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Palestinian boy sitting in front of a home demolished by its owners following Israeli orders in Silwan area of East Jerusalem. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #308 | West Bank

24 Jul 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 30 or 31 July.

Key Highlights

- Between 1 January and 21 July 2025, 159 Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank.
- About 320 Palestinians, over half of them children, have been displaced by lack-of-permit demolitions in East Jerusalem so far in 2025, an average of 49 per month.
- In a recent attack in the Jordan Valley, Israeli settlers injured one Palestinian, killed and stole livestock, and triggered the displacement of two Palestinian families who had already been forcibly displaced twice in the past two years.
- About 100,000 Palestinians across 20 villages in the Ramallah governorate had their access to water disrupted by Israeli settler attacks on vital water infrastructure.
- According to satellite images obtained by UNOSAT on 21 May, Israeli forces have damaged or destroyed 43 per cent of Jenin Camp, 35 per cent of Nur Shams Camp and 14 per cent of Tulkarm Camp.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 15 and 21 July, two Palestinians, an adult and a child, were killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank. Additionally, a Palestinian man died in Israeli custody in unknown circumstances. During the same period, at least 45 Palestinians, including five children, were injured, the majority (39) by Israeli forces and six by Israeli settlers (see below). The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities:
 - On 17 July, undercover Israeli forces shot, killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian man during a raid in Wadi al Far'a, in Tubas governorate. Community sources reported that the man was shot after opening the door of his house that Israeli forces encircled. Israeli forces detained the man and later informed the Palestinian District Coordination Office (DCO) that he died in custody.
 - On 18 July, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian boy (age unconfirmed) during a raid in Ya'bad town, in Jenin governorate. According to eyewitnesses, the child was denied medical treatment by Israeli forces for about 30 minutes. According to medical sources and a local [human rights organization](#), the boy was shot with seven bullets, including three in the back.
 - On 17 July, the Palestinian Commission of Detainees Affairs announced the death in Israeli custody of a Palestinian from Rummana village, in Jenin governorate. The man was arrested on 10 July 2025 and, according to his family, suffered from chronic heart conditions. The cause of his death remains unknown.

- Between 15 and 21 July, OCHA documented the demolition of nine Palestinian-owned structures for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible to obtain. These included five structures in Area C and four in East Jerusalem. In total, nine Palestinians, including three children and two women, were displaced, and the livelihoods of more than 50 others were affected.
 - All four structures in East Jerusalem were demolished by their owners – in the neighbourhoods of Sharafat, Sur Bahir, Jabal al Mukabbir, and the Bab Huta area of the Old City. These demolitions displaced two households comprising seven people, including three children, and one family member who was forced to demolish an extension of his house in Jabal al Mukabbir. Given the near-impossibility of obtaining Israeli-issued building permits and the limited success of legal challenges, many families in East Jerusalem have been increasingly forced to demolish their own homes to avoid further fines and penalties. The number of Palestinians displaced after demolishing their own homes in East Jerusalem, following the receipt of demolition orders by Israeli authorities, has increased significantly in recent years, reflecting growing pressure on residents. Between 1 January and 21 July 2025, OCHA documented the demolition of 113 structures, including 65 inhabited residential structures, in East Jerusalem for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, resulting in the displacement of 321 Palestinians, including 168 children. Of these structures, 70 (or 62 per cent) were demolished by their owners, including some cases where Israeli authorities were subsequently involved to complete the demolition of the structures. On average, 49 Palestinians were displaced per month by lack-of-permit demolitions since January 2023, compared with 29 in the preceding four years (2019 – 2022) and up from 15 in the ten years prior (2009 –2018).
- On 17 July, Israeli forces demolished four residential structures in Area B of Qabatiya town, in Jenin governorate, on punitive grounds, displacing three households comprising 27 people, including 13 children and seven women. The demolitions targeted the homes of three Palestinian men accused by Israeli authorities of involvement in two attacks that resulted in the killing of four Israelis in 2024 and 2025 in the West Bank; all three had since been killed by Israeli forces. The demolition involved the detonation of three multi-storey buildings and one under-construction home. So far in 2025, Israeli forces punitively demolished 26 structures across the West Bank, displacing 28 households comprising 136 people, including 56 children. Since January 2009, OCHA documented the displacement of over 1,000 Palestinians in the West Bank due to punitive demolitions. In total, since 2009, about 200 structures have been demolished on punitive grounds in the West Bank, 80 per cent of which were in Areas A and B and the rest in Area C and East Jerusalem. The International Court of Justice has [determined](#) that Israel's practice of punitive demolitions of Palestinian property is contrary to its obligations under international humanitarian law and amounts to prohibited discrimination under international human rights treaties.
- On 15 July, Spokesperson for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Thameen Al-Kheetan, [stated](#) that the past weeks have seen an intensification of killings, attacks and harassment of Palestinians by Israeli settlers and forces in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, noting that Israeli forces “have often used unnecessary or disproportionate force, including lethal force against Palestinians who did not pose an imminent threat to life.” Calling on Israel to “immediately stop these killings, harassment and home demolitions across the occupied Palestinian territory,” he added that “[p]ermanently displacing the civilian population within occupied territory amounts to unlawful transfer, a grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention and, depending on the circumstances, may also amount to a crime against humanity.”

Intensification of Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 15 and 21 July, OCHA documented at least 27 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both. These attacks led to the displacement of two households comprising 10 people, including five children, and the injury of seven Palestinians, including one child – six by Israeli settlers and one by Israeli forces. In addition, settlers vandalized more than 560 olive, almond, avocado, fig, and grape trees and saplings. Key incidents included the following:
 - On 17 July, Israeli settlers raided Hammamat al Maleh – Al Meiteh herding community, in Tubas governorate, physically assaulted several residents, and injured one Palestinian man who, according to medical sources, was denied ambulance access for about three hours. Settlers also stole hundreds of livestock, vandalized a tractor, and damaged multiple homes and animal shelters. Later that night, armed settlers broke into homes and livestock shelters and handcuffed a man and his son. Additional settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, later joined the raid. Israeli forces detained, blindfolded, and handcuffed three Palestinian men who attempted to follow the settlers to retrieve the stolen animals. The settlers later handed the previously handcuffed man and his son to Israeli forces before leaving the area. On 18 July, community members tracked the stolen livestock and found dozens of sheep dead or injured. Some animals were recovered, while settlers retained the rest. Following the attack, two families comprising 10 people, including five children, dismantled parts of their structures and relocated to Al 'Auja area in Jericho governorate. These families were previously displaced multiple times. In October 2023, they were displaced from Ein al Hilwa – Wadi al Faw herding community due to repeated settler attacks and threats. They relocated to Hammamat al Maleh – Al Meiteh, until June 2024, but left to Bardala village due to limited grazing areas. In June 2024, their structures in Bardala were confiscated by Israeli forces for lacking building permits, pushing them to return to Hammamat al Maleh – Al Meiteh. They were again forced to leave on 18 July 2025, following the above settler attack – marking their third forced displacement in less than two years.
 - In two separate settler attacks on 19 and 21 July in Ni'lin and Yabrud villages, in Ramallah governorate, Israeli settlers physically assaulted and injured two Palestinian men and set fire to a house. On 19 July, in the northern outskirts of Ni'lin, armed settlers, believed to be from a newly established settlement outpost in Jabal al 'Alam, broke into the area surrounding an under-construction home, cut through the metal fence, and fired live ammunition into the air. They physically assaulted the Palestinian homeowner with a metal club, causing injuries. Later that day, additional settlers and Palestinian residents gathered in the area; the settlers fired live ammunition toward Palestinians that did not result in casualties, threw stones and caused damage to a nearby house, and set fire to the injured man's home before leaving. On 21 July, settlers accompanied by Israeli forces raided Yabrud village, interrogated the head of the village council regarding missing livestock, and searched for surveillance cameras. They attempted to go into the village school by breaking the gate's lock. The village council head was held and physically assaulted by settlers for approximately one hour, before he was released. Subsequently, settlers entered his home and struck him in the face, causing him to lose consciousness; he was treated on site by a medic.

- In two incidents, on 11 and 17 July, settlers damaged property in At Tayba village, in Ramallah governorate. On 17 July, settlers grazed their livestock around and inside the Al Khader Church compound, and vandalized nearby Palestinian-owned olive groves, damaging trees, crops, and communal spaces. This follows events from 11 July, when settlers grazed their cows near the village's cemetery and residential homes and set fire to land surrounding the cemetery and the church; the fire burned several cypress and pine trees before being extinguished by Palestinian Civil Defense teams.
- Between 15 and 21 July 2025, Israeli settlers carried out multiple attacks targeting water infrastructure and tanks in the Ramallah, Jericho, Nablus, Tulkarm, Jenin and Jerusalem governorates. Key incidents included the following:
 - In Ein Samiya, where a Bedouin community was fully displaced due to settler violence in May 2024, settlers vandalized water infrastructure for the second consecutive week. According to the [Jerusalem Water Undertaking](#), settlers destroyed surveillance cameras and vandalized other vital equipment related to the functioning of the water stations and wells. Ein Samiya spring is the primary water source for around 20 villages, serving an estimated 100,000 Palestinians. The attacks resulted in a one-day interruption of water supply to these communities, before services were restored.
 - In Ras 'Ein al 'Auja and Mikhmas Bedouin communities, in Jericho and Jerusalem governorates respectively, Israeli settlers carried out four separate attacks between 15 and 21 July that affected the access of some families to water for domestic and livestock use. In Ras 'Ein al 'Auja, settlers repeatedly grazed livestock between residential shelters, damaged one water tank, and deliberately emptied six others, affecting seven families. These tanks are essential for Palestinian herders, who have been facing challenges in accessing and transporting water due to ongoing settler intimidation. In Mikhmas Bedouin community, on 18 July, settlers punctured three water tanks, broke into homes, stole belongings, and physically assaulted residents, affecting three families.
- A recent [report](#) by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) underscores an acute psychological crisis among Palestinian communities in the southern Hebron Hills, particularly in Jinba herding community in Masafer Yatta, driven by daily threats of forcible transfer, injury, and death by Israeli settlers and forces. In June 2025 alone, 94 per cent of people newly admitted to MSF mobile clinics in Hebron for mental health consultations were directly exposed to violent incidents, including beatings, the destruction of farmland, repeated incursions, and settler attacks. One resident of Jinba recounted: "They struck an old man on the head – he needed more than 15 stitches... The violence just keeps going." Another resident described a recent attack: "They came in three cars—about 17 settlers. They beat me, my father, and my brother Ahmad. Later that night, they returned. They destroyed our shelter, the clinic, and the mosque. My father was in critical condition—his heart rate dropped to 35. My brother was unconscious for days. We were surrounded for more than an hour before an ambulance was allowed through." MSF teams are treating children with symptoms of trauma, including nightmares, panic attacks, and difficulty concentrating in school while facing delays due to insecurity, blocked roads, and escalating needs.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and June 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank June 2025 Snapshot](#).

Northern West Bank Operations

- Israeli forces continue to carry out operations across Nablus, Tulkarm and Jenin governorates. On the evening of 22 July, Israeli forces began an operation across multiple areas of Nablus city. The forces encircled two major hospitals (Arab Specialized Hospital and Rafidia Governmental Hospital) in the city's western side, and raided Rafidia's emergency department and conducted identity checks on Palestinians waiting in the reception area and inspected several ambulances. Troops remained at the site for nearly five hours before relocating to another neighbourhood, where they surrounded a residential building and searched the area. In Jenin governorate, on 22 July, Israeli forces shot and killed a 15-year-old Palestinian boy during a raid in Qabatiya town, where Palestinians hurled stones at the forces, while the latter shot tear gas and live ammunition at Palestinians. In Tulkarm, on 21 July, Israeli forces physically assaulted and injured three Palestinians – a woman and two elderly men – during house searches in the Dinnabeh neighbourhood, east of Tulkarm city.
- The United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT) conducted a satellite imagery-based [damage assessment](#) of Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps based on images collected on 17 June 2023, 21 October 2023, 12 March 2025, and 21 May 2025. According to the analysis, all camps showed widespread destruction and the presence of Israeli military vehicles, roadblocks, bulldozers and excavators. In Jenin Camp, the assessment found that 125 structures were destroyed, 101 severely damaged, and 322 moderately damaged for a total of 548 structures, or about 43 per cent of all structures. In Nur Shams Camp, the assessment found that 89 structures were destroyed, 35 severely damaged, and 156 moderately damaged for a total of 280 structures, or about 35 per cent of all structures. In Tulkarm Camp, the assessment found that 31 structures were destroyed, 21 severely damaged and 105 moderately damaged for a total of 157 structures, or 14 per cent of all structures.
- Over the past two months, Israeli forces have continued to carry out demolitions in the three camps, but the areas remain inaccessible for further assessments. In the past week, according to residents near Jenin Camp, Israeli military bulldozers have been observed entering and exiting the camp, accompanied by the sounds of destruction and visible smoke rising from the central areas of the camp. In Tulkarm Camp, residents nearby have also reported activity by Israeli military bulldozers within the camp. In Nur Shams Camp, the Palestinian DCO estimates that seven houses were burned down between 20 and 21 July.
- Marking over five months since Israeli forces began their operations in refugee camps in the northern West Bank, MSF recently issued a [brief](#) based on interviews conducted between 5 and 15 May with about 300 people displaced from Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps. The interviews were held at 17 locations where MSF operates mobile clinics, including IDP shelters, municipal halls, primary health care centres and schools. Findings show that displaced people have faced severely disrupted access to healthcare following the operations in the camps and the closure of UNRWA clinics therein and due to longstanding movement restrictions across the West Bank; about one in three respondents reported being unable to reach a doctor when needed, mainly

due to cost and the lack of a nearby facility or transport. “MSF teams on the ground also reported cases of skin conditions, such as scabies, likely resulting from unsanitary living conditions associated with displacement,” according to the brief. MSF added that the mental health repercussions of displacement, compounded by ongoing violence, have been severe, particularly among women and youth: “This mental strain, coupled with other hardships like loss of income, health problems, and protection risks, is pushing people to the edge and eroding their abilities to cope.” Other key findings include:

- Roughly half of the respondents were displaced three times or more.
- Nearly 70 per cent expressed uncertainty or an inability to remain in their current location, citing economic hardship (41 per cent), poor living conditions (39 per cent), lack of services (20 per cent), and safety concerns (16 per cent).
- One in three respondents reported being shot at and one in four reported being detained or arrested, often involving threats of violence or harm to family members.
- Over 100 incidents of indiscriminate violence were reported by respondents during attempts to return to the camps to retrieve belongings.
- In response to the displacement crisis in the northern West Bank, and despite significant operational challenges, the UN and its partners have scaled up humanitarian assistance to ensure that displaced and affected families from refugee camps and surrounding areas have adequate access to shelter, food, health, protection, nutrition, education and water and sanitation services. In OCHA’s [Northern West Bank Humanitarian Response Update](#), covering mainly the period between 21 January and 30 April, partners reported on these interventions, including mental health and psychosocial support. Protection Cluster partners provided psychological first aid to approximately 36,000 people. Partners organized 1,500 group counselling sessions and 700 individual sessions, delivered through both in-person and remote modalities, to promote social cohesion and a protective environment for both displaced people and host communities. Education Cluster partners delivered psycho-social support to enhance social emotional learning through art, sport, storytelling and other gender-responsive recreational and resilience-building activities, reaching over 4,700 school-aged children who have been displaced or are in host communities. In addition, Health Cluster partners provided 5,900 psychosocial support and psychological first aid consultations to displaced and other affected people in the Jenin, Tulkarm and Tubas governorates.

Funding

- As of 24 July 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$785 million out of the \$4 billion (19 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 [Flash Appeal](#) for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. Moreover, during June 2025, the oPt [Humanitarian Fund](#) managed 122 ongoing projects, totalling \$70.1 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 58 are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 48 by national NGOs and 16 by UN agencies. Notably, 42 out of the 74 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).

* Asterisks indicate that a figure, sentence, or section has been rectified, added, or retracted after the initial publication of this update.



A Palestinian man next to some of his belongings, out in the open, following the demolition of 20 homes and other structures in Al Mughayyir. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #310 | West Bank

31 Jul 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 6 or 7 August.

Key Highlights

- Between 22 and 28 July, nine Palestinians, including five children, were killed in the West Bank, including seven by Israeli forces, one by a settlement guard and one by an armed settler.
- Pressure on Palestinian herding and Bedouin communities in Area C continues, with more than 120 people displaced during the reporting period: 20 by demolitions and over 100, mostly children, by Israeli settlers.
- So far in July, eight Palestinian children have been killed by Israeli forces; the second deadliest month for children this year since January 2025, when ten children were killed.
- The UN Human Rights Office warns that Israeli policies, legislative actions and practices aim to empty certain areas of the West Bank of Palestinians, advance the settlement enterprise, and consolidate the annexation of large parts of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 22 and 28 July, nine Palestinians, including five children, were killed in the West Bank. Seven were killed by Israeli forces, one by a settlement security guard and one by an armed settler. During the same period, at least 17 Palestinians, including six children, were injured, the majority (11) by Israeli forces and six by Israeli settlers (see below). The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities (except for the Palestinian killed by a settler, which is included later in this update):
 - On 22 July, Israeli forces shot and killed a 15-year-old Palestinian boy with live ammunition in the chest, and injured one other, during a raid in Qabatiya town, in Jenin governorate. According to the municipality and eyewitnesses, Israeli forces searched multiple homes, Palestinians threw stones toward the forces, and the forces fired tear gas canisters and live ammunition as well as obstructed ambulance access.
 - On 23 July, Israeli forces shot and killed a 14-year-old Palestinian boy and injured another boy his age during an operation in Arraba town, in Jenin governorate, where they opened fire at Palestinians throwing stones at the forces. According to the municipality, the forces raided the western entrance of the town, reportedly in response to stone-throwing by Palestinians at the forces.
 - On 24 July, Israeli forces shot, killed and withheld the bodies of two Palestinian boys (aged 15 and 17) in Al Khadr village, in Bethlehem governorate. According to the [Israeli military](#), their forces fired at two people who were throwing Molotov cocktails at a main road in the area. According to medical sources, Israeli forces prevented an ambulance from reaching the area and fired warning shots in the air.

- On 25 July, a 15-year-old Palestinian boy died from injuries sustained three days earlier on 22 July during a 36-hour Israeli operation in Nablus city, when, according to eyewitnesses, he was shot with live ammunition while standing near the entrance to Ein Beit El Mai Camp, on the western side of the city. The operation involved raids across multiple neighbourhoods in Nablus, the encirclement of two hospitals, and a raid into the emergency department of Rafidia Hospital. Israeli forces also arrested at least three Palestinians.
- On 25 July, Israeli forces shot, killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian man near Shim'a settlement, in Hebron governorate. According to the [Israeli military](#), the man was carrying a knife and attempted to carry out a stabbing attack.
- On 25 July, an Israeli security guard shot and killed a Palestinian man near Migdal Oz settlement, in Bethlehem governorate. According to the [Israeli military](#), the man had a knife and was shot while running and throwing stones towards the settlement's gate. His body was withheld by Israeli forces.
- On 28 July, Israeli forces shot, killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian man near the northern entrance of Hebron city. According to the [Israeli military](#), the man threw a brick at them. According to eyewitnesses, Israeli soldiers prevented medical teams from providing first aid.
- In a [statement](#) published on 30 July, the United Nations Human Rights Office (OHCHR) called on Israel to immediately end violence, policies and practices against Palestinians in the occupied West Bank. They described "a pattern of the use of unnecessary and disproportionate force that resulted in the unlawful killing and injury of Palestinians." Furthermore, they warned of escalating Israeli settler violence "with the acquiescence, support, and in some cases participation" of Israeli forces and stated: "In conjunction, [s]tate policy and legislative actions appear aimed at emptying certain areas of the West Bank of the Palestinian population, advancing the settlement enterprise, and consolidating the annexation" of large parts of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
- Between 22 and 28 July, OCHA documented the demolition of 41 Palestinian-owned structures, including 14 homes for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible to obtain. These included 38 structures in Area C and three in East Jerusalem. In total, 58 Palestinians, including 20 children and 19 women, were displaced, and the livelihoods of more than 69 others were affected.
 - Out of the 38 structures demolished in Area C, 20 structures belonging to Palestinian herding families were demolished on 23 July on the outskirts of Al Mughayyir village, in Ramallah governorate. These included nine residential structures, two mobile latrines, three solar systems, five animal shelters and one fodder storage. The latrines and solar systems had been provided as humanitarian assistance. The demolition resulted in the displacement of five Palestinian households comprising 22 people, including 10 children, while three additional households comprising 21 people, including eight children, were otherwise affected. During the demolition, furniture, personal belongings, fodder, and water tanks were also damaged. Most of the displaced and affected families had previously been displaced from Ras al Tin Bedouin community in 2023 following repeated Israeli settler attacks.
 - Also in Area C, on 24 July, Israeli authorities demolished 11 structures, including two homes, in two herding communities in Tubas governorate in the northern Jordan Valley, displacing one household and affecting three others. In Ein al Hilwa herding community, seven structures were demolished – including three donor-funded structures – displacing one household comprising five people, including three children, and affecting an elderly woman with a disability. In Ein al Beida village, four structures were demolished, affecting three households comprising 12 people, including three children. So far in 2025, there has been a sharp increase in displacement across Area C by lack-of-permit demolitions; between 1 January and 28 July, 840 Palestinian-owned structures have been demolished, resulting in the displacement of 807 people, including over 400 children. This is compared with 581 structures demolished and 546 people displaced in the same period in 2024, and 414 structures demolished and 308 people displaced during the same period in 2023.
 - Three homes in East Jerusalem were demolished by their owners – in the neighbourhoods of Jabal al Mukabbir and Beit Hanina – due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits. These demolitions displaced eight households comprising 31 people, including 10 children, and affected an additional six people. The families had received demolition orders years ago and appointed legal representation, but Israeli courts consistently rejected their petitions and imposed cumulative fines. Due to the near-impossibility of obtaining Israeli-issued building permits and the limited success of legal appeals, many families in East Jerusalem have increasingly resorted to demolishing their own homes to avoid further fines. Between 1 January to 28 July 2025, OCHA documented the demolition of 118 structures in East Jerusalem for lacking permits, including 69 inhabited residential structures, resulting in the displacement of 355 Palestinians, including 178 children. Of these, 74 structures (63 per cent) were demolished by the owners, in some cases with partial involvement of Israeli authorities. On average, 51 Palestinians in East Jerusalem have been displaced per month by lack-of-permit demolitions since January 2023, up from 29 per month between 2019 and 2022, and 15 per month between 2009 and 2018.

Intensification of Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 22 and 28 July, OCHA documented at least 24 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both. These attacks led to the displacement of 17 households, comprising 101 people, including 53 children, and the killing of one Palestinian man and injury of seven Palestinians, including two children – six by Israeli settlers and one by Israeli forces. In addition, settlers vandalized more than 180 olive trees, grape vines and saplings, eleven Palestinian-owned vehicles, more than 20 homes and at least 19 animal shelters. Key incidents included the following:
 - Near the community of Umm al Kheir, in Hebron governorate, on 28 July, Israeli settlers shot and killed a Palestinian man and injured another. Israeli settlers, known to be from Carmel settlement, arrived near the community and began bulldozing the community's land, destroying fences and olive trees. Residents gathered around the bulldozer, as it began moving towards a

water network that the community depends on, and a settler fired live ammunition toward them, killing one man. According to the settler quoted in [Israeli media](#), the residents were throwing stones at them. In addition, a settler hit and injured a Palestinian man with the bulldozer. Israeli forces later arrived at the scene and detained three Palestinians, two foreign nationals, and the Israeli settler who opened fire, and withheld the body of the killed Palestinian. According to the family of the deceased, on 29 July, Israeli forces arrived after they set up a tent for mourning gatherings and declared the area a “closed military zone” and detained nine Palestinians and two foreign nationals. Since 2020, OCHA has documented 16 settler-related incidents affecting Umm al Kheir community that resulted in casualties or property damage. The number of incidents has risen steadily – from two in 2020, to six in 2024, and seven so far in 2025. The seven incidents in 2025 have involved settlers believed to be from the same nearby settlement and have resulted in the injury of nine Palestinians and property damage, particularly to agricultural and animal-related structures.

