

# HUMANITARIAN BULLETIN MONTHLY REPORT

JANUARY 2015



## HIGHLIGHTS

- All public employees in the Gaza Strip affected by the non-payment of salaries, further undermining services and livelihoods.
- Cash assistance to some 100,000 internally displaced people in Gaza suspended due the unavailability of funds pledged by donors.
- Record number of olive trees and saplings reportedly vandalized by Israeli settlers during January.

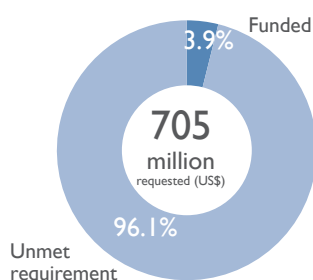
## JANUARY FIGURES

Palestinian civilians killed (direct conflict)	2
Palestinian civilians injured (direct conflict)	122
Structures demolished in the West Bank	81
People displaced in the West Bank	117

## STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2014

705 million  
requested (US\$)

3.9% funded



## Overview

### Overview: worrisome deterioration in the Gaza Situation

This month's Humanitarian Bulletin focuses again on the deteriorating situation in the Gaza Strip. The longstanding economic crisis in Gaza was further exacerbated in January by Israel's decision to freeze the transfer of tax revenues it collects on behalf of the Palestinian Authority (PA), in retaliation for the Palestinian accession to the International Criminal Court. As a result, some 70,000 civil servants on the PA payroll only received a proportion of their December 2014 salaries, while the fate of January 2015 salaries is currently unclear. This exacerbates the ongoing problem of another 40,000 civil servants and security personnel recruited by the Hamas authorities who have received no salary since April 2014, except for a one-off humanitarian payment in September 2014.

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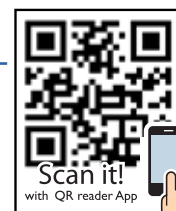


People queuing at the ATM at the Bank of Palestine, Rimal area, Gaza. January 2015.

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Coordination Saves Lives



The ongoing salary crisis, compounded by one of the highest unemployment rates in the world (nearly 45 per cent), has further undermined the food security of the population and had a direct negative impact on the provision of basic services, including health, water and sanitation, and emergency responses.

The frustration of the Gaza population is heightened by the slow disbursement of funds pledged by member states during the October 2014 Cairo Conference for the reconstruction of Gaza, a factor that severely handicaps the ability of humanitarian and development actors to face the enormous recovery and reconstruction workload. The approximately 100,000 people who are still displaced following the July-August hostilities are particularly affected. On 27 January, UNRWA suspended its self-help cash assistance programme for refugee families, and the UNDP's programme for the non-refugee population in Gaza is similarly compromised due to severe shortcomings in funding.

In his most recent briefing to the Security Council, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs warned that the situation in Gaza is becoming "increasingly worrisome", and that a "combination of the failure to rectify the persistent governance and security issues and the slow pace of reconstruction has created an increasingly toxic environment."

To address the most critical humanitarian needs of 1.6 million vulnerable Palestinians, the Humanitarian Country Team, in partnership with the Government of Palestine, launched its Strategic Response Plan for 2015 on 12 February. The Plan requests US\$705 million to fund humanitarian interventions across the oPt, 75 per cent of them projects in the Gaza Strip.

Even if fully funded and implemented, these interventions alone cannot stop the ongoing deterioration in Gaza, or prevent a new cycle of violence. That would require more significant measures, including the lifting of the Israeli blockade; consolidation of the GNC and a resolution of the salary crisis; the disbursement of pledges made for the reconstruction of Gaza; reinforcement of the ceasefire; and the re-opening of the Rafah crossing with Egypt.

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*The ongoing salary crisis had further compounded the dire situation in Gaza, negatively impacting the provision of basic services and undermining food security.*

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## 2015 STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN LAUNCHED

### 1.6 million vulnerable Palestinians targeted for assistance

The 2015 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) represents the humanitarian community's coordinated plan to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs in the oPt. Following its global launch in Geneva in December 2014, the SRP was presented locally (in Ramallah) on 12 February by the Deputy Prime Minister of the State of Palestine and the Humanitarian Coordinator and presented to diplomats, the media, UN agencies, and national and international NGOs.






















This year's plan presents a strategy budgeted at \$705 million to implement 207 projects presented by 77 organizations, including 64 national and international NGOs and 13 UN agencies. The plan is one of the largest ever launched for the oPt since the first plan formulated in 2003, and requests 80 per cent more funding compared to the \$390 million appeal originally launched for 2014 before needs were scaled up as a result of the July-August conflict in Gaza. Over 75 per cent of project requirements in 2015 are related to Gaza.

Via these SRP projects, humanitarians seek to assist 1.6 million of the most vulnerable Palestinians, 1.3 million of whom live in the Gaza Strip, and 0.3 million in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

The plan's aims include:

- Enhancing protection by promoting respect for (International Humanitarian Law) and IHRL (International Human Rights Law), pursuing accountability, and preventing and mitigating the impact of violations;
- Responding to immediate needs following shocks and increasing the resilience of those at risk of forcible displacement;
- Responding to food insecurity and promoting resilient livelihoods;

### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS TO DEC 2015

Cluster	Requirements	Requirements priority	Est. people in need	Est. people targeted
 Education	\$20m	 20%	0.76m people	 55%
 Health & Nutrition	\$21m	 33%	1.6m people	 100%
 Coordination	\$23m	 1%	1.9m people	 100%
 WASH	\$39m	 49%	1.4m people	 36%
 Protection	\$52m	 48%	1.65m people	 88%
 Shelter & NFIs	\$225m	 75%	0.5m people	 60%
 Food Security	\$324m	 18%	1.9m people	 84%

### PLANNING FIGURES FOR DEC '15

 **1.9 million**  
people in need of assistance

**1.3 million** in the Gaza Strip  
**0.6 million** in the West Bank

 **1.6 million**  
people targeted

 **705 million**  
US\$ required for Jan-Dec 2015


 **207 projects**  
presented by 77 organizations  
(25 NGOs, 39 INGOs & 13 UN agencies)

*The 2015 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) requests an amount of \$705 million, aiming to assist 1.6 million of the most vulnerable Palestinians.*

- Ensuring people have access to essential services;
- Enhancing the capacity of national stakeholders to prepare and respond to emergencies;
- Ensuring transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to (re-) displacement in Gaza, while working towards a durable solution.



To view an interactive overview of the SRP, download the full document and related fact sheets, or view the SRP video clip highlighting key humanitarian concerns, please follow the link below.

<http://www.ochaopt.org/srp2015> 

Almost 80 per cent of the requested funding is to provide shelter, non-food items and food assistance to vulnerable Palestinians. In addition, the SRP continues to have a strong protection focus, for instance to prevent and respond to arrests, demolitions, and the discriminatory planning and zoning regime in Area C through legal and advocacy measures.

The SRP will focus on interventions such as repairing homes with minor damage or providing rental cash to the displaced in Gaza; providing post-demolition assistance to families in the West Bank; increasing access to water, sanitation and health services; providing food assistance; supporting rural farmers, herders, breeders, and fishermen; urban and peri-urban producers; monitoring and documenting violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, providing legal assistance and coordinated advocacy; and providing a protective presence during the school commute for pupils in Area C and East Jerusalem.

While the focus of humanitarian work remains largely the same as in previous years, there has been a sharp increase in humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip, where some 100,000 people remain internally displaced following 51 days of conflict last summer.

Humanitarian assistance is vital in the context of continuing occupation, Palestinian governance issues, and the lack of a political solution. Early funding for SRP interventions is needed to mitigate the worst impact of over seven years of Israeli-imposed blockade, compounded by the Egyptian closure of crossings and tunnels, plus last summer's hostilities in Gaza. The SRP seeks to counter the most pressing effects of these factors and complements longer term strategies such as the Government's Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza.

