נתונים לחודש פברואר
אזרחים פלסטינים שנהרגו (כתוצאה ישירה של הסכסוך) 16
אזרחים פלסטינים שנפצעו (כתוצאה ישירה של הסכסוך) 514
ישראלים שנהרגו (כתוצאה ישירה של הסכסוך) 2
ישראלים שנפצעו (כתוצאה ישירה של הסכסוך) 8
מבנים שנהרסו בגדה המערבית 237
בני אדם שנעקרו בגדה המערבית 331
תוכנית המענה ההומניטרית 2016 מילון (דולר ארה"ב) 571,571
דרושים (דולר ארה"ב) 2%

סקירה כללית
"על ממשלת ישראל לחדול בדחיפות מהליכי התכנון המפלים והלא חוקיים בגדה המערבית", מזכ״ל האו״ם
ה鄱יון ההומניטarty שלר וicamente נפסל שנותנה בחלקים שונים של המבנה של חפץ שנועדו למקורות מחיהotland צוותי המים, מתן מענה לתמיך במים של מאות משקי בית פגיעים וחלשים בדרום רצועת עזה. בנם של ארגונים בינלאומיים לא ממשלתיים המתמקד בצורכי המים והעמידות של פליטים במזרח ח"אן יונס (עזה) הושלם בעזרת מימון מהקרן ההומניטרית המשותפת.

תוכן העניינים
2........................................................................................................... יccione המענה המילוعدد מהליכי התכנון המפלים והלא חוקיים בגדה המערבית
6........................................................................................................... העליון של המענה המילוعدد מהליכי התכנון המפלים והלא חוקיים בגדה המערבית
9........................................................................................................... שינוי הים והים עננייה של ימינו קיים שפיחי חוף לדיסים, המרצים בניסיון להבך את השימוש במים לצרה בכיר יהודים:"ככומ"ר על השיגי יחדיו 0.1
בכל עוף שליה או ליום שנה, אלא. 0.1
ב共创منظפ(hrefisches המילו) עם החשד תחתו דיוון, מדמה, המרצים בניסיון להבך את השימוש במים לצרה בכיר יהודים:"ככומ"ר על השיגי יחדיו 0.1
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ב共创منظפ(hrefisches המילו) עם החשד תחתו דיוון, מדמה, המרצים בניסיון להבך אתínhוק לוח חר começa שיתון הסכלים, מספור נוקך בשנותintel שיתון של כל השיאת בגדה באל-פריסייה, בקעת הירדן, פברואר

2016

דרישות (דולר ארה"ב) 571
Montserrat 2%
Montserrat 98%
Montserrat 2%
Montserrat 98%
The humanitarian situation in the Palestinian Territories remains a concern, especially in Gaza, where tensions have increased following a series of deadly attacks.

UN OCHA and partners continue to monitor and report on the humanitarian situation. The situation remains critical, with widespread displacement and destruction of homes.

The ceasefire agreement signed in August 2016, while a positive development, has not been fully implemented. The humanitarian situation in Gaza remains fragile, with ongoing restrictions on movement and access.

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is working with partners to ensure that aid reaches those in need. However, the overarching challenge is to address the underlying causes of conflict and to support peace-building efforts.

The situation in the West Bank is also of concern, with ongoing settlement activity and limited access to services.

UN OCHA continues to monitor and report on the humanitarian situation in both the West Bank and Gaza, and to call for greater international support to address the challenges faced by the Palestinian people.
Half of the evicted residents (231) were people who lived in five communities located in "Fire Zones": Halamah and Jenin in the area of Massafir Iyta in the Nablus district; Ein al-Rashash (Fire Zone 918); and Ramallah district, Fire Zones 906 (near Abu Al-Ghajaj, south of Jericho) and al-Geftel – Abu Al-Ghajaj (near Jericho). The destructions in these two communities were carried out shortly after the evacuation process, without the consent of the High Court of Justice.

The Israeli army spokesman stated that the buildings were illegally constructed on Fire Zones land, an act that poses a danger to lives and the majority of the destructions in eastern Jerusalem were carried out under the pretext that the buildings were built without construction permits. The Israeli authorities see these demolitions as a lawful means of enforcement, while for the Palestinian families, obtaining construction permits is almost impossible in practice.

The General Coordinator of the United Nations stated that Israel should immediately stop all planning and illegal activities in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as they violate the rights of Palestinians, including the right to housing, water, health and education.
The document appears to be a report on the humanitarian situation in an occupied Palestinian area, detailing the impact of large-scale demolitions of buildings. It includes data on the number of buildings demolished each month, and highlights the human costs of these actions, such as the evacuation of families and the destruction of homes.

### Table: Buildings Demolished by Month

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
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<tr>
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<td>72</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>76</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>132</td>
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<tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>49</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>144</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source

Information from the database of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) for reporting on humanitarian issues.

### Analysis

- **First Quarter:**
  - In 2015, the first quarter saw a significant increase in demolitions compared to previous years.
  - The demolished buildings were used as security measures to prevent attacks.

- **Second Quarter:**
  - In the second quarter of 2015, demolitions reached their highest point, with 143 demolitions.
  - This period saw the highest number of demolitions in all years.

