Humanitarian Bulletin
occupied Palestinian territory

APRIL 2019

OCHA



Building destroyed on 5 May 2019, Gaza City.

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Record number of demolitions, including self-demolitions, in East Jerusalem in April 2019: 10

HIGHLIGHTS

- New escalation in Gaza results in 25 Palestinians and four Israeli killed 16 families displaced from March escalation
- Rising poverty in Gaza leads to increase in child labour
- More people alr eady displaced in East Jerusalem demolitions than in all of 2018.

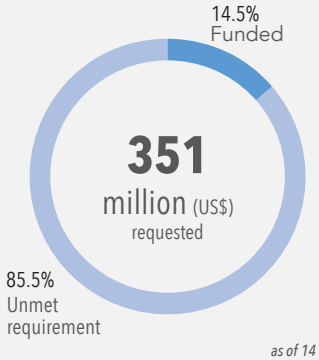
APRIL FIGURES

Palestinians killed (direct conflict)	7
Palestinians injured (direct conflict)	1,698
Israelis killed (direct conflict)	0
Israelis injured (direct conflict)	2
Structures demolished in the West Bank	71
People displaced in the West Bank	37

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2019

351 million (US$)
Requested

14.5% funded



as of 14 May 2019

OVERVIEW

Early May witnessed the most serious outbreak of hostilities in the Gaza Strip and southern Israel since the 2014 conflict, and the fifth recorded in the past year. This followed the wounding of two Israeli soldiers by a sniper during the weekly Friday "Great March of Return" protests on 3 May, and the Israeli Air Force's targeting of a Hamas post, which killed two Hamas members. Over the following days, Israeli forces struck around 320 targets in Gaza and Palestinian armed groups fired nearly 700 rockets at Israel. Twenty-five Palestinians were killed, including militants, four women and two children, and about 154 were injured, according to the Ministry of Health in Gaza. Four Israeli civilians were killed and dozens wounded.

An informal ceasefire understanding, achieved through Egyptian and UN auspices, came into effect in the early morning of 6 May and is so far holding. According to initial assessments, 41 housing units were totally destroyed in Gaza and another 16 severely damaged and rendered uninhabitable. House destruction kits have been provided to the 28 families so far identified as internally displaced. Some 13 education facilities, one health centre and various electricity networks were also damaged, with damage assessments ongoing. A hospital, kindergarten and houses were also reportedly damaged in communities in Israel.

The first item in this month's bulletin concerns the ongoing impact of the previous escalation in Gaza in 27 March, which left 16 families internally displaced. According to the most recent Shelter Cluster data, over 2,200 families or 12,300 individuals, still remain displaced from the 2014 conflict, which resulted in the highest rate of internal displacement since 1967. The cluster has appealed for US$11.4 million for Gaza in the 2019 oPt Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), but no funding has been received as of the end of April, leaving partner organizations unable to cover the most basic needs of these displaced families.

Another item in this month's Bulletin concerns the increase in poverty and child labour in Gaza. Two per cent of children aged between 10 and 17 were employed on a full-time or part-time basis in 2018, although this is certainly

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an underestimate of the true extent of the practice. Child labour must be understood in the context of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Gaza: according to the World Bank, Gaza's economy continued to be in a 'deep recession' during 2018, contracting by seven per cent compared to the previous year.[1]

The final Bulletin item concerns the rise in demolition of Palestinian structures for lack of building permits by the Israeli authorities in East Jerusalem. The rate of demolitions has been increasing in recent years, with April registering the highest monthly number, and 29 April the highest number of structures demolished in a single day there, since OCHA began systematically monitoring demolitions in 2009. These figures includes self-demolitions, whereby owners are forced to demolish their properties to avoid heavy fines, following the issuance of demolition orders.

Of particular concern, are the four structures demolished in the Wadi Yasul area of Silwan on 30 April. Almost all of the structures in this neighbourhood face a heightened risk of demolition following the near complete exhaustion of legal efforts to protect their homes, endangering over 550 people, around a quarter of whom are registered Palestine refugees. On 3 May, following the unprecedented rise in demolitions in April, UN officials issued a statement calling for an immediate halt to demolitions in East Jerusalem and respect for international law.[2]

On May the 3rd, the UN officials issued a statement calling for an immediate halt to demolitions in East Jerusalem and respect for international law.

