

### HIGHLIGHTS

- 39 low-lying areas in the Gaza Strip at risk of flooding in winter.
- Demolitions, new settlement outpost and land confiscation put further pressure on Bethlehem farmers.
- New report reveals high levels of gender-based violence, especially in the Gaza Strip.



Zaytoon pump station, Gaza city, 2017

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### NOVEMBER FIGURES

Palestinians killed (direct conflict)	40
Palestinians injured (direct conflict)	1,139
Israelis killed (direct conflict)	0
Israelis injured (direct conflict)	42
Structures demolished in the West Bank	63
People displaced in the West Bank	141

### HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2019

**350 million** (US\$)  
Requested

**64% funded**

64%  
Funded

**350 million** (US\$)  
requested

36%  
Unmet  
requirement

## OVERVIEW

With the onset of winter, an estimated 235,000 people, living in low-lying areas in the Gaza Strip lacking adequate infrastructure, are at risk of flooding due to the possible overflow of stormwater facilities and sewage pumping stations. Initial reports indicate that approximately 2,000 homes have already been flooded, following heavy rains recorded on 8 and 9 December 2019. As the first article in this month's Humanitarian Bulletin explains, this is due to the lack of maintenance and repair of these facilities, compounded by a shortage of fuel to operate backup generators. Underfunding drives these deficits: in 2019, less than 74 per cent of the US\$68 million needed to operate Gaza's 484 public water and sanitation facilities was secured.

Flooding is just one of the multiple problems confronting Gaza's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector, with 1.5 million people, nearly three-quarters of the population, facing daily constraints in accessing such services. The ability of humanitarian agencies to address current gaps has also been undermined by serious funding shortages. Of the \$29.5 million requested in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for WASH interventions, only 11 per cent was raised, making WASH one of the most poorly-funded sectors. For the 2020 HRP, the WASH Cluster is requesting \$29 million, targeting 1.13 million Palestinians in the oPt, the majority, 865,000, in Gaza.

Another longstanding humanitarian concern of particular relevance to Gaza, gender-based violence (GBV), is the subject of another article in this month's bulletin. Preliminary findings of a survey conducted in the second quarter of 2019, reveal that 29 per cent of Palestinian women in the oPt have reported some kind of violence by their husbands at least once during the preceding 12 months. Psychological violence was the most common type of abuse detected, affecting 57 per cent of the women who reported some type of abuse. The prevalence of violence against women by their husbands is significantly higher in Gaza (38 per cent) than in the West Bank (24 per cent), most likely due to the poorer living conditions there, particularly factors such as high unemployment and financial stress; displacement; inadequate housing; and limited sanitation facilities.



The GBV Sub-Cluster, a component of the Protection Cluster, has over 60 members from among the health, justice and social sectors, who provide services for survivors of GBV. Despite these efforts, significant gaps remain, especially the lack of a functioning referral system, along with inadequate programmes to deal with the root causes and prevention of GBV. The 2020 HRP includes eight projects addressing the specific needs of survivors of GBV within the humanitarian context, for which approximately \$4 million are requested.

The final article in this month's bulletin focuses on Al Makhrou, an agricultural area which extends for approximately 3,000 dunums in the western Bethlehem area, whose olive and fruit trees are an important source of livelihood for local farmers. However, due to the restrictive planning regime applied by Israel on Palestinians in Area C, alongside settlement-related activity, farmers are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain their livelihoods.

The plight of Al Makhrou mirrors the general situation in the Bethlehem governorate, where access to natural resources for Palestinians has been increasingly restricted since the occupation began in 1967 due to annexation, land confiscation, the Barrier and the building and expansion of settlements and bypass roads. More than 85 per cent of the governorate is designated as Area C, the vast majority of which is off limits for Palestinian development. Only approximately 13 per cent of the governorate's land is available for Palestinian use, and much of this is built up already and, overall, fragmented.

In November 2019, the Israeli authorities advanced plans for the construction of some 2,600 new housing units in Israeli settlements across Area C, of which 609 are in the large urban settlement of Beitar Illit, in western Bethlehem. In connection to this development, the UN Special Coordinator Nickolay Mladenov stressed in his briefing to the Security Council that "the UN position remains unchanged. As per UNSC Resolution 2334, Israeli settlement activities are a flagrant violation under international law and a major obstacle to the achievement of the two-State solution and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace."

*"The UN position remains unchanged... Israeli settlement activities are a flagrant violation under international law and a major obstacle to the achievement of the two-State solution and a just, lasting and comprehensive peace"*

*UN Special Coordinator  
Mladenov*



## 235,000 PEOPLE ACROSS THE GAZA STRIP AT RISK OF FLOODING

Muslih A'ta Wafi lives with his wife and seven children on the ground floor of a three-storey house in one of the lowest points of Khan Younis city. "In preparation for the 2018 winter season, we added another layer to the floor to raise it and prevent flooding," said Muslih. "Unfortunately, this only prevented light rain from flooding the house, but whenever it rained heavily, our home flooded with a mix of sewage and rainwater. Last year, we lost most of our furniture."

Some 235,000 people residing in 39 low-lying areas lacking adequate infrastructure across the Gaza Strip are at risk of flooding during the upcoming winter season due to possible overflow of stormwater facilities and sewage pumping stations, according to estimates by the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster for the oPt. This may expose an already vulnerable population to waterborne diseases, property losses, disruption in access to livelihoods and services, and displacement.

The immediate reasons behind this risk are gaps in maintenance and repairs of the relevant WASH facilities, compounded by the shortage of fuel to operate backup generators during long electricity outages: both factors are driven by significant funding shortages.

