reconstruct their homes in 2016, leaving a funding gap for 8,900 families (or about half of the caseload) who have no end in sight to their displacement.

Temporary shelter assistance

Displaced families are assisted with various forms of temporary shelter pending a durable solution. In the initial period of displacement, during the war and its aftermath, thousands of families were sheltered in collective centres managed by UNRWA; the last such center closed in June 2015. Other forms of assistance have included: cash for rent, cash to finish buildings under construction, prefabricated caravans and longer term (2-5 years) temporary shelters.

Since the end of the hostilities and up to the end of 2015, over 17,000 displaced families had received cash assistance for rent payments of \$200-\$250 per household. However, as of January 2016, only \$2.5 million of the \$9.5 million required for 3,150 non-refugee families in 2016 had been secured, leaving a gap of \$7 million (or 2,050 families). Meanwhile, UNWRA requires \$24.3 million to support its refugee caseload in 2016 (9,000 families).

Funding has been confirmed for some 4,200 families to repair or reconstruct their homes in 2016, leaving a funding gap for 8,900 families who have no end in sight to their displacement.

Displaced families are assisted with cash for rent, cash to finish buildings under construction, prefabricated caravans and longer term (2-5 years) temporary shelters, pending a durable solution.

The IDP Re-Registration and Vulnerability Profiling Exercise

At the height of the hostilities in July-August 2014, there were nearly 500,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), constituting 28 per cent of the population. During the hostilities, UNRWA and the Ministry of Social Affairs in Gaza conducted an initial registration of IDPs, but these records became outdated following the ceasefire in August 2014, when the majority of IDPs abandoned shelters and host homes without an organized deregistration being conducted. Since then, the ability of humanitarian actors to respond to the needs of IDPs has been hampered by significant gaps in registration and profiling, which are critical to establishing the location of the IDPs and their living conditions, vulnerabilities and specific needs. To cover these gaps, the IDP Re-Registration and Vulnerability Profiling exercise, an inter-sectoral humanitarian initiative coordinated by OCHA, was conducted between August and December 2015, involving field visits to approximately 18,000 displaced families to document their living conditions. The main findings are expected to be released in March 2016.



OCHA team surveying a displaced family in Rafah, December 2015.

In addition, 68 families received assistance to complete the construction of unfinished buildings; 720 displaced families received prefabricated caravans; and another 433 received transitional wooden shelters. Most displaced families also received some type of emergency assistance which includes non-food items such as bedding, mattresses, kitchen and hygiene kits; winterization assistance or sealing-off kits such as tarpaulins, plastic sheeting and cash or construction materials; and a one-time cash reintegration grant provided to 22,176 displaced families for a total of \$15.35 million.

“I’m tired and can’t continue living in these conditions!”

Hind Hassna, internally displaced woman, Gaza city

Prior to the 2014 hostilities, Hind Hassna, 36, her three boys and two girls, her parents and sister lived with her brother’s family of eight in a small house in eastern Gaza city. Hind’s husband left the family 11 years ago and since then, she has been raising her children alone, as well as taking care of her disabled father.

In July 2014, the family house was completely destroyed by an Israeli airstrike in eastern Gaza city and the whole family was forced to move to an UNRWA shelter. Following the ceasefire, the family moved into a rented apartment, but were forced to vacate it shortly after due to their inability to pay rent.

“We had no choice but to move to my nephew’s house in Al Shujaiyeh neighborhood, which consists of three rooms made of asbestos: my nephew and his wife live in one room, my brother’s family in another room, and the nine of us in the third one. We are 17 people relying on the same bathroom, which has no shower. Some of the windows are broken and are simply covered with plastic. These days it’s very cold.

I receive 930 shekels [approximately \$235] every three months from the Ministry of Social Affairs, but this can barely cover our basic needs. I want to send my youngest son and daughter to some recreational activities at the family centre, but I cannot afford the transportation costs. I feel totally depressed. I’m tired and can’t continue living in these conditions.”



