



Protection Cluster  
Occupied Palestinian Territory

JUNE 2025



# 2024 OLIVE HARVEST: PROTECTION RESPONSE

## INTRODUCTION

### BACKGROUND

The olive harvest is a vital part of the West Bank's agricultural economy and a deeply rooted symbol of Palestinian cultural identity and resilience. Beyond its economic significance, the olive tree represents a living connection to Palestinian heritage, sustaining a collective narrative of steadfastness and belonging. However, as the policies of the Government of Israel continue to impact land access and ownership through the expansion of settlements, restrictions on movement, and acts of violence, the harvest season is increasingly constrained by annexation and protection risks.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE REPORT

In 2023, coinciding with hostilities in Gaza and a surge in violence, coercive policies, and rights violations across the West Bank, the olive harvest season all but collapsed. More than 96,000 dunums of olive-cultivated land across West Bank remained unharvested due to Israeli restrictions on Palestinian access – causing an estimated US\$10 million financial setback for Palestinian farmers.<sup>1</sup> In 2024 the protection environment continued to rapidly deteriorate with systematic patterns of violence, movement restrictions and deliberate obstruction of agricultural access, deepening the vulnerability of Palestinian communities. To mitigate these risks, the West Bank Protection Cluster partners used early warning and joint protection forecasting to develop a coordinated, anticipatory response for the 2024 olive harvest.

This report serves to:

- Provide a comprehensive overview of the protection situation during the 2024 olive harvest.
- Document and analyze key trends and incidents of concern, including settler violence, excessive use of force, and access restrictions.
- Present the range of protection activities implemented by cluster partners.
- Capture lessons learned and best practices.
- Offer strategic recommendations for more robust protection planning, advocacy, and coordination in future harvests.

Olive Harvest Campaign: Community members, volunteers, and protection partners in joint action. © PARC, 2024



## METHODOLOGY

This report is grounded in a mixed-method approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data from a variety of protection stakeholders involved in the 2024 olive harvest season. Sources of data and analysis include:

- Field monitoring and real-time reporting led by Protection Cluster and UNOCHA, with direct field presence and coordination of regional WhatsApp groups, which enabled rapid information sharing, referrals and response.
- Inter-agency coordination and collaboration between Protection Cluster, Food Security Sector, UNOCHA, and the Advocacy Working group (AWG), ensuring a harmonized response framework.
- Biweekly olive harvest coordination meetings led by the Protection Cluster for protection and FSS partners, serving as a platform for sharing field updates, challenges, and strategic response planning.
- End-of-Harvest partner review session facilitated by the Protection Cluster to gather feedback about partners responses and to identify protection trends, lessons learnt and recommendations.
- An online survey, developed using KoBoToolbox —a digital platform for humanitarian data collection— was conducted with Protection and FSS partners to gather inputs on field interventions, advocacy, and operational gaps.
- Data analysis incorporating insights from stakeholder consultations and secondary sources, including protection assessments, legal briefings, and situational reports covering the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
- A standardized Protection 5Ws system—which tracks Who does What, Where, When, and for Whom— was introduced in January 2023 to support data harmonization. This enhanced the visibility of protection activities, geographic coverage, and thematic gaps across implementing actors.

## LIMITATIONS

- Partners' feedback in the post-harvest online survey was limited, which reduced the breadth and depth of the available data and constrained comparative analysis across regions and themes.
- The rapidly changing protection environment, including insecurity and restricted access in key locations, disrupted regular field monitoring and limited the consistency and reliability of real-time data collection.
- Resource constraints for partners, particularly data collection and analysis capacity, affected both the frequency of field engagement and their ability to conduct timely reporting and verification.
- Variations in partner capacity to monitor and document led to uneven data quality and coverage across different governorates.
- Lack of disaggregated data and analysis of how protection risks during the olive harvest season affected specific vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, older persons, women landowners, and children. In addition, this limited the scope for tailored protection strategies and responses to their distinct needs.