According to the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU), Gaza's main provider of water and wastewater services, the running costs of Gaza's 484 public water and sanitation facilities are US\$68 million per year, including staff salaries, fuel, electricity, chemicals and spare parts. In 2019, less than 74 per cent of this amount was funded, leaving a critical gap of \$18 million. According to the Palestine Water Law, the main source of funding for the operation and maintenance of these facilities is the recovery of bills from consumers. However, recovery rates in Gaza currently stand at around 20 per cent, forcing CMWU to rely primarily on support from international donors, which has significantly declined in 2019.

Infrastructure works carried out in recent years by CMWU, with the support of international donors and humanitarian agencies, have resulted in a reduction of the number of low-lying hotspots at risk of flooding from some 60 in 2017 to 39 currently.

In October 2019, a WASH Cluster partner (Action Against Hunger) conducted a technical assessment of 77 critical WASH facilities serving a population of 1.18 million and reported serious operational and maintenance deficits. Thirty of these facilities are wastewater pumping stations located in flood-prone areas. On average, 85 per cent of the spare parts needed for emergency repairs were out of stock in the assessed facilities. Moreover, while 88 per cent of the facilities assessed are equipped with backup generators, their operation may be undermined by the recurrent shortage of funds to purchase the fuel needed to run them.

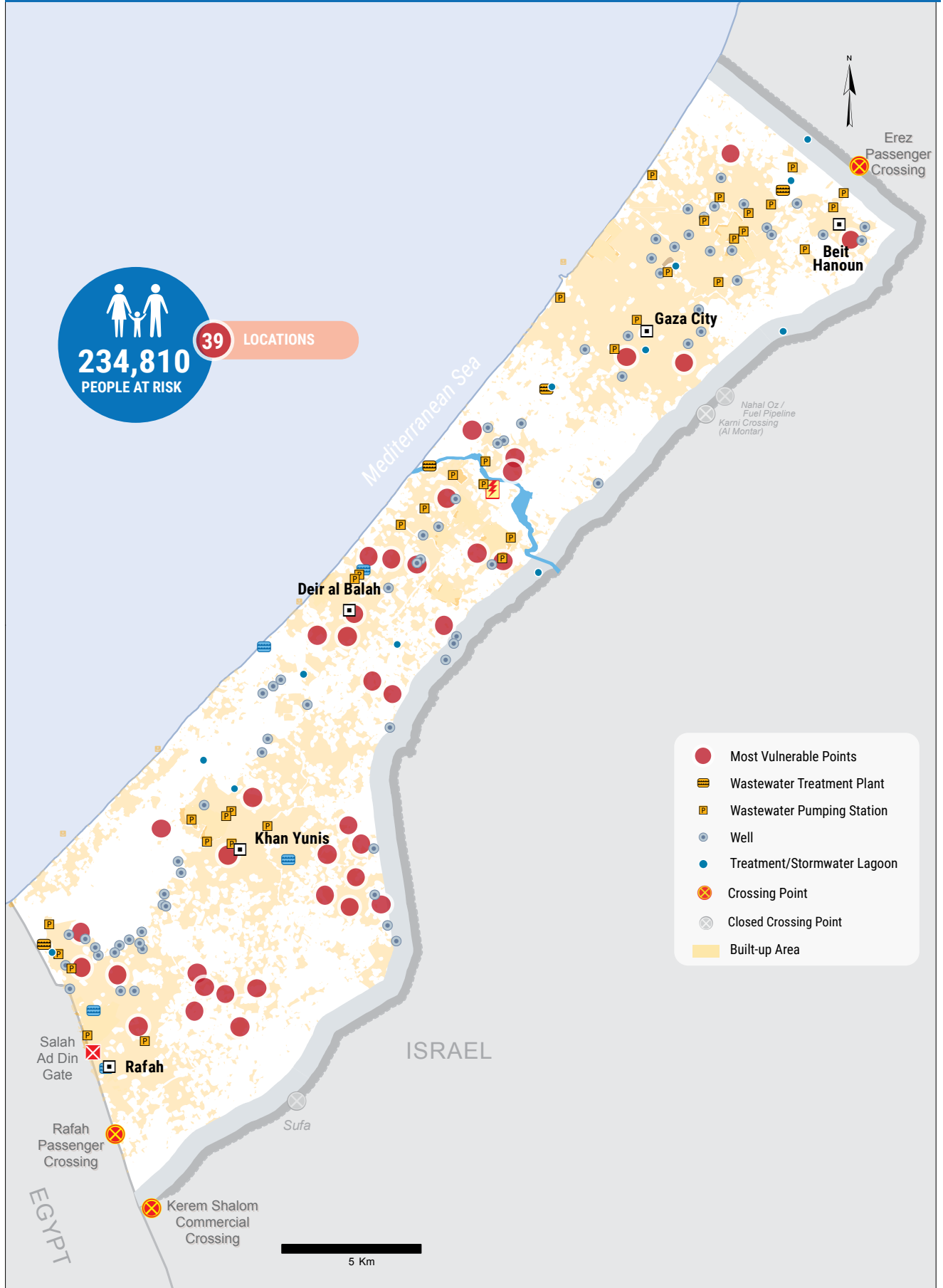


*This article is based on information and analysis by the WASH Cluster*

*In 2019, less than 74 per cent of the amount needed to operate Gaza's 484 water and sanitation facilities was funded, leaving a critical gap of \$18 million.*



Gaza Strip **Areas at risk of flooding** DECEMBER 2019



According to this assessment, some \$3.5 million is needed to cover current gaps in these 77 facilities, including operational and maintenance needs, winter preparedness and fuel to run back up generators. Six partners in the WASH Cluster have recently appealed for \$ 2.3 million to cover the most urgent of these gaps; as of mid-December only \$320,000 were recruited.