- In Barriyyet Kisan area in Bethlehem governorate, Israeli settlers carried out a series of attacks that have resulted in the forced displacement of 17 Palestinian families, comprising 101 people, including 53 children, and the damage or destruction of 17 residential shelters and 17 animal shelters. On 23 July, armed settlers from a nearby outpost raided the Deir Alla area, took over an uninhabited Palestinian house, and established a new outpost. Since then, they have repeatedly harassed residents by grazing livestock near homes and engaging in other forms of intimidation. On 24 July, settlers destroyed the donor-funded water network supplying the community and blocked the only access road connecting the community to Kisan village, leaving the 17 families without access to water or basic services. According to community sources, settlers also threatened to burn down the area unless residents left. On 28 July, after the families had left, settlers destroyed the abandoned structures in the community. The displaced families managed to take only their livestock – approximately 1,200 sheep – leaving behind personal belongings and shelters. They have since relocated to Kisan village but have not yet managed to build alternative shelters for their livestock.
- In three communities within Masafer Yatta, Hebron governorate, outside the Israeli-declared “Firing Zone 918,” Israeli settlers injured six Palestinians – including two children and two women, one of whom is elderly – and caused widespread property damage. On 24 July, in Mantiqat Shi’b al Butum, armed settlers cut a fence, threw stones and physically assaulted and injured a 75-year-old Palestinian woman who was standing near her home. As she attempted to flee, they pursued and beat her. The settlers also vandalized her home – damaging windows and doors, stealing belongings, and destroying two solar lamps and two solar water heaters. On 25 July, settlers raided the village of At Tuwani allegedly searching for stolen sheep. Accompanied by Israeli forces, they attacked residents with stones and sticks, injuring three Palestinians, including the Head of the Village Council and a mother and her son. The settlers also damaged three homes, destroyed three water tanks, and stole 12 sheep. On 28 July, near Ar Rakeez, armed settlers stopped a Palestinian man and his 14-year-old son while they were driving home at night. The settlers forcibly removed them from their vehicle, physically assaulted and injured them, and damaged belongings. Since early 2023, settler violence in Masafer Yatta has sharply escalated, resulting in casualties and widespread property damage. Incident frequency has surged from 1.5 per month in 2021-2022 to nearly five per month since 2023, reaching almost six per month in the first seven months of 2025. Compared with just 18 incidents recorded between 2006 and 2020, the 180 incidents documented between 2021 and 2024 reflect a stark and sustained increase.
- In the Khirbet Ibziq herding community in Tubas governorate, Israeli settlers damaged essential infrastructure and resources critical to the community’s survival. The community, home to at least ten Palestinian families comprising about 50 people, has been subjected to near-daily settler harassment in recent months. During the reporting period, on 23 July, settlers broke into a storage tent and stole approximately 70 kilograms of hay, and 1,000 kilograms of barley intended for livestock – enough to sustain the community’s animals for about three months. On 28 July, settlers vandalized the main water pipe supplying the community and blocked the road connecting Tubas city and Ibziq with an earthmound, leaving the entire community without access to water and basic services for a second consecutive day, as of the time of reporting.
- In Hammamat al Maleh – Al Meiteh herding community in Tubas governorate, Israeli settlers damaged vital solar infrastructure, affecting a community where two families were displaced the previous week following repeated settler violence. On 24 July, a group of settlers destroyed 12 solar panels from a system supplying electricity to at least 13 households, directly affecting more than 60 people. According to affected families, settlers from nearby settlement outposts have been assaulting community members on a near-daily basis. As a result, some families have begun relocating large portions of their herds, fearing further attacks and the potential seizure of livestock. This incident follows an attack on [17 July](#) involving physical assaults, livestock theft, and property damage, which resulted in the displacement of two families comprising ten people, including five children.
- In At Tayba village in Ramallah governorate, on 28 July, Israeli settlers reportedly from a newly established settlement outpost east of the village raided the village and set fire to two vehicles parked in front of Palestinian homes and spray-painted anti-Palestinian slogans on a house wall. This incident follows a series of settler attacks reported earlier in July in the same area. On 11 and 17 July, settlers grazed livestock in and around residential areas as well as Al Khader Church and the town cemetery, set fire to nearby lands, and vandalized Palestinian-owned olive groves, damaging trees, crops, and communal property.

- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and June 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank June 2025 Snapshot](#).

Northern West Bank Operations

- According to the Palestinian District Coordination and Liaison Office (DCL), on 27 July, Israeli authorities delivered a military order declaring a wooded area adjacent to Nur Shams Camp as a “closed military zone” until 31 October 2025. The area is located about 20 meters north of the camp and does not contain buildings, but people often use it to observe the camp from a distance. The

order prohibits the entry or presence of Palestinians in the area without a special permit. In another development in Nur Shams Camp, on 28 July, Israeli forces informed the Palestinian DCL that several displaced families from the Jabal as Salihin neighbourhood, located close to the southeastern edge of Nur Shams Camp and partially overlapping with the Thinnabah neighbourhood, may be allowed to return to their homes. According to local sources, nearly 15 families returned on 29 July, but were forced to leave again on 30 July after Israeli forces opened fire at Palestinians who were present in the area.

- In Jenin city, on 26 July, Israeli forces searched homes for three hours in Al Hadaf neighbourhood, located near the western side of Jenin refugee camp. During the operation, approximately eight Palestinian families were temporarily evacuated from their homes by the forces. Once the forces withdrew, all families were able to return. On 28 July, local sources reported observing smoke coming from a house fire in the Damaj neighbourhood within the camp. The cause of the fire remains unknown, as access to the camp is prohibited. It also remains unclear whether demolition activities within the camp have continued during the reporting period. Infrastructure rehabilitation and asphaltting works by the municipality and the Ministry of Public Works continue in the southern, northern, and eastern areas of Jenin city; however, no rehabilitation works have been allowed to take place within or in the vicinity of the refugee camp.

Funding

- As of 29 July 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$852 million out of the \$4 billion (21 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 [Flash Appeal](#) for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. Moreover, during June 2025, the [oPt Humanitarian Fund](#) managed 122 ongoing projects, totalling \$70.1 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 58 are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 48 by national NGOs and 16 by UN agencies. Notably, 42 out of the 74 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).

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This two-storey residential building is one of 12 structures demolished by Israeli authorities in Area C of Al Judeira village, in Jerusalem governorate, citing the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Photo by the community

Humanitarian Situation Update #312 | West Bank

07 Aug 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 13 or 14 August.

Key Highlights

- More than 80 per cent of 168 Palestinians killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank so far in 2025 were killed in the northern West Bank, including 60 in Jenin governorate.
- Israeli settlers shot and killed a Palestinian man in Nablus and carried out about 40 attacks against 27 communities across the West Bank, some involving arson, which resulted in widespread damage to homes and other property.
- Some 27 Palestinians, including 13 children, were forcibly displaced from the Barriyyet Kisan area of Bethlehem due to escalating Israeli settler violence; more than 120 people have been displaced from the same area within less than two weeks.
- The risk of demolition of two multi-story buildings in East Jerusalem is placing 29 Palestinian families at imminent risk of displacement.
- OCHA documented the demolition of 43 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits.
- Nearly 13,000 students across the West Bank are affected by outstanding orders that threaten more than 80 schools with full or partial demolition, according to the Education Cluster.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 29 July and 4 August, two Palestinians (both adults), were killed in the West Bank, one by Israeli forces and one by an armed settler (see section on settler attacks below). During the same period, at least 57 Palestinians, including 11 children, were injured, the majority (43) by Israeli forces and 14 by Israeli settlers.
 - On 4 August, Israeli forces shot a shoulder-fired projectile during an exchange of fire with Palestinians near an agricultural structure in Qabatiya, in Jenin governorate, killing a Palestinian man and injuring another. Israeli forces demolished the structure with a bulldozer and detained the injured man, while the body of the Palestinian fatality was later retrieved by Palestinian medics. Between 1 January and 4 August 2025, Israeli forces have killed 168 Palestinians in the West Bank, including 37 children. Of those killed, over 80 per cent (139) were in the northern West Bank governorates and over a third (60) took place in Jenin governorate.
- On 3 August, according to the Palestinian Commission of Detainees Affairs and the Palestinian Prisoner's Society, a Palestinian man from Jenin who had been under administrative detention since 6 May 2025 died in Israeli custody in unclear circumstances. Between 7 October 2023 and 4 August 2025, at least 76 Palestinians, including 46 from the Gaza Strip, 28 from the West Bank and two Palestinian citizens of Israel, died in Israeli custody, according to Palestinian prisoners' organizations. As of August 2025,

according to [data](#) provided by the Israel Prison Service (IPS) to Hamoked, an Israeli human rights NGO, there are 10,741 Palestinians in Israeli custody, including 1,459 sentenced prisoners, 3,291 remand detainees, 3,613 administrative detainees held without charge or trial, and 2,378 people held as “unlawful combatants.”

- Between 29 July and 4 August, OCHA documented the demolition of 43 Palestinian-owned structures due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. The demolitions included 38 structures in Area C, two homes demolished by their owners in East Jerusalem, and three structures in Area B. As a result, 47 Palestinians, including 21 children and 13 women, were displaced, and hundreds more were affected. Key incidents include the following:
 - On 4 August, four Bedouin families comprising 25 people, including 15 children, were displaced following the demolition of their structures in Area C of Jericho city, close to Road 90 in Jericho governorate. Five residential structures, a common kitchen, two animal shelters and a mobile latrine were demolished, and the families’ personal belongings and three water tanks were destroyed. On the same day, in Area C of Al Judeira village in Jerusalem governorate, one family of three people, including a child, was displaced, and two other families of 11 people, including four children, were otherwise affected by the demolition of 12 structures, including a two-story residential building. These incidents followed two earlier demolitions in Area C on 30 and 31 July, which displaced six Palestinians in Al Jiftlik - Abu al ‘Ajaj, in Jericho governorate, and six in Wadi Rahhal village, in Bethlehem governorate.
 - On 31 July, Israeli authorities sealed off two artesian water wells located in Area B, east of Nablus city, which serve Beit Dajan and Beit Furik towns, reportedly without prior notice. Although Israeli forces and Civil Administration officials had visited the sites several times to photograph and inspect the wells, no formal notification was reportedly given ahead of the closure. The first well, nearly 400 metres deep, had been fully operational between 2022 and 2025, supplying water for drinking and irrigation for both towns. The second, approximately 370 metres deep, was in its trial phase and intended to support agricultural irrigation and the local water network. According to Beit Furik municipality, the closure of the wells reduced water availability by 20 per cent, impacting nearly 23,000 residents in both towns. Between January 2023 and 4 August 2025, OCHA documented the sealing off 12 artesian wells by Israeli authorities across the West Bank, including six in 2023, four in 2024, and two so far in 2025.
- During the reporting period, Israeli authorities issued final demolition notices for two multi-storey Palestinian residential buildings in As Suwwana and Wadi Qaddum area of Silwan, in East Jerusalem, placing 29 Palestinian families at imminent risk of displacement. The buildings have long-standing demolition orders issued against them due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are nearly impossible for Palestinians to obtain. While legal proceedings had temporarily delayed enforcement in both cases, recent developments reflect a renewed push by Israeli authorities to implement the demolition orders. According to the Israeli NGO [Ir Amim](#), in As Suwwana, 17 Palestinian families – comprising approximately 140 people – are affected after the National Enforcement Unit (NEU), operating under the Israeli Ministry of National Security, [signalled](#) its intent to imminently carry out the demolition of the five-storey building. The families appealed to the Israeli Supreme Court, which issued a temporary freeze and gave the government until 7 August to respond.
- Israeli forces continue to operate in Jenin city and Jenin Camp. On 30 July, according to the local community, Israeli forces detained 18 Palestinians for half an hour in Jenin Camp when they returned to retrieve their belongings from their homes following coordination through the Palestinian District Coordination and Liaison Office (DCL). On 1 August, a family of three people, including a child, who were attempting to reach their home in Jenin camp to collect personal belongings had their car hit by an Israeli military vehicle reportedly driving against traffic; all of them were injured and could not reach their home. On 3 August, two Palestinian girls (12 and 16 years old) were shot and injured by Israeli forces during a search operation in the Al Jabariyat neighbourhood of Jenin, near Jenin Camp. The context of the incident is unclear.
- On 3 August, the Protection Cluster [reported](#) that the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, is facing a sharp rise in child protection risks, driven by settler violence, Israeli forces’ operations, detention, and forced displacement. The forced displacement of more than 32,000 people has significantly escalated risks for children, particularly in the northern governorates like Jenin and Tulkarm, where they are increasingly affected by psychological distress and an inability to access education. In these areas, families are resorting to harmful coping mechanisms such as child labour, early marriage, and school dropout. Children are increasingly affected by psychological distress, including symptoms of anxiety, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, and withdrawal, especially among boys aged 7–12 years. Protection partners have attempted to respond to these needs by providing group or individual mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) services to more than 45,600 children, and at least 9,650 caregivers were supported through psychosocial services and positive parenting sessions.
- Attacks on students, educators, and school infrastructure in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, sharply increased in 2023 and reached alarming levels throughout 2024 and into 2025, according to a [report](#) by the Education Cluster issued on 4 August. In the 2024–2025 academic year, the Education Cluster documented over 2,000 education-related incidents, half of which took place in Area C. In total, over 540 schools and over 84,000 students were affected by these incidents. Most of the incidents took place in the northern West Bank, where repeated operations by Israeli forces forced many schools to close for short periods or shift to online learning, disrupting education for thousands and impacting its continuity and quality. Nablus stands out as the most affected governorate, with a total of 849 recorded incidents, far surpassing all others. As of June 2025, 84 schools face pending demolition orders, 54 of which are under the threat of full demolition, while 30 are subject to partial demolition orders. Ten of the affected schools are located within the Israeli-defined municipal boundaries of East Jerusalem, and the remaining 74 are in Area C. These schools serve 12,855 students, including 6,557 girls, who are supported by 1,076 teachers.

Intensification of Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 29 July and 4 August, OCHA documented at least 41 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both in about 27 communities. These attacks led to the displacement of six Palestinian

households, comprising 27 people including 13 children, the killing of one Palestinian man by settlers, and the death of another due to smoke inhalation during a settler arson attack. In total, 29 Palestinians were injured, including at least six children – 14 by settlers and 15 by Israeli forces intervening during or following settler-related incidents. Settlers also vandalized or destroyed more than 600 trees, mostly saplings, more than 20 homes, 11 vehicles, 19 animal shelters, and critical livelihood infrastructure. Key incidents involving displacement and casualties included the following:

- In Aqraba town, southeast of Nablus governorate, Israeli settlers shot and killed a 24-year-old Palestinian man and injured eight others on 2 August. According to local sources and community-recorded video footage, the incident took place when six armed settlers, believed to be from a newly established outpost nearby, prevented Palestinian farmers from working on their agricultural land and were subsequently joined by a dozen more armed settlers, after which a stone was thrown toward the settlers and the settlers opened fire towards Palestinians. Israeli forces who arrived at the scene, used tear gas to disperse Palestinians. No injuries were reported among Israeli settlers.
- In Deir Jarir village in Ramallah governorate, Israeli settlers carried out two consecutive attacks on 31 July and 1 August, resulting in the injury of 15 Palestinians – four by settlers and 11 by forces. In both attacks, settlers raided the western outskirts of the village, where verbal altercations and mutual stone-throwing were reported between settlers and Palestinian residents. Israeli forces intervened and fired live ammunition and tear gas canisters. Two Palestinians were injured with live ammunition and eight, including four children, suffered from tear gas inhalation. Stone throwing by settlers caused damage to at least six Palestinian-owned vehicles at passing vehicles, injured three Palestinians by glass and stone shrapnel, and partially damaged a residential house and a kiosk.
- On 30 July, six Palestinian families, comprising 27 people, including 13 children were forcibly displaced from the Muda'an community in the Barriyyet Kisan area, east of Kisan village in Bethlehem governorate. The displacement followed repeated intimidation, harassment, and attacks by Israeli settlers from a newly established outpost in the nearby Deir Alla community. The families were only able to take their livestock, leaving behind residential structures, including six homes and four mobile latrines, all of which were subsequently destroyed by the settlers. This incident follows the earlier forcible displacement of 17 Palestinian families, comprising 101 people, including 53 children, from the Deir Alla area, also in Barriyyet Kisan, between 23 and 28 July. In total, between 23 and 30 July, 23 families (128 people) have been forcibly displaced from Barriyyet Kisan due to escalating settler violence and intimidation. In both incidents, settlers reportedly vandalized and destroyed at least 23 residential shelters and 21 additional structures, including animal shelters and latrines, following the families' departure. All displaced families have relocated to Kisan village, where they face urgent humanitarian needs, particularly in terms of shelter and access to basic services.
- Out of the 41 settler attacks documented during the reporting period, at least eight incidents involved arson in Palestinian villages and communities across Qalqiliya, Ramallah, Nablus, and Hebron governorates. In these attacks, Israeli settlers reportedly used fire, Molotov cocktails, sound canisters, and stones, resulting in the death of one Palestinian man, the injury of another, damage to at least six homes, and the torching or vandalism of 20 vehicles. Additionally, critical livelihood infrastructure was destroyed. Four of these attacks were reported on 31 July and 1 August, as follows:
 - In Silwad in Ramallah governorate, settlers set fire to eight Palestinian-owned vehicles parked near homes, damaging the façade and windows of a building; one Palestinian man died from smoke inhalation while attempting to extinguish the flames.
 - In Susiya in Hebron governorate, settlers torched a vehicle belonging to international activists, sprayed pepper gas into the home where the activists were staying with a Palestinian family, and vandalized a water tank, a surveillance camera and a solar-powered lamp.
 - In Rammun in Ramallah governorate, a group of settlers threw sound canisters, Molotov cocktails, and flammable materials at Palestinian houses, sprayed racist graffiti on walls, and set fire to several vehicles, damaging at least six, but the flames were extinguished by residents before reaching the homes.
 - In Jalud in Nablus governorate, settlers from Adei Ad settlement outpost threw Molotov cocktails onto the balcony of a Palestinian house, igniting a fire that damaged household items before residents extinguished it.
- Six out of the 41 documented incidents specifically targeted agricultural lands in four Palestinian villages across Hebron, Ramallah, Salfit, and Nablus governorates. These attacks resulted in the destruction of nearly 600 trees, mostly saplings, damage to crops cultivated on more than 31 dunums (about 7.7 acres) of land, and the injury of one Palestinian man due to tear gas inhalation fired by Israeli forces. The majority of this damage occurred in Burqa village in Nablus governorate, where settlers, reportedly from the re-established Homesh settlement, carried out three separate attacks on 29 July. These incidents resulted in the destruction of over 550 trees and saplings, damage to crops on approximately 24.5 dunums (about six acres), and extensive harm to livelihood infrastructure. Settlers broke into privately owned land, grazed livestock on seven dunums (about 1.7 acres) of sesame crops, and set fire to a home garden. As family members attempted to extinguish the fire, Israeli forces intervened and fired tear gas, injuring one Palestinian man. Additionally, settlers damaged irrigation systems and seized a water tank and at least 50 metal sheets, leading to significant livelihood losses for three Palestinian families. Homesh, one of four northern West Bank settlements evacuated in 2005, was re-established in 2020 as a religious school. In May 2023, the Israeli military lifted the ban on Israeli entry and allocated the land to a settlement council. Settlers soon began erecting new structures on privately owned Palestinian land. Since then, landowners particularly from Burqa have been denied access, severely impacting their livelihoods.
- On 29 July, the Israeli High Court of Justice issued a ruling, instructing Israeli authorities to provide a formal response to the situation in Al Mu'arrajat East by 1 September to and consider declaring the area closed to Israeli civilians. The decision followed a petition filed by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) on 3 July, requesting protection measures following the [2 July](#) mass settler attack that forcibly displaced the entire Bedouin community, and resulted in the theft of livestock, damage to property, and the

takeover of structures. While the Court reaffirmed the duty of Israeli forces to maintain public order and protect residents, it denied a request for an interim injunction. On 30 July, Israeli settlers, reportedly from the nearby Mevo'ot Jericho and other surrounding outposts, broke into the now-empty community, demolished dozens of residential and animal structures, and ransacked the interiors of shelters left behind by displaced families. The following day, a few displaced residents, together with activists, went to the site to carry out repairs on damaged structures. However, Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, gathered along the adjacent road, reportedly intimidating residents. At dawn, settlers broke into the community again and set fire to several of the recently repaired structures, causing extensive damage and making it even more difficult for families to return and re-establish themselves in the community.

- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and June 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank June 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 6 August 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$882 million out of the \$4 billion (22 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 [Flash Appeal](#) for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. Moreover, during July 2025, the [oPt Humanitarian Fund managed](#) 111 ongoing projects, totalling \$65.2 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 54 are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 43 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 39 out of the 68 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).

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Palestinian children in the West Bank village of Az Zawiya in Salfit governorate following an arson attack carried out by Israeli settlers. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #314 | West Bank

14 Aug 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 20 or 21 August.

Key Highlights

- Israeli forces forcibly displaced the Ein Ayoub Bedouin community following a series of attacks by Israeli settlers. This is the ninth community to be fully displaced in the Ramallah governorate since January 2023, following recurrent attacks by Israeli settlers.
- The monthly number of Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers more than doubled in June and July 2025 (about 100) compared with an average of 49 per month between January and May 2025 and 30 per month in 2024.
- As the summer heat wave persists, many Palestinian communities across the West Bank are facing extreme water shortages, driven mainly by a substantial reduction in the water supply from Israeli pipelines in some areas, insufficient rainfall, lack of permits to build water infrastructure or demolitions thereof, and settler violence.
- Between 1 January and 11 August 2025, Israeli authorities punitively demolished or sealed 23 homes and four other structures, displacing approximately 140 people, including 57 children – the highest level of displacement within this context compared with any similar period since 2009.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 5 and 11 August, one Palestinian with Israeli citizenship was shot and killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank. During the same period, at least 31 Palestinians, including six children, were injured, the majority (29) by Israeli forces and two by Israeli settlers.
 - On 9 August, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man holding Israeli citizenship during an operation in Jericho city and its two refugee camps (Aqbat Jaber and Ein As Sultan). According to official Palestinian sources, Israeli forces raided the city and fired live ammunition at Palestinian houses and shops. Video footage shows a man walking in the street and being shot, after which Israeli forces pass by. Israeli forces reportedly denied medical teams access for 20 minutes, after which the man was transported by Palestinian medics to a hospital in Jericho and then he was transferred to a hospital in Israel, where he was pronounced dead. According to the Israeli military, as cited in the [Israeli media](#), their forces had fired at a suspect moving in their direction.
- In a briefing to the UN Security Council on Gaza, OCHA's Director of the Coordination Division, Mr. Ramesh Rajasingham, [expressed](#) deep concerns regarding how the expansion of military operations in Gaza are affecting the West Bank. Recalling that a year ago "the International Court of Justice determined that Israel must bring its unlawful presence, policies and practices to an end as rapidly as possible," he expressed concern that developments in the West Bank "worsen an existing humanitarian situation that sadly remains less visible – not because it is less severe, but because global attention has been drawn elsewhere."

- Between 5 and 11 August, OCHA documented the demolition of 33 Palestinian-owned structures, including 10 homes, due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. The demolitions included 16 structures in Area C, 10 in East Jerusalem, and seven artesian wells in Area A. Consequently, 41 Palestinians, including 18 children and 11 women, were displaced (all in East Jerusalem), and over 240 were affected. Key incidents include the following:
 - In East Jerusalem, Israeli authorities demolished two structures and Palestinian owners were forced to demolish seven other structures for lacking building permits. In total, 41 people were displaced, including 13 in Silwan, nine in Ras al 'Amud, eight in Beit Iksa, three in Sur Bahir, and two in Ath Thuri. So far this year, over 130 structures, including about 80 homes, were demolished in East Jerusalem due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, resulting in the displacement of more than 400 people, half of them children. Over 60 per cent of those were demolished by their owners (83 structures).
 - On 5 August, Israeli authorities sealed off with concrete seven artesian wells (280-300 metres deep) in Area A of Adh Dhairiya town, south of Hebron city. The wells were the only source of income for at least two families who used them for agricultural purposes. Under the Oslo Agreement, any water-related project, including in Areas A and B, needs the approval of the Israeli-Palestinian Joint Water Committee. On the same day, Israeli authorities demolished a donor-funded ground-level cylindrical water reservoir located in Area C near Al 'Aqaba village, in Tubas governorate, which was used by two families to irrigate crops.
 - On 5 August, Israeli authorities demolished a donor-funded under-construction school intended to serve approximately 90 students in Al 'Aqaba village, in Tubas governorate. Previously on 24 June 2024, a stop-work order was issued against the project, and a cement mixer and bulldozer were confiscated and held for about a month by Israeli forces. In late August 2024, the Al 'Aqaba village council submitted the project plans and requests for permits to the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) and received a response stating that the demolition would not proceed until a decision is made by the court. Nonetheless, the ICA proceeded with the demolition on 5 August 2025. The planned school was intended to replace the existing governmental village school, which operates under poor conditions, lacking adequate infrastructure and essential facilities.
- According to the [Education cluster](#), some 84 schools across the West Bank face pending demolition orders, 54 of which are under the threat of full demolition, while 30 are subject to partial demolition orders. Ten of the affected schools are located within the Israeli-defined municipal boundaries of East Jerusalem, and the remaining 74 are in Area C. These schools serve 12,855 students, including 6,557 girls, who are supported by 1,076 teachers. In addition to demolitions, schools have also been attacked by Israeli settlers, with the most recent example recorded on 29 July, when settlers forcibly entered the Yasir Amro school in the Jabal Ar Rahmeh neighbourhood of Hebron city, near the closed military zone of the H2 area. According to local sources, the settlers connected their sewage pipes from newly-installed mobile houses directly into the school's sewage network, and disrupted the school's landline and internet network. Between 1 January and 11 August 2025, at least eight schools have been attacked by settlers in the governorates of Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron and Salfit.
- On 6 August, Israeli authorities demolished 14 structures, including ten livelihood structures, three latrines and a swimming pool in Area C of Dar Salah village, in Bethlehem governorate. The demolition took place reportedly for banning construction near Road 398 under a military order issued in 1996 that designated areas along bypass roads as security buffer zones. All the structures were built over the past few years. In a nearby area that falls within Area B of Dar Salah village, a newly-built five-storey residential building and a water cistern were also demolished in the same context.
- On 7 August, Israeli authorities punitively demolished with explosives three residential apartments in a four-storey building in the H1 area of Hebron city, rendering the whole building uninhabitable. The demolished apartments were located on the first and second floors and belonged to the family of a detained Palestinian accused of assisting two other Palestinians to perpetrate a shooting attack in Jaffa city in Israel on 1 October 2024. This attack resulted in the killing of six Israelis, a foreigner, and one of the Palestinians; another 16 Israelis were injured, as well as the second Palestinian, who remains detained. Both Palestinian perpetrators were from Hebron and their houses had been punitively demolished. As a result of the demolition on 7 August, three families comprising seven people, including a child, were displaced. Between 1 January and 11 August 2025, Israeli authorities demolished 27 structures on punitive grounds, including 23 homes, resulting in the displacement of approximately 140 people, among them 57 children, these figures represent the highest number of structures demolished and people displaced compared with the equivalent period of any given year since OCHA started documenting demolitions in 2009.
- As the summer heat wave persists, many Palestinian communities across the West Bank, are facing extreme water shortages, especially in the Hebron governorate and northern Jordan Valley, according to the Water Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster (WASH). Analysis carried out by the Cluster at the beginning of 2025 showed that 52 communities across the West Bank faced access obstacles to reach water resources and that long-distance trips to collect water take on average just under an hour. In addition, 73 communities do not have an official water network and are forced to rely on water trucking as a main source of water. These shortages are due to heatwaves and low rainfall, a lack of permission by Israeli authorities to build water lines for Palestinian communities in Area C, access obstacles and settler violence. Since 1 January 2025, OCHA has documented the demolition by Israeli authorities of 128 WASH structures in Area C of the West Bank, including 42 in Hebron governorate and 39 in the Jordan Valley.
- On 5 August, in Umm al Kheir Bedouin community, in Hebron governorate, Israeli settlers bulldozed and destroyed the main water connection to the community, leaving the residents (200 people including 108 children) without access to running water. The community members tried to reconnect the water network, but the settlers repeatedly disconnected it. As a result, the community now relies solely on water trucking. The settlers initially attempted to destroy the water line on 28 July, where they shot and killed a Palestinian man who was filming the attack. Since May and June 2025, there has been a substantial reduction in the water supply by an Israeli water company through two main Israeli pipeline connection points to Hebron governorate, which had reduced the public water supply in Hebron by more than 50 per cent and affected nearly 800,000 people. According to the WASH Cluster,

the Palestinian Water Authority and WASH partners have addressed these issues through a series of interventions and measures (such as water trucking, provision of mobile water tanks and maintenance and repair kits), which have partly alleviated the dire situation. However, partners continue to receive pleas from several communities to provide water as they are suffering from an insufficient water supply.