## CONCERN OVER FURTHER DETERIORATION IN FOOD SECURITY AND QUALITY OF SERVICES IN THE GAZA STRIP

Key drivers include nonpayment of salaries and the energy crisis

The fragile humanitarian situation prevailing in the Gaza Strip following the summer 2014 hostilities and the longstanding blockade, deteriorated further during the month.

*Almost 80 per cent of the requested funding is to provide shelter, non-food items and food assistance to vulnerable Palestinians.*



A key driver of deterioration is the ongoing nonpayment of salaries to public sector employees, which is now affecting those on the Palestinian Authority's (PA) payroll as well. The salary crisis is undermining the resilience and food security of the population and the quality of basic services provided to them. The delivery of basic services is also hampered by the lack of an approved budget allowing regular operations by Gaza-based ministry offices, alongside the longstanding energy crisis.

### **Unresolved salary crisis**

At least 40,000 civil servants and security personnel recruited by the de facto Hamas authorities have not received full salaries since November 2013, or any salary since April 2014, apart from a one-off humanitarian payment of \$1,200 (excluding members of the security forces). The payment of these salaries is contingent on an agreement on the integration of these employees into the civil servant workforce established under the GNC. The lack of progress on this issue appears to obstruct the resolution of other issues related to the GNC, such as the administration of the Palestinian side of the Gaza crossings.

Another 70,000 civil servants on the PA payroll, most of whom have not been working since the Hamas takeover in 2007, received only 60 per cent of their December 2014 salaries, while the payment of January 2015 salaries is currently unclear. This situation was triggered by Israel's decision to withhold the transfer of \$127 million of tax revenues collected in December 2014 on behalf of the PA as a punitive measure in response to Palestine's accession to the International Criminal Court in January 2015. The decision was recently extended to January's transfers.

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*Israel's decision to withhold the transfer tax revenues was a trigger to a salary crisis affecting civil servants on the PA payroll.*

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People queuing at the ATM at the Arab Bank. Rimal area, Gaza. December 2014.

*The Gaza Power Plant continues to operate at half of its capacity, impacting the delivery of basic services.*

Information in this section was provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Ministry of Health

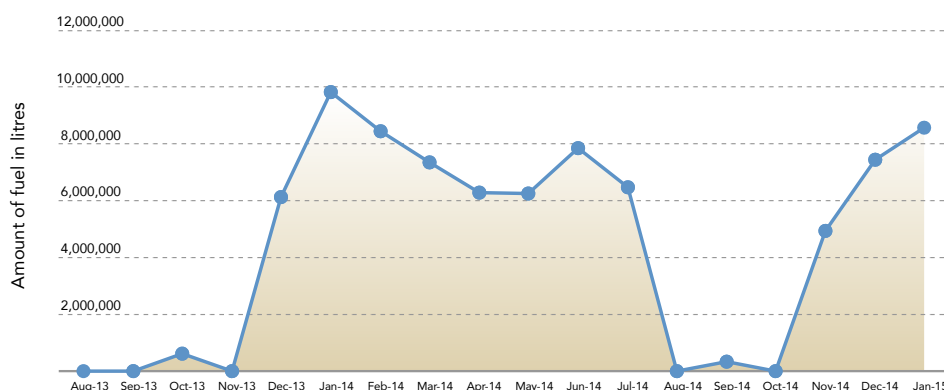
The contrast in policy towards the two groups of civil servants over the past year has been a continuous source of internal tension in Gaza. In one incident in January 2015, hundreds of civil servants blocked the entrance to the GNC's headquarters during a visit to Gaza by West Bank-based ministers and demanded that their salaries be paid.

### Energy crisis

Despite a slight increase in the amount of fuel delivered to the Gaza Power Plant (GPP) in January 2015 and the temporary operation of a third turbine, the plant continues to run on half capacity due to fuel shortages. This impacts the delivery of basic services. The main factors behind the fuel shortages include major funding gaps, lack of long-term agreement on the exemption of fuel from taxes by the Palestinian Ministry of Finance in Ramallah, and insufficient storage capacity after the fuel tanks were hit by an Israeli air strike on 29 July 2014. The GPP needs to receive up to 500,000 liters of fuel per day without interruption to run at full capacity and produce 120 megawatt (MWs).

Gaza currently receives about 210 MWs, or less than half of the estimated demand (around 450 MWs), including 60 MWs from the GPP, 120 MWs from Israel and 30 MWs from Egypt. The pressure on public services continues to mount as many critical installations face power cuts of up to 18 hours per day, while lacking the fuel needed to run back-up generators. The purchase of fuel by a limited number of essential health, WASH and municipal installations is currently being secured by international donors, who fund 600,000 liters a month, or about 60 per cent of the estimated needs.

**Industrial fuel for the GPP imported via Israel (in litres)**



### Health

The health sector has been plagued by workers' strikes triggered by the non-payment of salaries since May 2014. Staff attendance has also fallen and absenteeism is reported at approximately 50 per cent, partially attributed to the inability of health staff to afford transportation costs. It is estimated that unless a solution is reached in the near future, all medical personnel employed by the Hamas de facto authorities, accounting for some 46 per cent of the workforce, will strike and major disruption will occur in health services.

In December 2014, some 750 cleaning personnel contracted by the Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza went on a 16-day strike protesting the nonpayment of their salaries for six months. This resulted in the suspension of all cleaning services to 13 hospitals and 56 primary health centres, forcing the MoH to suspend a range of medical services, including all services in out-patient clinics at hospitals, obstetric and gynecology services, and non-urgent surgeries. The risk of contamination and spread of diseases in medical facilities is significantly heightened. The issue remains unresolved and cleaning workers continue to threaten to strike.

This is an additional blow to Gaza's health system, already battling chronic energy problems and shortages of equipment and medical supplies. The lack of a reliable electricity supply has resulted in disruptions to some health services, including a halt to all non-urgent elective surgeries, and also to ambulance transportation, sterilization, and catering and laundry services.

### **Water and sanitation**

In this dire economic situation, the lack of salary payments and the diversion of meager resources by families to home repairs and reconstruction, have resulted in water utility payments falling from 48 per cent just prior to the July-August hostilities, to 30 per cent in January 2015. Water providers have been forced to reduce operations and network maintenance due to the shortage of funds to purchase fuel for back-up generators. At present, only 40 per cent of water and sanitation installations are operational, some of them relying mainly on fuel provided via emergency fuel assistance. As a result, some 270,000 people receive no water supply at all and are dependent on water tankers. Since the July-August hostilities, the average daily water supply has dropped from 80 to 45-50 litres per capita per day across Gaza, less than half the international recommendation. For municipal services, fuel shortages and the lack of equipment have resulted in the frequency of solid waste collections being reduced from up to four times to two to three times per week since July 2014.

### **Palestinian Civil Defence**

Due to a lack of resources, including fuel and salary payments, the Palestinian Civil Defence (PCD) in Gaza has reduced its operating capacity; workforce attendance is at approximately 40 per cent and vehicle movement has reduced to 30 per cent. The PCD noted that the lack of resources has been more acute than the nonpayment of salaries. All services for which alternatives to the PCD exist in Gaza, such as ambulance services, have been scaled back or stopped and priority given to maintaining the fire fighting service, for which no alternative exists. Equipment shortages and a lack of training opportunities further hamper the emergency preparedness and response capacity of the PCD as one of the first responders to an emergency in Gaza (*see also section on winter storm below*).