Movement restrictions on West Bank roads tightened

OCHA survey: 20 per cent increase in closure obstacles

A rapid survey carried out by OCHA during the last week of 2015 found that since the escalation in violence in October 2015, Israeli security forces have deployed 91 new obstacles (checkpoints, roadblocks, earth mounds, etc.) on West Bank roads to restrict Palestinian vehicular movement. This figure includes only those obstacles involving some kind of fixed infrastructure on the ground, thus excluding ad-hoc “flying” checkpoints (see table and map below). These obstacles are in addition to 452 pre-existing obstacles, representing a 20 per cent increase in their overall number.

The majority of the new obstacles are not staffed (roadblocks, earth mounds and road gates) and are located on secondary routes connecting Palestinian communities to main roads used by Israelis, primarily settlers. These obstacles funnel Palestinian traffic into a limited number of junctions, usually controlled by checkpoints staffed by Israeli forces. Depending on the level of tension in a particular area, the latter stop Palestinian vehicles, and in some cases pedestrians, to carry out checks and searches.

The detours required to reach accessible junctions and the prolonged delays (up to several hours in some cases) at checkpoints have impeded the access of people to services and undermined economic activity. The new closures directly impact, to various degrees, at least 850,000 Palestinians, the vast majority in Hebron governorate.

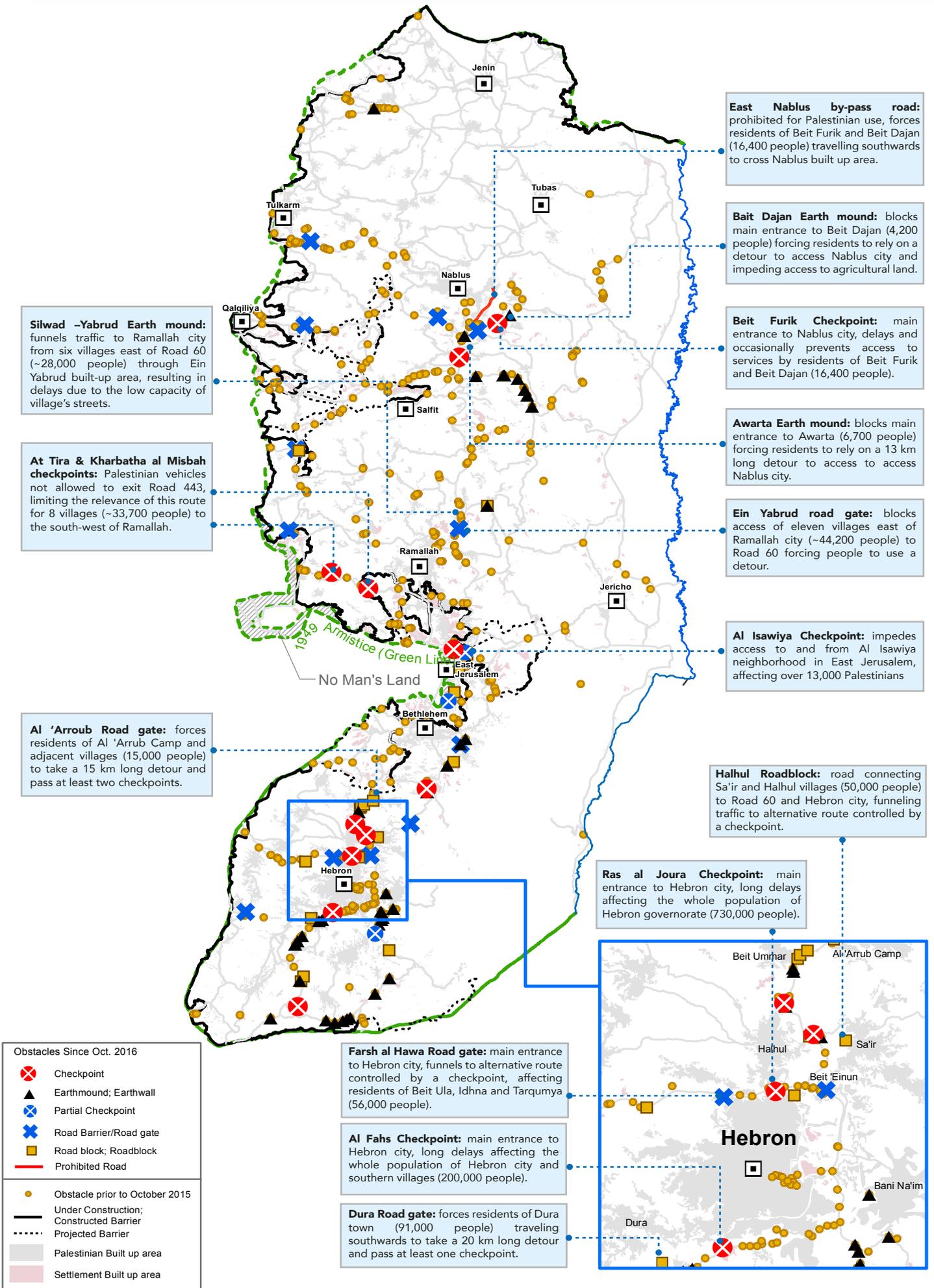
The new checkpoints further increase friction between Palestinians and Israeli forces. Some of these locations have repeatedly been targets of attack (mostly stabbing) or alleged attacks against soldiers, usually concluding in the killing of the Palestinian perpetrator or suspected perpetrator. The Beit Einoun checkpoint in Hebron governorate, for example, witnessed seven such attacks and alleged attacks, resulting in six Palestinian fatalities and five Israeli injuries.