Regarding the most recent escalation, the UN Special Coordinator, Nickolay Mladenov, who travelled to Cairo to engage in discussions with the relevant parties, warned that it "jeopardizes the significant progress made in recent weeks to relieve the suffering of people in Gaza, lift the closures, and support intra-Palestinian reconciliation."[3] This deterioration is taking place in the context of a worsening financial crisis for the Palestinian Authority (PA), following its refusal since February to accept the monthly tax revenues collected on its behalf by Israel, as long as Israel deducts the amount it calculates that the PA pays to to the families of "martyrs and prisoners. On a positive note, on 7 May, the State of Qatar pledged $480 million to the oPt, including $300 million to support PA health and education programmes, and $180 million for "urgent humanitarian relief support for the U.N. programmes in Palestine and support [for] electricity services."[4]

MARCH ESCALATIONS IN GAZA RESULT IN MORE DISPLACEMENT

Between 25 and 27 March, the Gaza Strip and southern Israel witnessed one of the most significant escalations of hostilities since 2014, up to that point, after a rocket was fired from Gaza, severely damaging a house in central Israel, injuring seven Israelis. Following the incident, Israeli air force struck multiple locations across Gaza while Palestinian armed groups fired dozens of projectiles towards southern Israel.

According to the Shelter Cluster, based on figures from the Ministry of Housing and Public Work (MoHPW), the Israeli air strikes in Gaza left 32 residential housing units and 33 other non-residential units destroyed, two houses severely damaged and approximately 180 housing units partially damaged. A total of 16 families, comprising 83 people, including 44 children, were internally displaced as a result. In response to the needs of the internally displaced families, the International Red Cross/Palestinian Red Crescent Society conducted an assessment and distributed mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets and baby diapers. The MoHPW provided cash assistance and liaised with other specialized organizations to provide one-year rental assistance for the families.

In March 2019, a total of 16 families, comprising 83 people, including 44 children, were internally displaced as a result of significant escalations of hostilities



© Photo by OCHA

Building destroyed on 5 May 2019, Gaza City.

"OUR LIFE HAS TURNED UPSIDE DOWN"

Rajab Al Ghazali, a 64-year-old man, lost his home in Gaza city on 25 March 2019 when the four-storey residential building in which he lived was destroyed by an air strike. According to Rajab, 27 people, including 17 children, were living in the building:

"We received a call from the Israeli authorities informing us that the building would be targeted and ordering us to evacuate. My neighbours received the same call. At first, we didn't believe it, but a few minutes later, a warning missile hit the building. We rushed outside, running for our lives.

"The situation was very difficult. Children woke up in panic and started crying. There was no time to take any of our belongings. All of us were running in the street looking for refuge in a relative's house.

"Everything is gone: money, furniture and personal belongings. We managed to return to the site and rescue some pieces from under the rubble when the situation calmed down. Now we are staying in a house temporarily. Our life has turned upside down.

"We have received only one payment of US$1,000 from the MoHPW, plus a few contributions to buy some clothes, since we lost our house a month ago. To make a living, we're selling sweets on the street."

Rajab's wife, Alia, takes up the story: "We're barely managing. There's no refrigerator and we wash our clothes and wait until they dry to wear them again."

Their daughter-in-law, who is staying at the same house, said: "My four-year-old daughter, Seba, goes to the kindergarten. She was provided with a new uniform and bag, and free transportation. She passes by our destroyed building every day and tells me: 'Today I saw our destroyed house; the rubble is being removed from the ground. My house is gone.'"

"Everything is gone: money, furniture and personal belongings. We managed to return to the site and rescue some pieces from under the rubble"

Rajab Al Ghazali, Gaza City



© Photo by OCHA

Mr. Rajab El Ghazali and his family, 17 April 2019.

This report was prepared by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

Over 12,000 still displaced from 2014 conflict

The July-August 2014 escalation of hostilities in Gaza resulted in the largest internal displacement since 1967, with 17,800 homes destroyed or severely damaged. According to the Shelter Cluster, over 2,200 families or 12,300 people were still displaced in February 2019. In total, US$128.5 million is still required to address needs from the 2014 conflict, including for shelter repair (US$75 million), reconstruction of houses (US$47 million) and cash assistance (US$6.5 million).