Information provided by WASH cluster and service providers

*Average daily water supply has dropped from 80 to 45-50 litres per capita per day across Gaza, less than half the international recommendation.*



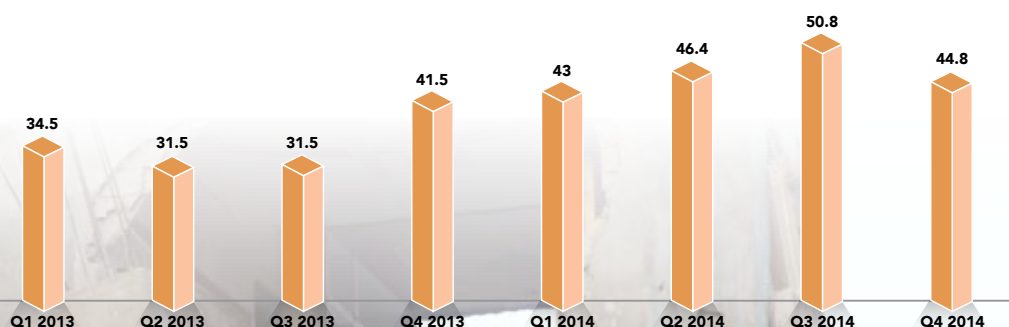
## Unemployment and food insecurity

This month the International Monetary Fund (IMF) disclosed that real GDP in Gaza declined by about 15 per cent during 2014, primarily due to the July-August hostilities, while for the oPt as a whole it fell by nearly one per cent, the first contraction since 2006.<sup>1</sup>

Stimulated by the limited reactivation of the construction sector in the context of the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (see IDP section below), the unemployment rate recorded in the Gaza Strip in the fourth quarter of 2014 fell compared to previous quarters.<sup>2</sup> However, the current rate of 44.8 per cent of the workforce (relaxed definition)<sup>3</sup> is one of the highest in the world, and more than 13 percentage points above the equivalent figure in mid-2013. Since that date, the economic situation in the Gaza Strip deteriorated rapidly following the closure of smuggling tunnels with Egypt, which were the main mechanism for the supply of building materials. Combined with the impact of the Israeli blockade on the Gaza economy, this led to a near collapse of the construction sector.

The ongoing salary crisis has prompted some humanitarian agencies operating in the food security sector to advance their food distribution cycle. Currently over one million people across the Gaza Strip receive food assistance, mainly from UNRWA and WFP. Beneficiaries are regularly re-assessed and new applicants are considered for support on a regular basis. In recent months, families affected by the salary crisis have become unable to cover their basic needs and have been progressively included in the food assistance caseload.

Unemployment rate (relaxed definition)  
in the Gaza Strip by quarter



*Current unemployment rate in Gaza is over 13 percentage points above the equivalent levels recorded in mid-2013.*



## GAZA: LACK OF COMPREHENSIVE REGISTRATION AND PROFILING OF IDPS CONTINUES TO UNDERMINE RESPONSE EFFORTS

Severe funding gaps are hampering the delivery of assistance and delaying reconstruction

The summer hostilities resulted in one of the largest waves of internal displacement in the Gaza Strip, with approximately 100,000 people still displaced. The ability of humanitarian actors to respond to emerging needs has been hampered by major gaps in the registration and profiling of IDPs (internally displaced persons). These activities are critical to establishing the location of IDPs, and subsequently their living conditions, vulnerabilities and specific needs, as well as to assess the impact on host communities.

Over the course of the war, UNRWA and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) in Gaza conducted an initial registration of IDPs. However, these records became outdated following the entry into force of the ceasefire on 26 August, when the majority of IDPs simultaneously abandoned shelters and host homes without the opportunity to conduct an organized deregistration.

At present, only some 10,500 IDPs hosted in 15 UNRWA Collective Centres, and approximately 1,400 taking shelter in pre-fabricated housing units, are properly registered. Information regarding the remaining IDP population (some 88,000), including those residing in makeshift shelters, with host families, and in rental accommodation, is partial and decentralized.

Various humanitarian partners, including UNRWA, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), MoSA and OCHA, have taken initial steps to address this gap, including the formation of an IDP Information Management Working Group. Once operational, the group is expected to identify gaps, share data and develop a suitable tracking mechanism for all IDPs across the Gaza Strip.

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*Summer hostilities resulted in one of the largest waves of internal displacement in the Gaza Strip, with approximately 100,000 people still displaced.*

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Children riding on a vehicle with damaged buildings from hostilities behind. Al Sha'af in At Tuffah area, Gaza. February 2015.

In October 2014, the NRC, in cooperation with Khuza'a municipality (Khan Younis), piloted a self-profiling project involving IDPs reporting about their whereabouts, shelter situation and key vulnerabilities. As a result, there is now basic information enabling this municipality and humanitarian actors to carry out protection activities, improve access to services and prioritize service delivery on the basis of vulnerability in this community. The project was subsequently expanded to Al Shouka, Wadi Gaza, Jabalia, Beit Lahya and Um Nasser municipalities. The continuation and further expansion of the project is subject to additional funding.

### **Damage assessments and funding gaps**

The damage assessment of homes conducted by UNRWA for refugee families, and by UNDP and the Ministry of Public Work and Housing (MoPWH) for non-refugee families, enabled shelter actors to identify those eligible for shelter assistance, but did not systematically track their current location or needs.

By the end of 2014, damage assessments of over 63,000 individuals (11,232 families) whose homes were totally destroyed or severely damaged and rendered uninhabitable had been completed and validated. However, the Shelter Cluster estimates that the total number of households that had their homes destroyed or severely damaged is as high as 18,000. By early February 2015, UNRWA alone had received around 44,000 appeals to the initial assessments, triggering the resumption of the assessment process.

### **Damage assessments completed and validated by 25 January 2015**

Damage Type	Number of Families	Number of Individuals
Totally destroyed	9,351	52,007
Severally damaged and uninhabitable	1,881	11,076

As of 11 February 2015, approximately 84 per cent of the IDP families whose damage assessment was complete (9,422 families) had received transitional shelter cash assistance (TSCA) from UNRWA or UNDP, covering part of the period since their displacement.

Critical funding gaps remain, hampering the ability of agencies to assist those displaced. On 27 January, UNRWA was forced to suspend its self-help cash assistance programme. UNDP has also not been able to provide cash assistance to all displaced, non-refugee families due to severe shortcomings in funding, leaving some of the most vulnerable families in Gaza with little hope of rebuilding their lives.

### **UPDATE ON THE GAZA RECONSTRUCTION MECHANISM (GRM)**

As of 4 February, over 60,000 individuals requiring construction material for shelter repairs have been cleared to purchase materials under the temporary GRM, agreed between the Israeli and Palestinian governments and facilitated by UNSCO. Of these individuals, around 40,000 had procured construction materials by that date. More shelter repair assessments continue to be submitted to the Ministry of Civil Affairs for processing. A total of 56,009 tons (or roughly 1,300 truckloads) of construction materials have been imported by 14 private sector vendors, of which over 43,561 tons have been procured by individuals.

*Over 60,000 persons in Gaza are identified to be in need and eligible for shelter assistance as a result of the hostilities.*

# "THIS WAS OUR HOME"

## THE CASE OF THE SAUDI FAMILY, EASTERN GAZA CITY

Fatma Mardi Saudi, 56, a widow and mother of eight, is from Ash Shujaiyeh, one of the areas worst affected in the summer hostilities. Their family home was severely damaged and they have been displaced for more than six months.

more than five months after the ceasefire, Ash Shujaiyeh has seen little progress in terms of recovery or reconstruction. Fatma and her three unmarried sons have been living in two pre-fabricated housing units provided by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) for the past four months. Living conditions are crowded and extremely cold, so they spend most of their time outside. one of fatma's sons, n our Din, 13, has Downs' Syndrome and attends a special school. He is still searching through the rubble every day for his laptop, which he lost when their home was hit. Fatma is afraid that Nour will be exposed to explosive remnants of war (ERWs) as the area is still full of rubble from the hostilities.

Her late husband worked with the PA, so the family receives a monthly pension of 1,300 shekels. However, to build her home, Fatma took out a loan from the bank last year. Now, even though the house was severely damaged, Fatma still continues to pay off her debts, leaving her and her sons with very little.