The majority of the new obstacles are not staffed (roadblocks, earth mounds and road gates) and are located on secondary routes connecting Palestinian communities to main roads used by Israelis, primarily settlers.

New physical obstacles on West Bank roads since Oct. 2015 (up to end of 2015)

Area	Permanently staffed checkpoints	Partially-staffed checkpoints	Roadblocks	Earth mounds/ Earth wall	Road gate/ barrier	Total
South*	6	1	17	30	4	58
Center**	1	3	5	4	2	15
North***	1	-	-	12	5	18
Total	8	4	22	46	11	91

* Bethlehem and Hebron governorates; ** Jerusalem (including East Jerusalem), Ramallah and Jericho governorates; *** Jenin, Nablus, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya, Salfit and Tubas governorates. Source: OCHA



Although the situation has remained volatile, restrictions were eased slightly during January 2016, including throughout Hebron governorate. This is seen in the partial staffing of the some of the new checkpoints and fewer checks and searches at others, thereby reducing delays and travelling times. In East Jerusalem, the majority of obstacles deployed following the escalation in violence were removed over the course of November and December 2015, prior to the OCHA survey, and only nine (out of 42) remain in place.

Hebron: the most affected governorate

Approximately 57 per cent of the obstacles installed since October 2015 are in the Hebron governorate, making it the most affected area. A large part of the negative impact of the new closures stemmed from the reduced connectivity between Hebron city, which functions as a regional hub for services and economic activity, and the towns and villages across the governorate. As of the end of January 2016, however, the situation at most of the main entrances to the city went back to normal, with new checkpoints

The Hebron Chamber of Commerce and Industry estimate losses of over NIS2.5 billion (approximately \$633 million) as a result of the decline in economic activity in October and November alone.

“Despite the occupation and the closures, I still love life”, says Khadra, a 60 year-old woman from al Fawwar camp (Hebron)

Al Fawwar refugee camp, to the south of Hebron and home to over 8,300 people, was severely hit by access restrictions following the installation of a gate closing the main route leading to Hebron city. This junction was the scene of a number of stabbing and ramming attacks or alleged attacks.