“I have a big family, including two disabled daughters, and we put mattresses on the floor to sleep on: the water ruined it all,” explained Muslih. “Every time it rains we are forced to move up to my parents’ floor and are trapped there, sometimes with very little food and water... for my daughters this has been traumatic! Last winter we all suffered from skin rashes and we had mosquitos all year long, in addition to the unbearable smell.”

Although of major concern during the winter season, the risk of flooding is just one aspect of the crisis affecting Gaza’s WASH sector. It is estimated that nearly three-quarters of the population (or 1.5 million people) face daily constraints in accessing adequate water and sanitation services and require related humanitarian assistance. This situation has been driven by longstanding structural constraints, including the import restrictions imposed in the context of the Israeli blockade, disputes and lack of coordination between the Fatah-led Palestinian Authority and the de facto Hamas authorities, and the recurrent outbreak of hostilities.

### **Coordination and response efforts**

While the humanitarian community cannot address the deeper structural issues, WASH Cluster partners have intervened to avoid a total collapse of critical facilities, which would have dire humanitarian consequences.

In September 2019, the UN oPt Humanitarian Fund, managed by OCHA, provided \$900,000 for the implementation of two projects in Gaza aimed at strengthening preparedness and response capacity of communities and households at risk flooding. The projects will be carried out by two international NGOs (the Norwegian Refugee Council and WeWorld-GVC) between October 2019 and June 2020. They entail, among other activities, rehabilitating storm-water drainage systems, cleaning water streams and collection/infiltration ponds, renting heavy machinery, providing safety clothing and emergency tools to CMWU and municipal staff, and rehabilitating and/or upgrading WASH facilities at vulnerable households.

However, the ability of agencies to address current gaps has been undermined by serious funding shortages. Of the \$29.5 million requested in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan for WASH interventions, only some 11 per cent was raised, making WASH one of the most poorly-funded sectors.

Cluster partners have also collaborated with development actors to promote sustainable solutions. Only a dual approach that meets immediate humanitarian needs as well as the promotion of sustainable facilities, with a focus on mid-to-longer term investments and sustainable cost recovery, will bring durable solutions to the WASH sector in Gaza.

Muslih remains hopeful: “So far it hasn’t rained and we really hope that the rain will be light this year.”

*Of the \$29.5 million requested in the 2019 HRP for WASH interventions, only 11 per cent was raised, making WASH one of the most poorly-funded sectors.*

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS ADD TO PRESSURE ON BETHLEHEM'S RURAL AREA

### The majority of Bethlehem's land reserves allocated for Israeli military and settler use

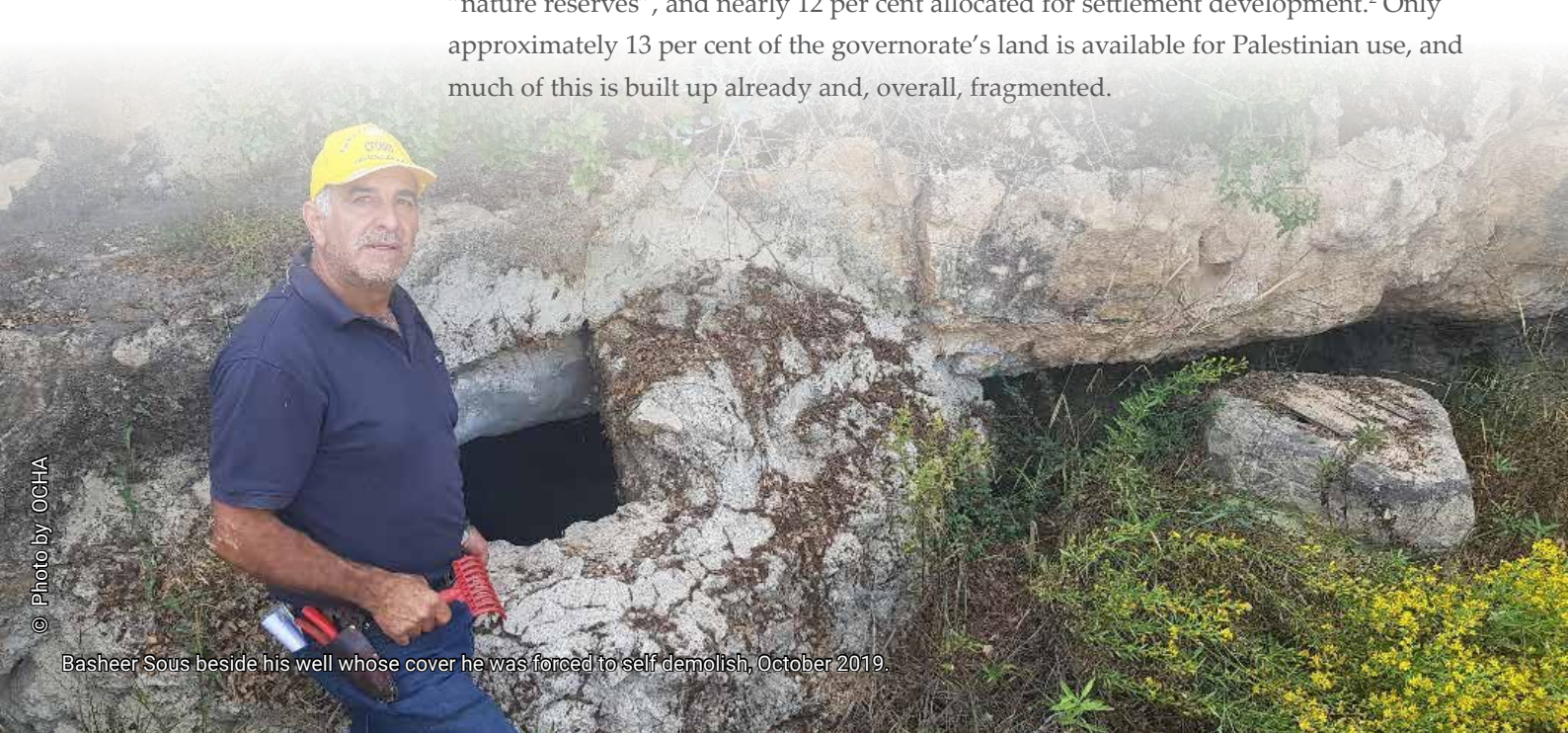
Basheer Sous, President of the Beit Jala Farmers' Society, owns several plots of land in the Al Makhroul area of Beit Jala in Bethlehem governorate, which he shares with his brothers. Al Makhroul extends for approximately 3,000 dunums and in addition to Beit Jala, includes land which the villages of Al Walaja, Batir, Husan, Wadi Fukin and Nahalin have traditionally used (see map). The apricot, olive, fig and almond trees in Al Makhroul, irrigated by natural springs, are an important source of livelihood for farmers from these communities.