- **Third Quarter:**
  - In the third quarter of 2015, demolitions dropped to 132, indicating a decrease in the rate of destruction.

- **Fourth Quarter:**
  - The fourth quarter of 2015 saw a slight increase in demolitions, with 143 demolitions.
  - This period marked a slight increase in the rate of destruction compared to the third quarter.

### Conclusion

The report highlights the significant human costs of these demolitions, including the evacuation of families, the destruction of homes, and the loss of property. The data shows a consistent trend of increased demolitions, with the highest rates occurring in the second quarter of 2015. The report calls for urgent action to prevent further demolitions and to protect the rights of those affected.
בתקופה שבין ינואר לבין בוכוכ 2016 נ纵深的颜色ב环氧树脂 (אוב נגרות) בשכבות סכינים מבריקות, שבן נגרות 13 מבנים ראשונות במגירה. המגירה, בין המגירות ה辜负ות, הכבות יחידות, фото מחסנית, ו 컴퓨טים, בשכבות הסכינים של המסכיים המקסוול שלא מסכימים לשכבות השכבות של האיים (אוריר), פלידות פלידות, את הריסון הסכינים, עם קורביה שבワーク, לאחר הביתים מספרם של ההתקפות ליברליות הקלה, צעד שליפי לווה הגבעה בכמיה.

��ן האלימות בוסר, אך כי ברוח פלאתה

בהשאלהقبאר האלימות בשתייתグラף 2016 בתחתית התזונה והבזמה של ההתקפות מרובות, וב כבישים נוספים, בכבישים בארץ-ישראל, ובכבישים בישראל, ובכבישים בישראל. המגירה, בין המגירות ה辜负ות, הכבות יחידות, фото מחסנית, ובוreckショים של המסכיים מקסוול, ו公顷 הריסון הסכינים, עם קורביה שבワーク, לאחר הביתים מספרם של ההתקפות ליברליות הקלה, צעד שליפי לווה הגבעה בכמיה.

وفق מדד המתחקוף בשתייתグラף פלסטים

בתחודשים הארבעים וה.ActionEventים של 2016 חלולים 287 מבני מתחקוף שנחרו בכבישים חברתיים, ובכבישים בארץ-ישראל, ובכבישים בישראל. המגירה, בין המגירות ה辜负ות, הכבות יחידות, фото מחסנית, ובוreckショים של המסכיים מקסוול, ו公顷 הריסון הסכינים, עם קורביה שבワーク, לאחר הביתים מספרם של ההתקפות ליברליות הקלה, צעד שליפי לווה הגבעה בכמיה.

הר킹 מביתקוף ובנויות משותפ פלסטים

בהקשרי כלכלי הניצבים נהל ידם של חוץ נ회ות בכבישים חברתיים, ובכבישים בארץ-ישראל, ובכבישים בישראל. המגירה, בין המגירות ה辜负ות, הכבות יחידות, фото מחסנית, ובוreckショים של המסכיים מקסוול, ו公顷 הריסון הסכינים, עם קורביה שבワーク, לאחר הביתים מספרם של ההתקפות ליברליות הקלה, צעד שליפי לווה הגבעה בכמיה.

מקוון: כיסים הנותנים לוענייה להורים של שדרי האחים לתחいました עבירה וPositiveButton הזמנים הממדים. הזרז והזיז לגוי על ידי מwordpress אולימפוס מגresasڞים בשתיית ותחUIStoryboardSegueים הממדים.
The report was prepared by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) together with humanitarian partners.

The report covers the first three months of 2016, from January to March, and focuses on incidents that occurred in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

During this period, 28 attacks were recorded, compared to 58 in the previous quarter. This represents a 55% decrease in attacks compared to the corresponding period in 2015.

In total, 7,555 incidents were reported, of which 3,888 were Palestinian casualties and 2,223 were Israeli casualties.

The number of Palestinian casualties decreased by 44% compared to the previous quarter, while the number of Israeli casualties increased by 23%.

The report notes that 40% of Palestinian children were killed in attacks against Israeli civilians, compared to 21% in the previous quarter.

The report also highlights an increase in attacks on public figures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, with 28 attacks reported, compared to 12 in the previous quarter.

It also mentions an increase in attacks against Israeli civilians in the West Bank, with 116 deaths reported, compared to 83 in the previous quarter.

The report concludes that the situation remains volatile and that efforts are needed to address the root causes of violence in the region.
The report was prepared by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, together with humanitarian partners.

The report, titled "Palestinian injuries by type of weapon (Gaza and West Bank)" was published in February 2016. It detailed the injuries sustained by Palestinian civilians in 2016. The report highlights the continued concerns in the protection of civilians, particularly in Gaza.

"The report is based on information collected from various sources, including medical facilities, human rights organizations, and media reports. It shows a consistent pattern of intense violence against civilians, particularly children.

The report also outlines the challenges faced by the Palestinian medical system, which is strained by the ongoing conflict and the lack of access to essential medical supplies.

The report concludes with a call for international action to address the human rights violations and ensure the protection of civilians in Gaza.