Khadra, a mother of seven from al Fawwar, suffers from kidney failure which impairs her mobility. The closure restricted her ability to attend Hebron hospital, where she receives dialysis three times a week. She now has to travel via Yatta, which takes about one hour longer

than the regular route, in a special taxi that costs about NIS 240 (\$60) per day. The precarious state of the alternative route is a concern: *“on one of the trips back from a dialysis session, I began bleeding due to bumps in the road and had to be treated at the camp clinic,” Khadra recalls. However, she pointed out that “despite the occupation and the closures, I still love life.”*

The gate on the main entrance to al Fawwar camp has now been opened and movement to and from Hebron city has returned to normal.



being only occasionally staffed. By contrast, there has been no relaxation of restrictions on Palestinian access to and within the Israeli controlled part of the city (see November Humanitarian Bulletin).

Delays in transferring urgent medical cases to hospitals in Hebron city is a concern, particularly for patients travelling in private vehicles. In the last three months of 2015, the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) documented 12 incidents of serious delays undergone by ambulances at Hebron checkpoints. The restrictions have also disrupted the delivery of regular medical services to hospitals and clinics: the Ministry of Health clinics in Ad Dahiriya, As Samu, Arihiyah, Beit Awwa, and Deir Samit were particularly affected.

The Hebron Chamber of Commerce and Industry estimate losses of over NIS2.5 billion (approximately \$633 million) as a result of the decline in economic activity in October and November alone. The rise in tensions and violence and restrictions on access are the main drivers of this decline, which is manifested in a sharp drop in sales, primarily to customers from Israel (85 per cent decline) and the rest of the West Bank (70 per cent decline); reduced access to agricultural lands and quarries; over 90 per cent decline in the access of workers without permits to the Israeli labor market (around 20,000 before October), and 35 per cent decline for those with permits (around 22,000); and reluctance by wholesalers and importers to accept deferred payments.

Concern over conditions and violence against Palestinian children in detention

Amid heightened violence in late 2015, the number of Palestinian children detained by the Israeli authorities spiked to the highest figure since March 2009: at the end of December, 428 Palestinian children were in the Israeli prison system. Some 80 per cent of these children were in pre-trial detention, the majority of them facing charges of throwing stones.

According to information collected by OCHA, between 1 October 2015 and 31 January 2016 there were 32 stabbing attacks and alleged attacks by Palestinian children, which resulted in the death of two Israelis and the injury of another four; 25 of the Palestinian children involved in these incidents were shot and killed on the spot, and another seven were injured and/or arrested.

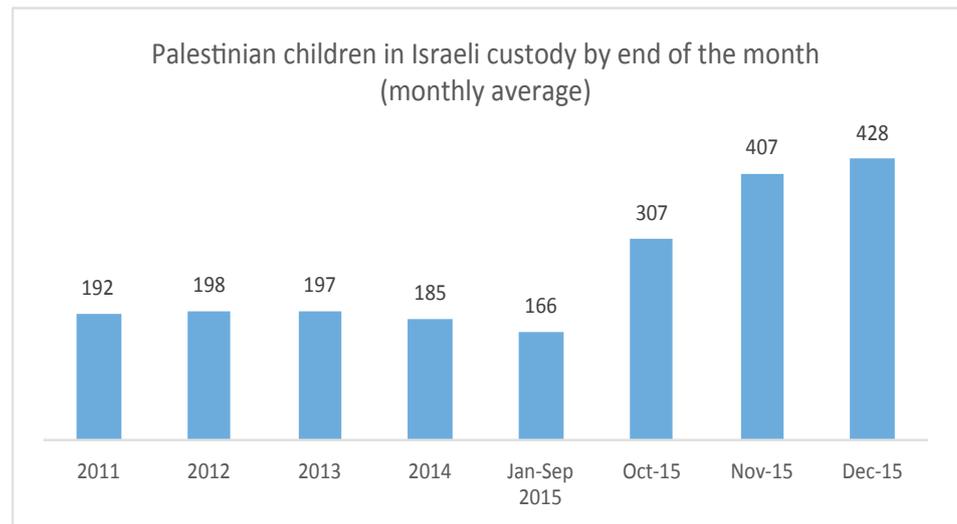
In response to the rising number of child detainees, the Israel Prison Services used a section of Givon Prison, inside Israel, to house the overflow of Palestinian minors. Conditions at the prison were inadequate and failed to meet minimum standards, according to information gathered by Defense for Children International-Palestine (DCIP): cells were crowded, the building lacked proper heating and shower facilities, and children complained of poor quality and inadequate amounts of food. This prison section was reportedly closed down at the end of December.