On the largest plot, some 85 dunums, Basheer grows olives, grapes and apples. In October, a group of diplomats accredited to the Palestinian Authority came to assist him with the olive harvest.

"It's good that the diplomats come to help us. It is important that Palestinians continue to have a presence in Al Makhroul. The olive trees we're picking today were planted by my father 30 years ago. He understood that if we don't cultivate the land we will lose it, so he planted these trees here on purpose. He always said that we must love and plant our land."

Some 230,000 Palestinians live in the Bethlehem governorate, which extends for over 660 square kilometres from the agricultural breadbasket in the western part to the Dead Sea in the east. However, access to these natural resources for Palestinians has been increasingly restricted since the occupation began in 1967 due to annexation, land confiscation, the building and expansion of settlements and bypass roads, and the Barrier.<sup>1</sup> More than 85 per cent of the governorate is designated as Area C, the vast majority of which is off limits for Palestinian development, including (in Bethlehem governorate alone) almost 38 per cent declared as "firing zones", 34 per cent as "nature reserves", and nearly 12 per cent allocated for settlement development.<sup>2</sup> Only approximately 13 per cent of the governorate's land is available for Palestinian use, and much of this is built up already and, overall, fragmented.

*More than 85 per cent of Bethlehem governorate is designated as Area C, the vast majority of which is off limits for Palestinian development.*



Basheer Sous beside his well whose cover he was forced to self demolish, October 2019.