## KEY CHALLENGES AND PROTECTION CONCERNS

The 2024 olive harvest took place during an unprecedented escalation of protection risks, with incidents peaking in both volume and intensity compared to previous years. These risks affected not only farmers and agricultural communities but also protection actors, volunteers, and broader rural populations. The following outlines the primary protection risks identified during the harvest season:

### PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AND THREATS FROM SETTLERS AND STATE ACTORS

A record number of incidents of settler attacks were reported, including locations not previously targeted. From 1 November 2023 until 31 October 2024, more than 1,400 settler-related incidents resulted in casualties or property damage across the West Bank,<sup>2</sup> with many attacks occurring in the presence of or with the participation of Israeli security forces.<sup>3</sup> In October 2024 alone, during harvest season, there were 162 settler attacks on olive harvesters, 119 of which led to casualties or property damage, and many were carried out in the presence of Israeli security forces.<sup>4</sup> UNOCHA reported a total 225 settler incidents targeting 82 areas of West Bank during the 2024 harvest season.<sup>5</sup> Settler violence increasingly expanded into Area B – a zone previously considered less exposed – with repeated attacks on olive harvesting groups documented in both Areas C and B. The geographic spread and severity of these incidents reflects a sharp escalation over the past two years.

Such attacks during the harvest season not only inflicted physical harm but forced many farmers to choose between risking injury or abandoning their harvest, with direct implications for their safety, livelihoods, and food security. Volunteers and protection actors were also targeted, with several reports of physical assaults and damage to equipment, highlighting the widening reach of violence.

Among the cases monitored by the United Nations Human Rights Office (OHCHR), on 17 October 2024, a 59-year-old Palestinian woman was fatally shot by Israeli forces while harvesting olives in Faqu'a, Jenin. The UN Human Rights Office verified that she posed no threat and was killed without warning. This case illustrates a broader pattern of excessive use of force by Israeli forces during the harvest, including during incidents of settler violence.

While Israel as the occupying Power is bound to protect persons residing in the territory under its control, Israel has consistently failed to prevent or punish attacks by settlers on olive harvest activities, resulting in an environment of impunity.<sup>6</sup>

### MOVEMENT AND ACCESS RESTRICTIONS: BLOCKED OR RESTRICTED ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Access to agricultural lands was severely constrained by formal and informal measures. Legal and human rights partners observed that in addition to high levels of access restrictions, including in Area B, and blanket prevention of Palestinian access to land near settlements, Israeli Forces frequently delayed harvest coordination, denied access permits, and failed to adhere to scheduled gate openings, despite prior commitments made to diplomats by Coordination of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT).

In many areas, new restrictions, including age-based criteria and quotas at checkpoints,<sup>7</sup> further hindered access. These barriers prevented thousands of farmers from reaching their lands during the crucial harvesting window, leading to extensive crop loss and increased exposure to settler violence in vulnerable locations. OCHA recorded about 96,000 dunums were unharvested during the 2023 season,<sup>8</sup> with similar patterns continuing in 2024.<sup>9</sup> Communities in high-risk areas often had no choice but to abandon their land due to insecurity and lack of timely coordination.

### DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY: DAMAGE TO OLIVE TREES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND OTHER ASSETS

Active and passive destruction of agricultural property – both direct attack and conditions resulting in neglect – were widespread and applied by both settlers and state actors during the harvest. Active destruction included incidents of arson and vandalism of olive groves, chain-sawing of trees and destruction of homes and agricultural infrastructure during organized settler attacks.

Passive destruction included policies and measures designed to limit access of Palestinians to their olive groves. Systemic restrictions on year-round land access – particularly in Area C – prevented maintenance of groves, leaving them overgrown and significantly reducing yields and quality. According to OCHA, over 96,000 dunums of olive groves remained unharvested in 2023 due to access restrictions, resulting in an estimated loss of more than 1,200 metric tons of olive oil and \$10 million in financial damage.<sup>10</sup> There are unverified reports of settlers harvesting trees themselves when Palestinians were delayed access by Israeli forces. Destruction and theft of personal property contributed to the entrenchment of the coercive environment, consistent with trends of appropriation and land grab, which increased risk of forcible transfer and displacement of Palestinian communities in the West Bank.

