



State of Palestine
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates
Multilateral Relations Sector

Israeli Genocide in the Gaza Strip since 7 October 2023
Facts and Figures (16 January 2025)

➤ **Killings and injuries**

- As of 14 January 2025, over **46,645** Palestinian civilians have been **killed** by the Israeli occupation forces ('IOF') in the Gaza Strip, with at least **110,012** injured since 7 October 2023.¹
- A study published by the medical journal The Lancet estimates that between 7 October 2023 and 30 June 2024, a total of **64,260** Palestinians were killed due to traumatic injury sustained by IOF attacks in Gaza, representing **2.9%** of Gaza's pre-genocide total population, or **one in 35** Palestinians in Gaza. **This mortality rate is 41% higher than the one estimated by Palestinians Ministry of Health ('MoH') during the same timeframe, which stood at 37,877 deaths.**²
- The study also infers that, while the official MoH estimate as of 6 October 2024 stood at 41,909 deaths, **"assuming that the level of under-reporting of 41 per cent continued from July to October 2024, it is plausible that the true figure now exceeds 70,000."**³
- These numbers do not include the number of missing persons or under rubble, according to Palestinian Civil Defense (PCD), over **10,000 individuals** are believed to remain buried under rubble across Gaza. PCD officials caution that with current tools and resources, the complete recovery of bodies would take approximately six years.⁴
- Between the afternoons of 8 and 14 January 2025, according to the MOH, **210** Palestinians were killed and **738** were injured. The following are some of the deadliest attacks:⁵
 - On 7, 9 and 11 January, IOF launched several strikes on schools or school yards with tents sheltering forcibly displaced Palestinians in Jabalya, in the North Gaza governorate, killed **15** civilians, including **three women and three children**, and injured over **30** others, including **19** children. On 13 January, a school was also hit by IOF in the Al-Daraj neighborhood in central Gaza city, killing **five** Palestinians and injuring others.
 - On 7 January, **five** Palestinians, a **mother** and her **4 children**, were killed and several others injured when a tent sheltering forcibly displaced Palestinians was deliberately hit by IOF in Al-Mawasi area in western Khan Younis.

¹ OCHA, "Humanitarian Situation Update #255 | Gaza Strip", 14 January 2025, <<https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-255-gaza-strip>>.

² The Lancet, "Traumatic injury mortality in the Gaza Strip from Oct 7, 2023, to June 30, 2024: a capture-recapture analysis", 9 January 2025, <[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(24\)02678-3/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(24)02678-3/fulltext)>.

³ *ibid.*

⁴ OCHA, "Reported impact snapshot | Gaza Strip" 29 October 2024.

⁵ OCHA, "Humanitarian Situation Update #255 | Gaza Strip", 14 January 2025.

- On 7 January, **eight** Palestinians including **children** were killed and others injured when a house was directly targeted by IOF in Jabalya Al-Balad in southern North Gaza.
 - On 7 January, **seven** Palestinians, including a **couple** and their **three children**, were killed and others injured when a house was deliberately hit by IOF in southern Khan Younis.
 - On 8 January, staff of a telecommunication company were deliberately hit by IOF while working to fix connection lines in Al-Shuja'iyeh neighborhood in eastern Gaza city, killing several civilians.
 - On 10 January, a Palestinian journalist was shot and killed by IOF in Al-Nuseirat refugee camp, in Deir Al-Balah. Two additional journalists in Gaza city were killed by IOF on 13 and 14 January 2025.
 - On 10 January, at least one Palestinian **child** was killed and several others injured in an explosion, caused by an explosive remnant of war, in Al-Mawasi area in western Khan Younis.
 - On 11 January, **three** Palestinians, including a **girl**, were killed and **four** others injured when a tent sheltering forcibly displaced Palestinians was hit by IOF in Al-Heker area, south of Deir Al-Balah.
 - On 12 January, a Palestinian ambulance officer succumbed to his injuries after being deliberately hit by an Israeli airstrike while on duty in Jabalya.
- As of 14 January 2025, **371** aid workers have been killed by IOF, marking Gaza as the most dangerous location for humanitarian personnel worldwide:⁶
 - **269** UN personnel were killed by the IOF, including **265** UNRWA staff, **one** WHO worker, **one** UNOPS staff, **one** UNDP staff, and **one** UNDSS staff.
 - At least **68** additional aid workers were killed by the IOF.
 - **34** Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) staff and volunteers were killed by IOF.
 - As of 14 January 2025, over **1,060** health workers were killed by the IOF, alongside **94** Civil Defense personnel who were killed on duty.
 - Since 7 October 2023, IOF killed over **198** journalists and media workers.⁷
 - On 11 January, the PCD stated that several firefighting and rescue vehicles in Gaza, Deir Al-Balah, and Khan Younis governorates have stopped working due to the lack of maintenance parts and equipment needed to repair and operate them. PCD indicated that their stockpile of these supplies, along with equipment and repair parts that were available on the local market and had allowed PCD to maintain a minimum level of maintenance for their vehicles, have been destroyed. This has come at a time when, according to PCD, **more than half of Civil Defense vehicles across Gaza remain out of service due to the lack of fuel to operate them**, hindering their mission of rescue of the injured.⁸