During January's storm, it was unbearable to stay in the pre-fabricated housing unit. fatma suffers from severe back pains and is badly in need of an operation. She and her children relocated temporarily to her mother's house. "We really need materials to cover the outside area between the two rooms of the caravan, to keep the children safe and offer a little privacy. t he situation here is very, very difficult."

Two of Fatma's brothers are living in the severely damaged family home. Since the Saudi family are non-refugees, the damage assessment was carried out by un DP and moPWh . "t hey told us to evacuate the home as it is uninhabitable and potentially dangerous, but we have nowhere else to go and no money to rent so what can we do?" her brother Abdallah said.

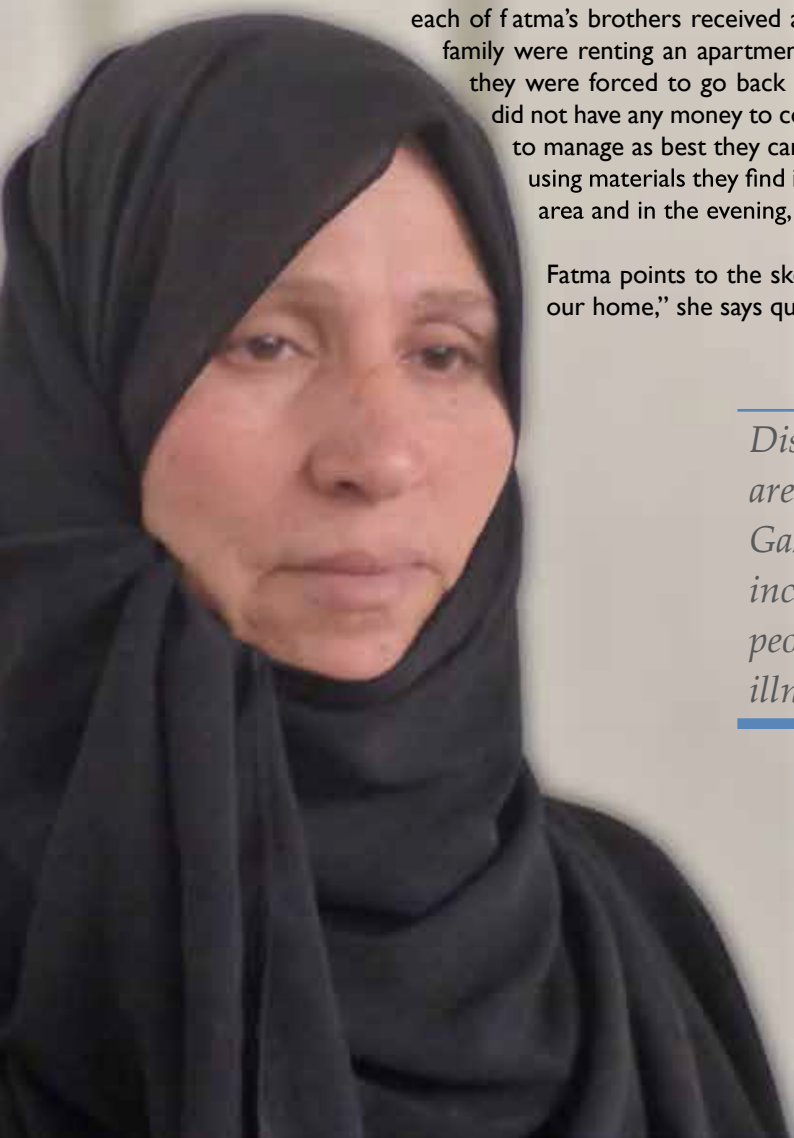
each of fatma's brothers received a total of \$1,700 from un DP. Abdallah and his family were renting an apartment from October 2014, but after three months they were forced to go back to their severely damaged home because they did not have any money to continue to pay rent. The two brothers are trying to manage as best they can by carrying out small repairs to the old home using materials they find in the rubble. t hey collect wood they find in the area and in the evening, make a small fire to try to keep warm.

Fatma points to the skeleton of a building 50 metres away: "That was our home," she says quietly.

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*Displaced female-headed households are amongst the most vulnerable in Gaza. Other vulnerable groups include pregnant or lactating women, people with disabilities and chronic illnesses, children and the elderly.*

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## ISRAEL ANNOUNCES A LIMITED EASING OF THE BLOCKADE

On 17 February the Israeli Ministry of Defense announced additional measures aimed at easing access and movement in and out of Gaza. These measures include approval to bring in 45 agricultural tractors, an increase in the monthly quota of merchant permits from 3,000 to 5,000, an increase in the number of merchants permitted to travel from Gaza to Israel from 400 to 800 per day, and an expansion of agricultural and industrial exports from Gaza to include textiles and furniture. A more detailed overview of the recent easing measures introduced by the Israeli authorities and their impact will be available in the February HB issue.

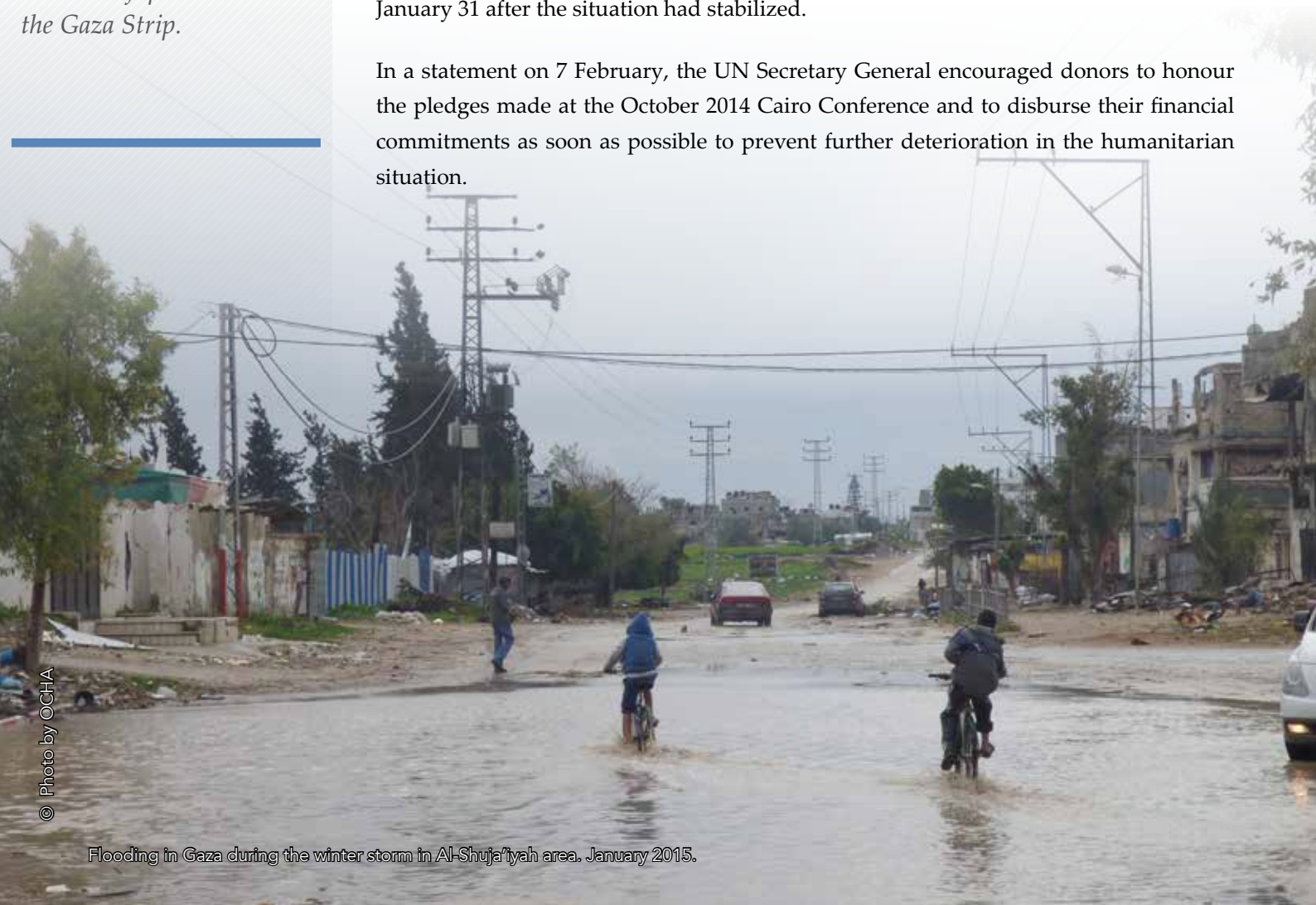
### Agreed standard for transitional shelter cash assistance (partially implemented)

Family Size	Amount per month (US\$)
1-5	200
6-9	225
10 or more	250

General frustration about the slow pace of reconstruction and UNRWA's suspension of its cash assistance programme triggered a number of protests across the Gaza Strip.