This section was contributed by Defense for Children International-Palestine¹²

At the end of December 2015, 428 Palestinian children were in the Israeli prison system. Some 80 per cent of these children were in pre-trial detention, the majority of them facing charges of throwing stones.

The Israeli authorities have adopted legislation establishing harsher sentencing guidelines and fines for children in Jerusalem.



Of particular concern is the detention of six Palestinian teenagers under administrative detention, which is imprisonment without charge or trial. This is the first time the measure has been used against Palestinian minors in nearly four years.

Harsher legislation

Over the past few months, Israeli authorities took legislative measures establishing harsher sentencing guidelines and fines for children in Jerusalem. These amendments include a 10-year prison sentence for throwing stones or other objects at moving vehicles with the possibility of endangering passengers or causing damage, and 20 years for throwing stones with the purpose of harming others. The amendments reduced judicial discretion, instituting a mandatory minimum sentence of no less than one-fifth of the potential maximum sentence, and restricting suspended sentences to special circumstances only.

One of the latest bills proposes custodial sentences for children as young as 12 convicted of “nationalistic-motivated” violent offences. The actual serving of the sentences would be deferred until children reach the age of 14. In the remainder of the West Bank, where military law applies to the Palestinian population only, children can be imprisoned from the age of 12.

According to the explanatory introduction to the bill: “The seriousness that we attach to terror and acts of terror that cause bodily injury and property damage, and the fact that these acts of terror are being carried out by minors, demands a more aggressive approach, including towards minors who are convicted of offenses, particularly serious offenses.”

Treatment during detention and interrogation

The treatment of children during detention and interrogation is a concern. Affidavits collected by DCI from 429 Palestinian children in the West Bank detained by Israeli forces

between 2012 and 2015 indicate that three-quarters of the children endured some form of physical violence following arrest. In 97 per cent of these cases, the Israeli authorities deprived children of legal counsel prior to an interrogation and did not allow their parents to be present during questioning.

Under house arrest¹⁸

Malek Shqeir is the second child in a family of seven children from Jabal al Mukabbir, East Jerusalem. On 19 November 2015, a month before his 16th birthday, Israeli forces arrested him on suspicion of throwing stones. On 14 December, pending a sentence on this case and after paying a bail of NIS7,500 (\$1,920), Malek was released and placed under open-ended house arrest in Abu Ghosh, a town inside Israel, 30 minutes away from East Jerusalem. According to the family, the Israeli attorney refused to allow Malek to be placed under house arrest at his home or nearby.



Although it offers certain advantages over imprisonment, the practice of placing children under house arrest can have a serious impact on family relations.

To abide by the court conditions, the family had to rent a house in Abu Ghosh and arrange for a guardian, including his two grandfathers, to stay with Malek 24 hours a day. His father is a bus driver and is the family's sole breadwinner: "We have to pay NIS2,900 to rent the house, NIS2,000 for transportation between Jabal al Mukabbir and Abu Ghosh, and NIS4,000 for monthly expenses. This has forced us to borrow money from relatives," said his father. Malek concluded: "Once this comes to an end, I want to continue my schooling and study law at Al Quds University, just like my elder brother."

According to the Committee for the Parents of Prisoners in East Jerusalem, there are currently around 50 Palestinian children under house arrest, some of whom are staying in houses other than their homes, including outside East Jerusalem. Although it offers certain advantages over imprisonment, the practice of placing children under house arrest can have an impact on family relations as a result of the home becoming a prison and can affect the psychological well-being of these children, especially if they are also denied the right to go to school in cases of full house arrest.