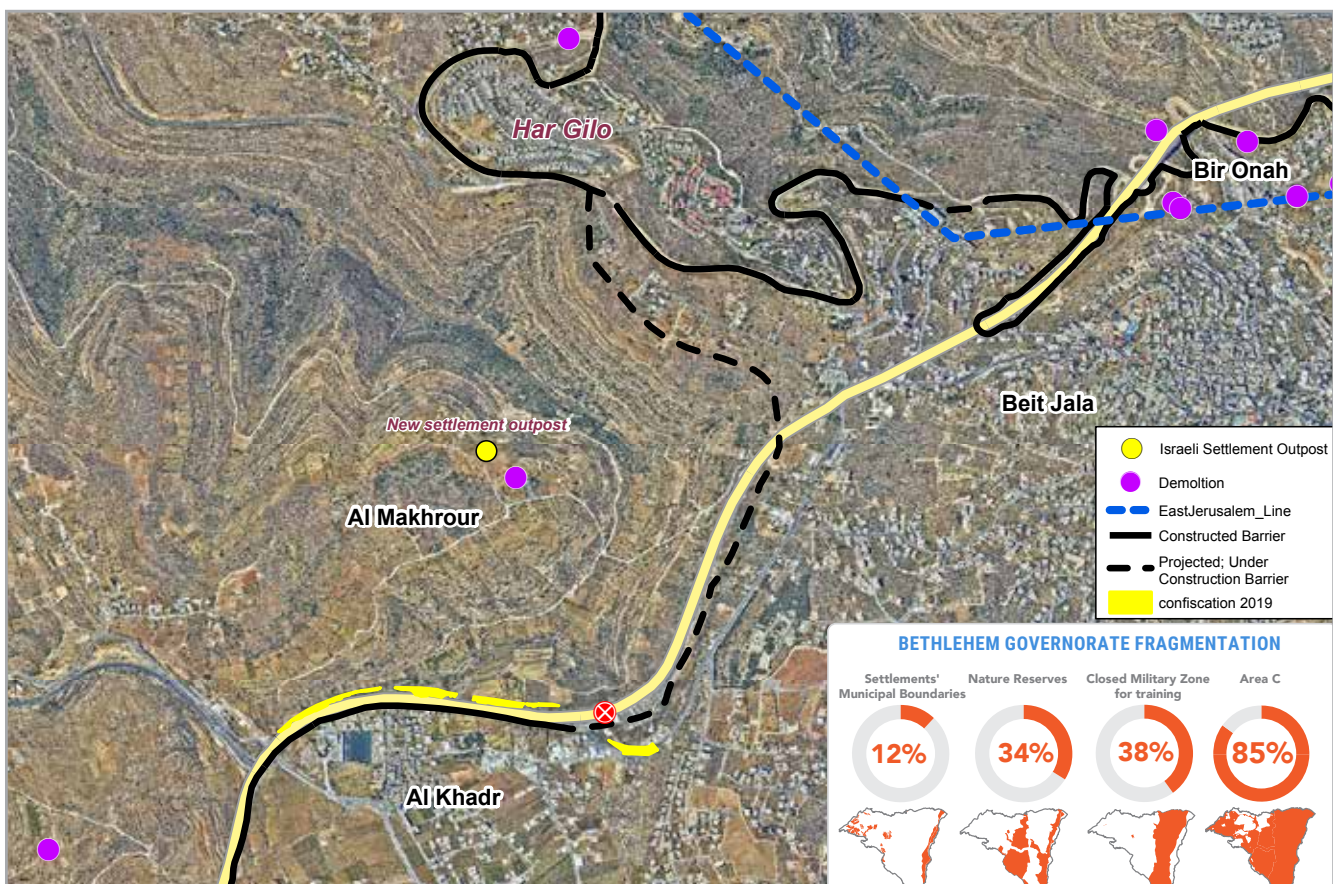
## SUPPORTING FARMING IN AL MAKHROUR

In September 2018, Caritas-Jerusalem, a humanitarian and development NGO signed a memorandum of understanding with the Municipality of Beit Jala to continue implementation of the project “Enhancement of Food Security and Livelihoods through Agroecology Land Rehabilitation and Water Retention Landscape in Al Makhrour area in Beit Jala”. In phase I of the project, 125 dunums were rehabilitated in Al Makhrour. In the process, 55 temporary jobs were created for skilled and unskilled labourers and 10 training sessions held on agroecology. Phase II will complete the work started in other parts of Al Makhrour and, according to Caritas, will be the biggest agroecological project in Palestine. The project is funded by the Municipality of Zaragoza in Spain and Caritas Spain.

Al Makhrour is one of the few remaining agricultural and recreational spaces still left for Palestinians in Bethlehem and is strategically placed between Jerusalem and the Gush Etzion settlement block.

According to Basheer, “Many of the farmers here in Al Makhrour find it hard to continue because of all the restrictions. Because we are in Area C, building or renovation is not allowed without permission from the Israeli Civil Administration, not even for the smallest thing. I had a marble slab which I used to cover one of the wells on my land. It was stolen last year, so I replaced it with a new cement cover and metal grille. I received a demolition order for this and a visit by the Civil Administration to warn me that they would take a bulldozer to demolish it if I didn’t. They came three times, so in the end I demolished it myself.”

*Al Makhrour is one of the few remaining agricultural and recreational spaces still left for Palestinians in Bethlehem.*



## OUTPOSTS

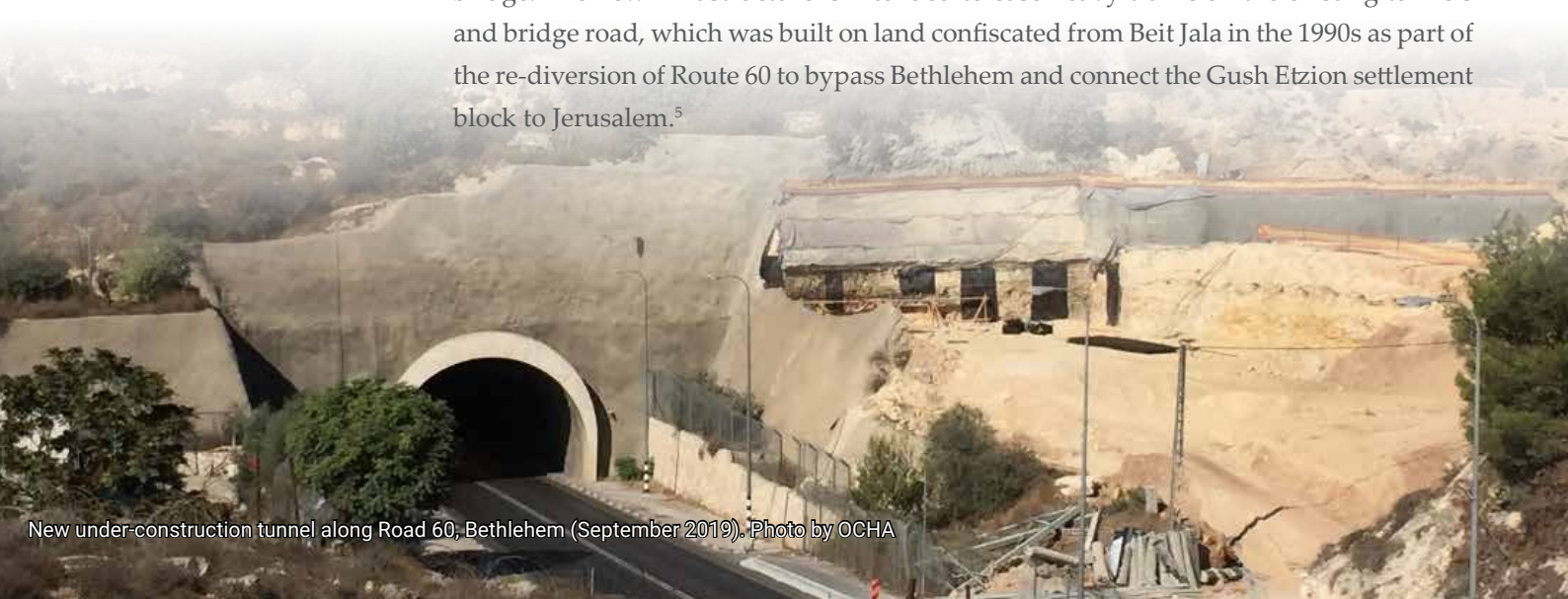
All settlements are illegal under international humanitarian law. Outposts are settlements which have been established in contravention to Israeli law as well, but with the acquiescence and often active support of the Israeli authorities. More than 120 settlement outposts have been established since the late 1990s, some of them agricultural and livestock farms affecting large swathes of land. According to Peace Now, to date, 15 outposts have been legalized (“regularized”) under Israeli law as independent settlements or “neighbourhoods” in existing settlements, while at least 35 additional outposts are undergoing legalization processes.<sup>12</sup> The takeover of land for the establishment of these settlements has deprived Palestinians of their property and undermined their sources of livelihood. Some of the outposts are also a source of constant attacks and intimidation against Palestinians. Their legalization by the Israeli authorities compounds the already serious concerns about lack of accountability regarding settler violence.