General frustration about the slow pace of reconstruction and UNRWA's suspension of its cash assistance programme triggered a number of protests across the Gaza Strip, one of which involved the forcible entry by protestors into a UN compound in Gaza City and minor damage to UN property. Following this incident, UN staff employed as monitors for the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) temporarily left Gaza, but returned on January 31 after the situation had stabilized.

In a statement on 7 February, the UN Secretary General encouraged donors to honour the pledges made at the October 2014 Cairo Conference and to disburse their financial commitments as soon as possible to prevent further deterioration in the humanitarian situation.



## WINTER WEATHER RESULTS IN CASUALTIES, FLOODING AND ADDITIONAL DISPLACEMENT IN THE GAZA STRIP

Storm highlights the extreme vulnerability of most of the population

This month Gaza was affected by a winter storm that swept the oPt between 6 to 10 January. The Ministry of Health (MoH) in Gaza reported the death of two infants (aged two and four months of age) from Khan Younis. Another two deaths were reported by the local media, including a fisherman who died while fishing near the shore.<sup>4</sup> Approximately nine people were injured as a result of water tanks falling from rooftops or due to the use of unsafe heating sources or electricity-related incidents.

The heavy rains resulted in localized flooding in low-lying areas of the Gaza Strip, mainly Rafah, Khan Younis and the Middle area, requiring intervention by local service providers to remove water. Water levels in Wadi Gaza remained within the anticipated level, apart

### FOUR-MONTH-OLD GIRL DIES FROM HYPOTHERMIA DURING THE WINTER STORM

*"Our daughter's name was Rahet. She was born on 1 November 2014. During the war, Umm Mohammed, my wife, was seven to eight months pregnant. We took shelter in an UNRWA school and during every ceasefire, I would go out to check on the house while my wife stayed in the shelter with our eight children," Ali said.*

It was a neighbour who told Ali that the house had sustained major damage. After the ceasefire, the family returned to live in the home, despite the damage, which included holes in the ceiling caused by air strikes, a number of collapsed walls, and all windows of the house blown out. The family covered the windows with cloth and some plastic sheeting, but during the winter storm, the strong winds blew the covers off the windows and rain poured down through the holes in the ceiling.

*"We put wood on the floor and then placed the mattresses on top to try to keep them dry. We collected the water pouring in from the ceiling in containers. One evening, I noticed that Rahet's skin had changed colour and I became very scared. She had turned blue," Umm Mohammad recounted.*

The Assi family had no electricity in the damaged home and no source of heating. Umm Mohammed called one of her relatives, who drove them to the European Gaza Hospital, where they arrived at 10 pm. They were placed in a freezing cold room in the hospital with no heating while the doctor examined the infant. Rafet refused to breast-feed and, after approximately two hours, she sighed and her heart stopped beating. The doctor succeeded in reviving her and Rahet came back to life for another half an hour before she passed away and was declared dead at 4 am on 9 January. The cause of death was determined to be hypothermia and blocked breathing channels.

*"I am disappointed that we do not have access to better health care here in Gaza. Maybe Rahet's life could have been saved."*

After the funeral, news of the infant's death spread across Gaza and a local journalist offered to pay the rent for an apartment in a safer location. They have now moved into an apartment in Bani Suheila, but they do not have the name or contact details of the journalist who promised to support them, and who has not yet paid the rent.



Father of the infant who died of Hypothermia

### Latest Developments

Another storm struck the oPt on the evening of 19 February, with no major impact on the Gaza Strip. The limited impact is attributed to the preparedness of the local authorities and institutions, with support from the private sector and the international community, including the activation of Emergency Operation Centres and the deployment of heavy equipment.

*Living conditions for IDPs in pre-fabricated housing units, in damaged houses, or in makeshift shelters in Gaza were particularly acute during the storm that struck the oPt in early January.*

from Wadi Al Salqa, where an increase in the water level required intervention by Deir Al Balah municipality to minimize the impact on nearby communities. The Palestinian Civil Defense reported more than 80 rescue missions, primarily for the removal of falling trees and flying objects from main roads, fire-related incidents, and damage to rooftops or the partial collapse of buildings. In addition, more than 50 evacuation missions were carried out by the Palestinian Civil Defense in Rafah and Khan Younis governorates due to flooding or the partial collapse of homes. Affected families were temporarily relocated to the homes of relatives or to UNRWA Collective Centres. A total of 23 families (151 persons) sought shelter in UNRWA Collective Centres during the storm.

Living conditions for IDPs sheltering in pre-fabricated housing units, in damaged houses, or in makeshift shelters were particularly acute during the storm. Leaking was reported in pre-fabricated housing units in Khuza'a (Khan Younis) when plastic sheeting distributed prior to the storm came adrift. Local community committees, volunteers and IDPs cooperated to re-secure plastic sheeting. Recycled gravel made from rubble was spread between pre-fabricated housing units in temporary displacement sites with assistance from local and international organizations to protect IDPs from muddy soil and enable safe movement. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and Shelter cluster partners, including national NGOs, distributed NFIs and heaters to affected families.

The ability of service providers to respond has been undermined by chronic problems, including poor infrastructure, old equipment, lack of spare parts, and limited fuel and electricity supply, despite preparedness and coordination efforts in advance of the storm.

This section was submitted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as lead of the Protection Cluster

## ONGOING ACCOUNTABILITY INITIATIVES FOR ALLEGED VIOLATIONS DURING GAZA HOSTILITIES

Accountability is needed to ensure justice for victims and prevent future violations

A number of initiatives are ongoing to pursue accountability for alleged violations of international law during the escalation of hostilities in the Gaza Strip and Israel in July and August 2014. Meaningful accountability for alleged violations of international humanitarian and human rights law is key to ending the repeated cycle of hostilities and violations, following three escalations in six years in Gaza and increasing violence in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Accountability is needed both to ensure justice for victims of violations, and to prevent future violations.

### **Domestic initiatives**

Palestinian human rights organisations in Gaza (Palestinian Centre for Human Rights and Al Mezan Center for Human Rights) have provided legal assistance to individuals in Gaza to seek accountability and redress in Israel. PCHR and Al Mezan have conducted in-depth monitoring of alleged violations of international law during the hostilities. They have documented 378 case files and submitted 236 complaints to the Israeli Military Advocate General (MAG) requesting that criminal investigations be opened into these incidents.

*As of December 2014, Israel opened five criminal investigations into suspected violations of international humanitarian law by its forces during the hostilities.*



PCHR and Al Mezan have also submitted to the Israeli Ministry of Defense notifications of intention to file civil compensation claims for loss of life and property on behalf of 1,349 victims. This initial step preserves the right of victims to file compensation claims in an Israeli court within two years of the date of the incident.