- According to the [World Health Organization](#) (WHO), citing data reported by the Palestinian General Authority of Civil Affairs (GACA), between 1 January and 31 July 2025, 32 per cent of over 43,800 patient applications to access healthcare services in East Jerusalem and Israel from other parts of the West Bank were either denied or remain pending. These services are not available in the West Bank. In addition, 38 per cent of over 42,400 companion applications) were denied or have their permits remain pending to accompany and assist those travelling to receive care. In 2025, the overall patient approval rate (68 per cent) is gradually improving but remains significantly lower than it was before October 2023; in 2021 and 2022, the approval rate exceeded 80 per cent and dropped to 74 and 56 per cent in 2023 and 2024, respectively. This drop in approvals leaves thousands of people without an option of treatment or remedy to serious health needs.

Intensification of Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 5 and 11 August, OCHA documented at least 27 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both in about 24 communities. These attacks led to the displacement of 18 Palestinian households, comprising 102 people, including 65 children, and the injury of 10 Palestinians, including an elderly man and a child, of whom three were injured by settlers and seven by Israeli forces during or following settler-related incidents. Settlers also vandalized or destroyed more than 900 trees, mostly saplings. Between January and May of 2025, an average of 49 Palestinians were injured by Israeli settlers, compared with a monthly average of 30 in 2024. In June and July, the number of Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers more than doubled to 100 and 106, respectively. Key incidents resulting in displacement and casualties included the following:
 - In Ein Ayoub Bedouin community, south of Deir Ammar village in Ramallah governorate, Israeli settlers carried out a series of attacks, along with Israeli forces, that have resulted in the forced displacement of 18 Palestinian families, comprising more than 100 people, including at least 60 children. On 9 August, at midnight, Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, raided the community. Palestinian families gathered in two tents to protect the women and children; while they were inside, settlers set fire to a residential caravan, destroying it and all its contents, and threatened to expel the community within 24 hours. At midnight on 10 August, Israeli forces raided the community, surrounded residential structures, and ordered residents to leave to the nearby Deir Ammar village within 15 minutes. The forces detained residents in two tents, separating men from women and children, and interrogated them for about four hours before ordering them to evacuate by the following afternoon. The Ein Ayoub Bedouin community has been residing in this location for over four decades and relies on nearby lands for grazing and livelihoods. For the past month, settlers have been carrying out road work construction near the community's homes and grazing areas, narrowing access routes and tightening physical control. One week ago, a new settlement outpost was established adjacent to the community, after which settlers intensified daily incursions and harassment. The displaced families relocated to nearby villages, many without their belongings, and face shortages of space to accommodate livestock. This is the ninth community to be forcibly displaced in the Ramallah governorate since January 2023 following recurrent settler attacks.
 - In Ar Rakeez herding community in Masafer Yatta, in the southern Hebron governorate, a newly established settlement outpost set up in mid-2024 has been linked to repeated settler attacks recorded in the community this year. On 8 and 9 August, a group of armed settlers believed to be from this outpost physically assaulted and injured a 65-year-old Palestinian man on two consecutive days while he was working on his land near his home along with his son. The man had previously been shot in the leg by settlers in April this year while on his land, leading to an amputation. Since 2020, OCHA has documented 20 settler-related incidents in Ar Rakeez that resulted in casualties or property damage. The number of incidents has steadily increased, from none in 2020, to three in 2022, eight in 2024, and six so far in 2025, resulting in the injury of four Palestinians and damage to agricultural and animal-related structures.
 - In Halhul village in Hebron governorate, a newly established settlement outpost, set up in early July 2025, has been the source of repeated settler attacks against Palestinians in the area. On 11 August, armed settlers believed to be from this newly established outpost, accompanied by Israeli forces, attacked a Palestinian family harvesting grapes on their land. Settlers harassed the family, forcing them to leave the area while taking the harvested grapes with them. They then followed the family, destroyed approximately 40 kilograms of grapes, and physically assaulted a family member, injuring a 13-year-old child. A mobile medical service provider arrived, but Israeli soldiers prevented treatment from being provided on site. Israeli forces detained both parents and their two children for about one hour before releasing them; the injured child was later transported by relatives to receive medical care. In a separate attack, on 7 August, settlers believed to be from the same outpost broke into Palestinian land planted with grapevines and destroyed 80 vines. According to the landowner, settlers physically assaulted him when he tried to access his land. He reported that while he regularly visits the land, incidents of harassment have increased since the outpost was established about a month ago.
- Out of the 29 documented settler-related attacks, at least 24 incidents involved damage to Palestinian-owned property, the majority of which specifically targeted agricultural lands and related structures across Hebron, Bethlehem, Salfit, Nablus and Ramallah governorates. These attacks resulted in the destruction of nearly 900 trees and vines, mostly olive and grape, along with the burning of an animal barracks and the vandalism of a water network. Key incidents resulting in property damage included the following:
 - In Al Mas'udiya village in Nablus governorate, on 10 August, when Israeli settlers destroyed approximately 500 young almond and olive saplings, the third largest number of saplings damaged in a single settler attack since the beginning of the year. In a separate incident on 11 August in Nablus governorate, settlers cut down about 100 fruit and olive trees and vandalized a water network serving 3.5 dunums of land in Deir Sharaf village.

- In Farkha village in Salfit governorate, three separate settler attacks were recorded over two consecutive days, between 8 and 9 August; Israeli settlers, believed to be from a newly established settlement outpost, took over a 100-metre metal fence, eight poles, and agricultural equipment covering one dunum (0.25 acres) of land. They also grazed their sheep on Palestinian agricultural land; when 10 Palestinian farmers attempted to push them out, armed settlers physically attacked them. Israeli forces later arrived and detained three of the Palestinian farmers for about nine hours before releasing them. During the incident, settlers vandalized three olive trees on land belonging to four Palestinian families.
- In Az Zawiya village in Salfit governorate, on 10 August, settlers believed to be from Elkana settlement burned a 40 square-metre animal barracks containing agricultural tools, destroyed two olive trees and a cactus, and left a threatening letter for a Palestinian herder-farmer whose family uses the area for grazing and farming livestock. This attack followed an earlier attack, a week prior, when the same herder and his family were threatened late at night and ordered to leave the area, ultimately forcing them to relocate their livestock to a safer area.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and June 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank June 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 14 August 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$914 million out of the \$4 billion (22 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 [Flash Appeal](#) for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. Moreover, during July 2025, the [oPt Humanitarian Fund](#) managed 111 ongoing projects, totalling \$65.2 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 54 are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 43 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 39 out of the 68 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).

* Asterisks indicate that a figure, sentence, or section has been rectified, added, or retracted after the initial publication of this update.



A Palestinian herding sheep after Israeli forces demolished animal shelters on 11 August 2025 in the South 'Anata Bedouin community, near the area designated for the E1 settlement plan. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #316 | West Bank

21 Aug 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 27 or 28 August.

Key Highlights

- The Israeli government's advancement of the E1 settlement plan in eastern Jerusalem governorate would effectively separate the northern and central West Bank from the south, further threaten the territorial contiguity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and heighten the risk of forced displacement of about 18 Palestinian Bedouin communities.
- Attacks, harassment and intimidation by Israeli settlers against Palestinians continue unabated. Between 12 and 18 August, OCHA documented 29 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both.
- On 13 August, an Israeli settler shot and killed a Palestinian man during a settler attack near Duma south of Nablus. Since the beginning of this year, Israeli settlers have killed five Palestinians in attacks perpetrated by settlers, compared to three in 2024.
- OCHA has documented more than 1,000 attacks by Israeli settlers in 230 communities across the West Bank since the beginning of 2025, which resulted in the killing of 11 Palestinians and the injury of roughly 700 others by Israeli settlers or forces as well as property damage.

Humanitarian Developments

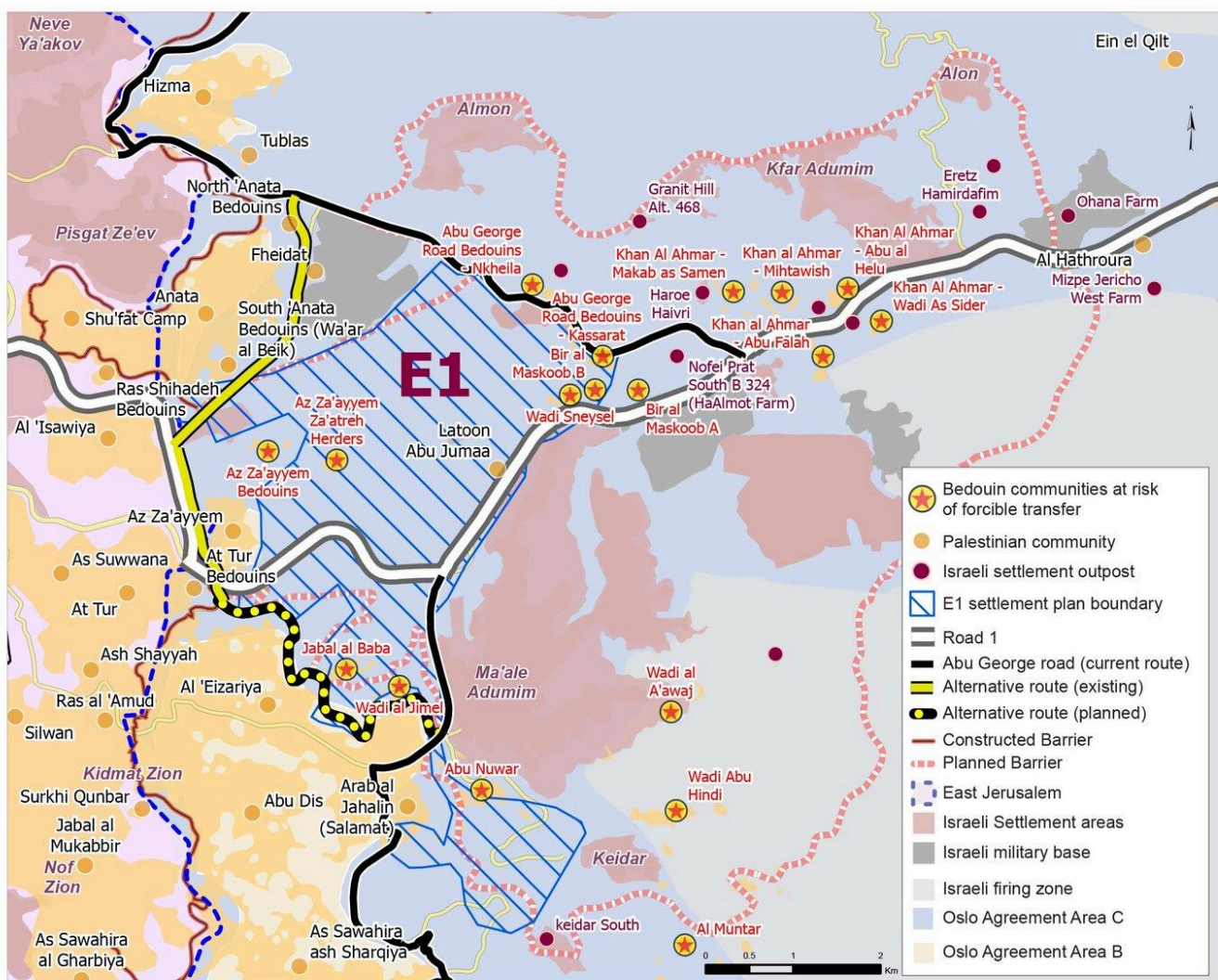
- Between 12 and 18 August, two Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, one by Israeli forces and one by an Israeli settler. During the same period, at least 18 Palestinians, including two children, were injured, half by Israeli forces and half by Israeli settlers.
 - On 13 August, an Israeli settler shot and killed a Palestinian man during a settler attack near the village of Duma, south of Nablus. According to the village council, since the establishment of a new outpost on 30 May 2025, settlers have been bulldozing and vandalizing agricultural lands in the area to construct a new one-kilometre road that extends from the outpost toward the village. Video footage shows Palestinian residents arguing with the settlers, during which Palestinians threw stones at the settlers. One of the settlers then opened fire at the Palestinians. According to the [Israeli military](#), Palestinians threw stones at Israelis who were doing engineering work near Duma, one of which was an off-duty soldier, and two were injured. According to the Israeli military, one of the Palestinians attempted to grab the weapon of the off-duty soldier who opened fire at the Palestinians.
 - On 16 August, Israeli forces shot and killed an 18-year-old Palestinian following a settler attack in Al Mughayyir village, in Ramallah governorate. At noon, dozens of masked Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian property in the area located between the villages of Al Mughayyir and Khirbet Abu Falah, blocking access between the two villages and causing damage to Palestinian property, including livestock, an animal shelter, a residential tent, a caravan, vehicles, several agricultural rooms, trees and saplings, solar panels, and farming equipment. The settlers and Palestinians from the two villages threw stones at each other and Israeli forces arrived to disperse both groups. Later that day, Israeli forces raided the village, and Palestinians threw stones at the forces, who fired live ammunition at Palestinians, killing one of them.

- Between 12 and 18 August, OCHA documented the demolition of eight Palestinian-owned structures due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which affected over 60 Palestinians. The demolitions included six structures in Area C and two in East Jerusalem. In two incidents on 12 and 13 August, Israeli authorities demolished two ready-to-be-inhabited, two-storey residential buildings in Area C of Silwad town, in Ramallah governorate, and Qalandiya village, in Jerusalem governorate, respectively, affecting around 40 Palestinians. Between 1 January and 18 August 2025, at least 230 empty and inhabited residences have been demolished across Area C for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, compared with 185 and 91 in the parallel periods of 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- As the summer heat wave persists, many Palestinian communities across the West Bank, are facing extreme water shortages. During the reporting period, water supply from the Israeli water company (Mekorot) was reduced by at least 10-15 per cent for communities in Jerusalem and Ramallah governorates, without a clear reason given for the continuous reduction. The supply to the network serves two cities, Ramallah and Al Bireh, 10 towns, five refugee camps and over 40 villages. Some of these areas have been further affected by multiple settler [attacks](#) on Ein Samiya Spring, its water wells and the surrounding infrastructure in July 2025; this source normally provides water to 20 villages, serving an estimated 100,000 Palestinians. In addition to settler violence, many communities face water shortages due to the demolition of water structures by Israeli authorities. Since 1 January 2025, OCHA has documented the demolition by Israeli authorities of more than 130 water and sanitation structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

Advancement of the E1 settlement plan

- On 20 August, the Israeli government [approved](#) the construction of over 3,400 housing units for settlers as part of the E1 settlement expansion plan. The plan entails the construction of thousands of settlement housing and commercial units, creating a continuous built-up area between Ma'ale Adumim settlement and Jerusalem. The area is also planned to be surrounded by the Barrier. According to [Peace Now](#), on 6 August 2025, objections submitted by affected Palestinian communities and Israeli NGOs against the construction of thousands of housing units for the E1 settlement plan were rejected by the Israeli Higher Planning Council.
- On 20 August, the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General, Stéphane Dujarric, [condemned](#) the E1 settlement expansion plan, stating that "Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, are a violation of international law and run directly counter to United Nations resolutions. The advancement of this project is an existential threat to the two-State solution...The Secretary-General reiterates his call on the Government of Israel to immediately halt all settlement activity and to comply fully with its obligations under international law and to act in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and in line with the International Court of Justice in its Advisory Opinion of 19 July 2024."
- Humanitarian partners are concerned that the plan would further disrupt the territorial contiguity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory by cutting off Palestinians in the northern and central West Bank from the south, further disconnect East Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank, heighten the risk of forced displacement of 18 Palestinian Bedouin communities of over 3,500 people residing in the area, and have a devastating [humanitarian](#) impact on them and other Palestinians across the West Bank. In the same area designated for the E1 settlement plan in eastern Jerusalem governorate, the Israeli Security Cabinet had approved on 29 March 2025 the construction of a road that would link Az Za'ayem and Al 'Eizariya towns – this is part of a broader, alternative road network that would divert Palestinian traffic away from the existing Road 1, which connects Jerusalem to Jericho. The area is also slated to be encircled by the Barrier, which was approved by the Israeli Cabinet in 2006 and has not been completed (see map). Additionally, Israeli authorities had previously advanced a [plan](#) to relocate Bedouin communities from the area, which was rejected by residents, the majority of whom are Palestine refugees. Some 18 Bedouin communities in the area are directly affected and have been long deemed to be at risk of forcible transfer due to these settlement*, Barrier and relocation plans as well as a coercive environment generated by Israeli practices that encompassed the demolition of homes, schools and animal shelters, denial of access to basic infrastructure, rejection of applications for building permits, and restricted access to grazing land and markets.
- On 21 August, the UN Office for Human Rights (OHCHR) released a [statement](#) condemning the approval of the E1 plan by stating that "[the plan] represents another grave and unlawful step to consolidate annexation of the occupied West Bank, in violation of international law...By dramatically restricting Palestinians' ability to move within the occupied West Bank, it will have catastrophic effects on their enjoyment of fundamental rights to access health, education, employment, and maintain family and society connections."

Bedouin Communities at risk of displacement in the area designated for the E1 settlement plan



- Since 2009, Israeli authorities have demolished more than 500 Palestinian-owned structures in the 18 Bedouin communities located in an area designated for the E1 settlement plan in the eastern Jerusalem governorate, displacing over 900 people. These include 181 donor-funded structures provided as humanitarian assistance. The highest number of demolitions were recorded in the Az Za'ayem Bedouin community, which accounted for 31 per cent of all demolished structures in the area, followed by Abu Nuwar and Jabal al Baba. The highest annual figures were recorded in 2016 and 2023, when 85 and 76 structures were demolished, respectively. So far this year, 68 structures have been demolished in these communities, including nine homes and 52 animal shelters. This is an average of eight structures demolished per month, surpassing the monthly average of seven structures demolished per month in 2016. Recently, over the course of three days between 12 and 14 August 2025, Israeli authorities delivered demolition orders in several of the affected Bedouin communities in this area, issuing orders against a total of 42 structures, mostly residential and animal shelters, including in Jabal al Baba (20 structures) and Wadi al Jimel (12), which are located immediately adjacent to the planned road between Az Za'ayem and Al 'Eizariya.

Intensification of Israeli Settler Attacks

- Since the beginning of 2025, OCHA has documented more than 1,000 attacks by Israeli settlers in 230 communities across the West Bank that resulted in casualties, property damage or both, more than 60 per cent of which were in Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron governorates. In total, 11 Palestinians were killed in these attacks, including five by Israeli settlers, five by Israeli forces and one where it remains unknown if he was killed by Israeli settlers or forces. In addition, 696 Palestinians were injured in these attacks, including 473 by Israeli settlers, 217 by Israeli forces and six where it remains unknown if they were injured by Israeli settlers or forces. In comparison, 11 Palestinians were killed in attacks by settlers in 2024, including three by Israeli settlers, two by Israeli forces and six where it remains unknown whether they were killed by Israeli settlers or forces. In addition, last year, there were 486 Palestinians injured in settler attacks, including 362 by Israeli settlers, 115 by Israeli forces, and nine where it remains unknown if they were injured by Israeli settlers or forces.
- Between 12 and 18 August, OCHA documented at least 29 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both in 23 communities across the West Bank. These attacks led to the injury of 11 Palestinians, including an elderly man, a child and three women. Nine were injured by settlers and two by Israeli forces during or following settler-related incidents. Settlers also vandalized or destroyed almost 700 trees, mostly saplings. Key incidents resulting in casualties included the following:
 - On 13 August, Israeli settlers assaulted a Palestinian family in their tent in Al Farisiya-Ihmayyer herding community, in the northern Jordan Valley in Tubas Governorate, injuring two men. The settlers broke into the family's tent at night, beating one man with a spiked metal club and attempting to strangle his father with a metal chain. Both men required hospital treatment. The settlers fled the area after the family began throwing stones at them and other residents of the community began gathering around.

- On 15 August, a large group of armed and masked Israeli settlers, believed to be from surrounding outposts, attacked Palestinians in the area between Al Mazra'a ash Sharqiya and Silwad villages in Ramallah governorate. Settlers threw stones and fired live ammunition at the Palestinians, injuring two men. In another incident, on 17 August, a group of armed settlers from a nearby outpost raided a Palestinian-owned swimming resort in 'Abud village, west of Ramallah. The resort's owner was injured after being pepper-sprayed. About an hour later, the same group returned to the resort and threw stones at Palestinian families and property, damaging chairs, tables, and plastic coverings.
- On 15 August, a group of armed settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, assaulted a Palestinian family near Beit Awwa village, in Hebron governorate. Settlers attempted to seize the family's vehicle. Israeli forces then fired tear gas canisters and sound bombs and physically assaulted several family members, injuring two women. In another incident, on 16 August, settlers assaulted a Palestinian family of nine and prevented them from harvesting their grapes on their land in Halhul town, in Hebron governorate. The settlers beat the family with sticks, injuring three members, including a 55-year-old woman and two men, one of them elderly.
- On 17 August, Israeli settlers threw stones at Palestinian vehicles and injured a five-year-old child in the head near the entrance of An Naqura village, in Nablus governorate. The injured child was transported to hospital for medical treatment.
- Out of the 29 documented settler-related attacks between 12 and 18 August, at least 23 incidents involved damage to Palestinian-owned property, the majority of which targeted agricultural lands and related structures across 18 communities. These attacks destroyed nearly 700 trees and vines, mostly olive and grape, which were uprooted, cut down, or burned, alongside the torching of an animal barracks and the vandalism of a water network. These incidents have severe repercussions for Palestinians to access livelihoods and services. Key incidents resulting in property damage included the following:
 - In Atara village, in Ramallah governorate, on 13 August, settlers raided the village at dawn, set fire to four vehicles, and sprayed racist graffiti on house walls.
 - In the Ma'azi Jaba' Bedouin community, in Jerusalem governorate, on 13 August, armed and masked settlers, escorted by Israeli forces, raided the community at midnight, ransacked a residential house, broke doors, and cut surveillance system cables.
 - In Abu Falah village, in Ramallah governorate, on 15 August, settlers cut down about 60 olive trees.
 - In Madma village, in Nablus governorate, on 15 August, settlers vandalized a four-floor poultry farm, damaging facilities and leading to the death of about 100 chicks.
 - In Shufa village, in Tulkarm governorate, on 16 August, settlers grazed livestock on Palestinian farmland, damaging about 600 olive trees and saplings and a water spring.
 - In Al Mughayyir village, in Ramallah governorate, on 16 August, settlers burned animal shelters, tents, and agricultural rooms, damaged saplings, solar panels, and farming equipment, and stabbed and killed a goat.
 - In Halhul town, in Hebron governorate, on 17 August, settlers destroyed a grape arbor covering about 1.5 dunums and sprayed 10-year-old grape trees with chemicals; on the same day, they also installed a room on privately-owned grapevine land in the area.
 - In Al Farisiya–Nab'a al Ghazal, in Tubas governorate, on 17 August, settlers raided the community at dawn, damaged taps and emptied three water tanks, leaving families without access to already scarce water supplies.
 - In Umm Saffa village, in Ramallah governorate, on 16 August, settlers used slingshots to hurl stones at houses on the village's eastern outskirts, causing minor roof damage and cutting a water pipeline.
 - In Turmus'ayya village, in Ramallah governorate, on 17 August, settlers cut underground pipelines supplying Palestinian homes, disrupting water access for several households. On the same day, settlers believed to be from a newly established outpost raided homes twice, cutting a water pipeline in the afternoon and later throwing stones at windows and solar lights. During the night raid, two men were assaulted and detained by settlers before being handed over to Israeli forces, who broke into the homes and confined women and children in one room for the duration of their search.
 - In Yanun village, Nablus governorate, on 18 August, settlers grazed livestock on agricultural land, damaging crops and trees.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and June 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank June 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 16 August 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$912 million out of the \$4 billion (22 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 [Flash Appeal](#) for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. Moreover, during July 2025, the [oPt Humanitarian Fund](#) managed 111 ongoing projects, totalling \$65.2 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 54 are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 43 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 39 out of the 68 projects implemented by INGOs or

the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).