The Shelter Cluster appealed for US$11.4 million for Gaza in the 2019 oPt Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP); no funding had been received by the end of April, with the result that partner organisations are unable to cover even the most basic needs of displaced families. Nor can support be provided for those who have been evicted, or are at risk of eviction, due to their inability to pay rent in circumstances of severe socio-economic deterioration.

US$128.5 million is still required to address needs from the 2014 conflict in Gaza, the needs include shelter repair, reconstruction of houses and cash assistance.

Funding gaps in the Cluster prevent many projects in Gaza from being implemented, among them: transitional shelter cash assistance to IDPs; cash or NFIs (Non-Food Items) to Palestine refugees; repairs and rehabilitation assistance to the most vulnerable households exposed to harsh weather or facing protection concerns; and equipping schools, hospitals and community centres to be used as shelters during hostilities.



Destroyed house after 2014 hostilities.

© Photo by OCHA

Terre des hommes
Helping children worldwide.

This article was contributed by Terre des hommes

CHILD LABOUR INCREASING IN GAZA

About 68 per cent of households in Gaza experience severe or moderate levels of food insecurity, and the unemployment rate increased from 44 per cent in 2017 to 52 per cent in 2018.[5] In an increasingly destabilized economy and weakened social fabric, families' resilience capacities are increasingly eroded, and the vulnerability of certain groups, particularly children, is exacerbated. Child labour, including children engaging in hazardous occupations, has become a commonly used mechanism to alleviate poverty and secure daily expenses.

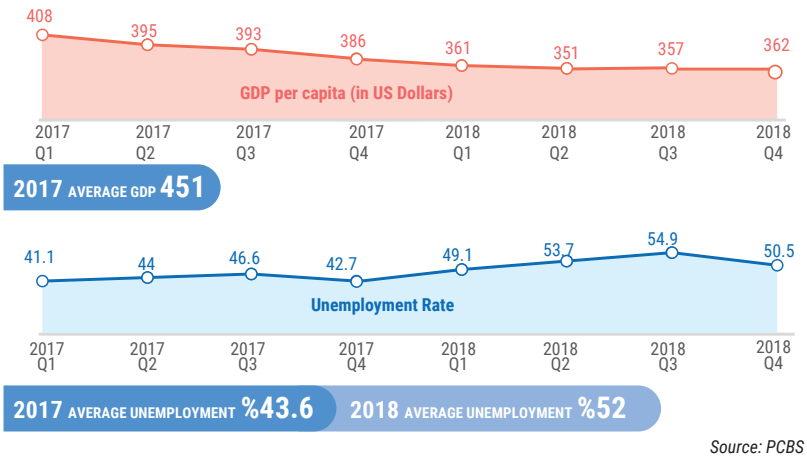
According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), approximately 4,840 out of 372,600 children aged 10 to 17 were involved in full-time labour in Gaza in 2018. Additionally, 1,490 children aged 10 to 17 were working while attending school. In total, two per cent of Gaza children aged 10 to 17 were employed on a full-time or part-time basis in 2018. The true percentage is expected to be higher, given that the number of children under the age of 10 engaged in child labour is unknown.

The majority of families with working children live below the poverty line.[6] Such families have a higher than average number of family members, and have high unemployment rates among both parents. Working children in Gaza are mainly employed in commerce, restaurant services and agriculture. Children are also engaged in more dangerous occupations such as collecting gravel, spraying pesticides and in construction/demolition work. Most child workers work five hours a day for an average of NIS 100 (US$28) per month.[7]

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The deteriorating socio-economic situation in Gaza has a negative impact on children's rights and their ability to access education at school and in the home, manifested in school drop-outs. According to PCBS, two per cent of students dropped out of school in Gaza in the 2016/2017 school year. These children are at heightened risk of child labour and/or of participating in life-threatening activities, thereby increasing the demands on protection services that are already overstretched in Gaza.

MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS



Source: PCBS

The Humanitarian Fund (HF) – Child protection projects in Gaza

One of the projects funded by the oPt HF as part of the first standard allocation of 2018 was a US$250,000 project under the framework of child protection in the Gaza Strip. The project focuses on meeting the protection needs of vulnerable children in Gaza through the Child Protection Case Management System. Terre des hommes (Tdh)and three national NGO partners are implementing the project, which is ongoing until the .end of May 2019

As part of the first standard allocation of 2019, the oPt HF is planning to fund another project with a budget of US$260,000 to support child protection initiatives in Gaza. This will provide structured and non-structured psychosocial support to seriously affected children, with a focus on addressing school drop-outs and child labour. The project, which will be implemented by Tdh and four partners, is expected to benefit 5,040 children (2,670 boys and 2,370 girls) through project activities in all five governorates of Gaza in 2019.

Since 2011, Tdh has provided services to 3,066 children, including 1,206 working children through their integrated child protection services.

The project will also meet the needs of children injured during the "Great March of Return" demonstrations, those who have dropped out of school and working children, among others. This will be done by increasing children's access to timely and quality integrated emergency child protection responses, including case management and psychosocial support with a focus on vulnerable children and families.



© Photo by Terre des hommes

Working and dropped out of school children attending a mathematics class at Tdh child protection centre.

TERRE DES HOMMES (TDH) CHILD PROTECTION INTERVENTIONS IN GAZA

Since 2011, Tdh has provided integrated child protection services for working children and their families in Gaza's north governorate. These interventions aimed at protecting children from economic exploitation and hazardous labour. To date, Tdh has provided services to 3,066 children, including 1,206 working children.

Terre des hommes has provided services to 3,066 children, including 1,206 working children.

On a monthly basis, approximately 150 children benefit from Tdh's integrated child protection services in structured and non-structured psychosocial support, individual and group counselling sessions, remedial classes and balanced meals. The child protection centre promotes a safe environment where children can access both formal and informal education, including education on fabrication laboratory[8] services. As part of Tdh's interventions, 954 children were successfully reintegrated into schools and vocational training centres that provide training in different professions, including sewing and embroidery, hairdressing, blacksmith work, plumbing, electricity networks, carpentry and car repair.

Among the challenges currently faced by Tdh is the lack of capacity in the Ministry of Social Development's vocational training centres to absorb all of the potential beneficiaries referred for integration by Tdh and their partners.

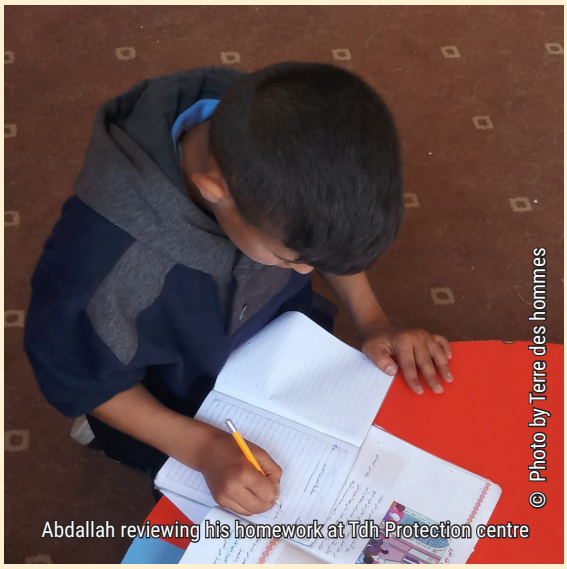


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A group of children benefiting from nonstructured psychosocial activities at the Tdh child protection centre.

"I WANT TO BE A NORMAL CHILD"

Abdallah is a 13-year-old boy from Gaza who lives with his parents, five brothers and three sisters. Abdallah's mother is a housewife and his father is a vegetable farmer with a low seasonal income.



Abdallah reviewing his homework at Tdh Protection centre

At the age of 11, as the eldest of his siblings, Abdallah had to start working part-time to help support his family. His school attendance declined and he dropped out of school at the age of 12. He earned NIS 15-20 (US$4-6) a week by collecting and selling gravel and solid waste.

"I'm still a child but I already feel that I'm a very old man. My body could no longer bear the hardship of working all day long. What bothered me most was people's constant staring and hurtful comments. They called me a beggar because of how dirty my clothes were."

As part of Terre des hommes' (Tdh) outreach programme, Abdallah was visited at home and encouraged to participate in various child protection activities at the Tdh centre. There, he attended remedial classes and was provided with counselling sessions with a psychologist, among other services. As a result, he started cutting back his work hours, while his mother was supported with parenting sessions.