➤ **Hospitals, medical staff**

- On 8 January, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) warned that **all three key hospitals** in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis - the Nasser Medical Complex, the Al-Aqsa and European Gaza hospitals - were “on the verge of closure due to a lack of fuel,” placing at imminent risk the lives of hundreds of

⁶ OCHA, “Reported impact snapshot | Gaza Strip”, 14 January 2025, <<https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-14-january-2025>>.

⁷ Palestine Journalists Syndicate, <<https://pjs.ps/ar/index.html>>.

⁸ OCHA, “Humanitarian Situation Update #255 | Gaza Strip”, 14 January 2025.

patients, including newborns in incubators who depend on mechanical ventilators to stay alive, and disrupting the treatment of patients with burns and trauma.

- Furthermore, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) reports that the Nasser Medical Complex, which as of 10 January had **13 patients**, including **three children**, relying on mechanical ventilation and **17** newborns depending on incubators for survival, has been forced to prioritize power for operating theatres, pediatric and neonatal ICUs, while other hospital facilities have minimal lighting and are relying on a smaller generator and solar systems during daylight hours.
- In North Gaza, where there is **only one barely functional health facility**, the situation is similarly critical. As of 13 January, Al-Awda Hospital has been striving to provide care to **36** patients amid severe shortages of medicines, medical supplies, fuel and food, with the hospital's Director reporting that the facility has been **without fuel for 95 days**.⁹
- As of 14 January 2025:¹⁰
 - o Only **(50%) 18** out of Gaza's **36** hospitals remain partially functional (1 in the North, 10 in Gaza City, 3 in Deir Al-Balah, 4 in Khan Younis).
 - o **11** field hospitals are functional, including 6 fully and 5 partially (4 in Deir Al-Balah, 5 in Khan Younis, and 2 in Rafah).
 - o **38% (53 out of 139)** of primary healthcare centers are functional, including 6 fully and 47 partially.
 - o **24% (7 out of 26)** UNRWA health centers are functional.
 - o **130** ambulances were damaged by IOF attacks.

➤ **Forcible Displacement**¹¹

- On 12 January, the IOF issued an unlawful forcible displacement order for Al-Nuseirat refugee camp in Deir Al-Balah, covering approximately **0.86** square kilometers. Several forcible displacement orders had already been issued for the designated area. An estimated **4,100** Palestinians living in the designated area were affected, including those sheltering at two UNRWA shelters, so were three medical points, two water trucking points and two Temporary Learning Spaces (TLSs). Aid organizations report that limited displacement movements were subsequently observed towards other areas in Deir Al-Balah.
- Between 4 November and 16 December, the Site Management Working Group (SMWG) assessed **565** forcible displacement sites in southern Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, hosting a total of **171,505** households, or nearly **842,000** Palestinians, the majority of whom had been forcibly displaced from Gaza and North Gaza governorates since October 2023. **80%** of the sites were makeshift shelters while the remaining **19%** were collective centers. The assessment, which relied on data collected through interviews with Key Informants (KIs), highlighted that **82%** of the sites had some type of site committee and **70%** had women involved either in the management of the site, the distribution of aid or in specific women's committees. According to KIs, access to sufficient food and adequate drinking water was absent or extremely limited at **87** and **51%** of the sites, respectively. Nearly all sites (**95%**) had no source of lighting, and **36%** had people staying in the open without shelter. Over **60%** of KIs reported that none of the households has had access to adequate hygiene items. Overall, the five most critical needs highlighted by residents across all

⁹ WHO in OPT, on X, 10 January 2025, <<https://x.com/WHOoPt/status/1877658011079991549>>.