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A medic with the Palestine Red Crescent Society rushing to treat wounded people in Nablus city during an Israeli operation, 27 August 2025.
Photo by Abdullah Bahash

Humanitarian Situation Update #320 | West Bank

04 Sep 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 10 or 11 September.

Key Highlights

- Over 2,780 Palestinians have been injured by Israeli forces or settlers across the West Bank since January 2025, including nearly 500 by Israeli settlers -- a 39 per cent increase in overall injuries and a two-fold increase in injuries by settlers compared with the same period in 2024.
- More than 23,100 dunums (5,700 acres) of land owned by Palestinians has been requisitioned by the Israeli army in the past three months in Qalqiliya and Nablus, threatening the livelihoods of Palestinian farmers.
- Israeli settlers have again disrupted the water supply of about 100,000 Palestinians across 20 villages in Ramallah by damaging water infrastructure.
- Israeli settler violence displaced three families from the East Tayba Bedouin community near Ramallah.
- In Hebron city, Israeli forces have imposed additional movement restrictions and raided 20 schools, confiscating books, pictures and other educational materials.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 26 August and 1 September, no fatalities were recorded in the West Bank. At least 210 Palestinians, including 53 children, were injured, the majority (198) by Israeli forces and 12 by Israeli settlers. Out of the 198 Palestinians injured by Israeli forces, 117, including 47 children, were injured on 27 August in Nablus city (see below). In Ramallah city, on 26 August, Israeli forces carried out a three-hour operation in which they raided a money exchange shop, arrested eight Palestinians, confiscated money, and fired live ammunition, rubber-coated bullets and tear gas canisters at Palestinians, and Palestinians threw stones at the forces. All access to the city centre was blocked during the operation. In total, 58 people (including two children) were injured by Israeli forces; eight with live ammunition, five with shrapnel, 14 with rubber-coated bullets, and 31 due to tear gas inhalation.
- Between 1 January and 1 September 2025, at least 2,787 Palestinians, including 122 women and 541 children, were injured in the West Bank, the majority (2,287) by Israeli forces, 494 by settlers, and six where it remains unknown if they were injured by Israeli forces or settlers. Nablus governorate saw the highest number of injuries caused by Israeli forces (882), followed by Ramallah governorate (446). This represents a 39-per-cent increase in overall injuries and a two-fold increase in injuries by Israeli settlers compared with the same period in 2024, when 2,001 Palestinians were injured by Israeli forces or settlers in the West Bank, including 1,759 by Israeli forces, 233 by Israeli settlers and nine where it remains unknown if they were injured by Israeli forces or settlers.

- Between 26 August and 1 September, the Israeli military issued two requisition orders for lands owned by Palestinians in Qalqiliya and Nablus governorates, in what appears to be attempts to facilitate settlement expansion and further restrict farmers' access to their lands. Over the past three months, other requisition orders were issued for lands in the same areas.
 - On 28 August, Israeli forces issued a requisition order in Jinsafut village, east of Qalqiliya city, for 16 dunums (3.95 acres) of land between Immanuel and Karnei Shomron settlements. According to the village council, the land belongs to approximately 65 Palestinian farmers who will now have their access to agricultural lands and livelihoods further restricted. This is the second requisition order issued in Jinsafut since 21 July, when Israeli forces issued an order for 7,737 dunums (1,911 acres), citing "military purposes." These lands mostly contain olive trees and are an important livelihood source for the farmers of the village.
 - On 2 September, Israeli forces issued a requisition order for some 456 dunums (112 acres) of land surrounding the Israeli settlement outpost of Gilad Farm that belongs to Palestinians from three villages: Far'ata and Jit (in Qalqiliya governorate) and Tell (in Nablus governorate). In the past, Palestinian farmers in the area have faced numerous access restrictions in these lands due to the presence of Israeli settlers. Earlier on 27 May 2025, the Israeli military issued a requisition order for 14,917 dunums (3,686 acres) of land, also around the Gilad Farm settlement outpost, belonging to Palestinians from Far'ata, Tell, and Immatin villages.
- Between 1 January and 1 September, OCHA documented the demolition of 1,151 structures across the West Bank for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible to obtain. These included 274 inhabited homes, 60 uninhabited residential structures, 607 agricultural or livelihood structures, 138 water and sanitation structures, and 70 other structures. Eighty-five per cent of demolished structures were in Area C, 14 per cent in East Jerusalem, and one per cent (mainly water wells) in Areas A or B. In total, nearly 1,300 Palestinians were displaced and more than 37,000 were otherwise affected. Compared with the corresponding period in 2024, this marks a 44 per cent increase in demolished structures (797 vs. 1,151) and a 31 per cent increase in displacement (991 vs. 1,298).
- On 28 August, in the early morning, Israeli forces raided 20 schools in Hebron city, including 11 in the H2 area and nine in the H1 area of the city. They confiscated teaching books, pictures, and other education materials. Separately, on 31 August, Israeli forces closed a road gate that was installed on 13 July in Jabal Ar Rahmeh neighbourhood, on the boundary between the H1 and H2 areas of Hebron city. The closure of the gate affects the access of about 100 people to their homes and the surrounding areas and is expected to hinder the access of some 641 schoolgirls and 35 teachers and staff to the nearby school at the start of the academic year. On 30 August, the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education postponed the start of the 2025-2026 school year in the West Bank to 8 September, citing financial constraints.

Ongoing Operations in the Northern West Bank

- Between 31 August and 1 September, Israeli authorities provided maps to the Palestinian District Coordination Liaison (DCL) outlining the boundaries of a newly designated military zone, which encompasses parts of Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps and areas within the surrounding neighbourhoods. On 1 September, following the release of updated maps, Israeli forces went door to door to order about 15 Palestinian families to evacuate their homes in the Al Hadayda and Rabay'a neighbourhoods, located on the northern edge of Tulkarm Camp and within the new military zone. These same families had returned to their homes after temporarily evacuating due to ongoing operations by Israeli forces over the past three months. As of 4 September, the families have not left. Also on 1 September, in Nur Shams Camp, Israeli forces ordered about 21 Palestinian families in the Jabal an Naser neighbourhood to evacuate; the families have become displaced again, just one month after they were allowed to return by Israeli authorities on 28 July. Repeated evacuation and return orders in the areas surrounding the refugee camps have placed dozens of families in a state of uncertainty and heightened vulnerability.
- According to the Palestinian DCL, the maps issued by Israeli authorities suggest that some residential buildings and shops on the camps' edges may lie outside the military area and residents may be able to return to them. Tulkarm municipality has begun clearing debris and reopening roads previously blocked by Israeli forces to prepare for this potential return.
- Israeli operations continue across cities, towns and villages in the northern West Bank. On 27 August, Israeli forces raided the Old City of Nablus, evacuated approximately 15 households, took over some houses and turned them into military observation points. During this operation, Palestinians threw stones and Israeli forces who shot tear gas canisters and live ammunition, injuring at least 117 Palestinians, including 47 children, were injured. Of the 70 injured adults, one was physically assaulted, one was hit by a rubber-coated metal bullet, and 68 suffered from tear gas inhalation. Of the injured children, two were hit by live ammunition, five by rubber-coated metal bullets, and 40 suffered from tear gas inhalation. Emergency medical response was provided by the Palestine Red Crescent Society (see picture above).
- On 1 September, undercover Israeli forces shot and injured six people in Tammun town, in Tubas governorate. According to local sources, Israeli forces raided the town and opened fire at people in the streets, injuring four members of a Palestinian family in their car by live ammunition and shrapnel, including a 15-year-old girl and a 13-year-old boy. In addition, the children's nine-year-old brother, who was also in the car, required medical treatment due to a panic attack. During the raid, one man was seen shot by the forces as he was walking in the street and another was shot with live ammunition while forces were surrounding a house. According to the [Israeli military](#), they attempted to detain a man, who tried to escape, and they shot, injured and detained him. Medical teams reported that Israeli forces hindered their access and fired at them, causing damage to one ambulance. A second ambulance was also shot at and was prevented from reaching the injured.

Ongoing Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 26 August and 1 September, OCHA documented at least 24 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both in 20 communities across the West Bank. These attacks led to the displacement of three Palestinian Bedouin families, comprising 17 people, including nine children, and the injury of 12 Palestinians, including one woman, all by Israeli settlers.
- In East Tayba Bedouin community, in Ramallah governorate, three Palestinian households comprising 17 people, including nine children, were forcibly displaced on 27 August, following a series of settler attacks on the area since 3 June 2024, when a new settlement outpost was established nearby. The families, who had lived in the area for over 20 years, relocated to areas further into Area B and away from the outpost, which has become a source of sustained settler intimidation, with Palestinian residents reporting settlers regularly grazing livestock around homes, invading the area at night, throwing stones at houses, and attacking the nearby At Tayba town. In October 2023, six other families from the same community were displaced due to settler violence and, according to the community, one of the structures that belonged to them was set up in the new settlement outpost.
- The latest incident in East Tayba Bedouin community occurred on 26 August, when an armed Israeli settler broke into the yard of one of the homes with his livestock and, after a verbal altercation, dozens of settlers holding firearms and clubs raided the community. Amid the confrontations and following settler claims that they had been attacked by Palestinian residents, Israeli forces arrived at the scene and dispersed the settlers. Later that night, armed settlers returned and threatened three families with violence if they did not leave within hours. The families were thus forced to flee the following day (see above), leaving behind their homes, some of which are made of concrete, and most of their belongings. Settlers reportedly pursued them with vehicles when they attempted to retrieve items, and some belongings were reported stolen by the settlers.
- In southern Hebron, Israeli settlers carried out three attacks that resulted in casualties and property damage:
 - On 26 August, armed settlers raided Qawawis community, threw stones at homes, broke into one house, damaging windows and belongings, and destroyed 16 solar panels and six surveillance cameras. They also physically assaulted and pepper-sprayed residents, injuring three Palestinians and three foreign activists.
 - On 31 August, Israeli settlers raided Khallet Athaba' herding community in large numbers and attempted to break into a residential cave; when the owner did not let them enter, the settlers physically assaulted and injured him and his wife. The settlers also vandalized property, destroyed two school surveillance cameras, and stole about 100 kilograms of animal fodder. Israeli forces later arrived and detained three Palestinians for 12 hours before releasing them.
 - On 1 September, a group of armed settlers threw stones at a Palestinian home in Susiya village, smashed windows, and destroyed the house's surveillance cameras. The homeowner and his daughter sustained minor injuries from stones and sticks and did not seek medical treatment.
- In Ein Samiya, in Ramallah governorate, where a Bedouin community was fully displaced due to settler violence in May 2024, settlers damaged critical water infrastructure on two occasions this week, disrupting supply to some 100,000 Palestinians in 20 villages. On 28 August, settlers raided the Ein Samiya Spring area, cut pumps and mechanical systems, destroyed surveillance cameras, and stole equipment belonging to the Jerusalem Water Undertaking. A maintenance team managed to restore the connection after several hours, but settlers punctured the tires of their vehicle during the repair. On 31 August, settlers destroyed pumps on one of the wells and broke faucets on the line, flooding the ground, again severing the water supply for several hours before repairs were made. According to the [Jerusalem Water Undertaking](#), repeated assaults have significantly increased operational risks for staff and further undermined the ability to provide water services to affected communities.
- In Kafr Malik village, in Ramallah governorate, Israeli settlers carried out two consecutive attacks against herders and farmers, injuring one herder, stealing livestock, and causing extensive damage to agricultural land and property. On 28 August, on the eastern outskirts of the village, settlers, some of them armed, threw stones and physically assaulted two Palestinian herders grazing their flocks. They beat one of them with clubs and rifles, causing bruises and fractures, while the other managed to flee. They stole dozens of livestock and moved them toward settlement outposts east of Road 458 (Allon Road). As Palestinians from the village began to gather, the settlers fled the area with the stolen animals. The following day, on 29 August, settlers broke into Palestinian-owned farms on the southern outskirts of Kafr Malik, grazing livestock and damaging agricultural property belonging to three families. Palestinian farmers reported the destruction of dozens of saplings and trees, as well as damage to stone walls, water tanks, metal fences, and doors. Several agricultural tools were also reported stolen.
- In Mikhmas Bedouin community, in Jerusalem governorate, settlers carried out two separate attacks that injured one foreign activist and caused property damage. On 28 August, a group of settlers armed with rifles, sticks, and pepper spray broke into the yard of one home, where a woman was alone, and grazed sheep, damaging three trees. Settlers then broke into the house, verbally harassed the woman, and took photographs of her before fleeing back to a nearby outpost. Three days later, on 31 August, at midnight, masked settlers armed with knives and pistols raided the community, broke into several homes, shattering windows, and damaged other property. Israeli and foreign activists who were present in the area stood in between the settlers and Palestinians and took pictures, after which settlers stoned them, injuring one activist in the head. They also punctured the tires of one car, damaged a water tank, and circled the community in jeeps.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and July 2025, please refer to the [West Bank Monthly Snapshot](#) on Casualties, Property Damage and Displacement, covering July 2025.

Funding

- As of 3 September 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$968 million out of the \$4 billion (24 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 [Flash Appeal](#) for the OPT. During August 2025, the [oPt Humanitarian Fund](#) managed 104 ongoing projects, totalling \$62.3 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 48 are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 42 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 35 out of the 62 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).

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A resident of the Palestinian herding community of Khirbet Tell al Khashaba, in Nablus governorate, showing a UN team what remains of structures that Israeli authorities demolished. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #322 | West Bank

12 Sep 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 17 or 18 September.

Key Highlights

- Six Israelis were killed in a Palestinian shooting attack at a bus station in Ramot settlement, in East Jerusalem; two Palestinian perpetrators, identified to be from Al Qubeiba and Qatanna villages in northwestern Jerusalem, were shot and killed.
- About 40,000 Palestinians in villages in northwestern Jerusalem have been placed under a complete closure by Israeli forces for the fourth consecutive day, cutting them off from essential services and livelihoods.
- Israeli forces killed two 14-year-old boys at the entrance to Jenin Camp and evacuated nearly 20 families from their homes near Tulkarm Camp, amid large-scale operations ongoing across the northern West Bank since January 2025.
- Two other Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces during the period, both in Nablus governorate.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 2 and 8 September, six Palestinians, including two children, and six Israelis (all adults) were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In addition, at least 56 Palestinians, including 12 children, and 22 Israelis were injured. The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities:
 - On 5 September, Israeli forces fatally shot a 58-year-old Palestinian man at the Al Murabba'a checkpoint, east of Tell village, one of the main entrances leading to Nablus city. According to local community sources, Israeli soldiers stopped the man who was inside his car at the checkpoint and ordered him to exit his vehicle. A verbal altercation ensued, and Israeli forces opened live fire, killing him on site. [According](#) to the Israeli military, the Palestinian man threw a suspicious object and ignored soldiers' instructions. An Israeli ambulance transported the body to Huwwara checkpoint, but the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) reported that their ambulance was prevented from reaching the checkpoint for about an hour before they could retrieve the body through coordination with the Palestinian Coordination Liaison (DCL).
 - On 3 September, Israeli forces carried out an operation in Balata refugee camp in Nablus governorate that included the deployment of undercover units. During the operation, an Israeli sniper shot in the chest a 25-year-old Palestinian man, who died shortly after arriving at the hospital. According to a local human rights organization that documented the incident, Israeli soldiers killed him after he opened the rooftop door of his home, which was adjacent to a house besieged by the military. According to the Israeli [military](#), the killed Palestinian man had thrown a rock at soldiers.
 - On 8 September, at the entrance to Jenin refugee camp, Israeli forces shot and killed two Palestinian boys, both aged 14 years, and injured at least two others. Following news of an Israeli military withdrawal from the refugee camp, residents had entered the refugee camp to check on their homes and were then fired upon by Israeli forces.

- On 8 September, two Palestinians opened fire at a bus station in Ramot settlement, in East Jerusalem, killing six Israelis and injuring 21 others. The Israeli police shot and killed one assailant, while an armed Israeli shot and killed the other at the scene. Israeli forces [reported](#) that the two assailants, identified to be from Qattana and Al Qubeiba villages in northwestern Jerusalem governorate, opened fire at the bus station, shooting inside a bus and at people waiting nearby. Seven people were critically injured with gunshot wounds, and 14 others suffered shrapnel injuries. Israeli forces arrested another Palestinian at the scene, whom media reports alleged had driven the assailants to the location.
- Following the above-mentioned shooting attack in East Jerusalem, Israeli forces imposed widespread movement restrictions across the Ramallah and Jerusalem governorates, leaving tens of thousands of Palestinians stranded for hours and further isolating entire communities:
 - On 8 September, Israeli forces raided Qattana and Al Qubeiba villages and have since maintained a continuous military presence there. All roads leading to the villages were sealed, and large-scale house-to-house searches were carried out, including in the perpetrators' homes. Israeli forces fired tear gas canisters, imposed extensive movement restrictions, and arrested several relatives, including the fathers and two brothers of the perpetrators. Nearly all homes in Qattana and Al Qubeiba were raided, ransacked, and residents interrogated. Israeli forces have also been occupying at least four homes in Qattana, confining residents to a single room and converting their homes into military posts. To date, at least 30 Palestinian men have been arrested, while dozens more have undergone field interrogations. As cited in Israeli media, on 9 September, the Israeli Defense Minister [announced](#) punitive measures against residents of the two villages, including the issuance of demolition orders against homes built without Israeli-issued permits and the revocation of work permits for West Bank ID holders to enter Jerusalem and Israel. Following this, 16 demolition orders were delivered against residential and public structures in Biddu, Qattana, and Al Qubeiba.
 - The Biddu Barrier enclave, which comprises nine villages and is home to about 40,000 Palestinians, remains under near-complete closure as of the publication of this report; these include Biddu, Beit Surik, Qattana, Al Qubeiba, Kharayeb Umm al Lahim, Beit 'Anan, Beit Duquq, Beit Ijza, and Beit Iksa (which has a checkpoint at its entrance). After these villages were cut off from Jerusalem by the Barrier, the main access point to the enclave is an underpass road that links the villages to the Ramallah urban centre; the road gate at this key access route has remained almost continuously closed by Israeli forces, opening only briefly once a day before being re-shut. In addition, Israeli forces erected earth mounds in villages inside the enclave, which have effectively severed movement on all secondary roads, leaving only one main road accessible, primarily for military use. These restrictions have severely disrupted daily life: education has come to a halt as teachers from outside the enclave cannot access schools, and students and teachers from inside the enclave have been unable to reach schools and universities elsewhere. Access to emergency medical care has also become heavily constrained, with delays reported in evacuating urgent medical cases. The Biddu medical centre has been converted into a 24-hour emergency facility despite its limited capacity.
 - In parallel, Israeli forces imposed wider movement restrictions across the Jerusalem and Ramallah governorates. On 8 September, they installed three new road gates at the entrances to Shuqba, Rantis, and Deir Abu Mash'al villages all in Ramallah governorate, further isolating these communities and intensifying control procedures at existing checkpoints in the area. On 8 September, tens of thousands of Palestinians were held up for hours at checkpoints and road gates, while Israeli forces closed Jaba', Ein Siniya, and 'Atara checkpoints for at least seven hours and continue to enforce stringent checks. Residents of nearby communities in Ramallah and Jerusalem governorates opened public halls to shelter those stranded.
- Between 2 and 8 September, OCHA documented the demolition of 55 Palestinian-owned structures for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. These included 51 structures in Area C and four others demolished by their owners in East Jerusalem. The demolitions included 15 residences, 35 agricultural and livelihood structures, and five water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) structures. These demolitions resulted in the displacement of 57 people, including 28 children, and otherwise affected the livelihoods of more than 160 people. Key demolition incidents during the reporting period include:
 - On 2 September, Israeli authorities demolished nine structures in the Palestinian community of South 'Anata Bedouins (Wa'ar al Beik), in Jerusalem governorate, displacing 14 people, including eight children. The community is near the area designated for the E1 settlement plan, which, if implemented, could lead to cutting off the northern and central West Bank from the south, and heighten the risk of forced displacement for 18 communities.
 - On 2 September, nine structures were demolished in Al Khader village, in Bethlehem governorate, including three residences, three animal structures, two water cisterns and a stone wall, displacing 14 people, including three children.
 - On 4 September, a Palestinian family in Silwan comprising eight people, including six children, was forced to demolish its house following the receipt of a final demolition order in April 2025 and to avoid the payment of additional fines.
 - On 8 September, 11 people, including seven children, were displaced in the community of Tell al Khashaba, in Nablus governorate, after the demolition of two tents and one latrine provided as humanitarian assistance in response to previous demolitions.
- Operations by Israeli forces continued across multiple cities, towns, and villages in the northern West Bank, including concurrent raids reported on 8 September in Al Judeida, Meithalun, Sir, Sanur, Siris, Anza, and Misliya villages in Jenin governorate. In Qabatiya town, also in Jenin, Israeli forces carried out a two-day operation between 8 and 10 September, during which they searched homes, deployed forces in the streets and converted two residential buildings to observation posts. Access to the upper floors of the two buildings was restricted, while families were ordered to remain inside. Palestinians threw stones at forces deployed in the streets, and forces fired live ammunition, critically wounding a Palestinian man, who sustained an abdominal injury and was transferred to hospital for medical treatment. Although the academic year was scheduled to begin on 8 September (see

below), the Ministry of Education's directorate in Jenin suspended classes in the town until Israeli forces withdrew on 10 September. Also, on 4 September, Israeli forces evacuated nearly 20 Palestinian families, comprising about 100 people, from four residential buildings in the eastern neighbourhood near Tulkarm refugee camp. According to local sources and the Palestinian DCL, residents were given two hours to vacate their homes. This came a few days after Israeli authorities provided [maps](#) to the Palestinian DCL outlining the boundaries of a newly designated military zone, which encompasses parts of Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps and areas within the surrounding neighbourhoods.

Ongoing Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 2 and 8 September, OCHA documented at least 29 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both. These attacks led to the injury of 24 Palestinians all by Israeli settlers and one Israeli settler by Palestinians. In addition, at least 30 trees, mainly olive trees, 12 vehicles, four houses, two plant nurseries, a school, a carpentry workshop, pipelines, water tanks and solar lights and panel slabs were vandalized by settlers during these attacks.
- Most of the Palestinian injuries (20 out of 24) occurred in Hebron governorate, particularly in Masafer Yatta and in the Farsh al Hawa area in Hebron city. Key incidents resulting in casualties include:
 - On the night of 4 September, more than a dozen Israeli settlers raided Khallet Athaba', a community in Masafer Yatta located in Firing Zone 918, and attacked residents with sticks fitted with knives. Fourteen Palestinians were injured, including seven children (one an infant), an elderly man, and a woman. The infant was affected due to pepper spray, while the others sustained bruises and fractures. The attack also caused damage to five structures, including four homes and the community's school, as well as water tanks, solar lights, solar panel slabs, water pipelines, furniture, and household items. The settlers fled before Israeli forces arrived.
 - On 6 September, armed Israeli settlers blocked the way of a Palestinian vehicle in Farsh al Hawa area in Hebron city and forced a family of four out of the vehicle at gunpoint and compelled them to lay on the ground. The settlers physically assaulted the family, which comprised an elderly couple, their daughter and grandson, with sticks, and forced them to drive to an isolated area. According to local community sources, when community members, some of whom witnessed the settler attack, gathered, and a PRCS ambulance arrived, the settlers opened fire in their direction, preventing medical teams from reaching the family. The settlers left the area after approximately four hours.
- Out of 28 documented settler-related attacks between 2 and 8 September, at least three attacks targeted Palestinian Bedouin and herding communities that resulted in the injury of two Palestinians by live ammunition and damage to at least four structures. On 3 September, Israeli settlers cut a water network in Sateh al Bahr, in Jericho governorate, which cut the supply of water to the community for about a day. On the night of 6 September, settlers shot and injured two Palestinians in a raid on Khallet al Ayiasa herding community in Ash Shuyukh village, in Hebron governorate, when they clashed with the residents under the pretext of searching for stolen livestock. One residential house sustained partial damage, while a carpentry workshop was completely set on fire. Also on 6 September, Israeli settlers raided the Bedouin community of Ma'azi Jaba', in Jerusalem governorate, setting fire to a tent and an animal structure and throwing stones at homes.
- In the Ramallah governorate, Israeli settlers blocked roads and vandalized at least six Palestinian-plated vehicles. On 4 September, Israeli settlers blocked for about four hours a main road between Deir Jarir and Silwad villages and stoned Palestinian-plated vehicles passing by, damaging at least one vehicle. On 7 September, armed Israeli settlers, believed to be from a newly established settlement outpost on the western outskirts of Deir Nidham village and wearing semi-military clothing stoned Palestinian-plated vehicles and stopped a taxi driver. The settlers intimidated the driver, demanded his identification card, and damaged the side mirror of his vehicle. On 8 September, settlers blocked a roundabout near Ein Ayoub area on Road 463 near Ras Karkar village in Ramallah governorate, and threw stones at Palestinian vehicles, damaging at least one vehicle.
- In two separate attacks in the northern West Bank on 8 September, Israeli settlers raided the villages of Osarin and Deir Sharaf, both in Nablus governorate, resulting in five injuries and extensive damage to property. Surveillance cameras caught seven masked Israeli settlers carrying out an arson attack on a Palestinian agricultural facility that serves as a plant nursery in Deir Sharaf village. The nursery includes greenhouses, storage structures for pesticides and plant seeds, and machinery and equipment. In an attempt to put off the fire after the withdrawal of the settlers, three Palestinians sustained burns. During the raid in Osarin, a group of Israeli settlers carried out an attack on Palestinian houses and property, raiding house yards and vandalizing the windows of three Palestinian vehicles. Two residents sustained injuries after falling while running during confrontations with the settlers.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and July 2025, please refer to the [West Bank Monthly Snapshot](#) on Casualties, Property Damage and Displacement, covering July 2025.

Latest developments in the H2 area of Hebron city

- On 2 September, Israeli settlers from a religious school (Yeshiva) began moving into the second floor of a multi-storey building, located in the old municipality square (Bab al Baladiya) where Palestinians previously resided near the old market in the H2 area of Hebron city. The property lies outside the closed military zone in H2. For decades, the building had been used by Palestinian families and for municipal workshops, and its ownership has been subject to prolonged legal disputes between the heirs of Palestinian residents and the Israeli Custodian of Government Property.
- In November 2022, Israeli forces evicted a Palestinian family living in the building next to the one taken over on 2 September 2025, and in July 2025 a carpentry workshop in the building was sealed after the Palestinian tenant was forced to vacate from the second floor. According to [Peace Now](#), this is the first case in the H2 area of Hebron where the Custodian has allocated property

outside established settlement areas to settlers. The Civil Administration granted the building to the Shavei Hebron Yeshiva, which has announced plans to house students there.

- Palestinian residents fear that the establishment of a settlement will cause additional restrictions on their movement in the area, where longstanding closures and checkpoints and daily harassment by Israeli forces (including at ad-hoc checkpoints) have constrained access for residents as well as for traders and visitors. While already restricted, this area has one of the last remaining access routes for Palestinians to the Old City, the Ibrahimi Mosque, and to soup kitchens that many families rely on for hot meals. In other parts of the H2 area of Hebron, such as [Ash Shuhada Street](#), the establishment and subsequent expansion of settlements was a precursor to the imposition of severe movement restrictions that have hindered or altogether prohibited Palestinian access to certain streets and shops.

