

# OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

## Humanitarian Needs Overview 2015

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The context in the oPt is a protracted protection crisis with humanitarian consequences, driven by insufficient respect for international law by all sides. Palestinians in the oPt face a range of serious protection threats related to these factors including threats to life, liberty and security, destruction or damage to homes and other property, forced displacement, restrictions on freedom of movement and on access to livelihoods, and lack of accountability and effective remedy. These threats are exacerbated by the inability of the sides to reach a political agreement, which could end the longstanding occupation and conflict. In 2014, there was a sharp increase in the severity of humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip as a result of the July-August conflict.

### GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE CRISIS



### ISSUES OF KEY CONCERN

- 1 Threats to life, liberty and security.
- 2 Forced displacement.
- 3 Erosion of livelihoods and lack of economic opportunities and access to food.
- 4 Restricted access to basic services.

### OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The need for unimpeded access of humanitarian personnel and goods to the affected population has become ever more important in light of existing humanitarian needs and new needs created by the recent hostilities in the Gaza Strip. Access to and around certain West Bank areas, including East Jerusalem, areas behind the Barrier and "firing zones", remains restricted and cumbersome.

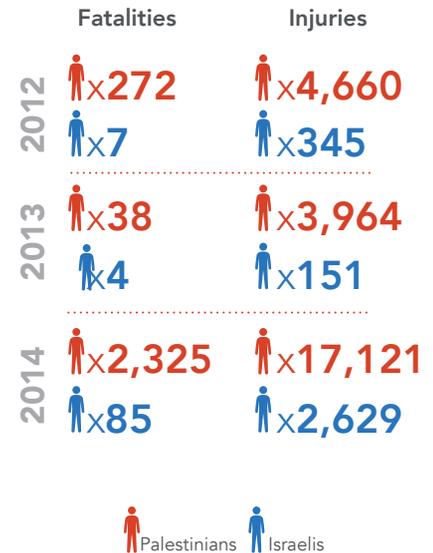
### INFORMATION GAPS

Cluster leads underscored the importance of engaging the Palestinian line ministries and national institutions in addressing information gaps. Besides internal information gathering, clusters rely on information gathered by the government, yet the information requires a further analysis and customization to fit into Humanitarian Program Cycle information needs.

The Assessment and Information Management Working Group will work with a number of key governmental bodies over the course of 2015 with the aim of strengthening the capacity of National Authorities to collect and process gender-sensitive humanitarian information.

### TRENDS IN CASUALTIES

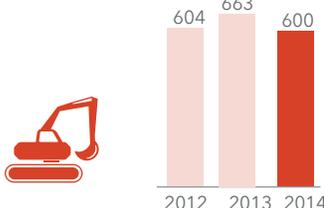
Palestinian civilians across the oPt continue to be subject to various threats to their life, physical safety and liberty. 2014 witnessed the highest Palestinian casualty toll since 1967, primarily due to hostilities in Gaza, which also accounted for the majority of conflict-related fatalities amongst Israelis



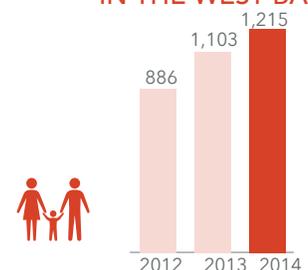
### DISPLACEMENT

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, the forced displacement of Palestinians is driven by a number of occupation-related policies. Overall in 2014, the total number of structures demolished and people displaced as a result of such demolitions was similar to the previous year, with a slight decrease in the former and a slight increase in the latter.

### STRUCTURES DEMOLISHED IN THE WEST BANK



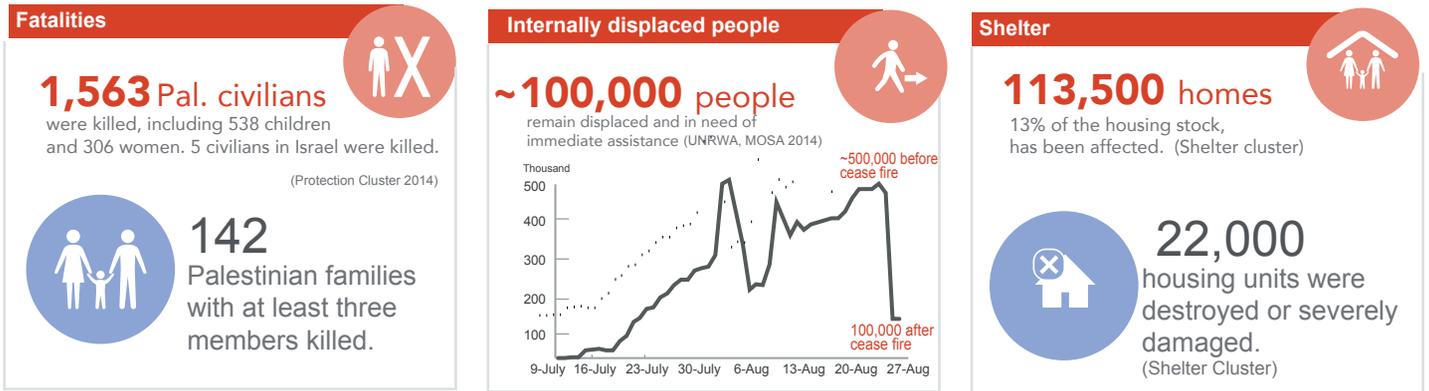
### PEOPLE DISPLACED IN THE WEST BANK



N.B. The numbers for people living in affected areas and the number of people identified in need of assistance have been extrapolated from the Food Security sector SEFSec as the largest number identified of all clusters for 2015. It is important to note that while the overall humanitarian needs in oPt have increased due to the recent war in Gaza the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has been adjusted as a result of improved joint needs analysis and targeting by clusters. In addition the complementarity with development actors who are providing assistance outside the SRP has also been factored in when defining these overall figures for people in need of humanitarian assistance for 2015.