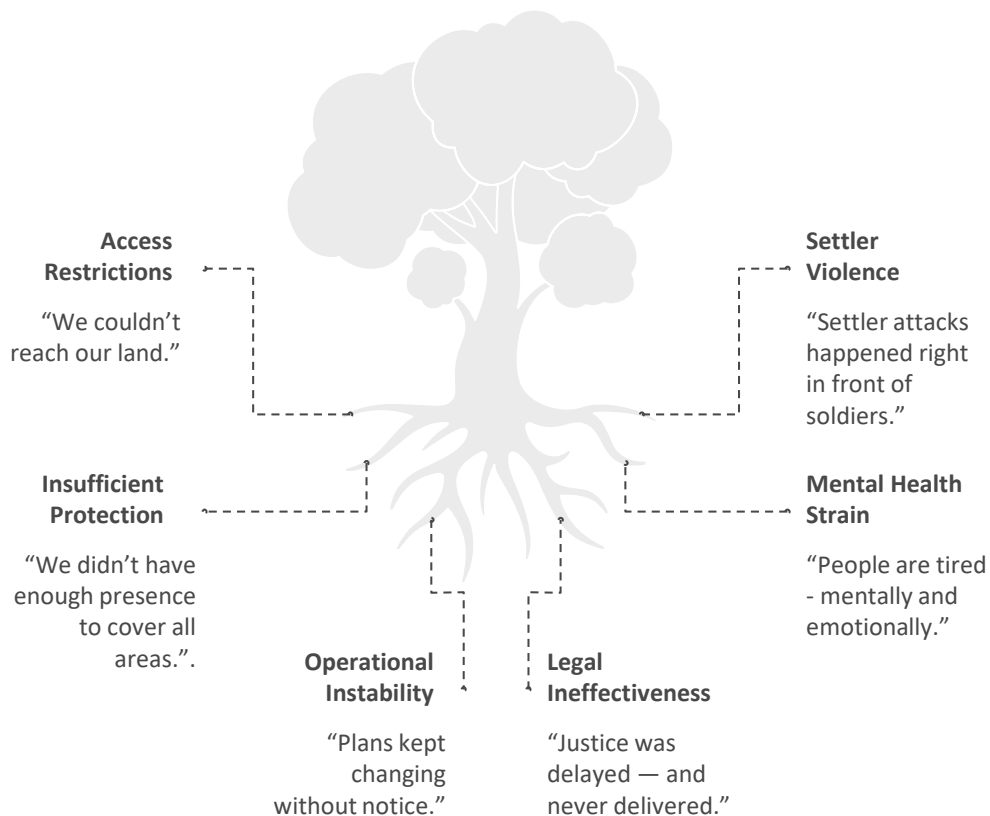
## LEGAL CONTEXT AND INSTITUTIONALIZED DISPOSSESSION

2024 saw a surge in legislative and administrative measures, including a wave of bills passed through the Knesset aimed at accelerating consolidation of annexation of the West Bank. These developments occurred during a period where international attention was largely on Gaza, providing a political window for deepening structural changes on the ground.

Over 24,000 dunums were declared “state land” in 2024 alone, marking a record high<sup>11</sup>. In parallel, settler expansion tactics, such as shepherding outposts and land appropriation under security pretexts, have rendered over 560,000 dunums inaccessible since 2022.<sup>12</sup> These trends were reinforced by the ongoing transfer of civil and planning authority in the West Bank from the Israeli military to civilian bodies within the Israeli government, further consolidating the annexation of occupied territory, in violation of international law<sup>13</sup>.

Simultaneously, a second legislative track targeted civic space, introducing measures that restrict humanitarian operations and human rights reporting, shrinking operational space for civil society actors and weakening protection frameworks for affected populations.

### Ineffective Olive Harvest Support Due to Access Restrictions and Violence



Quotes are based on partner feedback from field coordination meetings and the KoBo survey (Oct–Dec 2024).

## PROTECTION CLUSTER RESPONSE

### COORDINATION TOOLS AND MECHANISMS DEPLOYED DURING THE HARVEST SEASONS

During the 2024 olive harvest season, the Protection Cluster developed various tools and coordination mechanisms to enhance field response, facilitate communication, and improve documentation and accountability. These included:

- **Real-Time Coordination Channels:** Area-based communication channels in the north, center, and south of the West Bank enabled real-time incident alerts, referrals, and coordination among protection partners in high-risk locations.
- **Pre-Season and In-Season Meetings:** The Cluster organized specialized meetings with partners before the harvest to map high-risk areas, define roles, and share preparedness messages. During the harvest, biweekly inter-agency and inter-cluster meetings were held in collaboration with OCHA and the Advocacy Working Group (AWG) to ensure streamlined coordination and rapid information exchange.
- **Safeguarding and Staff Safety Messaging:** E-flyers and operational guidance materials were circulated widely. These included emergency contact numbers, protocols for staff security in high-risk areas, Do-No-Harm checklists for field programming and presence, case referral mechanisms, and incident reporting procedures.
- **End-of-Season KOBO Survey:** An online post-harvest survey gathered critical feedback from partners, documenting key achievements, challenges, and recommendations to shape the 2025 season. The survey highlighted successful coordination efforts and the need for earlier planning, and it reinforced the importance of better resource allocation and proactive presence.
- **Improved Documentation Mechanisms:** A shared platform was developed to systematize documentation and support uniform data collection, particularly for incident tracking, legal response, and field-level monitoring. Partners were encouraged to use standardized tools and formats, which enabled more consistent and actionable analysis.
- **Operational Mapping:** Based on coordination with protection and food security partners, a geographic prioritization tool was developed to identify high-risk communities and plan presence and support accordingly. This also informed advocacy and targeted protective interventions.

### KEY PROTECTION INTERVENTIONS

During the 2024 olive harvest, Protection Cluster partners implemented a wide range of interventions to mitigate protection risks, support community resilience, and ensure safe access to agricultural lands. These efforts spanned legal aid, protective presence, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), community-led protection, emergency preparedness, and advocacy. Coordination efforts were centralized under the Protection Cluster and strengthened through the involvement of partners across sectors.

#### OLIVE HARVEST SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS



Protective Presence

**Partners:**  
Rabbis for Human Rights, Community Peacemaker Teams, YMCA, PARC, PRCS, UAWC, EAPPI, CPT



Legal Aid

**Partners:**  
HaMoked, Saint Yves, Yesh Din, JLAC



Advocacy

**Partners:**  
PARC, PalVision, PSSCW, PRCS, PAFU, Hamoked, Yesh Din



Community Self Protection

**Partners:**  
YMCA, PARC, PRCS, Saint Yves, PAFU, PUI



Mental Health

**Partners:**  
PSSCW, PRCS, YMCA, PUI

## 1. COMMUNITY SELF-PROTECTION AND LOCAL RESILIENCE

Key partners engaged in proactive protection activities aiming to reduce the impact of violence. Activities were in coordination with the Food Security Sector in at-risk communities. Protection partners enhanced community capacities to self-protect and respond to violence through:

- **Harvest Tools Distribution:** Partners provided essential agricultural tools (e.g., ladders, mats, mechanical rakes) to speed up harvesting and minimize farmers' exposure in high-risk areas.
- **Community Mobilization:** Collective harvesting activities were organized to increase numbers in the field, reduce individual risk, and enhance protective presence through visibility.
- **Awareness-Raising and Psycho-education:** Community sessions were conducted to enhance legal awareness, support psychosocial well-being, and provide guidance on stress management and responses to violence or arrest.
- **Emergency Safety Kits and Preparedness:** Under the 48-hour emergency allocation, protection kits, including fire extinguishers, first-aid supplies, gloves, and masks, were distributed to farmers in high-risk areas. The distributions were accompanied by emergency preparedness workshops to improve local response capabilities in case of threats or attacks.

## 2. PROTECTIVE PRESENCE

The Protection Cluster coordinated protective presence across 70 communities, particularly in areas with elevated risk of settler violence. Key achievements include:

- Deployment of over 1,000 volunteers, both local, Israeli and international, by partners and local activist groups.
- Presence maintained in critical areas like Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Hebron where significant incidents occurred.
- Development of safety protocols and real-time alerts shared via Protection Cluster-managed WhatsApp groups to guide field teams and volunteers.
- Protective presence groups played a vital role not only in physical accompaniment but also in supporting the olive harvest process, contributing to community resilience.
- Real-time reporting and referral of incidents were carried out by the teams, ensuring timely documentation and response through established protection mechanisms.