Challenges facing Education in the West Bank

- [According](#) to the Education Cluster, the start of the 2025–2026 school year on 8 September was overshadowed by protection risks, movement restrictions, and the impact of more than 2,000 education-related incidents documented during the last academic year. These challenges are compounded by financial pressures, including the Palestinian Authority's fiscal crisis, which has disrupted salary payments and shortened school days. During the 2024–2025 academic year, 541 schools, 84,749 students, and 4,711 teachers were affected by such incidents, with frequent operations by Israeli forces forcing closures and shifts to remote learning. As of September 2025, 84 schools face pending demolition or stop-work orders, threatening the education of 12,855 students and the livelihoods of 1,076 teachers, most of them in Area C and East Jerusalem.
- These challenges are particularly acute in the northern West Bank, where more than 4,000 children have been unable to return to their classrooms, as 10 UNRWA schools in Jenin, Tulkarm, and Nur Shams refugee camps remain closed due to the Israeli forces' "Operation Iron Wall." These children are instead relying on alternative education modalities, including remote learning, self-study materials, and temporary learning spaces. In addition, two PA schools near Jenin refugee camp remain closed, forcing the relocation of about 1,130 students, while the Palestinian DCL secured the reopening of two government schools nearby, serving more than 1,100 secondary-level students. In Tulkarm, all schools reopened, including those near Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps, except for those inside the camps, which remain closed. On 1 September, UNRWA [underlined](#) that "education should be a safe haven for children, and yet over the last two years there have been unprecedented levels of disruption to education in the occupied West Bank." The Agency further noted that schools have been damaged and raided, while ongoing violence and displacement continue to cause distress and trauma among children and their families.
- Additionally, in East Jerusalem, nearly 800 children remain affected by the forced closure of six UNRWA schools by Israeli authorities in May 2025. The Director of UNRWA Affairs in the West Bank [stressed](#) that "in East Jerusalem – for the first time in our history – UNRWA has been obstructed from opening our six schools." While most of the affected students have been able to enroll in other schools, some continue to face uncertainty in accessing education. Across the West Bank, nearly 46,000 Palestine refugee children began the school year on 1 September at UNRWA schools, including some 5,000 boys and girls attending for the first time.
- New laws and legislative initiatives adopted in the 2024-2025 school year are reshaping the education landscape in East Jerusalem, according to a recent [report](#) by Ir Amim. This is already impacting or is projected to impact access to education in the city, where all new schools must now adopt the Israeli curriculum and where classroom shortages persist. At a time when six UNRWA schools were forced to close in the city, about 1,460 classrooms are missing or substandard and only 20 new classrooms were built over the past year, the report notes.

Funding

- As of 10 September 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$985 million out of the \$4 billion (24 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. Moreover, during August 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 104 ongoing projects, totalling \$62.3 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 48 are being implemented by INGOs, 42 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 35 out of the 62 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).

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An iron gate near the Palestinian village of Al Buweib, in Hebron governorate, one of 27 closures installed by Israeli forces in the first half of September across the West Bank, risking further disruption of access to services, workplaces and key road arteries. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #324 | West Bank

18 Sep 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 24 or 25 September.

Key Highlights

- As of 15 September, 186 Palestinians and 16 Israelis, including six soldiers, have been killed in conflict-related incidents in the West Bank since the start of 2025.
- Israeli forces have installed at least 27 new closures across the West Bank, including 18 road gates. While open now, these gates pose a serious risk of movement restrictions if closed – potentially further disrupting access to services, workplaces, and key road arteries such as Road 60.
- Israeli settlers carried out 25 attacks against Palestinians in one week, injuring 13 Palestinians and displacing 33 others.
- Israeli authorities punitively demolished or sealed eight homes and three other structures across the West Bank, displacing 38 people, including 16 children.
- Israeli forces issued a demolition order against a school and raided two other schools in Hebron governorate.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 9 and 15 September, two Palestinians were killed and at least 39 others, including five children, were injured in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of the injured, 32 were injured by Israeli forces and seven by Israeli settlers. During the same period, two Israeli soldiers were injured by Palestinians in the West Bank, and two Israelis were injured west of Jerusalem, in Israel, by a Palestinian man from the West Bank. In total, as of 15 September, 186 Palestinians and 16 Israelis, including six soldiers, have been killed in the West Bank in direct conflict incidents since the beginning of 2025.
- On 10 September, Israeli forces encircled a residential area in the southeastern part of Jenin city in an operation reportedly aimed at arresting a Palestinian man. The four-hour raid forced the closure and suspension of classes at 33 governmental schools and one kindergarten, affecting about 12,000 students. Moreover, an Israeli sniper seriously injured a 14-year-old boy riding his bicycle and he remains in critical condition.
- On 11 September, Israeli forces launched a large-scale operation in Tulkarm city, after Palestinians detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) west of the city, injuring two Israeli soldiers according to Israeli media and causing damage to an Israeli military jeep. During the incident, Israeli forces opened fire toward Palestinians and vehicles, injuring a Palestinian man. The large-scale operation that followed lasted around 24 hours, during which Israeli forces closed the city's entrances, carried out widespread arrests, detaining about 1,000 Palestinians from streets, homes and businesses, and converted several houses into military posts. Although access restrictions eased after 24 hours, Israeli forces have maintained a heavy presence in Tulkarm city.

- On 12 September, according to the Israeli [police](#), a Palestinian resident of Shu'fat Camp, in East Jerusalem, working in a hotel west of Jerusalem, in Israel, stabbed and injured with a knife two Israelis inside the hotel's restaurant. The man was arrested on the spot. Israeli forces subsequently stormed and ransacked his home and interrogated family members. During the raid, Israeli forces patrolling the streets opened fire toward vehicles and passing Palestinians, resulting in two Palestinian injuries. Between 9 and 15 September, at least 35 other search and arrest operations were recorded across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.
- On 13 September, a young Palestinian man succumbed to wounds sustained a day earlier when Israeli forces, along with settlers, shot live ammunition toward Palestinians at the western entrance to Deir Jarir village, in Ramallah governorate. Two other Palestinians were shot and injured in the same incident.
- On 15 September, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man, from Silat adh Dhahr village in Jenin governorate, as he attempted to cross the Barrier in Ar Ram and Dahiyat al Bareed town, in Jerusalem governorate, to access East Jerusalem. In the same area, on 11 and 13 September, Israeli forces shot and injured two Palestinian men while trying to cross the Barrier into East Jerusalem and Israel. Since October 2023, within the context of the revocation or suspension of most Israeli-issued permits for Palestinian workers and others to access East Jerusalem and Israel, OCHA documented more than 160 such incidents across the West Bank, which resulted in the killing of at least 13 Palestinians and the injury of more than 150 others. Of the total, 78 incidents have been recorded since the beginning of 2025, resulting in four fatalities and 74 injuries.
- On 16 September, undercover Israeli forces raided Qalqiliya city and surrounded the homes of two Palestinian men. They shot, injured and arrested both men. In addition, a 14-year-old boy was shot in the head and transferred to hospital. Later that day, Israeli forces informed the Palestinian District Coordination Office (DCO) of the death of the two men, whose bodies they withheld (not counted in the reporting period above). Three other detained Palestinians were released the following day.
- In the first two weeks of September 2025, OCHA documented the displacement of 133 Palestinians across the West bank, including 59 due to the demolition of homes that lack Israeli-issued building permits, 38 due to the demolition of homes on punitive grounds, and 36 due to settler violence and access restrictions.

Lack-of-Permit and Punitive Demolitions

- Between 9 and 15 September, OCHA documented the demolition of 14 Palestinian-owned structures for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Of the total, 12 structures were in Area C and two in East Jerusalem (both demolished by their owners). Demolished structures included an inhabited residence, an uninhabited residence, ten agricultural and livelihood structures, a water cistern and a container. The demolished water cistern, in Kafr ad Dik village in Salfit governorate, had a capacity of 125 cubic meters and was used for irrigation. In total, two people were displaced in East Jerusalem and about 60 people were otherwise affected.
- During the same reporting period, Israeli authorities demolished or sealed on punitive grounds 11 structures, including eight houses, two water wells and a wall, in seven incidents, displacing 38 people, including 16 children. Five of the structures were in Area A, five in Area B and one in Area C. Of the eight residences, three were demolished with explosives, three with bulldozers, and two were sealed with concrete and iron bars. Below is the list of incidents:
 - Three houses were punitively demolished in Tubas governorate on 9 and 10 September, of which two were in Aqqaba village that belonged to two Palestinians who shot and killed an Israeli settler on Road 90 in the northern Jordan Valley on 11 August 2024. The third house belonged to a Palestinian who killed two Israeli soldiers and injured eight others at Tayasir checkpoint that controls access between the Jordan Valley and Jericho and the northern West Bank on 14 May 2025. The three Palestinians were killed in separate incidents.
 - Three houses were punitively demolished in the northern West Bank on 14 September and one in the south on 9 September. One of the houses was in Kafr 'Abbush village, in Tulkarm governorate, belonging to two brothers detained for involvement in shooting and injuring an Israeli settler in Qalqiliya city on 12 August 2024. The other house was in Bruqin village, in Salfit governorate, belonging to a Palestinian who was killed in a military operation after being accused of shooting at an Israeli settler car near the village on 14 May 2025, killing an Israeli pregnant woman from Bruchin settlement, injuring her husband, and whose newborn subsequently died in hospital. Another house was punitively demolished in Beit 'Awwa village, in Hebron governorate,* that belonged to an imprisoned Palestinian man, who fired at an Israeli bus on Road 60 near Bethlehem on 11 December 2024, killing an Israeli child.
 - On 12 September, two houses were punitively sealed and a wall surrounding another residence demolished in Al Qubeiba and Qatanna villages, in northwestern Jerusalem governorate. The houses belonged to the families of two Palestinian men who were killed on 8 September 2025, after shooting and killing six Israelis in Ramot Allon settlement, in East Jerusalem.
- Since 2009, OCHA has documented the displacement of over 1,000 Palestinians due to the demolition or sealing of 211 structures on punitive grounds across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Nearly 40 per cent of these structures (83) have been demolished or sealed since 7 October 2023, displacing more than 380 Palestinians. So far in 2025, Israeli authorities punitively demolished or sealed 38 structures across the West Bank, compared with 23 structures in 2024 and 17 structures in 2023 for the same parallel periods.

Access restrictions

- During the first two weeks of September, OCHA documented the installation by Israeli forces of at least 27 new closures across the West Bank, including 18 road gates that are currently open, eight earth mounds, and concrete blocks, mostly at the entrances of towns and villages. These movement obstacles restrict Palestinians' freedom of movement, hinder access to livelihoods,

healthcare, education, and other essential services, entrench territorial and social fragmentation, and contribute to worsening humanitarian conditions, including by disrupting access to key routes such as Road 60 that connects the northern and southern West Bank. Of the 27 closures, seven earth mounds were installed across six villages in the Biddu Barrier enclave in Jerusalem governorate following a [shooting attack](#) in East Jerusalem on 8 September.

- In Bethlehem governorate, Israeli forces installed five new road gates. Two were placed at the only entrance (through Husan village) to the Palestinian villages of Nahhalin and Wadi Fukin that remains open, further risking the isolation of about 10,500 residents. These residents have already had the other main entrances to their villages closed since October 2023. The other three gates were installed in Beit Jala and Beit Sahur towns, threatening to block access to Bethlehem city and to the remaining route connecting the southern and northern West Bank.
- In Hebron governorate, Israeli forces installed five new road gates. If closed, three gates risk further isolating Yatta town and the surrounding herding communities in Masafer Yatta from Hebron city. In At Tuwani, a new road gate threatens the remaining route for some 1,500 residents to access Yatta town, their main hub for services. In Al Buweib, a new road gate risks cutting 500 residents and the nearby Masafer Bani Na'im from Road 60, the main north-south artery. At Zif junction, a road gate threatens movement between Yatta and Hebron, potentially impacting up to 85,000 people. In the north part of Hebron governorate, two new road gates between Beit Ummar, Al 'Arrub refugee camp, and Halhul town risk cutting some 31,000 residents off Road 60 and isolating Al 'Arrub's refugee camp's 10,000 residents from Hebron city, the main service center in the governorate.
- In Jerusalem governorate, Israeli forces erected nine new closures, including seven earth mounds across six villages in the Biddu Barrier enclave that cut off key internal routes and access to agricultural land. Two new road gates were also installed: one at the northern entrance to Ar Ram and Dahiyat al Bareed, with a combined population of about 15,800 people; and another gate at the only entrance to Mikhmas village off Road 60, effectively placing its 3,000 residents at risk of isolation.
- In western Ramallah governorate, Israeli forces installed six new road gates, affecting over 20,000 residents in five villages. Three gates between Shuqba, Shabtin, and Deir Abu Mash'al villages (13,000 residents) risk disrupting internal movement and limiting access to Ramallah city. In Beitillu (3,500 residents), two gates at the northern entrance would, if closed, severely restrict access to the northern neighborhood of the village. In Rantis (4,000 residents), a gate at the only eastern entrance places the entire community at risk of full isolation.
- In Salfit governorate, Israeli forces installed concrete blocks near Deir Istiya, closing off the road junction that leads to Zeita Jamma'in town. In Tubas governorate, Israeli forces erected an earth mound west of Al Hadidiya, a herding community of about 70 residents, hindering their already limited access to agricultural and grazing lands.

Ongoing Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 9 and 15 September, OCHA documented at least 25 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both. These attacks led to one Palestinian fatality (shot by Israeli forces, see above) and 13 Palestinian injuries, of whom seven were injured by Israeli settlers and six by Israeli forces. In addition, four Bedouin and herding families in Jerusalem and Bethlehem governorates were forcibly displaced, and dozens of saplings of figs and grapes, 15 olive trees, seven vehicles, and two houses, were vandalized.
- Five of the seven Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers were physically assaulted by settlers in Hebron governorate. One was a man whose leg was amputated after he had been shot by Israeli settlers on 17 April 2025, when settlers raided his land in Ar Rakeez village in the Masafer Yatta area. The second injured person was a woman who was physically assaulted when Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian houses in At Tuwani village with stones and clashed with residents. Three other Palestinians were injured by settlers in the H2 area of Hebron city and in Masafer Bani Na'im.
- Out of 25 documented Israeli settler attacks, at least four arson attacks took place on 11 and 13 September, resulting in damage to two residential structures and two vehicles and the displacement of a family. On 11 September, in Al Maniya village in Bethlehem governorate, settlers attempted to set fire to a house while residents were inside and burnt a vehicle. In two other incidents in Ramallah governorate, settlers set an under-construction house in Deir Dibwan village on fire and poured flammable material on a parked vehicle near Atara village. The fourth incident took place on 13 September, when about 10 Israeli settlers carrying flammable materials were witnessed and caught on camera while setting a residential structure on fire on the outskirts of Ma'azi Jaba' Bedouin community, in Jerusalem governorate. The house and its contents were completely burned while its residents comprising five members, including three children, were rescued by community members and relocated to another place inside the community.
- On 14 September, following settler raids on three consecutive days on the community of Wadi Abu Ayyash in Arab ar Rashayida al Barriya, in Bethlehem governorate, three Palestinian families comprising 28 people, including 22 children, were forcibly displaced out of the community. During the raids, settlers repeatedly threatened the families to leave their homes or face death. Settlers were particularly aggressive on the day of the incident, warning that they would burn the residents' houses and belongings if they do not leave. Fearing for their lives, the families fled the area, managing to take only their herds and a few belongings. One of the displaced families had been previously displaced from the nearby Barriyet Kisan community, where a new settlement outpost has been established, also due to settler violence. Since 7 October 2023, over 3,000 Palestinians, including more than 1,500 children, have been displaced across the West Bank, citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.

Education-related Incidents

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces carried out multiple raids into educational institutions across the West Bank. On 13 September, Israeli forces raided two secondary schools in As Samu' town, in Hebron governorate. Forces first raided the town, arrested two school principals, and took them to the schools, where they were forced to open the schools. Soldiers then broke down doors, caused damage inside the buildings, searched the schools, and confiscated educational materials. The principals were reportedly detained for two hours inside the schools. The raid occurred over the weekend, so no school day was affected. According to a [report](#) by the Education Cluster issued on 4 August, during the 2024–2025 academic year, 72 incidents were documented in which Israeli forces entered school premises across the West Bank. The governorates most affected were Hebron (14 incidents), followed by Salfit (11), Bethlehem (8), Tulkarm and Nablus (7 each), and Jenin and Tubas (6 each). As a result, 46 schools sustained damage during these incursions. "These repeated intrusions disrupted educational activities and significantly undermined the safety and well-being of both students and staff. The presence of armed forces within school premises instils fear among students and educators, often leading to early dismissals or complete shutdowns. Over time, such disruptions erode trust in the learning environment and contribute to long-term psychological distress," according to the report.
- In a separate incident, on 14 September, at about midnight, Israeli forces raided several homes in Hebron city and arrested students along with the deans of Hebron University and the Palestine Polytechnic University. The detainees were then taken to the premises of the two universities, where Israeli forces carried out further raids. Approximately 30 students and the two deans were held in the university yards for at least three hours, handcuffed and blindfolded. During the search and arrest operation, Israeli forces warned against holding activities deemed as incitement, threatening prolonged detention if students did not comply. No damage to the university premises was reported.
- Separately, on 11 September, Israeli forces issued a demolition order against Zweidin Secondary Boys School in the Bedouin community of Umm ad Daraj, in southeastern Hebron governorate, for lacking an Israeli-issued building permit in Area C, placing the education of 150 students at risk and affecting 13 teachers. The school serves students from three surrounding Bedouin communities. According to the Education Cluster, with this new order, 85 schools across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, are currently under pending demolition orders for lacking Israeli-issued building permits. Of these, 55 face full demolition, while 30 are subject to partial demolition orders affecting specific structures. Combined, these schools serve 13,005 students, including 6,557 girls, supported by 1,089 teachers (649 of whom are female), the Education Cluster reported.
- On 14 September, Israeli forces broke into Al Jalazun Camp, in Ramallah governorate, during school hours and installed an additional metal fence on top of the barrier separating the refugee camp from the adjacent Israeli settlement of Beit El. As a result, classes at the three UNRWA schools were disrupted that day due to the presence of Israeli forces in the vicinity of the schools, affecting some 2,000 students.

Funding

- As of 17 September 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately \$1.05 billion out of the \$4 billion (26 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. Moreover, during August 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 104 ongoing projects, totalling \$62.3 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 48 are being implemented by INGOs, 42 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 35 out of the 62 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).



One of 13 children and five adults of the Jaba' Bedouin community, near Jerusalem, who lost their livelihoods when Israeli forces demolished animal shelters they own for lacking building permits. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #325 | West Bank

24 Sep 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 1 or 2 October.

Key Highlights

- Over 3,000 Palestinians have been displaced in the West Bank since 7 October 2023, citing settler attacks and access restrictions, including 40 over the past week.
- Israeli settlers vandalized water networks in five locations across the West Bank, cutting off access to water for hundreds of residents of Palestinian Bedouin and herding communities.
- Israeli forces forcibly evacuated five families from Tulkarm Camp and conducted a large-scale raid in Ya'bad, in Jenin governorate, affecting nearly 20,000 residents.
- Between 1 January and 15 September 2025, the World Health Organization documented 203 attacks on health care across the West Bank, including 166 incidents of obstruction to health care delivery.
- Following the killing of two Israeli soldiers by a Jordanian truck driver transporting cargo for Gaza on 18 September, Israeli authorities closed Allenby Bridge between the West Bank and Jordan until further notice.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 16 and 22 September, Israeli forces killed two Palestinian men and injured 45 others, including six children, in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Israeli settlers injured another 10 Palestinians during the reporting period. A Jordanian man carried out a shooting attack, killing two Israeli soldiers at Al Karama/Allenby Bridge border crossing.
- On 16 September, undercover Israeli forces raided Qalqiliya city and surrounded the homes of two Palestinian men. They shot, injured and arrested both men. In addition, a 14-year-old boy was shot in the head and transferred to hospital. Later that day, Israeli forces informed the Palestinian District Coordination Office (DCO) of the death of the two men, whose bodies have been withheld. Three other detained Palestinians were released the following day.
- On 18 September, a Jordanian truck driver transporting cargo for the Gaza Strip shot and killed two Israeli soldiers at the Al Karama/Allenby Bridge border crossing. Israeli forces killed the assailant at the scene and reportedly physically assaulted and injured several other truck drivers. Following the attack, Israeli forces closed the crossing for both passenger and cargo traffic and shut down checkpoints around Jericho governorate for about two hours. Movement was further restricted by intensified inspections at checkpoints, causing long queues and delays for Palestinians residents entering and exiting the Jordan Valley area of the West Bank.

- On 23 September, Israeli authorities [announced](#) the closure of Al Karama/Allenby Bridge crossing for passenger access in both directions until further notice, while cargo movements had remained suspended since the 18 September attack. As the only crossing point between Jordan and the West Bank, most of the West Bank's 3.3 million residents depend on Al Karama/Allenby Bridge for travel abroad. It is also critical for commercial imports and exports, and the entry of humanitarian supplies from Jordan. In August, about one quarter of humanitarian relief items entering Gaza through the [UN 2720 mechanism](#) came via Jordan, including food, tents, and other urgently needed supplies. The closure has also disrupted the rotation of international humanitarian staff to and from the Gaza Strip. The UN is engaging with relevant stakeholders to urgently address these concerns, warning that the continued closure of this border crossing without viable alternatives would severely undermine the humanitarian response in Gaza and seriously impact the movement of Palestinians.
- Since 7 October 2023, 994 Palestinians have been killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, including two who died of wounds sustained prior to 7 October. Of the total, 965 Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces, 19 by Israeli settlers, and 10 where it remains unknown whether the perpetrators were Israeli forces or settlers. More than half of the 965 Palestinian fatalities by Israeli forces (643) were in the northern West Bank. Of them, 278 were in Jenin governorate alone. During the same period, Palestinians killed 41 Israelis, including 22 members of Israeli forces in the West Bank*, including East Jerusalem. In Israel, attacks by Palestinians from the West Bank resulted in the killing of 17 Israelis and 9 Palestinian perpetrators, in addition to a Palestinian killed in an attack by Israelis in West Jerusalem.*

New Access Regulations

- On 16 September, Israeli authorities imposed new access regulations on three Palestinian communities, in northwestern Jerusalem governorate: An Nabi Samwil, Al Khalayleh, and Beit Iksa. An Nabi Samwil and Al Khalayleh communities are located in Area C and are physically cut off from the rest of the West Bank by the Barrier and residents are only able to access West Bank services via Al Jib Barrier checkpoint. Beit Iksa village, with a population of about 2,000 people, is located in Area B and C and is isolated from other villages in northwestern Jerusalem by the Beit Iksa Barrier checkpoint and from the Jerusalem side of the Barrier by a series of closures, where a planned section of the Barrier remains unconstructed (for background please see this [OCHA report](#)). Under the new regulations, all residents must obtain an individual magnetic ID card with an access permit to commute between their village and the remainder of the West Bank while remaining barred from East Jerusalem. Each family must prove that the village is their primary place of residence, and those denied permits risk permanent expulsion. The affected area in Beit Iksa also includes Beit Iksa Bedouin community. These measures replace previous coordination arrangements that allowed their movement without permits through Al Jib and Beit Iksa checkpoints, further entrenching the isolation of the three villages.
- These villages are among 17 "[dislocated communities](#)," which are physically separated from the rest of the West Bank by the Barrier, while simultaneously being prohibited from residing in or accessing services in East Jerusalem. The residents of these communities mainly hold West Bank IDs but must cross checkpoints to reach health, education and markets in the West Bank. Family and social life has been fractured, with visitors requiring permits and many residents have been gradually displaced due to untenable conditions. Since 2009, OCHA has documented the demolition of 172 structures in Beit Iksa, Al Khalayleh, and An Nabi Samwil. More than half of these were agricultural or livelihood-related structures, with Al Khalayleh alone accounting for over half of the total number of the demolished structures (about 90 structures). Overall, these demolitions have resulted in the displacement of 159 people, including 92 children. The introduction of new access permits entrenches longstanding restrictions on movement and residency in these communities, further isolating them and restricting their access to services and livelihoods and increasing their risk of forced displacement.

Lack-of-Permit Demolitions

- Between 16 and 22 September, OCHA documented the demolition of 25 Palestinian-owned structures for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Of the total, 18 structures were in Area C and seven in East Jerusalem (all but one were demolished by their owners). Demolished structures included 11 residential structures, eight agricultural and livelihood structures, two latrines, and four other structures.
- On 17 September, 11 people, including four children, were displaced in the Bab Hutta area in the Old City of Jerusalem, following the demolition of two residences by their owners. On 18 September, in Furush Beit Dajan village, in Nablus governorate, Israeli authorities demolished three residential structures, one of them inhabited, along with an animal shelter, displacing a family of seven, including a child. In total, 18 people, including five children, were displaced and about 80 were otherwise affected.
- The highest number of structures demolished in a single incident (eight structures) was recorded on 17 September in Khamat Athaba', a Palestinian herding community with a population of about 80 people, located in an Israeli-declared firing zone in Masafer Yatta, in southern Hebron governorate. This latest demolition marks the fifth such incident in the community in 2025. The demolished structures included residential shelters, donor-funded latrines and other livelihood structures, while four water tanks were also destroyed. In total, four families comprising 23 people, including 16 children, were affected.
- Since the beginning of the year, 86 structures have been demolished in Khamat Athaba', over half of them provided as humanitarian assistance. Residents continue to face sustained pressure to leave, compounded by repeated demolitions and settler violence, including an attack by settlers on 4 September that injured 14 people, among them an infant, and earlier incidents in May when settlers occupied and evicted families from two caves, physically assaulting residents, including a pregnant woman.
- Since 7 October 2023, Israeli authorities destroyed, confiscated, sealed or forced the demolition of 3,542 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, displacing more than 7,074 Palestinians, including about 3,042 children. These include more than 3,424 Palestinians displaced due to the destruction of homes during operations by Israeli

forces, 3,230 Palestinians displaced by lack-of-permit demolitions, and 420 people displaced by demolitions on punitive and other grounds.