¹⁰ OCHA, "Reported impact snapshot | Gaza Strip", 14 January 2025.

¹¹ OCHA, "Humanitarian Situation Update #255 | Gaza Strip", 14 January 2025.

sites were food, shelter, household items, personal hygiene supplies and latrines, with the most urgent NFIs being clothing, bedding items and washing supplies.

➤ Destruction and Damage

- Demolition and detonation of residential buildings and blocks by IOF continue to be reported across the Gaza strip. On 26 December, the Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR) reported that in recent weeks there has been a significant escalation in the widespread destruction of residential neighborhoods and civilian infrastructure, including hospitals, roads, and electricity, water and sewage networks. “**Entire neighborhoods ... have been rendered uninhabitable, reduced to mere rubble, compelling most residents to evacuate,**” threatening the future, stability and survival of Gaza’s residents. Destruction in northern Gaza and Rafah in particular has reached “unprecedented levels,” PCHR stressed, whereby IOF have deployed “advanced weaponry, including explosive-laden robots to level entire neighborhoods into rubble.”¹²
- On 13 December, UNOSAT published an updated preliminary analysis of structural damage and destruction in the Gaza Strip by IOF, based on satellite imagery collected on 1 December 2024. The assessment shows that **170,812** structures, or **69%** of the total throughout the Strip, have either been damaged or destroyed, up from **66%** identified in the 6 September analysis. The governorates of North Gaza and Rafah have experienced the highest rise in damage, with **3,138** new structures damaged in North Gaza and **3,054** in Rafah. Within North Gaza, Jabalya municipality had the highest number of newly damaged structures (**1,339 structures**) and the fourth largest number of damaged structures (**14,470**) among all municipalities, following Gaza, Rafah and Khan Younis cities.¹³

Collective punishment

➤ Women & Children

- Amidst the continuation of Israel’s genocidal war on the Gaza Strip, which have resulted in the killing of tens of thousands of Palestinian children by IOF, the UNICEF Executive Director, Catherine Russell, highlighted that the suffering is still ongoing, “for the children of Gaza, the new year has brought more death and suffering from attacks, deprivation, and increasing exposure to the cold.”¹⁴ Russell stressed that in the first seven days of 2025 alone, **at least 74 children** were killed by IOF in several mass casualty attacks across the Gaza Strip, “including nighttime attacks in Gaza City, Khan Younis, and Al-Mawasi.”¹⁵
- Russell further underlined that the continued lack of basic shelter amid winter temperatures, with nearly **one million children** living in makeshift tents, coupled with lack of access to nutrition and healthcare and the dire sanitary situation, all pose extreme risks for children, with newborns and children with medical conditions being particularly vulnerable.¹⁶

¹² PCHR Gaza, “Israeli Occupation Forces Perpetuates Genocide: Accelerated Destruction of Residential Neighborhoods and Hospitals amid Depopulation of Northern Gaza”, 27 December 2024, <<https://pchgaza.org/israeli-occupation-forces-perpetuates-genocide-accelerated-destruction-of-residential-neighborhoods-and-hospitals-amid-depopulation-of-northern-gaza/>>.

¹³ UNOSAT, “UNOSAT Gaza Strip Comprehensive Damage Assessment”, 13 December 2024, <<https://unosat.org/products/4047>>.

¹⁴ UNICEF, “New year brings little new hope for children in Gaza, with at least 74 children reportedly killed in first week of 2025”, 8 January 2025, <<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/new-year-brings-little-new-hope-children-gaza-least-74-children-reportedly-killed>>.