UNICEF-Israel dialogue on child detention

Since March 2013, UNICEF has engaged in dialogue with the Israeli authorities on children's rights while in military detention and on specific actions that can be undertaken to improve the protection of these children. The dialogue focuses on what a child experiences when arrested and detained for alleged security offences in the West Bank and during contact with various Israeli authorities. UNICEF advocates for the universal principle that all children in contact with law enforcement and justice institutions (whether juvenile justice systems or military systems) have the right to be treated with dignity and respect at all times and to be afforded special protection. In the context of this dialogue, Israeli forces began in February 2014 to replace the practice of night arrests of children suspected of security offences with a summons procedure. This pilot, which is still ongoing, tackles some of the protection concerns that occur during the first 48 hours of arrest, transfer and detention of children. Sample data collected by UNICEF since 2013 has indicated a moderate decline in the percentage of night arrests.

Israeli forces began in February 2014 to replace the practice of night arrests of children suspected of security offences with a summons procedure.

Common complaints and areas of concern between 2012 and 2015

Type of ill-treatment Number of cases		West Bank	
		Percentage	
	Total affidavits collected	429	100%
1	Hand ties	419	97.7%
2	No lawyer/family present prior to or during interrogation	416	97.0%
3	Not properly informed of rights	361	84.1%
4	Blindfolds	379	88.3%
5	Physical violence	324	75.5%

2016 Humanitarian Response Plan launched

1.6 million vulnerable Palestinians targeted for assistance again in 2016

The 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), an inter-agency plan coordinated annually by OCHA, plans to support one in three Palestinians with some form of humanitarian assistance in the coming year. It includes 206 projects worth \$571 million, 19 per cent less than the sum requested in 2015, primarily due to the decrease in shelter requests for Gaza. The HRP will be launched locally in February 2016 by the Humanitarian Coordinator in coordination with the government of the State of Palestine.

This is part of the 2016 Global Humanitarian Overview launched in Geneva on 7 December 2015 by the Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien. A record \$20.1 billion is

PEOPLE IN NEED



206

projects

166

projects are gender sensitive

19

projects have the main aim of promoting gender equality

PEOPLE TARGETED



1.2 million people to be supported are in the Gaza Strip; the remaining 0.4 million are in the West Bank.

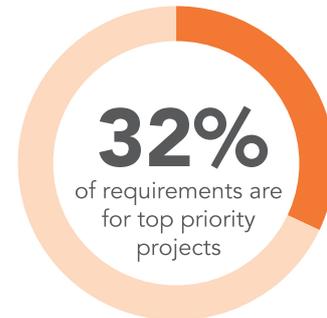
PROJECTS BY TYPE OF APPEALING ORGANIZATION



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



2016 HRP requirements are 19% lower compared to 2015, due primarily to a significant reduction in the shelter request for Gaza.



being requested to fund humanitarian operations around the globe in 2016. Although it shares many of the features of other operations around the world, the context of the oPt is unique - a protracted protection crisis that stems from the impact of a military occupation approaching its 50th anniversary.

Seventy-nine organizations are participating in the 2016 plan for the oPt: 12 UN agencies, 36 international NGOs and 31 national NGOs. At least 65 per cent of project requirements are for Gaza. Approximately one third (32 percent) of funds requested are for top priority projects. Given the strong protection focus of the HRP, many projects fall into this category.

The HRP aims to:

- Protect the rights of Palestinians under occupation in accordance with international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL).
- Ensure access to essential services for the most vulnerable.
- Strengthen the ability of acutely vulnerable households to cope with protracted threats and shocks.

Interventions under the first objective will include monitoring and documenting violations and advocating respect for IHL and IHRL; legal assistance; removal of explosive remnants of war (ERWs); and services for women affected by gender-based violence. Under the second objective, the targeted beneficiaries will be provided with a basic level of water, sanitation, education, health and adequate shelter. Interventions under the third objective will help Palestinian households struggling to cope with the

The 2016 HRP includes 206 projects worth \$571 million, 19 per cent less than the sum requested in 2015, primarily due to the decrease in shelter requests for Gaza.

chronic impact of conflict and occupation by providing food and cash assistance, rental cash and temporary shelter (for IDPs in Gaza), livelihood support and psychosocial care.