Operations in the Northern West Bank

- On 19 September, Israeli forces forcibly evacuated five Palestinian families comprising nearly 25 people from their homes in the Al Matar neighbourhood in Tulkarm Refugee Camp. The evacuations took place late in the day and without prior notice. The affected houses are located within an area for which Israeli forces recently released [maps](#) outlining the boundaries of their designated “military zone” in Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps. Over the past four months, the families had intermittently returned to their homes, after being displaced at the onset of the ongoing operation by Israeli forces in Tulkarm’s refugee camps since early 2025.
- Israeli operations continue across cities, towns and villages in the northern West Bank. On 20 September, Israeli forces, accompanied by a bulldozer, conducted a large-scale raid in Ya’bad town, in Jenin governorate. Israeli forces searched and ransacked the contents of nearly all raided houses, including that of the head of the municipality, which was converted into a military post and field interrogation centre. The operation lasted about seven hours, during which around 50 houses were searched, and some 80 men were detained for field interrogation, and one Palestinian man was physically assaulted and injured by Israeli forces. According to the Palestinian District Coordination Liaison (DCL), the bulldozer closed three main roads, leaving only a narrow side road accessible to residents. This significantly disrupted movement within the town, restricted access to services, and hindered the ability of residents to leave or enter the town, with a population of nearly 20,000 people. Two main water pipelines supplying the town were also damaged by an Israeli bulldozer, interrupting water supply for nearly 30 per cent of the town’s population for at least 24 hours.
- On 22 September, Israeli forces physically assaulted and injured a paramedic at Sarra checkpoint, southwest of Nablus. The paramedic, who was also an ambulance driver, was stopped while on duty and beaten by Israeli forces. According to the World Health Organization ([WHO](#)), between 1 January and 15 September 2025, 203 attacks on health care were documented across the West Bank, resulting in four deaths and 11 injuries. Of the total, 117 incidents entailed the use of force against health care, 166 incidents involved obstruction to health care delivery, 41 were cases of detention of health care personnel or patients, and 31 were incidents of militarized searches of health care personnel, facilities or transport. Sixty-eight per cent of documented attacks were in Nablus, Jenin and Tulkarm governorates.

Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 16 and 22 September, OCHA documented at least 28 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both. These incidents led to the injury of 10 Palestinians by Israeli settlers and the injury of two settlers by Palestinians. In addition, seven Bedouin and herding families in Hebron, Ramallah, and Tubas governorates were forcibly displaced. At least 30 olive trees, 10 vehicles, water pipes and networks were vandalized, and dozens of Palestinian-owned livestock were stolen.
- Settlers’ attacks, threats and harassment, including blocking off grazing areas for Bedouin and herding communities across the West Bank, continue to force families out of their communities, some of whom were displaced more than once.
 - In the southern West Bank, in Hebron governorate, on 18 September, two Palestinian families comprising 14 people, including nine children, were forcibly displaced out of Bariyyet ash Shuyukh herding community and relocated to a nearby area in Sa’ir town. These two families were displaced previously from Al Ganoub community in 2023 due to continuous attacks by Israeli settlers.
 - In the central West Bank, in Ramallah governorate, on 17 September, two Palestinian families comprising 11 people, including four children, were forcibly displaced out of East Tayba Bedouin community. The displacement followed an incident in which a settler grazed livestock near residential shelters and attempted to enter an animal shelter, leading to a confrontation with residents. Subsequently, more settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, entered the community, breaking into homes and animal shelters, physically assaulting three Palestinians, including two elderly people, injuring them, and stealing dozens of livestock. Settlers fired live ammunition in the air and confined women and children to one shelter. A Palestinian ambulance’s access was delayed by Israeli forces for over 90 minutes, during which settlers threw stones at the ambulance. The injured were eventually transported to hospital after residents carried them to the community’s entrance. The two families, who had previously been displaced in May 2025 from Maghayer ad Deir Bedouin community, were forced to dismantle their shelters; they relocated to Area B in Rammun village.
 - In the northern West Bank, in Tubas governorate, on 19 September, three families comprising 15 people, including seven children, from Ibbziq herding community were forced to dismantle their structures and relocate to a nearby location in Area B. This followed a raid by two armed Israeli settlers, known to the community and believed to be from a newly established outpost, arrived in a military jeep, reportedly without a registration plate, and dressed in military uniforms. Under the direct threat of weapons, the settlers ordered the families to dismantle their structures and evacuate. They physically assaulted a family member, confiscated his ID, and held him at gunpoint under a tree, giving the families two hours to evacuate in exchange for the ID. Israeli forces later arrived and instructed the families to leave immediately. During the attack, settlers vandalized a water tank. Three additional families in the community received similar threats to evacuate and are preparing to dismantle their structures.
- Settlers vandalized water networks in at least five locations, affecting access to water, particularly those supplying Palestinian Bedouin communities:

- In Jericho governorate on 20 September, settlers temporarily severed water networks that supply water to the Bedouin communities of Al Hathroua and Sateh al Bahr and installed a pipe in Sateh al Bahr to connect a nearby settlement outpost to the water supply serving the community. This is the second time that settlers sever water networks this month in both communities. Damages were repaired by the residents after a few hours.
- In Hebron governorate on 14 September, during ongoing bulldozing works carried out by settlers near the Bedouin community of Khirbet Umm al Kheir, the community's water and electricity networks were destroyed. As a result, 35 families comprising about 200 people were left without access to water and electricity for five days. In another herding community, Umm At Tiran near Khirbet Zanuta, on 22 September, a female Israeli settler cut water pipes and destroyed wires and part of the solar panel system. As of the time of reporting, two families remained disconnected from water and electricity supply.
- In Nablus governorate on 18 September, a group of Israeli settlers, believed to be from a nearby outpost, vandalized a water network and a vehicle in the village of Duma village, causing damage to 100 metres of plastic water pipes. Settlers also scattered sharp metal objects on the ground, which caused punctures in the tyres of a vehicle belonging to the water department in the village council.
- Since 7 October 2023, OCHA has documented about 3,045 attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians, of which 306 led to casualties, 2,422 led to damage to Palestinian property, and 317 led to both casualties and property damage. Since 7 October 2023, 558 Palestinians households comprising 3,055 people, including 1,529 children, have been displaced, mostly from Bedouin and herding communities, across the West Bank, citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and August 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank August 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 24 September 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$1.06 billion out of the \$4 billion (26 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. Moreover, during August 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 104 ongoing projects, totalling \$62.3 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 48 are being implemented by INGOs, 42 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 35 out of the 62 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).



A Palestinian man walks by what remains of the structures that he and his neighbours had to dismantle in Ibziq herding community, in Tubas governorate, following a wave of settler attacks that has forced them to relocate. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #328 | West Bank

02 Oct 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 8 or 9 October.

Key Highlights

- Nearly 7,500 raids by Israeli forces into Palestinian towns and villages across the West Bank have taken place so far in 2025, a 37-per-cent increase compared with the same period in 2024.
- Israeli settlers carried out 27 attacks against Palestinians in one week, killing one Palestinian in Ramallah governorate, injuring 17, causing property damage, and forcing the displacement of three families in the northern Jordan Valley.
- Three Palestinian families in Batn al Hawa area of Silwan, in East Jerusalem, face an imminent risk of eviction from their homes.
- Ahead of the start of the olive harvest season, farmers across the West Bank are facing severe access restrictions, widespread settler violence, and uncertainty over access to some of their lands.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 23 and 29 September, Israeli forces killed three Palestinian men and injured 29 others, including six children, in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Israeli settlers killed a Palestinian man and injured 17 others during the same period (see section on settler attacks below). The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities:
 - On 24 September, Israeli forces shot and killed an 18-year-old Palestinian man during a raid in the early hours of the morning in Anza village, in Jenin governorate. The raid is one of ongoing daily raids by Israeli forces in Jenin city and the surrounding villages of Sanur, Ya'bad, Hajja, and Anza.
 - On 25 September, undercover Israeli forces killed and withheld the bodies of two Palestinian men during an exchange of fire in Tammun town, in Tubas governorate, after the forces surrounded an agricultural building. The [Israeli military](#) accused the two men of planning to carry out an imminent attack.
 - On 28 September, a Palestinian man and a member of Israeli forces were killed when the Palestinian man allegedly attempted to ram a vehicle into members of Israeli forces near Jit junction, in Qalqiliya governorate. The body of the Palestinian man has been withheld by Israeli forces. Circumstances around the incident remain unclear.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 29 September 2025, OCHA documented the withholding of the bodies of 199 Palestinians from the West Bank by Israeli forces, of whom seven were subsequently handed over and 192 remain withheld.
- Following the above-mentioned alleged ramming attack in Qalqiliya governorate, Israeli forces imposed widespread movement restrictions across the northern West Bank; more than 10 road gates in Salfit and Qalqiliya governorates and five checkpoints surrounding Nablus city were shut, leaving thousands of Palestinians stranded for about six hours. Simultaneously, Israeli forces

carried out multiple raids in Salfit city and Kafr ad Dik village, in Salfit governorate, and Azzun town, in Qalqiliya governorate, where they temporarily converted at least three Palestinian houses into military observation posts for about 24 hours before withdrawing.

- Out of 29 Palestinians injured by Israeli forces, 19 were during raids and other operations by Israeli forces in Palestinian communities. Between 1 January and 29 September 2025, Israeli forces carried out nearly 7,500 raids and other operations in Palestinian towns and villages, entailing deployments of forces, house searches, arrests, field interrogations and/or movement restrictions. This represents a 37-per-cent increase compared with the corresponding period in 2024, when nearly 5,500 raids were documented.

Lack-of-Permit and Punitive Demolitions

- Between 23 and 29 September, OCHA documented the demolition of 13 Palestinian-owned structures for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Of the total, nine structures were in East Jerusalem and four in Area C, including four inhabited homes, two uninhabited residential structures, three agricultural and livelihood structures, a latrine, a restaurant and two walls.
- Out of nine structures demolished in East Jerusalem, four were houses demolished by their owners, displacing 16 people, including five children. Palestinians in East Jerusalem are often forced to demolish their own homes and other structures following the receipt of demolition orders by Israeli authorities to avoid the payment of additional fines. These structures included five in Sur Bahir, two in the Old City, one in Qalandiya village, and one in Sharafat.
- Separately, on 26 September, Israeli forces used explosives to demolish on punitive grounds a two-storey residential building, comprising two apartments, in Area B of Al Qubeiba village, in Jerusalem governorate. The upper floor apartment was one of the two homes sealed on 12 September, following a [shooting attack](#) on 8 September in Ramot Allon settlement in East Jerusalem, in which two Palestinians opened fire at a bus stop, killing six Israelis, before being shot and killed. As a result of the earlier sealing, 12 inhabitants of the two homes had already been displaced, while the demolition of the first-floor apartment resulted in the displacement of six people. During the 15-hour operation, Israeli forces evacuated 10 neighbouring buildings between midnight and 11:00 the following day. The demolition destroyed the targeted residence, rendered two nearby houses uninhabitable, and caused damage to five others. In total, 16 people, including five children, were displaced and six additional families comprising 30 people, including seven children, were otherwise affected.
- Since 2009, OCHA has documented the displacement of over 1,060 Palestinians, including more than 400 children, due to the demolition or sealing of at least 177 homes and 33 other structures on punitive grounds across the West Bank.
- In his [report](#) to the General Assembly on 20 September 2021, the UN Secretary-General emphasized: "Punitive house demolitions and withholding of bodies may amount to collective punishment (A/HRC/46/63, paras. 9–10), in violation of international humanitarian law. Such measures impose severe hardship on people for acts they have not committed, resulting in possible violations of a range of human rights, including the rights to family life, to adequate housing and to an adequate standard of living."

Eviction Threats in East Jerusalem

- On 29 September, the Israeli Enforcement and Collection Authority handed eviction orders to six Palestinian households from three extended families from their homes in Batn al Hawa area of Silwan, in East Jerusalem, placing them at imminent risk of displacement. The families have reportedly reached the final stage of litigation and exhausted all legal remedies in Israeli courts. They are among more than 90 families, comprising over 450 people, including about 200 children, who are at risk of forced displacement due to eviction [cases](#) filed against them by Ateret Cohanim settler organization in Batn al Hawa area of Silwan. Following earlier endorsements by the Israeli Supreme Court of the eviction of five Palestinian families in Batn al Hawa area of Silwan, the UN Human Rights Office ([OHCHR](#)) said in June 2025 that the "rulings were based on discriminatory laws that permit Jewish individuals to reclaim property lost in the 1948 war, while denying Palestinians the same rights."
- Earlier in September, the Jerusalem District Court rejected appeals by two families against eviction, imposed additional fees, and barred the families from demolishing their homes in Batn al Hawa area. On 16 September, the Israeli Supreme Court issued final eviction orders against five buildings belonging to the two families, comprising at least 20 housing units and placing about 26 households at imminent risk of displacement, with a one-month notice.
- At least 243 Palestinian households in East Jerusalem have eviction cases filed against them in Israeli courts, the majority by settler organizations, placing more than 1,000 people, including over 460 children, at risk of forced displacement. Evictions have grave physical, social, economic and emotional impact on Palestinian families concerned. In addition to depriving the family of a home – its main asset and source of physical and economic security – evictions frequently result in disruption in livelihoods, increased poverty and a reduced standard of living. The high legal fees families incur when defending a case in court further strain already meagre financial resources. The impact on children can be particularly devastating, including post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety and diminished academic achievement. Moreover, the establishment and continued presence of settlement compounds within Palestinian areas has significantly affected the daily lives of Palestinian residents, contributing to an increasingly coercive environment that may place additional pressure on them to leave. The main elements of this environment include increased friction; restrictions on movement and access; and a reduction on privacy due to the presence of private security guards and accompanying surveillance cameras.

Operations in the Northern West Bank

- Israeli operations continue across cities, towns and villages in the northern West Bank. On 24 September, Israeli forces conducted simultaneous raids in Ya'bad town, Sanur village, and Jenin city, disrupting schooling. In Ya'bad, forces raided the town at about 6:00, searched several houses, including the home of the head of the municipality, claiming that stones had been thrown at them. The presence of Israeli forces prevented students from attending school until the forces withdrew at about noon. In Sanur, also about 6:00, schools were delayed until 9:00 due to the raid. In Jenin city, Israeli forces reportedly obstructed the movement of several school buses and confiscated their keys, delaying the movement of students for an hour.
- Operations by Israeli forces in Jenin city further intensified since 25 September, with infantry units carrying out daytime patrols focused on the central trading square and areas in the centre of the city, adjacent to Jenin Camp. These patrols, part of the ongoing operation launched in January 2025, have included multiple raids on commercial shops, pharmacies and residential homes, contributing to an atmosphere of insecurity and uncertainty for residents.
- Separately, in Tulkarm governorate, on 29 September, Israeli forces emptied the contents of a residential building in the "Abu Safieh" neighbourhood, adjacent to Tulkarm Camp, three weeks after residents were forced to evacuate from the area, which was designated between 31 August and 1 September by the Israeli military as part of a "military zone." The removal of families' personal belongings reportedly took place without prior notice and, in coordination with the Palestinian District Coordination Liaison (DCL), the families were allowed by Israeli authorities to retrieve them later on the same day.

Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 23 and 29 September, OCHA documented at least 27 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both. These attacks led to the killing of a Palestinian man (see below), the injury of 17 Palestinians, including three women, and the displacement of three Palestinian households that comprised 10 people, including three children. In addition, five olive trees and four vehicles sustained damage.
- On 23 September, Israeli settlers shot and killed a Palestinian man and injured two others with live ammunition in Al Mughayyir town, in Ramallah governorate. According to local sources and video footage, confrontations ensued during which Palestinians threw stones and settlers fired live ammunition. Following the shooting, Israeli forces raided the area and fired live ammunition and tear gas canisters towards Palestinians and residential houses.
- In Tubas governorate, on 27 September, three families comprising 10 people, including three children, from Ibziq herding community in the northern Jordan Valley were forced to dismantle their structures and relocate to a nearby area in Area B. This followed a wave of settler raids into the community, most recently on 19 September when settlers, many of whom were dressed in military uniforms, came in an Israeli military vehicle, stationed themselves in front of the families' structures and blocked access routes. Last week, three other families had also left the community under the same circumstances. These families had lived in the area for over 50 years, specifically in the area known as Wadi Ibziq, which is designated by the Israeli military as both a "firing zone" and a nature reserve. Many of the structures these families were forced to abandon had been provided by humanitarian partners in response to previous demolition and evacuation incidents.
- On 29 September, the Israeli Supreme Court was scheduled to hear a petition filed by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) concerning the Juret al Kheil community in southern Hebron governorate. The petition, submitted on 10 July 2025, challenges the Israeli authorities' failure to ensure the community's safe return following its full displacement in October 2024 after repeated settler attacks and threats. Although NRC had secured interim rulings in at least three other similar cases (in total four cases) across the West Bank, permitting displaced families to return to their communities, families have been effectively unable to do so due to continued settler presence and fear of settler attacks.
- In Masafer Yatta, Israeli settlers raided four herding communities, injuring five Palestinians and two international activists. On 24 September, two men sustained injuries in Isfey al Fauqa when their car crashed after being harassed by settlers. On 27 September, settlers raided Khirbet al Fakheit, where they physically assaulted, injured and broke the mobile phones of one Palestinian woman and two international activists, who were video recording the forced entry of settlers into a fodder store and having their sheep feed on fodder. In total, 40 sacks of fodder were destroyed and grazed by the settlers' sheep. On 26 September, settlers raided Halaweh community, searched one of the houses after claiming that they lost a horse, scuffled with residents, and physically assaulted and injured one man.
- In Jerusalem governorate, on 27 September, settlers attempted to set fire to trees in Barriyet Hizma Bedouin community, in Jerusalem governorate, where families were displaced due to settler attacks in September 2024. One olive tree was burnt. On the same day, settlers were caught on camera cutting electricity and internet cables in Mikhmas Bedouin community, also in Jerusalem.
- In Khirbet Tell el Himma herding community in Tubas governorate, on 27 September, settlers raided residential shelters and scuffled with Palestinians. They physically assaulted one Palestinian and pepper-sprayed another, injuring them.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and August 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank August 2025 Snapshot](#).

2025 Olive Harvest Season

- On 23 September, the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) [announced](#) that 9 October marks the official start of this year's olive harvest season. According to [MoA](#), the yield this year is expected to be one of the lowest yields in recent years. Moreover, farmers' ability to harvest continues to be undermined by access restrictions and settler violence. In 2024, access measures were partially eased compared with 2023, such as allowing access to groves within 200 metres of settlement boundaries through "prior coordination" with Israeli authorities. However, Palestinian farmers faced significant barriers in accessing their lands, as their entry was often restricted to short timeframes and limited to specific age groups and some faced settler harassment.
- With the upcoming season, restrictions facing Palestinian farmers are compounded by the Israeli government's intention, announced in [January 2025](#), to make permanent the sweeping ban on access to the so-called "Seam Zone" areas located between the Barrier and the 1949 Armistice Line. This ban, which has been in place since October 2023, has prevented tens of thousands of farmers from reaching their lands behind the Barrier during the 2023 season or entailed severe limitations for those who sought to access their lands during the 2024 season – access that for years has been subject to the approval of their permit applications or coordination requests by Israeli authorities. The State justified the measure by claiming that olives are a "seasonal crop," despite its previous acknowledgement that olive groves require year-round cultivation, including two cycles of tilling between October and March.
- HaMoked, an Israeli NGO, petitioned the Israeli High Court in May 2024 challenging the ban, [arguing](#) that it constitutes a severe, disproportionate, and protracted violation of farmers' rights to livelihood, freedom of movement, and property. At the latest hearing in early September 2025, the court noted the absence of any expert security opinion justifying the restrictions and instructed the State to provide updated permit data and a security opinion by 15 November 2025. While the State pledged that permits would be issued and gates opened during the upcoming harvest, HaMoked stressed that olive groves require year-round cultivation and that limiting access to the harvest period alone causes tangible harm, including crop loss, theft, and settler takeovers of unattended land. HaMoked [indicates](#) that the upcoming season will mark the third in a row in which access to farmland during the harvest remains under severe uncertainty, affecting the livelihoods of thousands of rural families.
- Humanitarian partners are preparing to support farmers amid these challenges. The Protection Cluster, led by OHCHR, in coordination with OCHA, the Legal Task Force, alongside the Food Security Sector, MoA and humanitarian partners, are preparing to support Palestinian farmers by: providing coordinated protective presence; conducting olive harvesting campaigns in identified hotspots facing a high risk of settler violence or access restrictions; documenting incidents of violence; providing agricultural tools, legal aid, real time access coordination, and emergency preparedness awareness sessions and kits; and advocating for people's rights during the season.

Funding

- As of 30 September 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$1.14 billion out of the \$4 billion (28 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. Moreover, during September 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 95 ongoing projects, totalling \$57.1 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 43 are being implemented by INGOs, 38 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 32 out of the 57 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).

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09 Oct 2025



A Palestinian from Kafr Qaddum standing in his grove, which was vandalized by Israeli settlers. "The olives were ready, the groves abundant, now they're gone," he said. Photo By OCHA

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Wednesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 15 or 16 October.

Key Highlights

- Since 7 October 2023, 999 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli forces or settlers, and 41 Israelis have been killed by Palestinians in the West Bank.
- During the same period, 13 Palestinians have been killed and about 170 injured while crossing the Barrier amid suspended work permits, as the West Bank faces its worst economic downturn in decades.
- As the 2025 olive harvest season begins, over 60 communities mainly in Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, and Salfit governorates remain at high risk of settler attacks and restrictions while trying to access their agricultural land.
- Over 10,000 Palestinians have been displaced by demolitions, settler attacks and access restrictions since 7 October 2023.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 30 September and 6 October, one Palestinian man was killed in a ramming attack against Israeli forces. On 2 October, two Palestinian men allegedly attempted to ram their vehicle into Israeli soldiers stationed at Beit 'Ur al Fauqa checkpoint near Route 443 in Ramallah governorate. Israeli forces opened fire, killing one man and injuring and arresting the other. No Israeli injuries were reported. The body of the deceased remains withheld by Israeli authorities, bringing the total number of Palestinian

bodies withheld by Israeli authorities from the West Bank since 7 October 2023 to 201, of which seven have been handed over and 194 remain withheld. Later the same day, Israeli forces raided Kafr Ni'ma village, in Ramallah governorate, the hometown of the killed man, and arrested his mother and brother, who were released on the same day.

- Between 7 October 2023 and 6 October 2025, 999 Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, including two who died of wounds sustained prior to 7 October. Of the total, 967 Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces, 20 by Israeli settlers, and 12 where it remains unknown whether the perpetrators were Israeli forces or settlers. About half of the 967 fatalities caused by Israeli forces were recorded in Jenin and Tulkarm governorates. During the same period, Palestinians killed 41 Israelis, including 22 members of Israeli forces, in the West Bank. In Israel, attacks by Palestinians from the West Bank resulted in the killing of 17 Israelis and nine Palestinian perpetrators, in addition to a Palestinian killed in an attack by Israelis in West Jerusalem.
- On 6 October, according to the Palestinian Commission of Detainees' Affairs, a Palestinian prisoner from Adh Dhahiriya town in Hebron governorate, who had been detained since May 2024, died in Israeli custody. As of October 2025, according to [data](#) provided by the Israel prison service (IPS) to Hamoked, an Israeli human rights NGO, there are 11,056 Palestinians in Israeli custody, including 1,461 sentenced prisoners, 3,378 remand detainees, 3,544 administrative detainees held without trial, and 2,673 people held as "unlawful combatants." These figures do not include Palestinians from Gaza who have been detained by the Israeli military since 7 October 2023. According to the UN Human Rights Office ([OHCHR](#)), between 7 October 2023 and 31 August 2025, at least 75 Palestinians, including a 17-year-old child, died in Israeli detention, including 49 from the Gaza Strip, 24 from the West Bank and two Palestinian citizens of Israel.
- Between 30 September and 6 October, two Israeli settler children were injured in the West Bank. On 30 September, a Palestinian man carried out a ramming attack on Road 60 near Husan junction in Bethlehem governorate, injuring two Israeli settler children. Israeli forces shot and injured the driver after he exited his vehicle. Following the incident, Israeli forces raided his home, carried out a search operation, and imposed movement restrictions across nearby villages, disrupting residents' access to basic services for about two hours. Since 7 October 2023, 22 Israelis, including 18 Israeli settlers and four members of Israeli forces, were killed and 98 Israelis, including 84 Israeli settlers and 14 members of Israeli forces, were injured in attacks by Palestinians against Israeli settlers in the West Bank. These include 12 Israelis killed and 40 injured in attacks by Palestinians against Israeli settlers so far in 2025.
- During the same reporting period, 38 Palestinians, including five children and two women, were injured across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Among the injured were eight Palestinian men who were attempting to cross the Barrier to reach East Jerusalem and Israel, including five in Bethlehem governorate, two in Jerusalem, and one in Hebron. Since 7 October 2023, when Israeli authorities revoked or suspended most permits issued for Palestinian workers and others to gain access to East Jerusalem and Israel, OCHA has documented 126 incidents where Palestinians were killed or injured while trying to cross the Barrier, reportedly to access workplaces in East Jerusalem and Israel. These incidents, which resulted in the killing of 13 Palestinians and the injury of about 170 others by Israeli forces, have occurred against the backdrop of a severe economic downturn in the West Bank.
- In a [report](#) issued on 29 August, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said that the West Bank economy witnessed an unprecedented shock in the aftermath of 7 October 2023, whereby "Israel intensified long-standing movement restrictions, imposed widespread closures, and conducted military and security operations." "Concurrently, Palestinian workers were barred from their workplaces in Israel and settlements, and Israel further continued and intensified unilateral deductions from Palestinian clearance revenues," UNCTAD added. Consequently, between the third and fourth quarters of 2023, employment in Israel and settlements fell sharply from 171,700 to just 25,000 workers. In 2024, GDP per capita fell by 21 per cent and unemployment surged to 32 per cent (nearly three times the rate recorded in September 2023). By the end of 2024, GDP regressed to 2014 levels, with per capita GDP dropping to figures last seen in 2008.
- On 6 October, the World Food Programme (WFP) [reported](#) that, in September 2025, it provided assistance to vulnerable people across the West Bank as part of its emergency response to the ongoing crisis. More than 116,000 people received emergency food vouchers under WFP's shock response plan, in addition to over 183,000 people supported through the programme's regular voucher scheme, providing ILS 50 (about US\$14.5) per person to enhance food security and dietary diversity. WFP also delivered cash assistance to about 4,000 workers from Gaza stranded in the West Bank to enable them to purchase food from local shops. In parallel, more than 1,900 people (395 households) displaced by Israeli forces' operations across the West Bank received a second round of cash transfers, valued at ILS 1,680 (US\$450) per household, to help meet their essential needs.