## 3. LEGAL AID AND PROTECTION ADVOCACY

Legal and human rights partners played a pivotal role in addressing systemic restrictions and providing remedies for affected individuals and communities:

- Legal actors submitted petitions, coordinated access, and pursued individual cases related to denial of entry, settler violence, and confiscation.
- Legal actors filed complaints with Israeli authorities and followed up on incidents via real-time legal interventions and documentation.
- Advocacy actions were coordinated with the Advocacy Working Group (AWG), which led diplomatic briefings, media engagement, and public campaigns to spotlight violations.
- Multiple partners led community-based advocacy, mobilized international solidarity, and initiated documentation to support strategic litigation and media outreach.
- Efforts also included field visits for diplomats and the press to areas affected by restrictions and violence, aiming to increase visibility and pressure for accountability.

## 4. MEDICAL AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Medical responses helped reassure affected communities and minimize harm during high-risk encounters in the field. This included:

- Emergency response efforts during the olive harvest included the deployment of hundreds of volunteers across multiple high-risk locations to provide first aid and protective support.
- First aid stations were set up near areas prone to settler violence and military operations, ensuring timely medical care.
- Mobile response teams were activated during peak incidents to provide immediate assistance and help de-escalate situations involving injury or obstruction.

## 5. MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

- MHPSS partners integrated MHPSS components into their protection programming, offering psychological first aid, referrals, and emotional support.
- Sessions were tailored to women, children, and farmers experiencing fear, trauma, and distress due to repeated exposure to violence and harassment.

## CHALLENGES FOR PARTNERS

While initial observations highlighted restricted access, settler violence, and psychological impacts on affected communities, a more comprehensive picture emerged from Protection Cluster coordination meetings and the end-of-season KOBO survey. These inputs reflected deep and systemic challenges experienced by partners in the field:

### 1. Restricted Access and Permit Challenges

- Farmers in several areas, especially those with groves located behind the Barrier, near settlements, or within Area C, faced significant delays or complete denial of permits and coordination arrangements.
- Verbal approvals were unreliable and often not followed by written confirmation.
- Last-minute coordination changes disrupted harvest plans.
- Unclear coordination discouraged farmers, especially those previously denied access

### 2. Escalation of Settler Violence

- Increased incidents of physical assault, tree vandalism, and olive theft, and harassment of both farmers and volunteers.
- Violence often occurred in the presence of Israeli forces with no intervention.
- Previously safe areas became high-risk zones in 2024.

### 3. Insufficient Protective Presence

- Demand for presence exceeded partner capacity in multiple communities.
- Coordination gaps and logistical barriers limited deployments.
- Volunteers faced fatigue, safety risks, and psychological strain.
- Field teams operated under threat in areas with active settler or military violence.

### 4. Mental Health and Psychosocial Distress

- Farmers and teams reported stress, fear, and emotional exhaustion.
- Ongoing violence and uncertainty impacted well-being.
- MHPSS services were limited, especially in remote or high-risk areas.

### 5. Operational and Logistical Constraints

- Unpredictable gate openings and access arrangements, disrupting planned interventions.
- Poor communication and limited information-sharing led to overlaps and gaps.
- Some communities remained underserved due to limited resources.

### 6. Legal and Accountability Barriers

- Despite documentation and legal follow-up by partners, few cases saw progress.
- Bureaucratic resistance and lack of enforcement undermined justice.
- Many communities lost faith in reporting due to inaction.
- Israeli policies restricting civic space weakened protection actors' ability to operate.

### 7. Coordination and Strategic Gaps

- Roles across clusters were unclear, affecting the overall response.
- Advocacy efforts lacked unified messaging and strategic coordination.
- International presence, especially of diplomats, was limited amid the broader crises in Gaza.
- Absence of Humanitarian-Civil-Military Dialogue hindered real-time follow-up with Israeli authorities.



## ADVOCACY INITIATIVES AND IMPACT

### Key Activities:

- The Protection Cluster, in coordination with the Advocacy Working Group (AWG), led joint advocacy efforts before, during and after the season.
- Local and international partners contributed with public statements, real-time reporting, and direct engagement with diplomatic missions.
- Advocacy materials focused on settler violence, access restrictions, and the shrinking protection space.
- Impact and limitations:
- Despite coordinated messaging and timely reporting, engagement by Member States remained limited.
- Contributing factors included shifting diplomatic priorities toward Gaza, political caution, and lack of sustained follow-up by some actors.
- Some partners reported that key messages were acknowledged but not translated into protective field presence or political pressure.