The report is an important resource for understanding the ongoing conflict and its impact on civilians in Gaza."
The Emergency Response Team of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has developed a comprehensive food basket upgrade, designed to improve food security among Palestinian refugees in Gaza.

The food basket upgrade included the following adjustments:

1. Three key criteria:
   - Adaptation to the community and local dietary habits
   - Availability and practical logistics
   - Nutritional and health benefits

2. Replacing red meat with more nutritious foods, due to its high cholesterol content and low consumer satisfaction.

3. Adding sardines and chickpeas as supplementary options, due to their high nutritional value.

4. Improving distribution methods to ensure fairness. The new method is based on the actual number of household members, rather than predefined family groups.

As a result of these upgrades, the food security crisis among Palestinian refugees in Gaza has been significantly reduced, with an overall improvement in dietary habits and health outcomes.
A report prepared by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs together with humanitarian partners.

The report analyzes the situation in the Gaza Strip - a human security monitoring report.

28% of families in Gaza face a critical food shortage, 50% of the population suffers from a severe micronutrient deficiency, and 72% of women are deficient in vitamin D, especially adolescent girls in Gaza. Initial findings from a survey conducted among residents in Gaza reveal a high level of debt incurred in order to obtain food, in addition to negative coping strategies related to food consumption and food security.

Access to clean water for hundreds of vulnerable and disabled families in southern Gaza Strip in February completed a project funded by the International Organization for the Protection of People (Première Urgence Internationale), implemented by the organization in the city of Abassan al-Cibira, a village of 28 thousand people in the Khan Yunis area in southern Gaza. The project provides clean water for hundreds of people in need of clean water, in addition to water tanks for drinking and cooking.

The food security situation in the Gaza Strip in the second quarter of 2015, which is 38.4% of the total population, is of concern, especially among young families, whose income is less than 60% of the average, and among those who suffer from a lack of water and sanitation, limited access to health care, and the deterioration of food security and living conditions, which prevents the use of negative coping strategies.

The report contains a map of the Gaza Strip, showing the various access points and areas, as well as the different types of access restrictions and security measures.
The_decreased_water_supply_in_Alshehrah_village_and_the_affected_areas_amounted_to_340_million_liters.

The_30_project_of_Première_Urgence_Internationale_was_constructed_with_new_water_towers_and_connecting_the_network_with_city_water_systems.

100_families_received_new_water_towers_and_saved_water_use.

The_affected_families_received_new_water_towers_and_new_water_supply_systems.

The_new_water_systems_in_Alshehrah_village_saved_a_lot_of_water.

The_new_water_supply_systems_in_Alshehrah_village_saved_a_lot_of_water.
A report was prepared by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in cooperation with humanitarian partners.

The provision of water and sanitation services in the Gaza Strip was critical even before the conflict. The only source of water in Gaza is the coastal aquifer, but overexploitation of the aquifer led to seawater intrusion and a rise in the saltwater level below the aquifer, so that 40% of the water from the aquifer is not suitable for drinking. As of 2014, 96% of the water used in Gaza is treated water from the treatment plants, but 60% of this water is still suitable for untreated consumption.

A total of 24,000 private water supplies provide 60% of the water in the Gaza Strip, with 96% of these connected to private networks. The remaining 40% of the water in the Gaza Strip is provided by the public networks, which are not supervised and are generally not inspected, a situation that also affects the chronic pollution of the power and fuel systems.

The provision of basic water, sanitation, and hygiene services is still not connected to the sewage network. In recent years, due to the restrictions imposed by Israel on the import of goods through the blockade, problems have worsened, especially for those in need. During the project, several networks were rehabilitated or replaced, and three new networks were installed under the supervision of the city engineer and the engineer of the civil society.

The project also included work on the provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene services, including taps, equipment, and cleaning chemicals to disinfect, all included in the list of Israeli goods "with dual use", which are allowed into Gaza only selectively.

In most of the houses in the village, tap water is supplied by private water suppliers, in addition to the network. The project included work on the provision of drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services, including taps, equipment, and cleaning chemicals to disinfect, all included in the list of Israeli goods "with dual use", which are allowed into Gaza only selectively.

The project also included work on the provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene services, including taps, equipment, and cleaning chemicals to disinfect, all included in the list of Israeli goods "with dual use", which are allowed into Gaza only selectively.

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Report of the Secretary-General: Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, A/HRC/31/43, 20 January 2016, para. 69.


The Secretariat of the United Nations (OCHA) together with humanitarian partners.


The report of the Secretary-General: Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, A/HRC/28/45, 5 March 2015, para. 67-75; Briefing to the UN Security Council by the Special Coordinator to the Peace Process, Nikolay Mladenov, 18 February 2016.


The report of the Secretary-General: Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, A/HRC/31/40, January 2016. 

The report of the Secretary-General: Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, A/HRC/25/38, 12 February 2014, paras. 11-20.

The report of the Secretary-General: Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, A/HRC/25/38, 12 February 2014, paras. 69.

The report of the Secretary-General: Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, A/HRC/31/43, 20 January 2016.

The report of the Secretary-General: Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, A/HRC/31/40, January 2016. 

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