Lack-of-Permit and Punitive Demolitions

- Between 30 September and 6 October, OCHA documented the demolition of 13 Palestinian-owned structures for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Of the total, 12 structures were in Area C and one in East Jerusalem, including seven residential structures and six agricultural and livelihood structures. The demolitions led to the displacement of 14 people, including six children, and affected the livelihoods of at least 30 people.
- Five people, including a child, were displaced on 6 October in East Jerusalem after a family was forced to demolish its house in the Bab az Zahira area of the Old City of Jerusalem, to avoid the payment of additional fines to the Israeli authorities. Earlier on 30 September, Israeli authorities demolished three houses in Bruqin, in Salfit governorate, displacing nine people, including five children. Also in Area C, Israeli authorities demolished five structures, including two animal shelters and three under-construction residential structures, in An Nabi Musa Bedouin community, in Jericho governorate, four of which had been recently built by a family from Al Hathroua Bedouin community in preparation for their seasonal relocation next month.

- Separately, on 6 October 2025, Israeli authorities used explosives to demolish on punitive grounds an apartment located in a five-story building near Farsh Alhawa area in Area A of Hebron city. The demolished residential apartment belongs to the family of a Palestinian man accused of supporting two other Palestinians in carrying out a shooting attack in Jaffa city, in Israel, on 1 October 2024 that killed six Israelis and a foreigner and injured 16 others. The man had been detained by Israeli forces and remains in custody. During the operation, Israeli forces raided Hebron city at about midnight, closed off the area near the house, and evacuated at least 20 families from the surrounding buildings. As a result, a family of three people, including a child, was displaced. This is the fourth house to be punitively demolished in Hebron city in relation to same attack in Jaffa. Other apartments in the same building sustained damage (mainly furniture and electrical appliances).
- Between 7 October 2023 and 6 October 2025, Israeli authorities destroyed, confiscated, sealed or forced the demolition of about 3,590 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, displacing more than 7,100 Palestinians, including about 3,000 children. These include more than 3,400 Palestinians displaced due to the destruction of homes during operations by Israeli forces, more than 3,200 Palestinians displaced by lack-of-permit demolitions, and more than 400 people displaced by demolitions on punitive and other grounds.

Operations in the Northern West Bank

- Israeli forces continued to carry out operations across cities, towns, and villages in the northern West Bank, with a marked intensification since 25 September in Jenin city as part of the ongoing Israeli forces' operation in the area since January 2025. Over the past week, Israeli forces carried out daytime patrols in the city centre and areas adjacent to Jenin refugee camp and repeatedly raided commercial shops, pharmacies and residential homes, contributing to a prevailing sense of insecurity among residents. On 2 October, Israeli forces shot and injured two Palestinians, including a child, during a raid in Jenin city (counted under injuries above) and on 6 October, Israeli forces detained the crew of Palestine TV channel. The reporter, cameraman, and driver were blindfolded, handcuffed, and physically and verbally assaulted by Israeli forces before being released several hours later.
- On 1 and 2 October, Israeli forces carried out several raids in Al Yamun village, west of Jenin city, during which they obstructed medical access and converted a residential building into a temporary military post. On 1 October, Israeli forces raided the village and took over a house, turning it into a military post without evacuating the residents. The Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) dispatched an ambulance after being informed that the homeowner, who suffers from a heart condition, required urgent medical evacuation. Israeli forces [assaulted](#) the ambulance crew and seized the ambulance, PRCS reported. The patient was only permitted to be transferred to the hospital the following morning, according to community sources. The following day, on 2 October, Israeli forces took over another residential building in Al Yamun village centre, confined its occupants to one room, and stationed sniper units on the rooftop for about 14 hours before withdrawing.
- According to the World Health Organization ([WHO](#)), between 1 January and 15 September 2025, more than 200 attacks on health care were documented across the West Bank, 22 per cent of which occurred in Jenin governorate, the second highest after Nablus (30 per cent).

Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 30 September and 6 October, OCHA documented 25 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both, at least 13 of which were in the context of the olive harvest season (more details below). These attacks led to the injury of eight Palestinians, six were physically assaulted by Israeli settlers and two shot by Israeli forces, and the vandalism of about 400 Palestinian-owned olive trees and saplings and four vehicles.
- The following are key Israeli settler attacks documented during the reporting period, excluding those related to the olive harvest season (which are detailed in the next section):
 - On 29 September and 5 October, in two Palestinian Bedouin communities in Jerusalem governorate, settlers were recorded on camera breaking into a livestock shelter and stealing 58 heads of sheep in Al Muntar, and stealing a water tank near a residential structure in Mikhmas Bedouin community. Al Muntar is one of 18 Palestinian Bedouin communities in eastern Jerusalem governorate directly affected by the E1 settlement plan, which if implemented would heighten the risk of forced displacement of these communities.
 - On 4 October, settlers, some armed, raided Deir Jarir village, in Ramallah governorate, gathering near homes and intimidating residents, including children. They damaged trees and plant pots at the entrance of one house, where children were playing, and threw stones at Palestinian homes, damaging the windshield of a parked vehicle. When Palestinians gathered to encounter the settlers, Israeli forces intervened and opened fire with live ammunition toward the Palestinian residents and their houses. During the raid, two Palestinians were injured, one shot in the chest and another in the leg by Israeli forces, and two houses, one vehicle and a water tank sustained damage.
 - In two incidents on 4 and 6 October, Israeli settlers physically assaulted and injured two elderly Palestinian women, one during a raid in Umm al Kheir herding community in Hebron governorate, and another in Ibziq herding community in Nablus governorate.
- Settlers continue to attack Palestinian water-related infrastructure:
 - On 1 October, settlers raided the water wells unit in the spring area of Ein Samiya, causing damage to the surveillance system connected to the central monitoring system at the Jerusalem Water Undertaking (JWU), thus disrupting the functioning of the water stations and wells. As a result, the primary water supply for about 20 villages, serving an estimated population of approximately 100,000 Palestinians, was cut off for a day before repairs were made and services were

restored. So far in 2025, OCHA has documented nine attacks in which settlers infiltrated the spring area in Ein Samiya, damaged surveillance cameras, stole equipment belonging to the Jerusalem Water Undertaking (JWU), and assaulted maintenance staff who arrived to carry out repairs.

- In three incidents in Duma village, in Nablus governorate, Israeli settlers, some armed, believed to be from a newly established outpost erected about two months ago, raided the two Palestinian herding communities of Ejwar/Shajara and Shakara. On 2 October, in Ejwar/Shajara, where families from Ein Ar Rashash Bedouin community moved following their displacement due to settler attacks in October 2023, settlers emptied the families' water tanks and cut down water pipelines, forcing the community to depend on water trucking for five days. On 4 and 6 October, in Shakara, settlers emptied the families' water tanks, leaving the community without water for three days, and vandalized a gate, about 50 metres of fencing provided as humanitarian assistance, and water meters.
- During the first nine months of this year, OCHA documented over 1,200 attacks by Israeli settlers in 246 Palestinian communities across the West Bank, resulting in casualties, property damage, or both. More than 60 per cent of these incidents occurred in the Ramallah, Nablus, and Hebron governorates, which remain the main hotspots of settler violence. The marked rise in incidents is also reflected in casualty data: 13 Palestinians have been killed in settler-related incidents so far this year, including seven by Israeli settlers, five by Israeli forces, and one where it remains unknown if the perpetrator was a member of Israeli forces or settlers. In addition, 785 Palestinians have been injured, including 556 by Israeli settlers, 220 by Israeli forces, and nine where it remains unknown if they were injured by Israeli settlers or forces. June and July 2025 recorded the highest monthly records of injuries of Palestinians by Israeli settlers in the West Bank since OCHA began documenting such incidents in 2005, with about 100 Palestinians injured per month.
- About 42 per cent of Palestinian injuries in 2025 in attacks by Israeli settlers (327 out of 785) and nine out of 13 fatalities within the same context were in Ramallah governorate, particularly in towns in the eastern and northeastern parts of the governorate between Road 60 and Road 458 (also known as the Allon Road), including Al Mazra'a al Sharqiya, Al Mughayyir, Deir Dibwan, Deir Jarir, Kafr Malik, and Sinjil. Additionally, attacks by Israeli settlers in Ramallah governorate accounted for about 29 per cent of the overall number of settler attacks resulting in casualties, property damage or both across the West Bank in 2025, and for more than half of Palestinians displaced due to settler attacks and access restrictions so far this year (about 700 out of more than 1,200 people displaced).
- Between 7 October 2023 and 6 October 2025, OCHA has documented 3,112 attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians, of which 311 led to casualties, 2,474 led to damage to Palestinian property, and 327 led to both casualties and property damage. Since 7 October 2023, 3,095 Palestinians, including 1,544 children, have been displaced, mostly from Bedouin and herding communities, across the West Bank, citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.

2025 Olive Harvest Season

- The annual olive harvest is a key economic, social and cultural event for Palestinians. Over the past five Olive Harvest seasons (2020–2024), settler-related attacks against Palestinians have steadily increased, despite differing contextual factors, including COVID-19 restrictions in 2020 and widespread denials of access to agricultural lands near settlements or behind the Barrier in 2023. In 2024, more than 200 attacks were recorded, nearly double those in 2023 and more than three times higher than in 2022. While most incidents resulted in property damage, such as the destruction of trees, crop theft, and vandalism of agricultural tools, a growing proportion of incidents led to casualties, with the number of Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers during the Olive Harvest season more than doubling in 2024 compared with the previous year. The geographic scope of violence also expanded, with over 80 villages and towns affected in 2024, compared with an average of about 40 between 2020 and 2023. More than 60 per cent of the affected communities were concentrated in the Nablus, Ramallah, and Hebron governorates. Moreover, analysis of over 150 affected communities shows that nearly one-third experienced overlapping incidents of settler attacks and access restrictions by Israeli forces, underscoring the range of risks facing Palestinian farmers during the Olive Harvest season.
- In general, settler violence during the Olive Harvest season is concentrated in a recurring set of hotspot communities across the West Bank, many located near settlements, bypass roads, or newly established settlement outposts. OCHA, together with the Protection Cluster and humanitarian partners, has identified more than 60 communities at high risk of facing violence or harassment due to settler attacks or access restrictions during the upcoming 2025 harvest. The most affected villages and towns include parts of the Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, and Salfit governorates, which have experienced recurrent settler raids, vandalism of trees, theft of crops, intimidation of farmers and movement restrictions in previous seasons, affecting their livelihoods and physical safety.
- In light of the worsening situation, the Protection Cluster [issued](#) a Call-to-Action on 8 October, warning of a rapid deterioration in the protection environment as settler violence reaches unprecedented levels ahead of the 2025 Olive Harvest. The Cluster emphasized that the Olive Harvest season, vital to Palestinian livelihoods, income and cultural identity, has become increasingly dangerous amid expanding settlements, land-grabbing, and movement restrictions. It urged Israel, as the occupying power, to protect Palestinians from settler attacks and ensure safe humanitarian access, while calling on Member States and donors to apply diplomatic pressure, provide international presence in at-risk communities, and strengthen community protection mechanisms.
- Over the past week, at least 13 settler attacks were recorded, ahead of the official start of the season on 9 October; these incidents included attacks on harvesters, stealing crops and olive harvesting equipment and chopping off trees:
- In the northern West Bank, seven settler incidents related to the Olive Harvest were documented. In Nablus, settlers vandalized 15 olive saplings and 15 trees in Asira al Qibliya on 1 October; and on 4 October, settlers physically assaulted two Palestinian

harvesters, injuring one, and stole collection sheets, olive-harvesting tools, and 200 kilogrammes of crops in Madama village. In Salfit, settlers expelled Palestinian farmers while harvesting in Farkha and Qarawat Bani Hassan villages. Two additional incidents were recorded in Qalqiliya governorate, where settlers damaged 50 olive trees in Kafr Qaddum and assaulted a Palestinian harvester and stole his two donkeys in Jinsafut village.

- In the central West Bank, five settler incidents related to the Olive Harvest were documented in Ramallah governorate on 5 and 6 October. In three of these incidents, settlers accompanied by Israeli forces expelled Palestinians harvesting olives near Rantis and Beit 'Ur at Tahta villages and stole their crops. In two additional incidents, settlers chopped down hundreds of olive trees belonging to residents of Turmus'ayya, Al Mughayyir, and Khirbet Abu Falah villages.
- In the southern West Bank, one incident was recorded in Umm al Khair community in Hebron governorate, where on 6 October armed settlers wearing military uniforms raided privately-owned land, uprooted and destroyed about 150 olive trees, and dismantled a 150-metre fence surrounding the property.

Funding

- As of 8 October 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$1.14 billion out of the \$4 billion (28 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2025, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. Moreover, during September 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 95 ongoing projects, totalling \$57.1 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 43 are being implemented by INGOs, 38 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 32 out of the 57 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).



Training provided to residents of the West Bank on emergency medical response, to prepare for instances where ambulances are obstructed, delayed or attacked. Photo by WHO

Humanitarian Situation Update #332 | West Bank

16 Oct 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Wednesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 22 or 23 October.

Key Highlights

- Two Palestinians were killed between 7 and 13 October, including one in an attack by Israeli settlers; overall, settlers carried out 71 attacks against Palestinians across the West Bank over a period of one week, resulting in injury to 99 people, property damage, and displacement of a family.
- Over 3,200 Palestinians have been injured across the West Bank so far in 2025.
- Upon the commencement of the olive harvest season, half of this week's settler attacks were linked to the season, affecting Palestinians in 27 villages across the West Bank.
- One in three of over 55,800 patient permit applications to access medical treatment in East Jerusalem and Israel has been denied or delayed between January and September 2025, according to the World Health Organization.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 7 and 13 October, two Palestinian men were killed, one by Israeli forces and one either by Israeli forces or settlers. During the same period, 156 Palestinians, including 12 children and three women, were injured in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem: 111 by Israeli forces, 43 by Israeli settlers, and two by either Israeli forces or settlers. The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities:
 - On 8 October, a 26-year-old Palestinian man was shot and killed, and two others were injured with live ammunition fired by Israeli forces and settlers during a daytime Israeli settler attack in Deir Jarir village, in Ramallah governorate. According to local sources, the incident began when settlers threw stones at Palestinian vehicles near the village's western entrance, damaging at least one. As residents gathered in the area, mutual stone-throwing ensued, during which both Israeli settlers and forces opened fire at Palestinians. One man was killed after sustaining multiple live-bullet wounds, and two others were injured with live ammunition. This is the second Palestinian fatality reported in the same area during settler attacks in less than two months.
 - On 10 October, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man and injured a 15-year-old child during a raid in Jenin city centre. According to the [Israeli military](#), its troops shot and killed a person who threw an explosive device towards them. This brings to 64 the number of Palestinians killed by Israeli forces in Jenin governorate since the beginning of the year, comprising nearly a third of Palestinian fatalities by Israeli forces in the West Bank in 2025. It is also the second fatality since 25 September, when Israeli forces have intensified their presence in Jenin city and its surroundings (see more information below).

- The above-mentioned settler attack in Deir Jarir village comes amid a marked rise in attacks since early 2025, following the construction of a new road connecting a nearby Israeli military base to Deir Jarir's western entrance and the establishment of a nearby settlement outpost near Ofra settlement. Between January and 13 October 2025, OCHA has documented 12 settler attacks in Deir Jarir that resulted in Palestinian casualties or property damage – a three-fold increase compared with the annual average of about four incidents recorded between 2020 and 2024. Settlers believed to be from the new outpost have repeatedly raided agricultural and residential areas in Deir Jarir, assaulted farmers and families working their land and caused extensive property damage, including vandalism of at least eight homes and 12 vehicles, damage to dozens of olive trees, agricultural equipment and livestock shelters, and theft of livestock. So far in 2025, these attacks have resulted in the killing of two Palestinians and the injury of 28 others, including four children and three women. Of the injured, 13 were by Israeli forces, 10 by Israeli settlers, and five where it remains unknown if they were injured by Israeli forces or settlers.
- In the northern West Bank, and as part of ongoing Israeli forces' operations since January 2025, Israeli forces continue to carry out operations across cities, towns, and villages in the area.
 - In Jenin governorate, since 25 September, there has been a marked intensification of operations in Jenin city and its surroundings, with Israeli forces carrying out frequent daytime patrols and raids into commercial and residential buildings, further heightening residents' sense of insecurity. Over the past week, Israeli forces injured six Palestinians, including three children, during multiple daytime and overnight raids in Arraba, Qabatiya, Ya'bad, and Al Yamun towns. These raids involved the use of live fire, physical assaults, and the takeover of residential buildings, some of which were temporarily converted into military posts by Israeli forces while families remained inside.
 - In Tulkarm and Salfit governorates, Israeli operations intensified over the past week. On 10 October, Israeli forces forcibly evacuated two residential buildings in the Dhinnaba area, east of Tulkarm Camp, for approximately 13 hours, displacing seven families before allowing them to return later the same day following coordination with the Palestinian District Coordination Liaison Office (DCL). On 12 October, Israeli forces raided Deir Istiya town, in Salfit governorate, searched homes, and arrested 12 Palestinian men and physically assaulted several of them, including the head of the municipality.
- Between 7 and 13 October, one home was demolished on punitive grounds by Israeli forces but there were no demolitions carried on the grounds of lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible to obtain. In an overnight 10-hour operation on 10 October, Israeli forces detonated with explosives on punitive grounds a residential apartment in Area B of Qatanna village, in Jerusalem governorate. The demolished apartment was located on the second floor of a three-storey building and belonged to one of the two Palestinians who carried out a shooting attack at a bus station in Ramot Allon settlement, in East Jerusalem, on 8 September 2025, killing six Israelis, before they were shot and killed. A family of five people living in the apartment had been already displaced after the apartment was sealed off by Israeli forces on 12 September.

Access to Health Care

- So far in 2025, more than 3,200 Palestinians have been injured in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, representing an increase of about 28 per cent compared with the same period in 2024, when over 2,500 such injuries were recorded by OCHA. According to the World Health Organization ([WHO](#)), as of early September, only 42 per cent of health facilities in the West Bank were fully functional, with functionality dropping to 36-39 per cent in Hebron, Nablus, and Ramallah governorates, where several health facilities sustained damage during Israeli forces' operations. Ambulances continue to face obstructions, delays, and, in some cases, physical assaults by settlers or soldiers. [In response](#) to these challenges, WHO and partners have expanded training and preparedness initiatives, including bleeding control, psychological first aid, and mass-casualty management, training over 140 residents across seven villages, with plans to extend the training to 30 additional communities. A WHO field visit to Al Jaleel Rehabilitation Center in Jenin city further highlighted ongoing gaps in assistive device availability, emergency preparedness, and referral systems.
- According to [WHO](#), one in three of over 55,800 patient permit applications submitted to Israeli authorities between January and September 2025 to access medical treatment in East Jerusalem and Israel was denied or delayed beyond the day of the appointment. In total, 55,853 Palestinians applied for patient permits during this period, with 34 per cent of applications either denied or remaining pending. Most applicants were adults (74 per cent), with Al Makassed Hospital in East Jerusalem receiving 57 per cent of approved patients. Although the overall approval rate for patient referrals has gradually improved in 2025, it remains significantly lower than levels recorded prior to October 2023.

Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 7 and 13 October, OCHA documented 71 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both. At least 36 of these incidents occurred in the context of the olive harvest season, which officially started on 9 October. As a result, one Palestinian man was killed (see above on Deir Jarir village) and 99 were injured, including 54 injured by Israeli forces, 43 by Israeli settlers, and two by either Israeli forces or settlers. In addition, over 1,430 Palestinian-owned trees and saplings (mostly olive) and 40 vehicles were vandalized. In one incident in the early morning hours of 9 October, Israeli settlers threw Molotov cocktails and destroyed a residential tent in Al Jwaya village in southern Hebron, displacing a family of five, including a child. At the time of the incident, the family members were working on their land nearby.
- On 8 October, at about noon, Israeli settlers carrying rifles and sticks raided the surroundings of a house near the entrance to Atara village, in Ramallah governorate – the second raid by Israeli settlers to cause injuries this month. Settlers vandalized the house's windows and a vehicle and attacked Palestinian vehicles passing through the village's entrance with sticks. In one instance, settlers tried to open the door of a Palestinian car and pull a child out, but the father managed to flee with his son after residents gathered and threw stones at the settlers. While withdrawing in their vehicle toward an outpost established in August 2025 in Area B of the village, settlers opened fire at residents, injuring three Palestinian men with live ammunition, leaving two in critical

condition, including a 74-year-old man. Following the attack, Israeli forces raided Atara village, closed the main entrance for about six hours, fired teargas canisters, before leaving at 23:00.

- Since the establishment of a new Israeli settlement outpost in Area B on the outskirts of Atara village in early August 2025, settler attacks resulting in casualties or property damage have sharply increased, with eight such attacks documented by OCHA in the last two months compared with only one such incident recorded between January 2020 and July 2025. In the first two weeks following the outpost's establishment, settlers initiated three attacks, vandalizing surveillance camera equipment, seizing water tanks, setting fire to four vehicles, and spraying anti-Arab graffiti on two residential walls. In the following weeks, settler attacks expanded to the village's agricultural areas, where settlers assaulted residents, damaged at least six agricultural structures and nine vehicles, destroyed furniture and equipment, and grazed their livestock on cultivated lands, causing damage to dozens of olive and fruit trees.
- On 13 October, armed Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, attacked a Palestinian family harvesting grapes in the Wadi Saif area of Beit Fajjar town, in Bethlehem governorate, injuring four Palestinians, including a Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) ambulance driver. The settlers, believed to be from a nearby newly established settlement outpost, assaulted six family members with dogs, stones and Molotov cocktails, and set fire to and destroyed their van. When a PRCS ambulance arrived, settlers physically assaulted the driver, forcing the ambulance to withdraw. According to the affected family, the settlers did not allow them to collect and carry the harvested grapes, estimated at about 100 kilogrammes. During the recent grape harvest season between July and October, in the southern West Bank, OCHA documented at least 19 settler attacks against Palestinian farmers, resulting in the injury of 15 people. Sixteen of these attacks occurred in Halhul village in Hebron governorate. Local sources estimate that hundreds of dunums of vineyards were left unharvested due to settler attacks, causing significant financial losses for farming families who rely on this seasonal income.

2025 Olive Harvest Season

- Of the 71 settler attacks documented by OCHA across the West Bank between 7 and 13 October, half (36 attacks) were related to the ongoing olive harvest season, which officially began on 9 October, affecting Palestinians in 27 villages. The incidents included attacks on harvesters, theft of crops and harvesting equipment, and vandalism of olive trees, resulting in casualties, property damage, or both.
- In the northern West Bank, 16 settler attacks were reported, affecting people in 12 villages across Salfit, Tulkarm, Nablus and Qalqiliya governorates. In one of the incidents, in Beita village, in Nablus governorate, on 10 October, Israeli settlers, reportedly from a nearby settlement outpost and accompanied by Israeli forces, attacked Palestinian farmers and international activists harvesting olives on Qamas Mount area – access to which does not require “prior coordination” with the Israeli authorities. Israeli forces opened fire and used tear gas after farmers refused to leave, while settlers threw stones and physically assaulted several people, including three journalists. Sixty Palestinians were injured, including: one by live ammunition, two by stones, at least eight due to physical assault, and the rest (including a paramedic) received medical treatment due to tear gas inhalation. Settlers also burned 12 vehicles, damaged seven others and seized harvesting tools belonging to about 10 farmers.
- In the central West Bank, 15 settler attacks were reported, all in Ramallah governorate, affecting people in 10 villages. In one large-scale attack on 12 October, assailants believed to be from the Ramat Migron settlement outpost raided agricultural lands in Burqa village, cutting down over 800 saplings, including at least 170 olive saplings, 500 small citrus trees, and 145 grapevines. They also punctured nine water tanks used for domestic and agricultural purposes, damaged a water pump, tore down an agricultural tent, dismantled three fences and two gates, and injured a donkey in the neck. Video footage shows settlers seizing two vehicles parked near homes and attempting to set fire to a tractor. In another incident on 11 October, and for the second time in a week, Palestinian farmers discovered that at least 200 olive trees had been chopped off belonging to residents of Khirbet Abu Falah and Turmus'ayya, reportedly by Israeli settlers believed to be from settlement outposts in the area between Turmus'ayya, Al Mughayyer, and Khirbet Abu Falah village.
- In the southern West Bank, five settler attacks were reported, affecting five villages in Bethlehem and Hebron governorates. On 13 October, Palestinian farmers near At Taybe community in Hebron governorate were forced off their land by Israeli settlers and Israeli forces, which they had been unable to access since October 2023, intimidated by the presence of the settlers in the area. Israeli forces physically assaulted the farmers, confiscated vehicles, and ordered them not to return without “prior coordination”. During the same period, settlers vandalized about 130 olive trees and took over approximately 1,000 kilogrammes of harvested olives from Palestinian-owned lands in two communities in Hebron and Bethlehem governorates
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and September 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank September 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 15 October 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$1.3 billion out of the \$4 billion (31 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian responses in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. During September 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 95 ongoing projects, totalling \$57.1 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 43 are being implemented by INGOs, 38 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 32 out of the 57 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).