According to updates produced by the Israeli MAG, a General Staff Mechanism for Fact-Finding Assessments (the FFA Mechanism) has been established to examine “exceptional incidents” that occurred during the military operation in Gaza in 2014. In December 2014, the MAG stated that allegations relating to approximately 100 incidents had been referred for assessment to the FFA Mechanism, which had finalized 50 of them and sent them to the MAG for a decision. Of these cases, the MAG decided to open criminal investigations into five cases, to close nine, and to refer 11 cases back to the FFA Mechanism for further examination.<sup>5</sup>

To date, no information is available indicating that investigations are being conducted by the Palestinian authorities regarding alleged violations by Palestinian armed groups.

### **International efforts**

At an international level, an independent commission of inquiry was established by the UN Human Rights Council. The commission is mandated to investigate violations of international humanitarian and human rights law in the oPt, particularly in the Gaza Strip, in the context of military operations conducted after 13 June 2014; to establish the facts and circumstances of such violations and to identify those responsible; and to make recommendations, in particular on accountability measures, and on ways and means to protect civilians against any further assaults.<sup>6</sup> It is due to report to the Human Rights Council during its 28<sup>th</sup> session in March 2015.

Additionally, an internal and independent UN Headquarters Board of Inquiry into specific incidents in the Gaza Strip between 8 July and 26 August 2014 was established by the UN Secretary-General on 10 November 2014. This Board of Inquiry is reviewing and investigating a number of specific incidents in which death or injuries occurred at, and/or damage was inflicted on, UN premises. It is also reviewing and investigating incidents in which weapons were found to be present on UN premises.

On 1 January 2015, the State of Palestine accepted the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) over alleged crimes “committed in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, since June 13, 2014”, and on 2 January 2015, it lodged an instrument of accession to the Rome Statute of the International Court. Whilst it is for the ICC to decide on its jurisdiction and the admissibility and merit of any case, the Court’s involvement could potentially prompt improvements in domestic accountability mechanisms.

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*On 1 January 2015, Palestine accepted the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over alleged crimes committed in the oPt since June 13, 2014.*

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## WEST BANK: LARGEST NUMBER OF TREES RECORDED VANDALIZED BY ISRAELI SETTLERS IN A SINGLE INCIDENT SINCE 2005

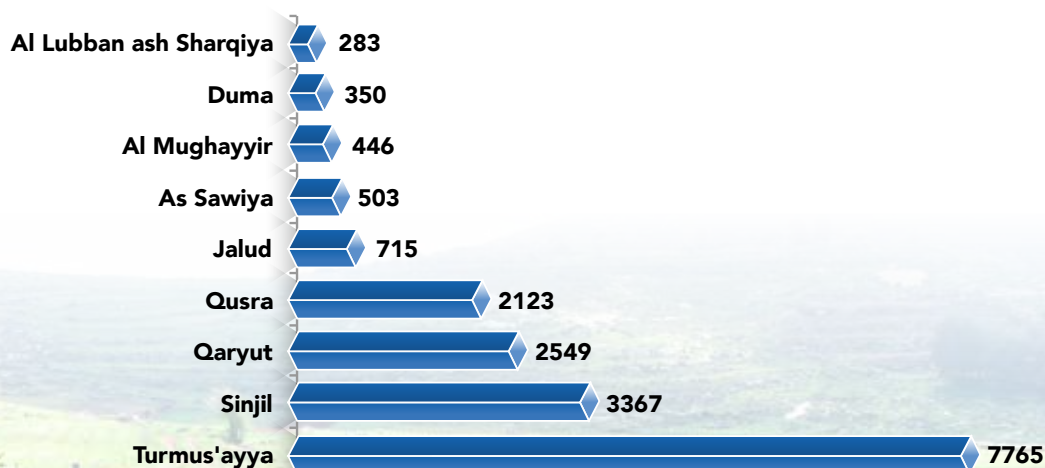
Inadequate enforcement of the rule of law remains a key concern

During January, Israeli settlers reportedly uprooted or vandalized around 5,600 trees in seven incidents across the West Bank. This number is almost 60 per cent of all trees uprooted or vandalized in the whole of 2014. The olive oil industry constitutes 25 per cent of the agricultural income of the oPt and estimates suggest that about 100,000 families depend to some extent on the annual olive harvest for their livelihoods.

The gravest incident this month affected farmers from Turmus'ayya village in Ramallah, who, on the first day of 2015, discovered that around 5,000 of their olive saplings (two to three years old) had been uprooted. This is the largest number of trees uprooted in a

*In recent years, settlement outposts to the east of Shilo settlement (Nablus) have been a source of systematic violence and harassment of Palestinians living in nine surrounding villages, undermining their livelihoods and physical security.*

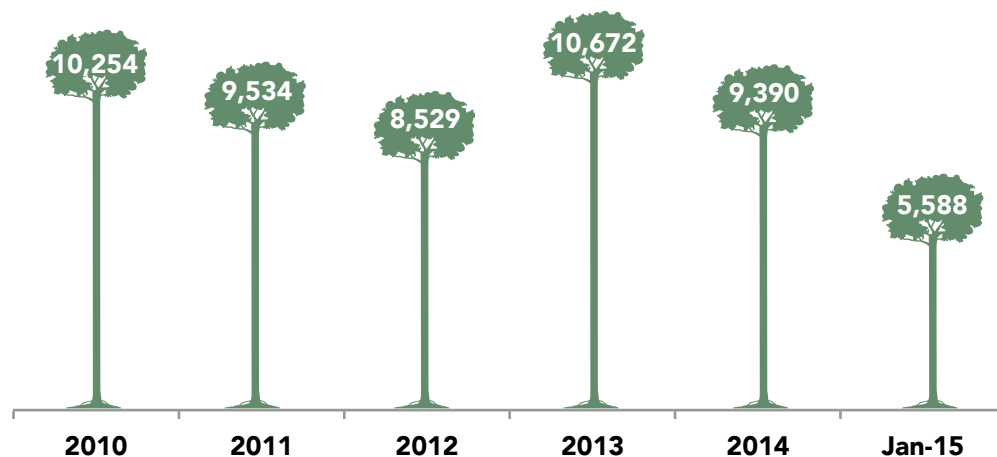
**Number of trees reportedly vandalized by settlers in communities affected by Shilo settlement outposts (2010-2014)**



Trees vandalized by Israeli settlers in Turmus'ayya village (Ramallah) on 3 March 2013.



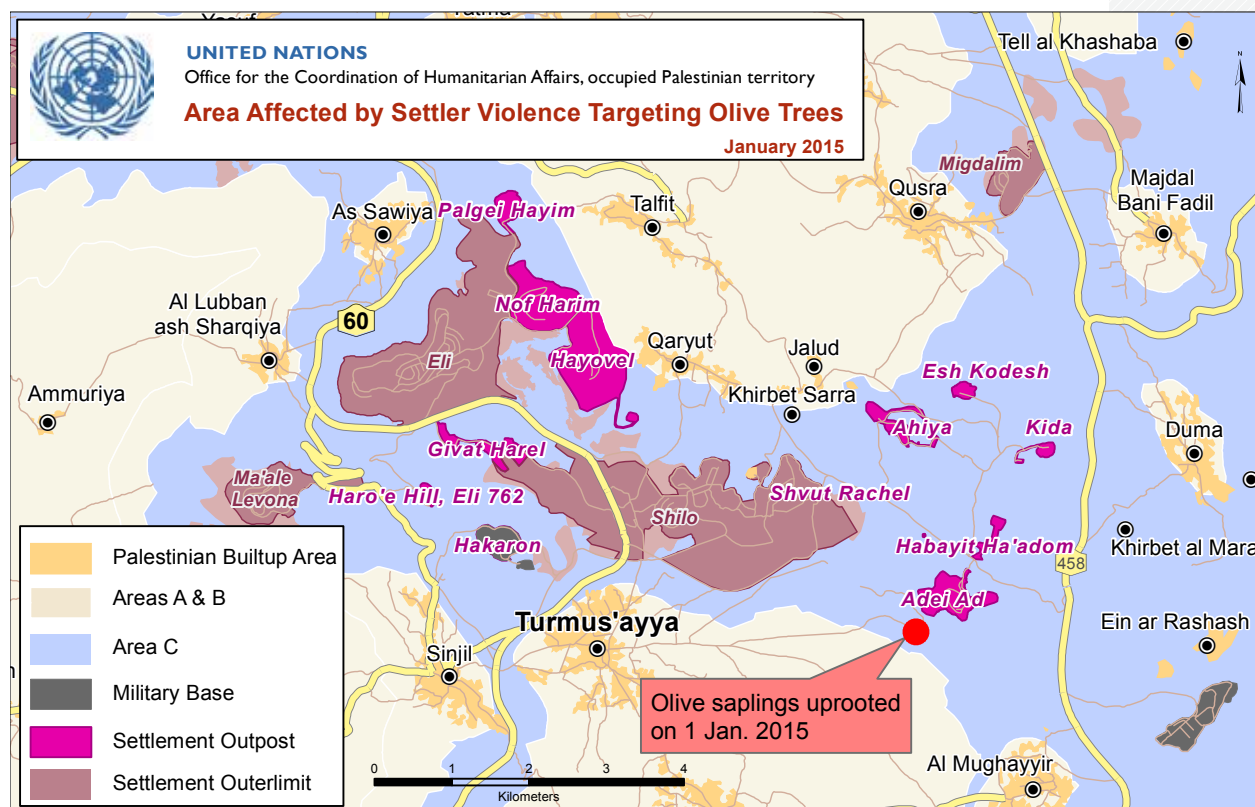
## Number of trees and saplings reportedly vandalized by settlers