*Residential building is prohibited in Al Makhroun due to the restrictive planning regime applied by Israel on Palestinians in Area C.*

Although there are some small agricultural structures in Al Makhroun, residential building is prohibited due to the restrictive planning regime applied by Israel on Palestinians in Area C. On 26 August 2019, the Israeli authorities demolished a house and a restaurant belonging to the Qaisieh family in Al Makhroun. Five members of the family were displaced and 12 workers lost their livelihoods due to the destruction of the restaurant, which was previously demolished in 2012 and 2013, also for lack of a building permit. The demolitions followed a long legal process dating back to 2005, with the most recent initiated in 2017 by ‘Himnuta’, a subsidiary of the Jewish National Fund (JNF). Himnuta has reportedly purchased thousands of dunums of land in the West Bank since the Israeli occupation began in 1967<sup>3</sup> and claims to have purchased the land on which the home and restaurant were built in 1969. This is disputed by the Qaisieh family who insist they never sold the land.

Shortly afterwards, in early September, Israeli settlers established a new settlement outpost next to the site of the demolished Qaisieh buildings. A number of temporary structures were set up and the land was fenced off. According to some reports, Himnuta has leased the land to nearby Neveh Daniel settlement for agricultural use. However, no permits have been issued for the construction of buildings at the site and the Israeli Civil Administration has reportedly pledged to remove the outpost, which is currently still in existence.<sup>4</sup>

On 1 September, confiscation orders were issued for approximately 2.8 dunums of Palestinian land in the Al Makhroun area for the purpose of building a new tunnel and bridge. The new infrastructure is intended to ease heavy traffic on the existing tunnels and bridge road, which was built on land confiscated from Beit Jala in the 1990s as part of the re-diversion of Route 60 to bypass Bethlehem and connect the Gush Etzion settlement block to Jerusalem.<sup>5</sup>





Basheer was affected by the construction of the first bypass road. “When they built the first bypass road back in 1995, they demolished some buildings on another part of my land and took two dunums from me. Then on this part here, and the next plot which belongs to a neighbour, the construction company dumped all the boulders and rocks from the excavation. I went to court and eventually they agreed to restore and renovate the land affected.

“Recently, on a third piece of land I have in Al Makhrou, I noticed some metal rods on my land and green and yellow markers with Hebrew symbols on the trees. I haven’t received any official notification but I’m afraid it’s related to the new bypass road they plan to build.”

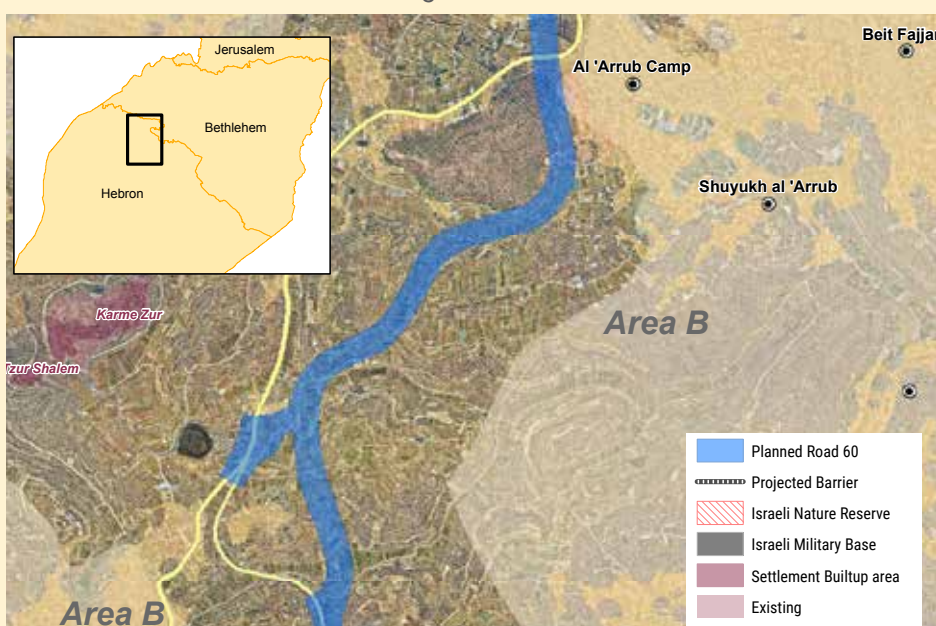
Despite all the pressures, Basheer is determined to continue. “A few weeks back when I was working the land by myself, an army jeep came and [the soldiers inside] asked me what I was doing. I told them I was working my land. That’s why it’s good to have the internationals here today to give me support. We Palestinians need support in our struggle to gain our rights and freedom.”

*In early September, construction began on a new ten-kilometre-long bypass road in the Hebron area.*

## HEBRON BYPASS ROAD

In early September, construction began on a new ten-kilometre-long bypass road in the Hebron area, between Gush Etzion junction and the southern entrance of Halhul. Some 400 dunums of land were confiscated in April 2019 to build the road, which was first proposed in 2003 and approved in 2012. The road is primarily designed to enable settlers to travel in and out of Hebron without having to pass close to Al 'Arrub refugee camp and Beit Ummar village. According to the Israeli District Coordination and Liaison Office (DCL), the project, which will be completed by 2022, will cost hundreds of millions of shekels and will significantly reduce traffic congestion and accidents, benefitting both settlers and Palestinians.