"Social workers visited my mother and talked to her. She also needed to know how to take better care of my siblings and me. I slowly started to like the centre. The staff visited my school and talked to the school counsellor, who supported my reintegration into school. I stopped working and no longer missed classes."

"My performance at school has improved, I dress properly and deal with people in a nicer way. I'm now back as a student in the seventh grade. I feel like I survived a nightmare. All that I wanted was to quit work and go to school. I want to get an education and to have a future. I don't want to hear the word loser or beggar ever again; I want to be a normal child."

After Abdallah's reintegration into the seventh grade, Tdh staff followed up his case with weekly home and school visits. Abdallah continues to benefit from the Tdh centre where he attends on a daily basis.

"All that I wanted was to quit work and go to school. I want to get an education and to have a future."

Abdallah, from Gaza

RECORD NUMBER OF DEMOLITIONS, INCLUDING SELF-DEMOLITIONS, IN EAST JERUSALEM IN APRIL 2019

More people displaced so far in 2019 than in all of 2018

In East Jerusalem, as in Area C of the West Bank, a restrictive planning regime applied by Israel makes it virtually impossible for Palestinians to obtain building permits, impeding the development of adequate housing, infrastructure and livelihoods. Only 13 per cent of East Jerusalem is zoned for Palestinian construction, much of which is already built up, while 35 per cent has been allocated for Israeli settlements, which are illegal under international law.

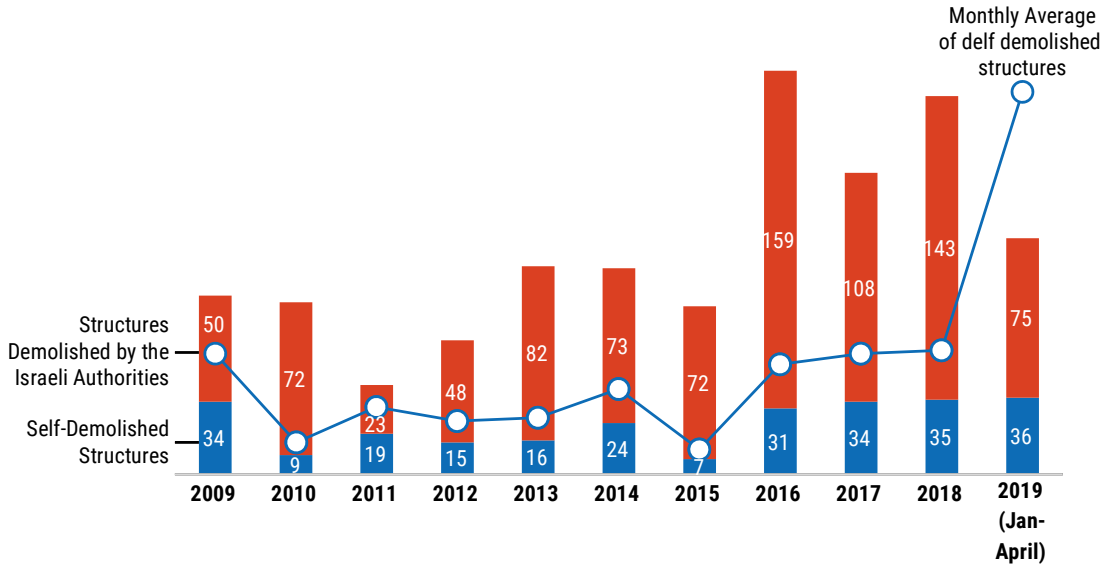
Palestinians who build without permits face the risk of home demolition and other penalties, including costly fines, the payment of which does not exempt the owner from the requirement of still having to obtain a building permit. At least one third of all Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem lack an Israeli-issued building permit, potentially placing over 100,000 residents at risk of displacement.

Until 2015, six structures were demolished per month on average. Between 2016 and March 2019 the average raised to 14 structures per month.

Demolitions, forced evictions, and the discriminatory and restrictive planning regime are elements of a coercive environment created by a range of Israeli practices and policies that pressures many Palestinians throughout the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, to leave certain areas and generates a risk of forcible transfer.