¹⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁶ *ibid.*

- On 14 January, Save the Children reported that the use of explosive weapons in Gaza throughout 2024 left “an average of **475 children each month** – or **15 children a day** - with potentially lifelong disabilities,” including loss of limbs, sight and hearing.¹⁷ This calculation is based on previous estimates by the Protection Cluster and the Health Cluster’s Trauma Working Group suggesting that in the first 11 months of 2024, at least **5,230 children** sustained injuries requiring significant rehabilitation support that is inaccessible in Gaza due to the decimation of the health system and restrictions on entry of critical supplies, “leaving them with a high likelihood of disability”.¹⁸ According to specialized surgeons cited by Save the Children, rising child malnutrition is aggravating the situation, hampering the healing of wounds, and thousands of children who lack prosthetics for their injured limbs face the risk of also developing deformities on their back or issues on the opposite limb, including early osteoarthritis in the hip or knee joint.¹⁹
 - The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) reports that over **40,000** pregnant women are experiencing emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) and more than **8,000** are enduring catastrophic food insecurity conditions (IPC Phase 5).²⁰
 - Amid severe access impediments to maternal and neonatal care, rising malnutrition continues to drive up rates of preterm births and neonatal complications.²¹
 - At present, emergency obstetric and newborn care is only available at **seven** out of **18** partially functional hospitals across Gaza, **four** out of **11** field hospitals, and a community health center.²²
 - Gender-based violence (GBV) is surging, according to UNFPA, with women and girls in overcrowded and poorly lit shelters facing increasing denial of access to resources within households and heightened vulnerability to emotional and physical violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse. The lack of privacy and safe spaces, hygiene facilities and menstrual supplies only exacerbates risks and further undermines safety and dignity, with hygiene-related infections being on the rise.²³
- **Water, Food, Fuel and Sewage**²⁴
- The lack of fuel is threatening to cause an abrupt halt to critical WASH services across the Gaza Strip. The WASH Cluster warns that - unless fuel is urgently received - all WASH services both north and south of Wadi Gaza will imminently cease functioning, with the sole exception of the Southern Gaza Desalination Plant.
 - WASH partners also would be unable to truck and distribute water, and all sewage and solid waste management operations would grind to a halt. The present crisis is only the apex of a long-standing fuel shortage that has severely compromised all WASH operations throughout 2024;

¹⁷ Save the Children, “Gaza: Explosive Weapons Left 15 Children a Day with Potentially Lifelong Disabilities in 2024”, 14 January 2024, <<https://www.savethechildren.net/news/gaza-explosive-weapons-left-15-children-day-potentially-lifelong-disabilities-2024>>.

¹⁸ OHCHR, Child Protection AoR, Gender-Based Violence AoR, Mine Action AoR, United Nations Population Fund, “Material Assistance Shortages: Impact on the Protection Situation in Gaza”, 24 November 2024, <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/material-assistance-shortages-impact-protection-situation-gaza?_gl=1*1sktir*_ga*OTEyNDgyMjE1LjE2OTewNTEwNTI.*_ga_E60ZNX2F68*MTczNzAwNzYzMS4yMzQuMS4xNzM3MDA3NjU2LjM1LjAuMA>.

¹⁹ Save the Children, “Gaza: Explosive Weapons Left 15 Children a Day with Potentially Lifelong Disabilities in 2024”, 14 January 2024.

²⁰ OCHA, “Humanitarian Situation Update #255 | Gaza Strip”, 14 January 2025.

²¹ *ibid.*

²² *ibid.*

²³ *ibid.*

²⁴ *ibid.*

according to the WASH Cluster, the daily quantity of fuel received by WASH partners has plummeted to an average of **8,746 liters** in November and less than **12,000 liters** in December, compared to the **70,000 liters** required per day at a minimum for critical WASH activities, such as production, treatment and distribution of water, pumping, desludging and transfer of sewage, and solid waste management.

- Moreover, since 6 October 2024, access to water production points in North Gaza and eastern Gaza governorate has also been consistently denied by the Israeli occupation authorities, further curtailing the Cluster's ability to provide people with water. Combined, the lack of fuel and access restrictions have forced WASH actors to make impossible choices, having to decide daily between providing water, pumping sewage, repairing water or sewage leaks, or transferring solid waste. Forcibly displaced Palestinians, particularly in northern Gaza, have been forced to either survive on extremely limited quantities of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene, or to take long dangerous trips for collection, or even resort to using unsafe water sources. Aggravating these conditions is the lack of fuel for sewage and solid waste management, which continues to cause sewage spills and a mounting accumulation of solid waste in or near displacement sites, exacerbating the spread of vermin, infectious diseases and other public health risks.