Planned interventions will integrate four key cross-cutting principles:

- Community engagement, involving communication with communities and accountability towards affected populations.
- Disaster risk reduction to ensure that people, communities, organizations and authorities are better able to anticipate and respond to shocks.
- Gender sensitivity, which takes into account the specific vulnerabilities of women, men, girls and boys.
- Sustainable solutions, internalizing that humanitarian assistance is temporary and not a substitute for development and political action.

Prompt funding for HRP projects is needed to ensure that the humanitarian situation does not deteriorate. The Humanitarian Pooled Fund (HPF) for the oPt will continue to be a source of funds for top priority HRP projects; in 2015, the HPF provided nearly \$4.5 million towards HRP projects. The goal in 2016 is to raise \$20 million for the HPF to enable the fund to make a greater strategic impact.

The Humanitarian Pooled Fund (HPF) for the oPt will continue to be a source of funds for top priority HRP projects; in 2015, the HPF provided nearly \$4.5 million towards HRP projects.

Endnotes

1. According to agreed Damage Assessment figures between key actors, both these categories are uninhabitable structures.
2. This agreement is part of the UN-brokered temporary Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM), which allows for the controlled import of building materials considered by Israel as “dual use” items.
3. This includes 859 destroyed homes rebuilt, and 1,844 severely damaged homes repaired.
4. Including Qatar Committee for Reconstruction of Gaza, Qatar Charity, Welfare Association
5. These include 13,240 refugee families that received monthly cash assistance from UNRWA and 3,798 non-refugee families that received cash from UNDP, for a total of USD 38.1 million.
6. These have been provided by Qatar Red Crescent (QRC); Human Appeal; Islamic Relief (IRPAL); Arab and International Commission to Build Gaza; Oman Charitable Organization; and Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization and 7 by private donors.
7. Provided with temporary shelters by Catholic Relief Services (CRS),
8. For further background on Israel’s movement and access policies, including definitions to the different types of obstacles see; OCHA, West Bank Movement and Access Update, Sep. 2012, available at: http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_movement_and_access_report_september_2012_english.pdf
9. The figure about pre-existing obstacles excludes over 100 unstaffed obstacles within Hebron city, which segregate the settlement area from the rest of the city.
10. See, for example, joint statement by the United Nations Special Rapporteurs on the situation of human rights in the OPT, and on summary executions: <http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16759&LangID=E>.
11. Hebron Chamber of Commerce and Industry, *Impact assessment of the Current political Situation on the Local Economy of Hebron Governorate*, January 2016. Hebron Governorate accounts for 40 per cent of the Palestinian GDP.
12. DCIP is a member of the UNICEF-led Working Group on Grave Violations against Children, which reports to the Protection Cluster and the Humanitarian Country Team for the oPt.
13. Information provided by the Israeli Prison Service.
14. As internationally recognized, for example, in the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (“The Beijing Rules”) <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/beijingrules.pdf>
15. For further details see DCIP: http://www.dci-palestine.org/three_east_jerusalem_teens_held_in_administrative_detention
16. See: http://www.dci-palestine.org/israel_targets_palestinian_children_in_east_jerusalem_with_harsh_policies
17. Israeli Military Order 1651.
18. This case study was compiled by OCHA.
19. The Military Advocate General (MAG) appointed the Military Prosecutor for Judea and Samaria (West Bank) as the focal point to lead the substantive dialogue with UNICEF. In the course of the engagement, UNICEF has met with the Military Prosecutor for Judea and Samaria (West Bank) appointed the as well as the Military Advocate General office (MAG) and representatives of the Ministry of Justice, the Israeli police, the Israel Prison Service (IPS) and the Deputy Military Prosecutor for IDF soldiers in breach of the law. A regular dialogue was also maintained with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
20. UNICEF uses the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and other international legal instruments reflecting international juvenile justice standards as key reference documents.
21. The full versions of the HRP and the underlying Humanitarian Needs Overview are available at: <http://www.ochaopt.org/cap.aspx?id=1010132&page=1>.