In recent years, the rate of demolitions has been increasing. From 2009 when OCHA first started systematically recording demolitions, until 2015, six structures were demolished per month on average. The rate of demolitions increased significantly in 2016, when the highest annual rate of demolitions so far was recorded, with an average of 14 structures demolished monthly between 2016 and March 2019. In April 2019, 63 homes and other structures were demolished, the highest number of demolitions ever recorded in one month. As a result of the increase in demolitions, more people have been displaced in East Jerusalem in the first four months of 2019 than in all of 2018 (193 vs. 178).

STRUCTURE DEMOLITIONS IN WEST BANK



This report was prepared by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

The April 2019 figure includes 15 self-demolitions in which owners are forced to demolish their properties to avoid heavy fines, following the issuance of demolition orders by the Israeli authorities. Since the beginning of 2019, a third of demolished structures (36 of 111) were self-demolitions. A total of 260 structures were demolished by their owners in East Jerusalem since January 2009, half of them residential homes. While the number of self-demolitions varies annually, the monthly rate in 2019 has increased to nine per month versus an average of three per month over the previous three years (see Figure 1).

Reasons for Self-Demolitions

The phenomenon of the self-demolition of homes in East Jerusalem is attributable to several factors. These include the desire to avoid the payment of additional fines[9] and legal fees when the prospects of retroactively licensing a structure are negligible alongside attempts to avoid the high costs associated with building permit applications and planning fees, especially given the low success rates.

In 2019, a third of demolished structures (36 of 111) were self-demolitions.

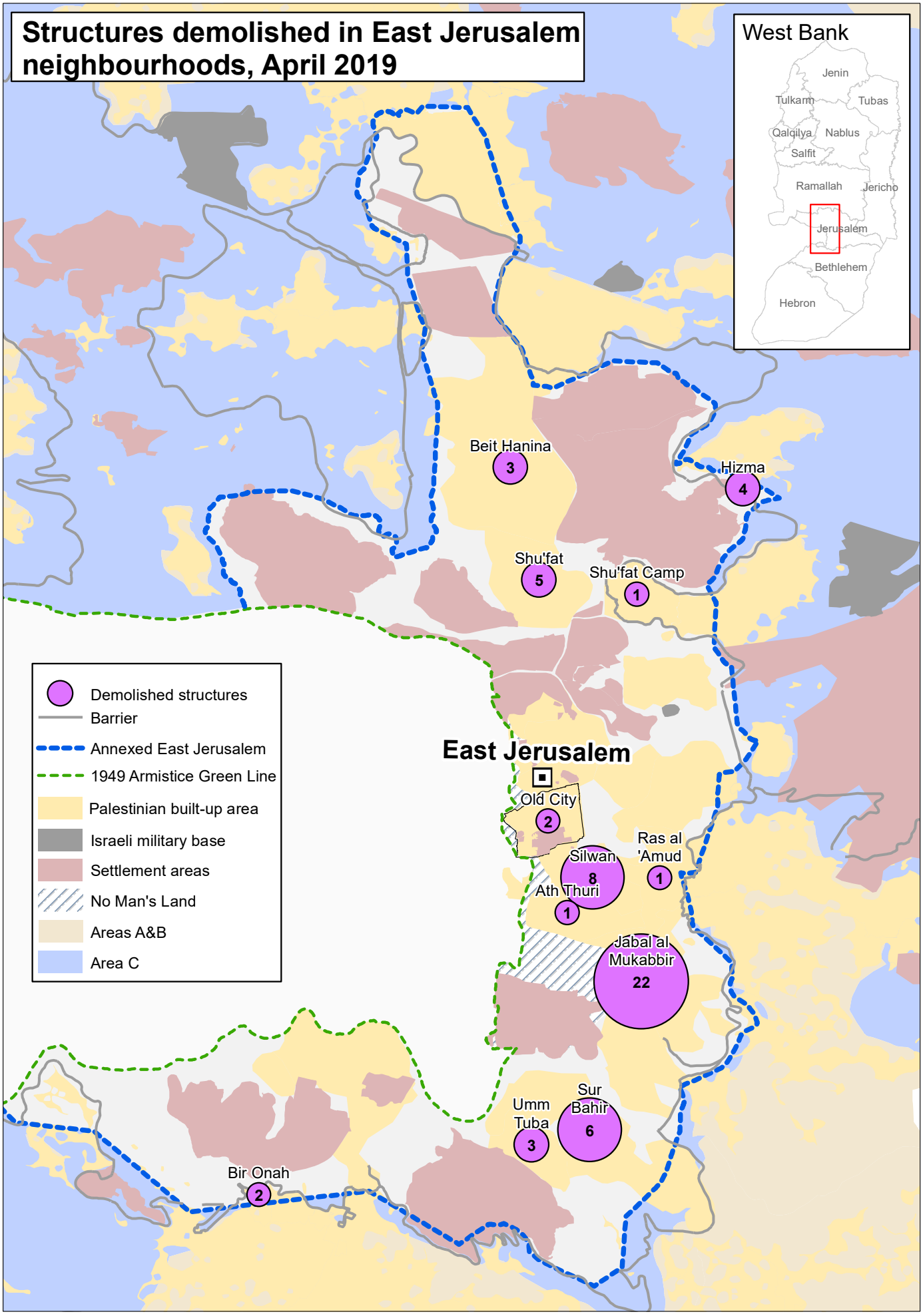
Additional motivations include avoiding imprisonment for failing to pay municipal fines in time or for being in contempt of a court order, difficulties related to land re-parcellation challenges, given the typically large number of heirs to a particular plot of land, and to avoid the trauma of having a home forcibly demolished and the damage to personal belongings and furniture.