single incident since as far back as 2005. Although there were no witnesses to the incident, based on the type of damage and past experience, community representatives attributed the attack to Israeli settlers from the adjacent settlement outpost of 'Adei 'Ad.

The latter is one of six settlement outposts to the east of Shilo settlement, which were established during the 1990's in contravention to both Israeli and international law, but with the acquiescence of the Israeli authorities.<sup>7</sup> Part of the land taken over for the establishment of these outposts is privately owned by Palestinians, while the rest is public (also known as "state") land. In recent years, some of these outposts, including 'Adei 'Ad, have been a source of systematic violence and harassment of Palestinians living in nine surrounding villages and a threat to the livelihoods and physical security of village residents.<sup>8</sup>

*According to an Israeli NGO, over 96 per cent of complaints filed with the Israeli police in the past six years regarding deliberate damage to trees by settlers, were closed without an indictment.*





## Inadequate law enforcement

To contain settler violence against Palestinian farmers, the Israeli authorities have limited Palestinian access to certain areas around 55 settlements and settlement outposts to a few days a year, subject to “prior coordination”. On these days, Israeli soldiers are deployed on the ground to prevent confrontations and the access of settlers to these areas is prohibited. While this system has resulted in fewer attacks on farmers, it has proved ineffective in preventing the theft and vandalism of olive trees outside these periods. Additionally, the access restrictions during the remainder of the year impede essential agricultural activities needed to plant or replant trees previously uprooted and maintain olive groves, such as ploughing, pruning, fertilizing, and pest and weed management, leading to a negative impact on olive productivity and value.

Failure to enforce the rule of law in relation to violent settlers remain a key concern, one which has been repeatedly highlighted by a range of local and international stakeholders, including the UN Secretary-General.<sup>9</sup>

This is reflected in the low accountability for attacks on Palestinian-owned trees. According to the Israeli NGO Yesh Din, over 96 per cent of complaints filed with the Israeli police in the past six years and followed by the organization regarding deliberate damage to trees by settlers, were closed without an indictment.<sup>10</sup>

This is despite special measures implemented by the Israeli authorities to address these failures, including 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” by Israeli settlers against Palestinians. In practice, the success rate of investigations appears to have declined since 2013 compared with previous years: of the 159 complaints about settler violence filed in 2013-2014 and monitored by Yesh Din, only two cases (1.9 per cent) led to the indictment of suspects.<sup>11</sup>

## Endnotes

1. Statement at the End of an IMF Mission to the West Bank and Gaza. Press Release. January 2015.
2. Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey.
3. The relaxed definition includes ‘discouraged workers’ who wished to work, but did not actively seek a job during the week of the survey due to the perceived lack of opportunities.
4. OCHA does systematically not monitor non-conflict related casualties and fatalities in the oPt. The figures on deaths as a result of the winter storm are based solely on the figures reported by MoH and local media reports.
5. “Decisions of the IDF Military Advocate General regarding Exceptional Incidents that Occurred during Operation ‘Protective Edge’ – Update No. 2”. Available at: <http://www.mag.idf.il/261-6958-en/Patzar.aspx>.
6. Resolution [A/HRC/RES/S-21/1](#) adopted on 23 July 2014.
7. The other five outposts are: Esh Kodesh, Ahiya, Kida, Habait Ha’adom and Shvut Rahel.
8. Yesh Din, *The road to dispossession – The Adei Ad outpost*, April 2013.
9. Report of the Secretary-General to the Human Rights Council, 12 February 2014, A/HRC/25/38, paras 42-43.
10. Yesh Din, *96.6 Percent of Investigations into Attacks on Palestinian Trees are Closed due to Police Failings. Indictments in Only Four Cases*, 13 October 2014. Available at: <http://www.yesh-din.org/postview.asp?postid=286>.
11. Yesh Din, Data Sheet: Increase in Failure Rate of Police Investigation into Cases of Ideological Offenses against Palestinians. Available at: [http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:zmVtOt6rzKj:www.yesh-din.org/postview.asp%3Fpostid%3D284+%&cd=1&hl=iw&ct=clnk&lr=lang\\_ca%7Clang\\_de%7Clang\\_en%7Clang\\_es%7Clang\\_fr%7Clang\\_it%7Clang\\_nl%7Clang\\_iw](http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:zmVtOt6rzKj:www.yesh-din.org/postview.asp%3Fpostid%3D284+%&cd=1&hl=iw&ct=clnk&lr=lang_ca%7Clang_de%7Clang_en%7Clang_es%7Clang_fr%7Clang_it%7Clang_nl%7Clang_iw).

*To contain settler violence against Palestinian farmers, the Israeli authorities have limited Palestinian access to certain areas around 55 settlements and settlement outposts to a few days a year, subject to “prior coordination”*

# 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	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep*	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan
<b>Palestinian deaths</b>																
Gaza	108	264	11	2	5	0	0	6	1550	669	12	4	1	3	2256	0
West Bank (by Israeli forces and Israeli settlers)	17	8	28	1	6	1	2	7	17	8	4	4	4	2	58	2
Total	125	272	39	3	11	1	2	13	1567	677	16	8	5	5	2314	2
Of whom are civilians <sup>2</sup>	62	136	32	3	7	1	2	8	1059	454	16	8	5	5	1573	2
Of whom are female	3	23	1	1	1	1	0	0	207	87	3	0	0	0	300	0

### Palestinian injuries

Gaza	468	1485	83	43	19	37	20	39	10,519	3	7	8	20	10758	4	
West Bank (by Israeli forces and Israeli settlers)	1647	3175	3881	173	209	265	245	287	2210	640	206	282	1000	330	6023	118
Total	2115	4660	3964	216	228	302	265	326	13735	209	291	984	350	17125	122	
Of whom are civilians	2054	n/a	3959	219	234	281	264	324	NA	NA	206	291	984	347	NA	122
Of whom are female	151	n/a	158	3	15	29	17	26	2142	4	24	6	5	2286	6	

### Israeli deaths

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	11	7	4	0	0	1	0	3	71	0	2	8	0	85	0
Of whom are civilians	11	3	2	0	0	1	0	3	5	0	2	6	0	17	0
Of whom are female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0

### Israeli injuries

Israel, Gaza and West Bank	122	345	151	6	5	15	28	5	2437	22	32	55	15	2629	8
Of whom are civilians	56	60	74	5	1	6	9	4	837**	10	19	41	12	952	7
Of whom are female	3	7	10	2	1	3	6	0	NA	NA	3	6	2	27	2