Much of the land through which the bypass road will pass is cultivated with fruit and olive trees, particularly vines, for which the area is celebrated. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture and to the municipalities most affected, Halhul and Beit Ummar, an estimated 33,000 mainly fruit trees will be uprooted. At least seven existing agricultural roads will be blocked and up to 5,000 dunums of land will be isolated by the construction of the road, which will form a physical barrier between the communities and their agricultural land.





This article is based on information and analysis by UNFPA

## ALMOST ONE IN THREE PALESTINIAN WOMEN REPORTED VIOLENCE BY THEIR HUSBANDS IN 2018-2019

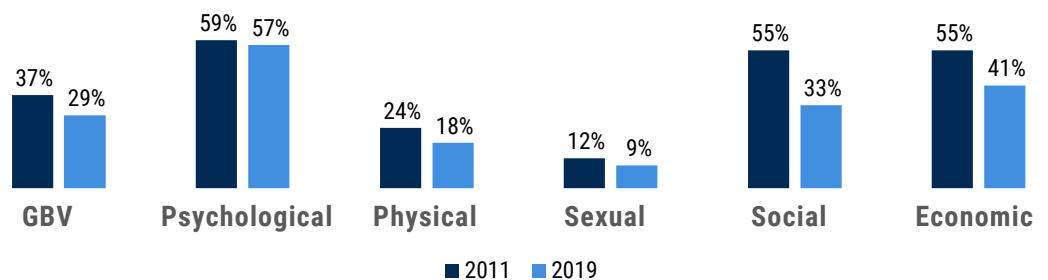
Preliminary findings of a survey carried out by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) in the second quarter of 2019, reveal that 29 per cent of Palestinian women in the oPt, or nearly one in three, has reported psychological, physical, sexual, social or economic violence by their husbands at least once during the preceding 12 months.<sup>6</sup>

Psychological violence is the most common type of abuse detected, affecting 57 per cent of the women who reported some form of violence in the preceding year. The survey also indicates that the overall prevalence of domestic violence against women has declined by some eight percentage points since a similar survey conducted in 2011.

The prevalence of violence against women by their husbands is significantly higher in the Gaza Strip (38 per cent) than in the West Bank (24 per cent). This can be attributed, at least partially, to the relative severity of the humanitarian situation in both regions: existing research suggests that GBV tends to increase among populations affected by severe hardship, including high unemployment and financial stress; displacement; inadequate housing; and limited sanitation facilities.<sup>7</sup> While tradition often stresses the role of men as protectors and providers for their families, humanitarian crises undermine their prospect of fulfilling this role. In such situations, deeply held frustrations and increased violent behavior may be the result of attempting to reassert control.<sup>8</sup>

The prevalence of violence against women by their husbands is significantly higher in the Gaza Strip than in the West Bank.

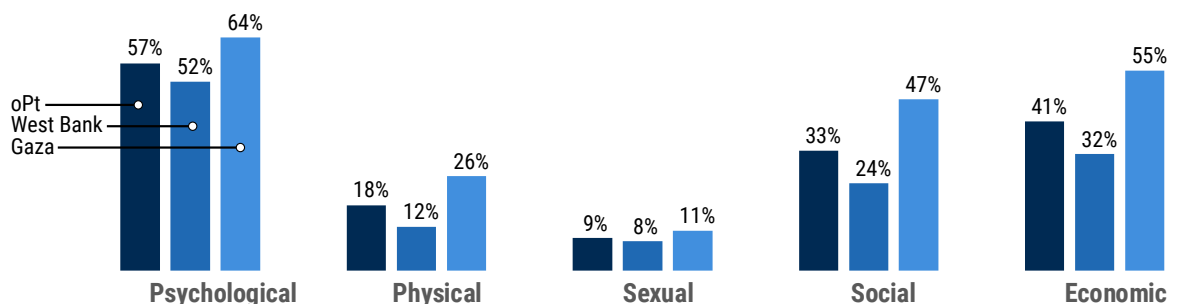
### PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE OPT:\* 2011 VS 2019



\* Percentages by type of violence relate to women who reported at least one incident in the preceding year  
Source: PCBS

### PREVALENCE OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY THEIR HUSBANDS:

out of all women that reported at least one incident of violence (2019)



Source: PCBS



There is further evidence suggesting that domestic violence against women in Gaza has been exacerbated since the start of the Great March of Return (GMR) demonstrations, as mothers are often blamed by their husbands and held responsible for the participation and injury of their children in the demonstrations.<sup>9</sup>

The statistics are a reality for Noor, a 40-year-old mother of four from Gaza.<sup>10</sup> After years of physical and psychological violence at the hands of her husband, she left him to start a better life for herself and her daughters.

She faced great difficulty, especially from community members who considered it wrong for her to leave her husband. As the sole breadwinner of the family, she also encountered a lot of suspicion when trying to find work for herself. The deep stigma and judgement she faced after leaving her husband were psychologically difficult for her to handle.

Of concern, according to PCBS survey, less than 1.5 per cent of women who reported violence by their husbands have sought counselling or legal assistance. Likewise, 61 percent of victims reported to PCBS that they have never told anyone, such as a friend, a family member or a neighbour, about the abuse. This speaks of a culture of silence. For this reason, data on GBV are notoriously difficult to collect, making the PCBS study invaluable.

*Less than 1.5 per cent of women who reported violence by their husbands have sought counselling or legal assistance.*



Clothes shop established by Noor with PRCS financial and technical support.

## Response and gaps in addressing the needs of GBV survivors

Quality services for survivors of GBV should be multi-sectoral and involve the health, justice and social sectors.<sup>11</sup> The GBV Sub-Cluster under the Protection Cluster has over 60 members aiming to meet these needs.