Legal practioners also believe that the recent rise in demolitions in general, and self-demolitions in particular, is linked to amendments to the 1965 *Planning and Building Law*, approved by the Israeli Knesset on 25 October 2017, and Palestinian concerns to avoid exorbitant fines and the risk of arrest.[10] Demolitions are expected to increase as the amended law is extended to older residential buildings with ongoing legal proceedings from October 2019.



© Photo by OCHA

Demolition in Wadi Yasul area of Silwan, 30 April 2019.


Structures demolished in East Jerusalem neighbourhoods, April 2019
West Bank
Jenin
Tulkarm
Tubas
Qalqilya
Nablus
Salfit
Ramallah
Jericho
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Hebron
Beit Hanina
3
Hizma
4
Shu'fat
5
Shu'fat Camp
1
East Jerusalem
Old City
2
Silwan
8
Ath Thuri
1
Ras al 'Amud
1
Jabal al Mukabbir
22
Umm Tuba
3
Sur Bahir
6
Bir Onah
2
Demolished structures
Barrier
Annexed East Jerusalem
1949 Armistice Green Line
Palestinian built-up area
Israeli military base
Settlement areas
No Man's Land
Areas A&B
Area C

HIZMA CASE STUDY: "MY SITUATION IS ALWAYS GETTING WORSE"

Following the occupation of the West Bank in 1967, Israel unilaterally expanded the municipal boundary of Jerualem and subsequently annexed that newly-defined area, in contravention of international law. In the early 1990s, Israel further separated East Jerusalem from the remainder of the West Bank, by requiring Palestinians with West Bank ID cards to obtain Israeli-issued access permits to enter East Jerusalem.

"My name is Khairi Ibrahim Ali Askar and I am from Hizma village. I was born in 1942. In 1967, our family got West Bank IDs from the Israeli authorities. In 1975, I bought 2.6 dunums of land in Hizma from our relatives, in an area where there were almost no houses. Nearby, my brother Ibrahim owned 1.2 dunums of land on which he planned to build a house.

"One year later, we both obtained building permits to build houses from the Israeli military commander in Ramallah. My brother built his house in 1976 and I built mine in 1977. On 5 November 1977, officers from the Jerusalem municipality handed us demolition orders, stating that our land is in fact located in an area within the jurisdiction of the Jerusalem municipality and it is in charge of issuing building permits. I paid the equivalent of 17,000 Jordanian Dinars (JD) and my brother paid a fine of 25,000 JDs. Immediately afterwards, the Israeli military commander sent us a letter informing us that the building permits we had been given were invalid because the land is located within the Israeli-defined Jerusalem municipality boundary.

"In 1982, I built three animal sheds on my land for a chicken farm; we had 2000 chickens and 50 sheep. This became the main source of income for my family. I was forced to self-demolish two of them on 30 March 2019, including one used as a shelter for 40 sheep and which my family sold four months ago in anticipation of the demolition. We had turned the third shed into a residential house for my newly married son in 1994. This is the house that my son was forced to self-demolish on 5 April 2019, after 25 years, resulting in the displacement of his family of eight, including five children.