## LESSONS LEARNED

### BEST PRACTICES AND EFFECTIVE INTERVENTIONS DURING THE 2024 OLIVE HARVEST

- A season-long coordination approach allowed for early preparedness, real-time response, and post-harvest follow-up, strengthening protection outcomes.
- Proactive protection efforts, including early deployment of volunteers and presence teams, proved critical in high-risk areas and reduced exposure time to violence.
- Strong inter-cluster response coordination.
- Despite ongoing risks, volunteer engagement remained high, demonstrating strong community solidarity and international support.
- Community-led protection, particularly through coordination with local actors like the Palestinian Farmers Union, YMCA, PUI and PARC, strengthened local ownership and contextualized responses.
- Timely legal interventions and advocacy efforts were effective in raising awareness and supporting access-related issues, especially when backed by diplomatic visibility.

### INSIGHTS FOR FUTURE PLANNING (LESSONS LEARNED TO IMPROVE PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE STRATEGIES)

- In 2025, there is time to better prepare and avert a potential repeat of 2024's lack of strong diplomatic pressure.
- There is an urgent need to scale-up proactive protection resources, including protective presence, which was far below the level needed in 2024. Strong inter-cluster response coordination.
- Settler violence also occurred outside the olive harvesting community and the harvesting season, leaving shortfalls in protective presence resources for other communities exposed to violence.
- Early coordination and preparedness to significantly reduce the time farmers are exposed to risks.
- Community engagement and localized risks assessments are essential for ensuring context-specific protection response. Prioritizing local communities as key stakeholders enables more targeted and visible interventions. Shrinking civic space and reduced international presence in the West Bank continue to threaten humanitarian and human rights actors. Protection planning must account for this changing operating environment.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1

### DIPLOMATIC DIALOGUE



Political and Humanitarian–Civil–Military Dialogue (HCMD)

- Encourage Member States and UN leadership to engage in private, pre-season advocacy calling for full access and safety guarantees.
- Urge systematic follow-up with Israeli authorities post-harvest to insist on accountability for obligations under international law.
- Establish a HCMD mechanism to support real-time protection coordination.
- Ensure that 2024 access restrictions are not normalized as a future baseline by reinforcing principled messaging in all diplomatic channels.



## 2 ADVOCACY

- Promote coordinated use of international human rights and humanitarian law in protection advocacy. Support human rights/legal organizations in their petitions and documentation with increased visibility and diplomatic backing.
- Expand targeted advocacy to include key Israeli and administrative actors in the field.
- As above, systematically include principled messaging to ensure advocacy does not contribute to the further shrinking of the harvest by allowing 2024 measures to be set as the 'new normal' baseline for future harvests.
- Use a phased approach for advocacy, with efforts planned before, during and after the harvest.
- Ensure donor support is directed to expand operational capacity for actors delivering protection, remedial and proactive interventions.

## 3 PROTECTION RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS

- Upscale protection monitoring throughout the season to ensure timely documentation and referral of incidents, enabling appropriate remedial responses and accountability mechanisms.
- Boost operational protection approaches aimed at reducing farmers' exposure time in high-risk areas. Activities may include coordinated group harvesting, protective presence, and where relevant (and guided by communities and local government bodies), provision of tools that accelerate the harvest and support safer field access.
- Strengthen community ownership by integrating local risk assessments and leadership into response planning.
- Review and strengthen referral mechanisms to improve access to legal, MHPSS, and emergency support following incidents during the harvest.

## ANNEX 1 – INFORMATION, STATEMENTS, REPORTS AND FACT SHEETS

### INFORMATION: HELPLINES, FACT SHEETS AND MAPS

#### Protection Cluster

- Key helplines: ([Arabic](#)) ([English](#))

#### Premier Urgence International (West Bank Consortium)

- [MAP: the Geopolitics of Palestinian West Bank Olives.](#)

#### JLAC

- [FACT Sheet: Overview of the situation in the West Bank including Occupied Jerusalem](#)

### ADVOCACY: LETTERS, STATEMENTS, REPORTS

#### Al Haq

- Report: [Killings Beating and Prohibited Access – Israeli systematic denial of Palestinian farmers from their land during the 2024 olive harvest season.](#)