➤ **Health**

- A report published on 31 December by the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR) stressed that "Israel's pattern of deadly attacks on and near hospitals in Gaza, and associated combat, pushed the healthcare system to the brink of total collapse, with catastrophic effect on Palestinians' access to health and medical care."²⁵
- Approximately **7,700** newborns lack access to life-saving care, as neonatal care capacity continues to shrink across the Gaza Strip, particularly in northern Gaza, which prior to October 2023 accounted for nearly **60%** of total neonatal hospital beds. In the North Gaza governorate, all neonatal care bed capacity in MoH hospitals has now been lost, while in the Gaza governorate, only two non-MoH hospitals continue providing newborn care amid major constraints – the Patients Friends Association Hospital and the Al-Sahaba Medical Complex – with merely **five** neonatal beds available in each. Both facilities face dire shortages of incubators, high frequency ventilators, essential medications and supplies, and rely on a single oxygen plant in Gaza city, which lacks spare parts and is insufficient to meet rising needs.²⁶

➤ **Humanitarian Access**²⁷

- Between 1 and 13 January, out of **204** planned aid movements requiring coordination with Israeli occupation authorities across the Gaza Strip, **41% (83)** were facilitated, **34% (70)** were denied, **15% (31)** were interfered with or initially agreed to but then faced impediments, and **10% (20)** were cancelled by the organizers due to logistical and security challenges.
- **15** out of **22** planned movements submitted to the Israeli occupation authorities to access Rafah governorate between 1 and 13 January were denied, **four** were facilitated, and **two** were initially agreed to, but faced impediments. This excludes **16** coordinated movements to "Kerem Salem"

²⁵ OHCHR, "Thematic Report: Attacks on hospitals during the escalation of hostilities in Gaza (7 October 2023 – 30 June 2024)", 31 December 2024, p. 15.

²⁶ OCHA, "Humanitarian Situation Update #251 | Gaza Strip", 31 December 2024.

²⁷ OCHA, "Humanitarian Situation Update #255 | Gaza Strip", 14 January 2025.

checkpoint, of which **56% (nine)** were facilitated, **12% (two)** were impeded, and **31% (five)** were cancelled.

➤ West Bank, including East Jerusalem

➤ Killings and Injuries

- Between 7 October 2023 and 31 December 2024, over **1,004** Palestinians, including more than **213** children, have been killed by the IOF or settler militias in the West Bank, including occupied Jerusalem, amidst the ongoing Israeli genocidal war. Additionally, more than **16,104** Palestinians, including 2,503 children have been injured by the IOF or settler violence.²⁸
- In December 2024, at least **36** Palestinians were killed, and **218** were injured by the IOF and/or settler violence.²⁹
- Between 31 December 2024 and 6 January 2025, the IOF killed **3** Palestinians, including **one** child, and injured **38** others, including **six** children, across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. During the same period, OCHA documented **152** Palestinians from the West Bank whose bodies were withheld by IOF, of whom **five** were subsequently handed over and **147** remain withheld.³⁰
- On 7 and 8 January, **five** Palestinians, including at least **three** children aged eight, 10 and 17 years, were killed in Israeli airstrikes on Tammun, in Tubas, which also resulted in significant damage. Another Palestinian was shot and killed by IOF in Talluza, in Nablus, on 7 January.³¹
- On 5 January, the IOF shot and killed a Palestinian man in Meithalun village, south of Jenin, after he stepped out of his house that was surrounded by IOF. He was left on the ground, bleeding, without medical attention for over two hours. His body has since been, unjustifiably, withheld by IOF.³²
- On 5 January, IOF killed a 17-year-old Palestinian boy during an incursion in Askar refugee camp in Nablus.³³
- On 3 January, IOF shot and killed an 18-year-old Palestinian boy and injured **seven** others during an incursion of Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus.³⁴

➤ Settler Terrorism

- Between 31 December 2024 and 6 January 2025, OCHA documented **14** attacks perpetrated by Israeli settlers that led to the injury of over **18** Palestinians, mainly farmers, and the vandalism of houses and tents, and at least **ten** vehicles. Key attacks include:³⁵
 - On 6 January, Israeli settlers, believed to be from a newly established illegal outpost near Bardala village in the northern Jordan Valley, invaded the village and one of the settlers

²⁸ OCHA, "West Bank Monthly Snapshot - Casualties, Property Damage and Displacement | December 2024", 14 January 2025, <<https://www.ochaopt.org/content/west-bank-monthly-snapshot-casualties-property-damage-and-displacement-december-2024>>.

²⁹ *ibid.*

³⁰ OCHA, "Humanitarian Situation Update #254 | West Bank", 9 January 2025, <<https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-254-west-bank>>.

³¹ *ibid.*

³² *ibid.*

³³ *ibid.*

³⁴ *ibid.*

³⁵ *ibid.*

broke into a primary school. When teachers and residents gathered to protest the attack, IOF intervened, shot tear gas canisters and live ammunition into the air, and arrested one Palestinian.