"In 1982, construction of Pisgat Ze'ev settlement began, partly on land owned by residents of Hizma and including more than 100 dunums owned by the Askar family.



Khairi Ibrahim Ali Askar in front of self demolished structure, Hizma village.

We had 2000 chickens and 50 sheep. This became the main source of income for my family. I was forced to self-demolish two structures on 30 March 2019.

Khairi Ibrahim Ali Askar
Hizma village

This report was prepared by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

In the late 1980s, my sister built a small house near us; this was demolished by the Israeli authorities in 1993-94, displacing her family of seven including three children. A well was also demolished and around 200 olive, grape and fig trees were uprooted on the grounds that the land had been confiscated. Also in the early 1990s, three other households from our extended family had around 1,000 trees uprooted. During this period, the Israeli authorities developed an outline plan for the area where our two homes are located to expand Pisgat Ze'ev settlement. They gave us building permits for our homes, but when we asked for permits to build an additional floor they refused, reportedly because we held West Bank IDs.

"In June 1996 we received Jerusalem IDs. In 1997, my brother and I were able to build a second floor on each of our houses. Today, we are a family of 10 households comprising 61 people, including 29 children, living in the two houses in very cramped conditions. Despite us holding Jerusalem IDs, the Israel Land Authority filed a court case claiming that 1.6 dunums of my land had been confiscated under the Absentee Property Law in March 1980 and demanding that the structures thereon be demolished. After a long legal battle, we lost our case at the High Court in 2017.

"Before that, in 2014, my brother received a demolition order from the municipality so he self-demolished his garage and storage structure. Early this year, we received a demolition and evacuation order from the Israel Land Authority. Our lawyer postponed the deadline to mid-April, which was conditional upon us having NIS 35,000 in our bank account frozen until we executed the demolition: the alternative was a fine of some NIS 250,000, including expenses for the cost of the demolition. In March 2019, I was detained by the Israeli police who demanded that we carry out the demolition or face the consequences. On 30 March and 5 April, we self-demolished the animal structures and the house. This area is now designated for the construction of 254 housing units to expand Pisgat Ze'ev settlement.[11]

"For 42 years from 1977 until today, my file has remained open with various Israeli authorities: the Jerusalem municipality, the Custodian of Absentee Property, the Ministry of Interior, and the Israel Land Authority. I'm 77 years old now and still suffering the consequences of these policies. My situation is always getting worse."

"For 42 years from 1977 until today, my file has remained open with various Israeli authorities."

Khairi Ibrahim Ali Askar
Hizma village



Family house in 1982

This report was prepared by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with humanitarian partners.

ENDNOTES

1. World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 30 April 2019. "The recent deterioration has clearly exposed Gaza's fragile state with its economic buffers almost fully depleted, following its long-term isolation."
2. https://www.ochaopt.org/content/un-officials-call-immediate-halt-demolitions-east-jerusalem-and-respect-international-law
3. https://unsco.unmissions.org/statement-united-nations-special-coordinator-nickolay-mladenov-situation-gaza
4. https://www.mofa.gov.qa/en/statements/hh-the-amir-directs-allocation-of-480-million-usd-in-support-of-palestinian-people
5. World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 30 April 2019, para. 4.
6. Poor people are defined as those living on less than US$4.6 per day, including social assistance and transfers, which is estimated by PCBS as the minimum to cover basic household needs (shelter, clothing and food), in addition to basic healthcare, education and transportation.
7. Based on Tdh's collected dataset with 1,206 working children.
8. In Gaza North, Tdh has established the first Humanitarian Fabrication Laboratory (Fab Lab) in the Gaza Strip. The Fab Lab aims to enhance the vocational and educational skills of vulnerable children and youth.
9. Unlike Area C, building without a permit in East Jerusalem is considered a criminal act which results in fines for building illegally. These fines are usually paid in monthly instalments that can continue after the house itself is demolished. In addition, court rulings on judicial demolition orders usually contain clauses that stipulate that if the owner does not carry out a demolition by a specified date, the authorities will carry out the demolition and the fine imposed will be increased.
10. This law applies both to Israel and to East Jerusalem given the annexation of the eastern part of the city by the occupying power in 1967.
11. Testimony by Khairi Askar, Hizma village, 9 April 2019.

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