\*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	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan
Incidents leading to Palestinian casualties <sup>4</sup>	120	98	94	6	10	10	8	13	25	6	3	6	14	4	110	8
Incidents leading to Palestinian property/land damages	291	268	306	17	24	28	22	17	24	12	5	19	17	18	221	17
Subtotal: incidents affecting Palestinians	411	366	399	23	34	38	30	30	49	18	8	25	31	22	331	25
Incidents leading to Israeli Casualties	23	35	38	3	0	3	3	1	14	14	9	10	16	10	89	6
Incidents leading to Israeli Property/land damages <sup>5</sup>	13	15	12	1	1	4	10	11	9	7	27	27	20	23	140	11
Subtotal: incidents affecting settlers	36	50	50	4	1	7	13	12	23	21	36	37	36	33	229	17

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

		2011	2012	2013	2014												2015
		Total	Total	Total	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan
Adult	Injured	7	12	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	15	3	0	5	11	38	0
	Killed	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	7	0
Child	Injured	17	19	19	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	19	0
	Killed	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</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	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan
West Bank	2	2	4	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	13	1
Gaza Strip	11	44	1	0	0	0	0	1	367	174	3	0	1	1	548	0

## Number of Palestinian children injured - direct conflict

West Bank	308	427	1232	47	67	90	65	76	283	201	74	58	113	108	1221	37
Gaza Strip	125	105	10	7	6	9	3	76	3,306	0	0	0	1	4	3416	0

## Number of Israeli children killed - direct conflict

oPt	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	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	1	0	0	1	0	NA	N/A	1	0	1	3	7	1
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	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	230	202	196	214	202	192	201	128	163	156	152	185 monthly average	N/A
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## Number of Palestinian children displaced by demolitions

West Bank, inc EJ	618	474	558	28	21	90	99	21	4	83	87	44	70	9	651	66
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## Number of incidents resulting in the disruption of schools<sup>19</sup>

oPt	na	321	47	13	9	17	5	15	0	4	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan
Applications for permits to leave Gaza through Erez Crossing <sup>15</sup>	872	777	1148	1,485	1,806	1,677	1714	1,799	1,093	946	1561	1038	1,636	1,684	1498	1,489
of which approved	721	719	1010	1,289	1,553	1,308	1470	1,436	716	783	1307	76	1,292	1,379	1163	1,202
of which denied	19	7	3	50	33	31	14	56	70	20	41	213	44	56	55	52
of which delayed <sup>16</sup>	83	17	135	146	220	338	230	307	307	143	213	15	300	249	218	235

Source: WHO

## Movement of humanitarian staff, West Bank

	2011	2012	2013	2014												2015
	2011 Monthly Average	2012 monthly ave	Mon. Ave.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan
Incidents of delayed or denied access at WVB checkpoint <sup>17</sup>	38	37.5	40.1	31	20	39	21	41	12	33	38	31	39	30	29	17
Of which occurred at Jerusalem checkpoint	22	21	22.3	9	4	12	6	11	3	21	14	4	6	6	8	4
Number of staff days lost due to checkpoint incidents	25	21	18.5	26	29	35	41	52	10.5	19	26.5	9.5	32	15	26	5.5

Source: OCHA



## Search and Arrest

	2011	2012	2013	2014												2015
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Mon. Ave.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan
Search Campaigns (West Bank)	349	<b>338</b>	<b>316</b>	236	475	325	420	767	411	292	353	422	409	409	413	496
Palestinians detained (West Bank)	262	<b>283</b>	<b>491</b>	295	581	344	619	883	826	472	467	562	631	584	563	618

Source: OCHA


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

	2011	2012	2013	2014												2015
	Monthly Average	Monthly Average	Mon. Ave.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mon. Ave.	Jan
Total as of the end of the month	5326	<b>4,451</b>	<b>4227</b>	4961	4999	5021	5,053	5,318	5,383	5,505	5439	5477	5527	5,528	5258	5,549
of whom are women	26	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	17	18	18	16	15	17	17	15	14	15	20	16	20
of whom are administrative detainees <sup>7</sup>	240	<b>245</b>	<b>132</b>	181	186	191	196	363	446	473	468	457	461	463	327	455
of whom are detained until the conclusion of legal proceedings	633	<b>897</b>	<b>1062</b>	1470	1471	1495	1,476	1,497	1,577	1,650	1623	1609	1534	1,511	1525	1,526

Source: Israeli Prison Service (through B'Tselem)


## Demolition of Structures

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



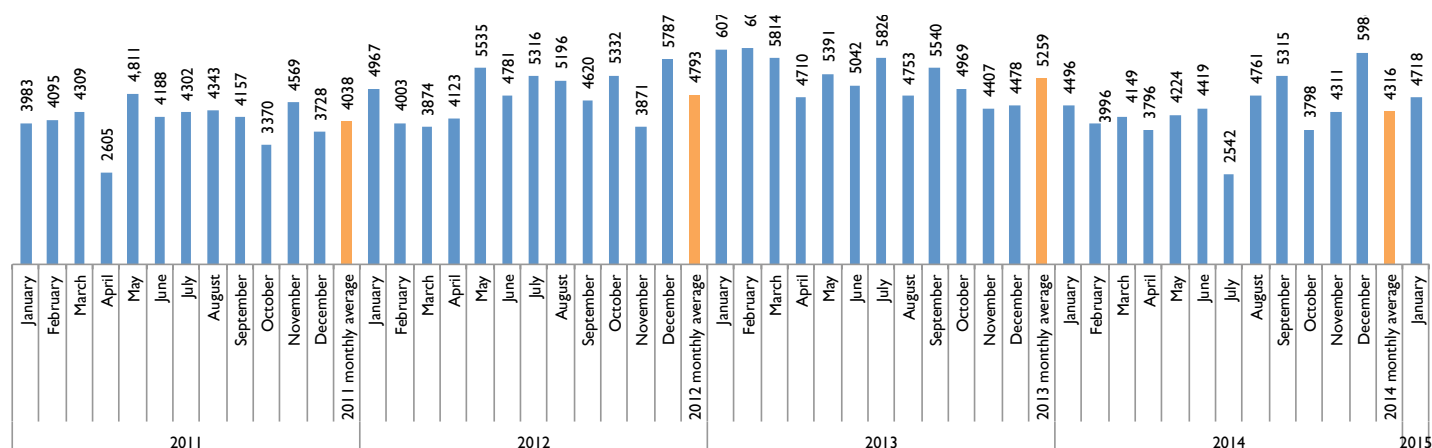
	2011	2012	2013	2014												2015
	Total	Total	Total	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan
of which in Area C	571	<b>540</b>	<b>565</b>	22	5	88	70	30	6	25	58	27	37	24	493	76
of which in East Jerusalem	42	<b>64</b>	<b>98</b>	9	9	4	5	6	2	5	3	23	11	14	98	5
<b>Area A</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>		0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	5	0
<b>Area B</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>		0	0	0	0	0		5	0	0	0	0	5	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>81</b>

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



	2011	2012	2013	2014												2015
	Total	Total	Total	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Jan
of whom were displaced in Area C	1006	<b>815</b>	<b>805</b>	24	17	171	156	42	0	98	122	67	102	10	969	117
of whom were displaced in East Jerusalem	88	<b>71</b>	<b>298</b>	34	28	8	8	0	0	20	15	30	34	8	208	0
<b>Area A</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Area B</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1215</b>	<b>117</b>

## 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 25 February 2015

		SRP 2015	
Cluster		Total request in USD	% of funds received
	Coordination and Support Services	23,235,547	0.1%
	Education	20,330,672	0.0%
	Food Security	324,430,436	7.1%
	Health and Nutrition	21,212,516	4.8%
	Protection	51,935,541	0.2%
	Shelter/Non-Food Items	224,930,156	0.0%
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	39,213,897	0.0%
Total		705,288,765	3.9%

# 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.