The 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan for the oPt, launched in December 2019, includes eight projects addressing the specific needs of survivors of GBV within the humanitarian context, for which approximately US\$4 million is requested. These projects entail awareness raising activities; the provision of psychosocial support, economic empowerment, legal aid, and emergency medical care. The projects pay particular attention to ensuring referral to safe and confidential specialized services, especially regarding women and girls with disability. Efforts will continue on strengthening data collection and analysis of GBV trends in Gaza and the WB and understanding barriers to accessing services, which will inform awareness and advocacy efforts, and programming.

*The 2020 HRP for the oPt, includes eight projects addressing the specific needs of survivors of GBV, for which approximately US\$4 million is requested.*

Despite efforts by national and international actors, significant gaps in this area remain. The current system is fragmented with varying quality and services depending on the geographical area in which they are provided. Among the most pressing issues is the lack of a functioning referral system. According to the GBV Sub-Cluster information management system, around 52,000 GBV survivors were detected between 2017-2019 in the oPt. More than 24 percent of these cases did not receive any services due to lack of resources, funding and knowledge among service providers.

Noor did access help. She heard about a UNFPA-supported Red Crescent Society (PRCS) 'safe space', located in Jabalia camp in Gaza for female survivors of violence. She was hesitant at first, remembering the stigma she faced from her community. Convinced by promises of receiving knowledge and skills to increase her employability, she visited the centre. She was included in a programme, through which she learnt about small businesses, marketing, risk analysis and dealing with entrepreneurs.

At the centre, Noor was ensured access to counselling and provided with a lawyer free of charge to assist with the finalization of her divorce and custody proceedings for her four daughters. She attended educational, sports and embroidery classes at the centre, and began to interact with other women.

"The first and most important thing we provide is a supportive environment," explains Mariam Shaqoura, the manager of the safe space. "We ensure that survivors get access to a comprehensive set of services including health and legal support." However, substantial needs remain. Some areas of oPt have little or no coverage of GBV services and there is a significant need for funding to expand the reach and effectiveness of the system.

Today, Noor has found a way to recover. She received funding from PRCS technical and financial committee to start her own shop. "For years, I have dreamt of this," she says. "The centre helped me find my feet again."

However, for thousands of other women, help remains elusive. Comprehensive efforts to provide quality services are required, along with programmes to deal with the root causes and prevention of GBV.



## ENDNOTES

1. After 1967, the Israeli government annexed approximately 10 km<sup>2</sup> of the northern Bethlehem governorate to Israel, incorporating these lands within the newly expanded Jerusalem municipal boundary. This annexation is not recognized by the international community. Currently, there are over 100,000 Israeli settlers residing in 19 settlements and settlement outposts across the governorate, including in those parts de facto annexed by Israel to the Jerusalem municipality.
2. These figures include areas designated as “nature reserves” in the context of the 1998 Wye River Agreement between Israel and the PLO, and which are de facto administered as Area C. The three categories within Area C partially overlap. OCHA Factsheet, *Bethlehem governorate: fragmentation and humanitarian concerns* January 2015, [https://www.ochaopt.org/sites/default/files/ocha\\_opt\\_bethlehem\\_factSheet\\_03\\_02\\_2015\\_english.pdf](https://www.ochaopt.org/sites/default/files/ocha_opt_bethlehem_factSheet_03_02_2015_english.pdf)
3. According to Peace Now, at least 65,000 dunums of West Bank land have been purchased by the JNF since 1967. “These areas are or have already been used to build and expand settlements and to expel Palestinians with private property claims of their own.” <https://peacenow.org.il/en/settler-national-fund-keren-kayemeth-leisraels-acquisition-of-west-bank-land>
4. [Yotam Berger](#), *Israeli Settlers Move in to West Bank Land Days After Palestinian Family’s Eviction*, Ha’aretz, 11 September 2019.
5. According to [Peace Now](#), following the construction of the original Tunnels Road in 1995, “within 6 years the population of the settlements along the road doubled, and in ten years tripled (from 15,515 settlers in 1995 to 30,853 settlers in 2001 and 45,870 in 2006. Today there are 76,976 settlers in the settlements lying a commute away from Jerusalem through the Tunnels Road.” *Confiscation Orders Issued for the Widening of Bethlehem Bypass Road for Settlers*, 9 September 2019.
6. The survey targeted 12,942 households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The [preliminary findings](#) were released on November 2019. The survey includes findings about other forms of violence in Palestinian society, including by Palestinians and by Israeli forces and settlers, in a range of contexts. Some of these findings will be highlighted in upcoming Humanitarian Bulletins.
7. [Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action Camp Coordination and Camp Management Food Security and Agriculture - Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery](#) For a full overview of different forms of GBV, see Annex 3
8. [STUDY ON MASCULINE IDENTITIES AND MEN’S ROLES IN THE GAZA STRIP, PALESTINE](#), November 12th, 2018, Action Against Hunger
9. There has been an additional impact by the GMR, including the expectation on women whose husbands have been killed or injured during the demonstrations to meet the financial needs of the family; expectations on women to re-marry, potentially with a brother of a husband who was killed, effectively risking her control of finances and custody of her children; and increased risk of forced child marriage due to a diseased/disabled father who can no longer provide for the family. More information on this topics can be found in [Impact of the ‘Great March of Return’ on Gender-based Violence- Situation report 8 June 2019, GBV Sub-Cluster Palestine](#)
10. Name has been changed to protect the identity of the survivor
11. [Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence](#). In humanitarian situations, the Inter Agency Standing Committee mandates all clusters with ensuring that GBV is addressed.
12. [Return of the Outpost Method](#), 22 July 2019.