- On 3 January, dozens of Israeli settlers, some armed and escorted by IOF, attacked Palestinian farmers on the western outskirts of Silwad village, in the Ramallah governorate. Israeli settlers threw stones at the farmers, fired live ammunition, physically assaulted Palestinians with clubs, sticks and stones, set fire to eight vehicles, and closed off the road between the village and the agricultural land. **Nine** Palestinian farmers were injured, all due to physical assault. The perpetrators are believed to be from an illegal settlement outpost established in early December 2024 near Silwad; over the past month, OCHA documented **eight** incidents of attacks and intimidation by Israeli settlers believed to be from this outpost against Palestinians in the village. While the outpost was dismantled by IOF on 2 January, it was rebuilt by Israeli settlers on the same day.
- On 3 January 2025, Israeli settlers physically assaulted with sticks and stones Palestinian farmers near Masafer Bani Na'im community, in the Hebron governorate. **Six** Palestinians were injured. The settlers then called the IOF, who detained **five** of the injured Palestinians for four hours.
- On 3 January, Israeli settlers destroyed **six** of tents belonging to Palestinian herders from Burqa village, in Ramallah governorate, including **three** residential structures, resulting in the displacement of four people.

➤ **Demolitions**³⁶

- Between 31 December 2024 and 6 January 2025, at least 15 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank were demolished. These include **14** demolished under the pre-text of the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are nearly impossible for Palestinians to obtain, and one on so-called “punitive grounds”. As a result, **52** Palestinians were displaced, including **23** children, and at least **47** people were otherwise affected. The majority of displacement took place in Silwan, in East Jerusalem, on 5 January, when a Palestinian family was forced to self-demolish its two-storey residential building comprising six apartments for “lacking building permits”. As a result, an extended family of **six** households comprising **39** people, including **18** children and two people with disabilities, were displaced. The other demolition occurred on 2 January when IOF demolished a two-storey house in Bal'a town, in Tulkarm governorate, belonging to the family of a Palestinian detainee. The demolition, displaced a family of **eight** people, including **two** girls.

➤ **Access Restrictions**

- **Impact on Healthcare:** According to a recent report by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), the organization's mobile clinic in the H2 area of Hebron city was forced to cancel **7** out of **26** planned visits to the area between September and November 2024 due to movement restrictions imposed by IOF. The mobile clinic, which provides primary healthcare and mental health support to residents twice per week, treats about 60 to 70 patients per day and has become a critical lifeline

³⁶ *ibid.*

for Palestinian residents of H2 in Al-Khalil, where access to healthcare has been seriously compromised due to movement restrictions, settler violence, and incursions.³⁷

- According to MSF, these disruptions to health care have profound effects on the Palestinian residents, hampering access to vital healthcare services in an area heavily affected by movement restrictions and violence and where MSF teams are seeing a dramatic decline in children's mental health and rising symptoms of trauma, including hyperactivity, bed-wetting, nightmares and academic struggle.³⁸
- **Impact on Education:** The barbed wire installation has further impeded access to the Ziyad Jaber School, which serves 285 boys from first to seventh grades. Students from affected neighbourhoods are now forced to take significantly longer detours along settler-dominated roads and through checkpoints. Since the imposition of movement restrictions in H2 area on 7 October 2023, school attendance has dropped by **25%**. Some families have opted to transfer their children to other schools, resulting in **50** students transferring within the restricted zone, **12** enrolling in schools in the unrestricted area of H2, and **eight** relocating with their families outside of H2 entirely.³⁹

➤ **Arbitrary detention**

- As of 13 January 2025, there are over **10,400** Palestinians held in Israeli colonial dungeons, including over **320 children, 85 women, and 3,376 administrative detainees**.⁴⁰
- Since 7 October 2023 and until 13 January 2025, **55** Palestinian detainees have been killed in illegal Israeli detention centers, due to torture and/or deliberate medical negligence.⁴¹

³⁷ *ibid.*

³⁸ *ibid.*

³⁹ OCHA, "Humanitarian Situation Update #250 | West Bank", 26 December 2024, <<https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-250-west-bank>>.

⁴⁰ Commission of Detainees and Ex-Detainees, 13 January 2025, <<https://cda.gov.ps/index.php/ar/ar-news-2/19434-2025-01-13-06-55-22>>.

⁴¹ *ibid.*