## GAZA CRISIS: KEY FIGURES

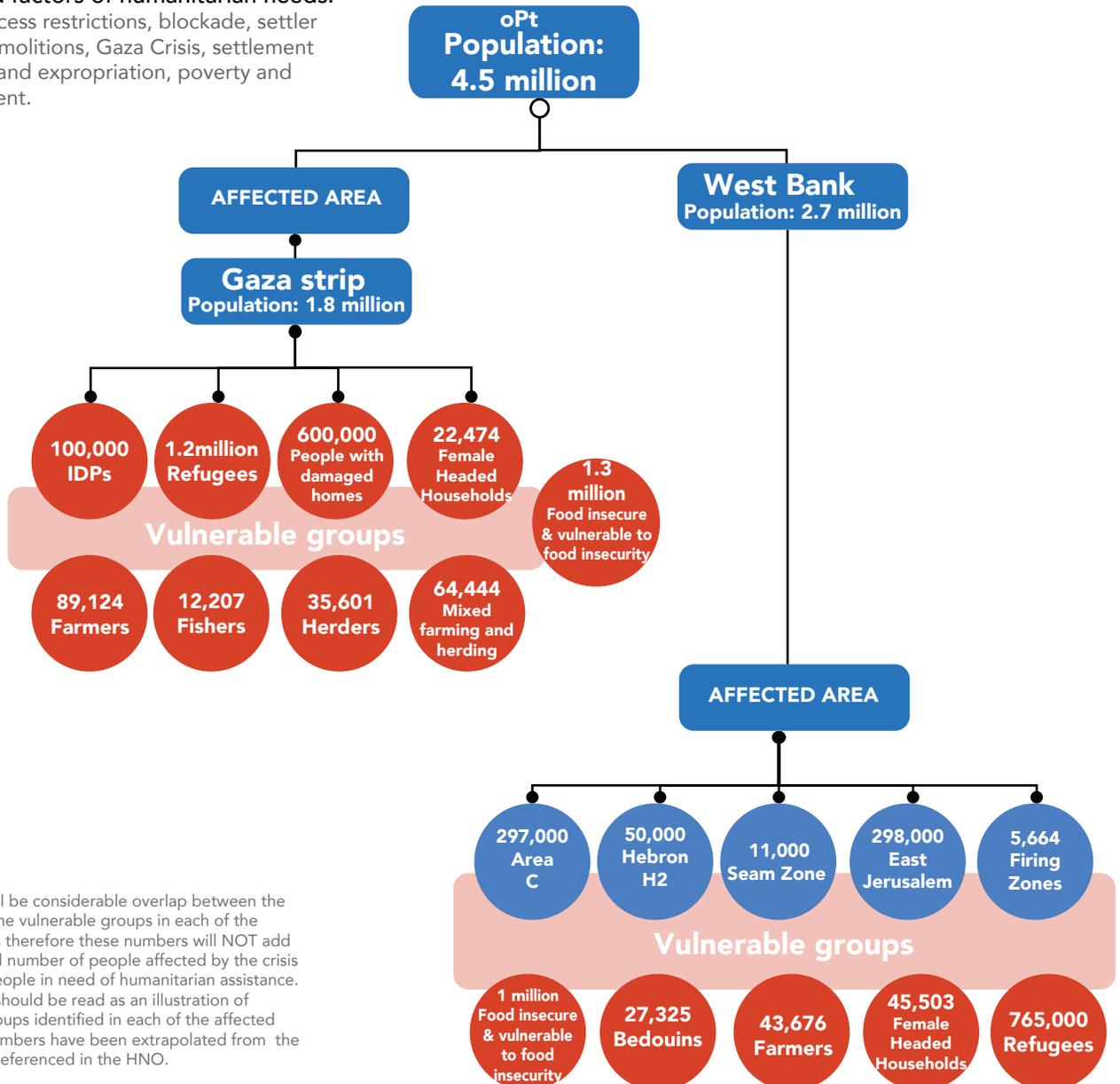
The armed conflict from 7 July to 26 August was the deadliest escalation in hostilities to affect Gaza since 1967. Half a million people were displaced, up to 22,000 homes were totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable and 100,000 remain homeless. Extensive damage to infrastructure, including health, educational and water and sanitation facilities, further undermined the already precarious access to basic services.



## CLASSIFICATION OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Drivers and factors of humanitarian needs:

Closures, access restrictions, blockade, settler violence, demolitions, Gaza Crisis, settlement expansion, land expropriation, poverty and unemployment.



N.B. There will be considerable overlap between the numbers for the vulnerable groups in each of the affected areas therefore these numbers will NOT add up to the total number of people affected by the crisis or the total people in need of humanitarian assistance. The diagram should be read as an illustration of vulnerable groups identified in each of the affected areas. The numbers have been extrapolated from the sources here referenced in the HNO.