#### BTselem

- Report: [2024 West Bank olive harvest – Israel furthers land grab through tighter restrictions on Palestinians and extreme state violence](#)

#### Dan Church Aid

- Position Paper: [Violations of natural environmental heritage and the challenges faced by Palestinian farmers in Batter and Walaja](#)

#### Hamoked

- HaMoked Letter to the Military: [During the upcoming olive harvest seasons, allow Palestinian farmers to harvest their olive groves in West Bank lands beyond the Separation Barrier](#)
- HaMoked Letter to the HCJ: [Palestinian farmers must be allowed to harvest their olives inside the Seam Zone: the State must not be allowed to delay until “after the holidays” and focus on the exceptions rather than the rule.](#)
- In response to HaMoked petition: [The State informs the Court of its intention to make permanent the sweeping ban on entry of farmers into the “Seam Zone”](#)

#### Palestinian Farmers Union

- Statement: [UN Human Rights Office calls Israel to ensure access of Palestinians to their lands and protection from Settler Violence during upcoming olive harvest.](#)
- Press Release: [Palestinian Farmers Union calls for urgent action to protect olive harvest amid rising Settler Violence and economic hardship](#)
- Call for action: [PFU calls for immediate international protection for farmers during olive harvest season](#)

#### PARC

- [Quarterly Newsletter \(October-December\).](#)

#### UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR)

- Statement: [UN Human Rights Office calls Israel to ensure access of Palestinians to their lands and protection from Settler Violence during upcoming olive harvest.](#)

#### Yesh Din

- Report Summary of the [2024 olive harvest season](#)



## CONTRIBUTORS AND CONTACT INFORMATION

This report was developed with the support of the West Bank Protection Cluster Team. Amina Abusafa, West Bank Protection Cluster Coordinator, and Michelle Rice, West Bank Protection Cluster, provided valuable input throughout the drafting process, including substantive feedback and comments on the content.

### FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

**Amina Abusafa**, West Bank Protection Cluster Coordinator: [amina.abusafa@un.org](mailto:amina.abusafa@un.org)

**Michelle Rice**, West Bank Protection Cluster: [michelle.rice@un.org](mailto:michelle.rice@un.org)

**Protection Cluster oPt**: [ohchr-protectioncluster-opt@un.org](mailto:ohchr-protectioncluster-opt@un.org)

## ENDNOTES

1. [OCHA OPT Olive Harvest 2023](#); see also Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, [Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan](#), A/HRC/58/73 (6 March 2025) [hereafter A/HRC/58/73], paras. 33–39.
2. [A/HRC/58/73](#), para. 45.
3. Ibid., paras. 41–44.
4. Ibid., paras. 39.
5. UNOCHA, Humanitarian Situation Update West Bank #240. [Humanitarian Situation Update #240 | West Bank \[EN/AR\] | OCHA](#)
6. OPT Protection Cluster [West Bank Protection Analysis Update](#); ICJ, Legal Consequences arising from the Policies and Practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, 19 July 2024, para. 151. <https://www.icj-cij.org/case/186>; Crisis Group, [Stemming Israeli Settler Violence at Its Root, 06 September 2024](#).
7. For instance, certificates proving land ownership, however, Israel suspended its land registration system since 1966 so since then new property owners have no proof/ certificate of ownership
8. [https://www.ochaopt.org/sites/default/files/OliveHarvest\\_2023.pdf](https://www.ochaopt.org/sites/default/files/OliveHarvest_2023.pdf).
9. [A/HRC/58/73](#), para. 39; see also <https://www.yesh-din.org/en/summary-of-the-2024-olive-harvest-season/>; [https://www.alhaq.org/cached\\_uploads/download/2025/03/01/special-focus-olive-harvest-final-1-1740827461.pdf](https://www.alhaq.org/cached_uploads/download/2025/03/01/special-focus-olive-harvest-final-1-1740827461.pdf); <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/humanitarian-situation-update-242-west-bank>.
10. OCHA. 2024. [Olive Harvest 2023: Hindered Access Afflicts Palestinian Farmers in the West Bank](#). Published February 20, 2024.
11. [A/HRC/58/73](#), para. 21.
12. Peace Now and Kerem Navot.
13. [A/HRC/58/73](#), paras. 8–12.