Olive trees cut and vandalized by Israeli settlers on 11 October 2025 in Al Mughayyir village, in Ramallah governorate. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #333 | West Bank

23 Oct 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Wednesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 29 or 30 October.

Key Highlights

- Forty children have been killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank in 2025, including a nine-year-old boy in Hebron governorate on 16 October.
- Israeli forces have continued to carry out large-scale raids across the northern West Bank, especially affecting Jenin governorate where 65 Palestinians have been killed, or about a third of all fatalities in the West Bank in 2025.
- OCHA has documented 86 settler attacks related to the olive harvest season against Palestinian farmers and families across 50 villages and towns since early October, disrupting harvesting activities, injuring some 112 Palestinians, and vandalizing more than 3,000 trees and saplings.
- More than 90 education-related incidents in the West Bank disrupted learning for more than 12,000 students between July and September 2025, the Education Cluster reports.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 14 and 20 October, Israeli forces killed three Palestinians, including one child, across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. During the same period, 81 Palestinians, including 10 children and 11 women, and two Israeli soldiers were injured. Of the injured Palestinians, 59 were by Israeli forces and 22 by Israeli settlers. The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities:
 - On 16 October, Israeli forces killed a nine-year-old Palestinian child in Ar Rihya village, south of Hebron city, during a raid in which Israeli forces fired live ammunition and tear gas canisters at Palestinians and Palestinians threw stones at the forces. According to the UN Human Rights Office ([OHCHR](#)) in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), the boy was shot by Israeli forces while playing football. According to Israeli [media](#) sources, the Israeli military has opened an investigation into the incident. This fatality brings to 40 the number of Palestinian children killed by Israeli forces since the beginning of 2025 across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, accounting for one in every five Palestinians killed during this period (40 children out of 198 Palestinians killed).
 - On 16 October, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man during a raid in Qabatiya town, south of Jenin city. After he was shot, the man was treated on site by medical teams and then transported to the town's clinic, where he was pronounced dead. According to the Israeli [military](#), its troops shot at a man who threw an explosive device at them. No casualties were reported among Israeli forces. Since the beginning of the year, 65 Palestinians have been killed in Jenin governorate, the highest number among all governorates and representing about one-third of the 198 Palestinian fatalities in the West Bank so far in 2025.

- On 19 October, during the early morning hours, undercover Israeli forces raided Ein Beit al-Ma' refugee camp in Nablus city, surrounded a residential building and opened fire. According to community sources, a Palestinian man, a father of four, was fatally shot by Israeli forces inside his home in another building. According to medical sources, Israeli forces delayed medical teams trying to reach the shot man and physically assaulted a paramedic. A female relative of the killed Palestinian was also physically assaulted by Israeli forces. Another man was shot, injured and arrested by Israeli forces.
- On 19 October, according to the Palestinian Commission of Detainees' Affairs, a Palestinian prisoner from Jenin refugee camp, in Jenin governorate, who had been detained since February 2025, died in Israeli custody. As of early October 2025, according to [data](#) provided by the Israel prison service (IPS) to Hamoked, an Israeli human rights NGO, there were 11,056 Palestinians in Israeli custody, including 1,461 sentenced prisoners, 3,378 remand detainees, 3,544 administrative detainees held without trial, and 2,673 people held as "unlawful combatants". These figures do not include Palestinians from Gaza who have been detained by the Israeli military since 7 October 2023. According to [OHCHR](#), between 7 October 2023 and 17 October 2025, at least 77 Palestinians, including a 17-year-old child, died in Israeli detention, including 49 from the Gaza Strip, 26 from the West Bank and two Palestinian citizens of Israel.
- On 15 October, a Palestinian man from Az Zababdeh town, in Jenin governorate, died after being detained by Israeli forces while attempting to cross the Barrier near Ar Ram town in East Jerusalem. The circumstances surrounding his death remain unclear. His body was later handed over to Palestinian medical teams and transferred to a hospital in the West Bank. During the reporting period, nine Palestinians were injured across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, while they were attempting to cross the Barrier to reach East Jerusalem and Israel, including one in Hebron governorate, seven in Jerusalem, and one in Qalqiliya. Since 7 October 2023, when Israeli authorities revoked or suspended most permits issued for Palestinian workers and others to gain access to East Jerusalem and Israel, OCHA has documented 140* incidents in which Palestinians were killed or injured while trying to cross the Barrier, reportedly to access workplaces in East Jerusalem and Israel. These incidents, which resulted in the killing of 14 Palestinians and the injury of about 190 others by Israeli forces, have occurred against the backdrop of a severe economic downturn in the West Bank.
- According to [OHCHR](#) in OPT, between 7 October 2023 and 20 October 2025, 1,001 Palestinians, including 213 children (206 boys and seven girls), 20 women, and at least seven persons with disabilities, have been killed by Israeli forces and settlers across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. This figure represents 43 per cent of all Palestinians killed in the West Bank over the past two decades. The Office attributed most of these fatalities to "the systematic and excessive use of lethal force by Israeli forces, often involving live fire, airstrikes, and shoulder-fired missiles in densely populated areas, resulting in numerous civilian deaths, including children." It also reported that 331 of these killings raise serious concerns of extrajudicial executions, and in at least 244 cases, Israeli forces delayed or obstructed medical assistance to the injured. The report further highlighted that settler attacks have reached unprecedented levels, with 33 Palestinians, including three children, killed by settlers or by settlers and Israeli forces acting together. The Office noted that Israeli authorities have rarely initiated or concluded investigations into incidents involving the use of lethal force or settler violence, perpetuating a pattern of impunity and raising grave concerns about the protection of Palestinian civilians in the West Bank.
- During the reporting period, OCHA documented the demolition of five Palestinian-owned structures due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain, displacing five people, including a child. These included an under-construction two-storey residential building and three agricultural structures in Area C and one home demolished by its owners in East Jerusalem. Since the beginning of 2025, OCHA has documented the demolition of over 1,300 structures, including more than 300 inhabited residential structures, in the West Bank due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits.

Operations in the Northern West Bank

- In the northern West Bank, Israeli forces continued large-scale operations across cities, towns, and villages as part of the ongoing operation that began in early 2025. These raids have involved extensive search operations, detention, property damage, and restrictions on movement.
- In Jenin governorate, Israeli forces have intensified operations since 25 September, conducting frequent daytime patrols and raids in Jenin city and surrounding areas, including searches of commercial and residential buildings. On 14 October, Israeli forces shot and injured a Palestinian woman in the leg during a raid in Qabatiya town, south of Jenin city. The woman was transferred to hospital for treatment. During the operation, Israeli forces fired live ammunition and tear gas canisters, while Palestinians threw stones. On 20 October, at night, Israeli forces detained six Palestinian youths, between 16 and 18 years of age, in the Jabriyat area, between Birqin village and Jenin refugee camp. The six were held overnight and released the following evening, including five who were transferred to hospital for medical treatment.
- In Qalqiliya governorate, on 16 October, Israeli forces conducted a 17-hour operation in Kafr Qaddum town, east of Qalqiliya city. Late at night, forces raided the town, closed all its entrances with military vehicles, searched several homes, and took over two houses, turning them into military posts without evacuating their residents. Movement of people within the town was restricted throughout the operation, and several Palestinians were reportedly physically assaulted by Israeli forces, including two who received medical treatment on site. Five Palestinians were arrested. On the same day, during the daytime, Israeli forces carried out multiple raids in Qalqiliya city, searching homes and interrogating residents. Confrontations ensued, during which Israeli forces fired live ammunition and tear gas canisters, while Palestinians threw stones. One Palestinian was treated for tear gas inhalation, and four others were arrested.
- In Tubas governorate, on 18 October, an explosive device detonated in the centre of Tubas city, [injuring](#) two Israeli soldiers during a raid by forces. Following the explosion, Israeli forces, accompanied by two military bulldozers, carried out an 11-hour raid in the

city, searching at least five homes, damaging roads, water infrastructure and other property, and blocking two main roads linking Tubas city and Tammun town with earth mounds. The closures disrupted movement and water supply for about 24 hours, affecting more than 10,000 residents. During the operation, Israeli forces detonated an explosive device inside an apartment in a residential building after ordering residents to evacuate. The explosion caused partial damage to the apartment, but no displacement was reported. The operation concluded with the arrest of a Palestinian man.

- In Tulkarm governorate, on 19 October, nearly 35 families residing in three residential buildings in northern Tulkarm city returned to their homes after they were informed by Israeli authorities, through the Palestinian District Coordination Liaison (DCL), that they could do so. These families had been displaced by Israeli forces since March 2025, amid ongoing operations in Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps. Since that time, the three residential buildings had been used by Israeli forces as military observation points.

Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 14 and 20 October, OCHA documented 49 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both. More than 65 per cent of the attacks (32) occurred in the context of the olive harvest season, which officially started on 9 October, affecting Palestinians in 25 villages and towns. The attacks led to the injury of 49 Palestinians and two international activists accompanying Palestinian olive harvesters. Of the injured Palestinians, 26 were injured by Israeli forces, mostly due to tear gas inhalation, 22 by Israeli settlers, and one woman was injured while trying to escape a settler attack. Over 200 Palestinian-owned olive trees and 18 vehicles were vandalized. Moreover, according to Israeli [media](#) reports, on 17 October, Palestinians shot live ammunition at an Israeli motorcycle travelling along Road 60, in Ramallah governorate, causing damage.
- Key incidents of Israeli settler attacks that caused injuries, damage to property and displacement between 14 and 20 October include:
 - On 18 October, settlers physically assaulted and injured with sticks and stones a Palestinian couple (aged 64 and 58 years) while they were working on their land near Susiya village, in Hebron governorate.
 - On 18 October, Israeli settlers raided a Palestinian Bedouin community on the outskirts of Deir Nidham village, in Ramallah governorate, and threw stones at residential houses, damaging glass windows. According to village residents, following the establishment of a settlement outpost near the village in late July 2025, attacks by Israeli settlers have escalated, including frequent raids into the village, stone throwing at houses at night, and restrictions on Palestinian access to nearby agricultural lands and pastures.
 - On 20 October, Israeli settlers from a newly established settlement outpost broke into Palestinian homes and other structures in Furush Beit Dajan, in Area C of Nablus governorate, stole belongings and damaged solar lights. The structures belonged to four out of 29 herding families – comprising 139 people including 66 children – who were displaced on 8 October due to frequent settler attacks and intimidation; the families had dismantled most of their structures and relocated to several areas in Jericho, Ramallah and Nablus governorates. Following the 20 October incident, four families went back to their community to dismantle what remains of their structures and collect belongings, but they were forced to leave by Israeli settlers who set up an outpost in the community on 19 October. Since October 2023, more than 3,200 Palestinians, including over 1,600 children, have been forcibly displaced due to settler violence and access restrictions, mainly affecting Bedouin and herding communities in Area C of the West Bank.

2025 Olive Harvest Season

- Since the beginning of October 2025, some 86 olive-harvest-related settler attacks resulting in casualties and/or property damage have been recorded, including several incidents reported in the days before the official start of the season on 9 October. Incidents entailed attacks on farmers inside or on their way to olive groves, theft of crops and harvesting equipment, and vandalism of olive trees. In total, 50 villages and towns have been affected by a range of attacks that resulted in the injury of 112 Palestinians (including 50 by Israeli settlers and 62 by Israeli forces) and vandalism of over 3,000 trees and saplings, mainly olives. This is compared with 80 incidents in 48 villages and towns that led to the injury of 50 Palestinians (including 44 by Israeli settlers and six by Israeli forces) and vandalism of more than 1,000 trees and saplings during the corresponding period in 2024.
- Palestinian DCLs have been submitting to Israeli authorities the requests of Palestinian farmers for permits to access olive groves in the so-called “Seam Zone” areas located between the Barrier and the 1949 Armistice Line. For areas where permits have already been issued, farmers reported limited opening days and hours of Barrier gates, long waiting times, extensive searches, and occasional denials of access at the gates by Israeli forces. Access to lands near Israeli settlements has followed a similar pattern of restrictions. For instance, in the Ramallah governorate, some farmers were granted access to their lands for a limited number of days, such as farmers from Ein Yabrud village who were granted access to their lands near Ofra settlement only between 20 and 22 October and others from Sinjil village who are scheduled to access their lands near Ma’ale Levona settlement between 27 and 30 October. In the northern West Bank, similar to the situation over the past two years, no requests for access to Palestinian land inside or within 100-200 metres of settlement boundaries have been approved through “prior coordination” with Israeli authorities. In the southern West Bank, initial information indicates that no prior coordination requests for accessing agricultural lands near settlements have been approved to date. Overall, the coordination schedule for agricultural access is still pending finalization and this process is expected to continue through mid-November.
- In the past week, the majority of olive-harvest-related settler attacks occurred in the central West Bank, with 17 recorded incidents in 14 villages and towns, the majority in the Ramallah governorate. In one attack carried out by masked settlers on 19 October in the area between the villages of Turmusa’yya, Al Mughayyir and Khirbet Abu Falah, settlers attacked families with stones and sticks while they were harvesting olives, set two olive trees and four vehicles on fire, and stole at least three bags of harvested

olives. They chased two men in their vehicle and attacked them with sticks, injuring one in the head, then set the vehicle on fire. Another group of settlers approached families and hit a 71-year-old woman with a club on the head, causing her to lose consciousness. A foreign activist who attempted to assist the woman was also attacked and physically assaulted.

- Incidents in the northern West Bank accounted for the second-largest number of attacks, with 12 recorded incidents across 10 villages in Salfit, Tulkarm, Nablus, Jenin and Qalqiliya governorates. The incidents resulted in the injury of 19 Palestinians, including 11 due to tear gas inhalation by Israeli forces and others due to physical assaults by Israeli settlers or forces, and damage to 10 olive trees. In one attack on 17 October, dozens of Israeli settlers, some of whom were armed, raided the eastern side of Qabalan village, southeast of Nablus, where 12 Palestinian families were harvesting olives, and opened fire. Settlers then physically assaulted and injured three people, including a 10-year-old child, and vandalized four Palestinian vehicles.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and September 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank September 2025 Snapshot](#).

Challenges facing Access to Education

- As of 20 October, 85 schools across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, are under pending demolition or stop-work orders, of which 55 face full demolition, while 30 are subject to partial orders affecting specific structures, according to the Education Cluster. These orders, if implemented, threaten the education of over 13,000 students, including 6,557 girls, who are supported by 1,089 teachers, 649 of whom are female, the Cluster added. In addition, numerous other schools, although not under active demolition orders, remain at serious risk due to being located in Area C communities that face the threat of forced displacement.
- Between July and September 2025, the [Education Cluster](#) documented 93 education-related incidents, the majority of which entailed access impediments (40 per cent) and the entry of military forces into schools (38 per cent) and took place inside or around school premises and on the way to or from schools. Access incidents include those where operations by Israeli forces have forced school closures and shifts to remote learning. In total, the incidents affected 68 schools, including 63 government schools and five UNRWA schools, 12,020 students, and 700 teachers. About 41 per cent of the incidents took place in Areas A and B, 34 per cent in Area C, 23 per cent in the H2 area of Hebron city, and two per cent in East Jerusalem. The Hebron governorate accounted for more than half of all incidents (48 out of the total 93 education-related incidents), particularly in the H2 area, where 21 incidents were documented. The Education Cluster further notes that “reporting from East Jerusalem remains limited due to access restrictions, security concerns, and threats faced by schools from Israeli authorities, which continue to hinder comprehensive data collection in the area.”
- Furthermore, access to education has been interrupted this year for more than 4,000 students at 10 UNRWA schools in Jenin, Tulkarm, and Nur Shams refugee camps which remain closed due the ongoing Israeli forces’ operation that began in January 2025. Most of the affected students are instead relying on alternative education modalities, including remote learning, self-study materials, and temporary learning spaces. In addition, out of four government schools near Jenin camp that were closed, two schools serving more than 1,100 secondary-level students were re-opened, following coordination between the Palestinian District Coordination and Liaison Office (DCL) and Israeli authorities, and two remain closed, forcing about 1,130 students to be temporally reallocated to different schools. In Tulkarm, all government schools near Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps have re-opened.

Funding

- As of 22 October 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$1.3 billion out of the \$4 billion (32 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian responses in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. During September 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 95 ongoing projects, totaling \$57.1 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 43 are being implemented by INGOs, 38 by national NGOs, and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 32 out of the 57 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).



A displaced Palestinian boy next to what remains of his home that Israeli authorities forced his parents to demolish on 20 October, At Tur, East Jerusalem. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #335 | West Bank

30 Oct 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Wednesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 5 or 6 November.

Key Highlights

- Three Palestinian men were killed in an exchange of fire with Israeli forces and by an Israeli airstrike in Jenin. The UN Human Rights Office emphasizes that the use of airstrikes in the occupied West Bank is unlawful.
- Over the past week, 60 Israeli settler attacks were recorded across the West Bank, more than half in relation to the olive harvest, resulting in the injury of 17 Palestinians and extensive property damage.
- The 2025 olive harvest season has so far witnessed the highest level of damage and number of affected communities due to settler attacks since 2020, with 126 attacks recorded in 70 towns and villages and over 4,000 olive trees and saplings vandalized.
- Israeli settlers from newly established settlement outposts in the West Bank have increasingly imposed restrictions on Palestinians' access to their olive groves, including in areas that were previously accessible without 'prior coordination' with Israeli authorities.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 21 and 27 October, Israeli forces killed two Palestinian young men in Nablus and Hebron governorates. One of the fatalities was a Palestinian man who, on 24 October, died of wounds sustained a day earlier when Israeli forces opened live fire during a raid in Askar Camp, in Nablus city, where stone throwing at Israeli army jeeps was reported. According to local community sources, the man was a bystander. Medical teams reported that Israeli forces stopped the ambulance for about 12 minutes before they were able to take him to hospital, where he was pronounced dead. The second fatality was a Palestinian man who was shot and killed by Israeli forces on 26 October near Ar Ramadin village, south of Hebron city, while attempting to cross the Barrier near an Israeli checkpoint to reach Israel. Since 7 October 2023, 14 Palestinians have been killed and about 197 injured by Israeli forces while attempting to cross the Barrier, reportedly to access workplaces in East Jerusalem and Israel.
- On 28 October, Israeli forces killed and withheld the bodies of three Palestinian men after reportedly surrounding a cave in which they were hiding on the outskirts of Kafr Qud village, in Jenin governorate. An exchange of fire reportedly took place between Israeli forces and the Palestinian men, and an Israeli airstrike hit the area. Referring to the incident, the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR) in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) [emphasized](#) that the use of airstrikes in the occupied West Bank is unlawful: "1. The use of weapons and tactics developed for the conduct of warfare, such as airstrikes, is inconsistent with the standards of international human rights law applicable to civilian law enforcement. 2. Israeli security forces' use of firearms and similarly lethal weapons must be restricted to situations where as a last resort it is strictly necessary for protection against an imminent threat of death or serious injury. 3. Extrajudicial executions, regardless of the target, are unlawful at all times."

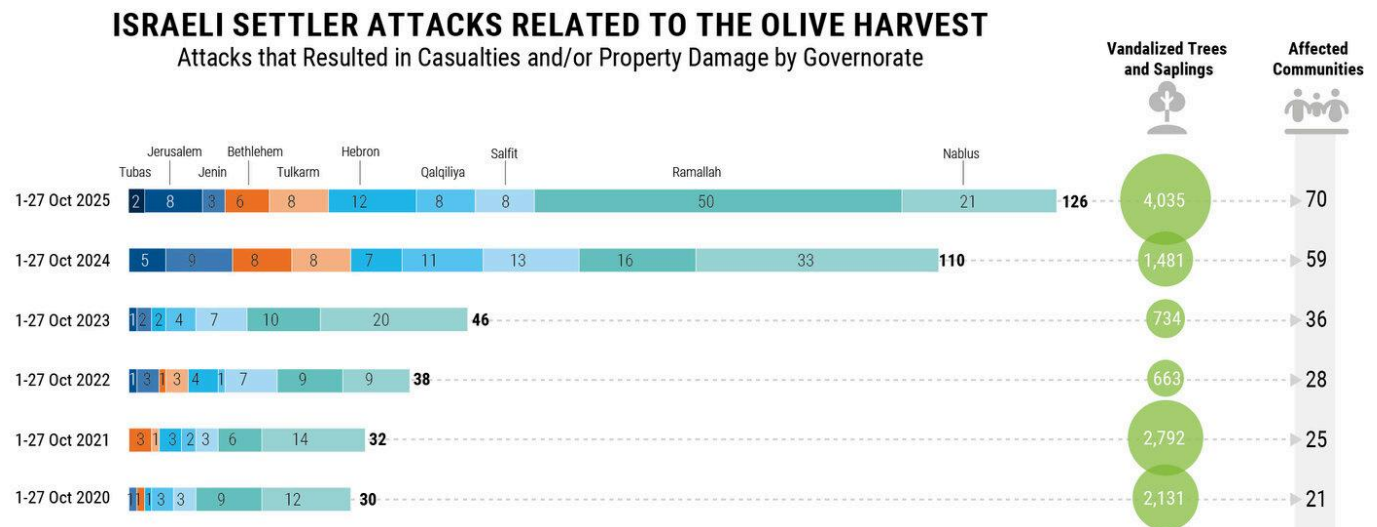
- Between 21 and 27 October, 52 Palestinians, including eight children, and five Israeli settlers, were injured. Of the injured Palestinians, 39 were by Israeli forces and 13 by Israeli settlers. Of note, these include seven Palestinians who were injured in the Jerusalem governorate while attempting to cross the Barrier to reach East Jerusalem and Israel. Another two, including a 15-year-old boy, were injured by live ammunition during a raid by Israeli forces on 26 October in Qabatiya town, in Jenin governorate, where, according to community sources, armed clashes between Israeli forces and armed Palestinians were reported.
- In Nablus governorate, Israeli forces carried out two consecutive raids between 21 and 22 October. On 21 October, during the evening hours, forces raided Burin village, southwest of Nablus city, and forcibly evacuated two residential buildings, converting them into military observation posts for around 24 hours. Two families, comprising six people, were temporarily displaced before being allowed to return the following day. Israeli forces closed the village's entrance, forcing residents to take a 12 to 15-kilometre detour. As a result, school classes were cancelled, and many people were unable to reach their workplaces. On 22 October, Israeli forces raided Ras al Ein area of Nablus city, during which they fired live ammunition and tear gas canisters and Palestinian residents threw stones. As a result, 21 Palestinians were injured, including one child; 11 were hit by live ammunition and transferred to hospital and 10 suffered from tear gas inhalation. No arrests were reported.
- Between 21 and 27 October, OCHA documented the demolition of 11 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Ten structures were demolished due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain, and one was demolished on punitive grounds. In Area C, four of the nine demolished structures were homes, displacing 16 people, including seven children. In East Jerusalem, a Palestinian family was forced to demolish their own home in Beit Hanina to avoid additional fines and fees; three people, including a child, were displaced. In Salfit governorate, Israeli forces demolished one home on punitive grounds in Bruqin town. The house belonged to two brothers who are in Israeli custody and were accused of involvement in a shooting attack and killing an Israeli pregnant woman on 14 May 2025 near the town; her baby died two weeks later. According to a family relative, the house had been used as a military post by Israeli forces during repeated raids in the town.
- In the northern West Bank, Israeli forces continued to carry out large-scale operations across cities, towns, and villages as part of the ongoing operation that began in early 2025. On 26 October, Israeli forces detonated two residential buildings, each comprising two housing units, in the Al Manshiya neighbourhood of Nur Shams refugee camp, in Tulkarm governorate, rendering them uninhabitable. The buildings had been vacant since their residents were displaced earlier this year as part of ongoing Israeli operations in the camp.

Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 21 and 27 October, OCHA documented 60 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage, or both. These comprised 36 attacks related to the olive harvest season. The attacks led to the injury of 17 Palestinians (14 by Israeli settlers and three by Israeli forces), five Israeli settlers by stones thrown by Palestinians, and two international activists by settlers. In addition, over 680 Palestinian-owned olive trees and 19 vehicles were vandalized. On 22 October, a five-year-old girl fell and injured her hand while fleeing from settlers who had chased her school bus in Tuwani, in southern Hebron. The bus was forced to stop and drop the children off in Umm Fagarah, where settlers continued to chase the children; the girl fell and injured her hand.
- In one key incident in Al Mughayyir village, in Ramallah governorate, on 24 October, dozens of armed and masked Israeli settlers raided the village in the late evening hours, burnt four vehicles at a car repair shop, and attempted to set fire to an adjacent residential house. Palestinian residents gathered to protect their property and threw stones at the settlers. According to [Israeli media](#) sources, two Israeli settlers were injured by stones. Al Mughayyir village is surrounded by seven settlement outposts, including one established in 2023 south of Al Mughayyir near Kochav HaShachar settlement and four established since mid-2024, including one in Area B in the northwestern area of the village. So far in 2025, OCHA has documented 43 settler attacks against Palestinians in Al Mughayyir village that resulted in casualties (six incidents), property damage (30 incidents) or both (seven incidents), with an average of roughly four incidents per month. This is roughly equal to the number of incidents documented in the preceding two years combined, when 44 settler attacks documented in the village resulted in casualties, property damage or both.
- Another key incident took place in Mikhmas Bedouin community, in Jerusalem governorate, on 23 October, when settlers cut the water pipelines linking the community with Mikhmas village. Two days later, on 25 October, Israeli settlers from the surrounding outposts of Mikhmas Bedouin community launched a violent attack on the community, completely burning six structures, most of them uninhabited, following gradual displacement from the community (see below). Residents who were present managed to flee and two female activists providing protective presence were violently assaulted by settlers, sustaining injuries to the head and hands. Following the incident, Israeli forces arrived and closed all entrances to the community and transferred the injured activists to hospital in an Israeli ambulance.
- Recurrent attacks by Israeli settlers believed to be from five outposts that are now encircling Mikhmas Bedouin community have forced the community to gradually relocate children, women, the elderly and livestock to other areas over the past months. The outposts surrounding the community have been mainly established or expanded over the past two years. Since 7 October 2023, OCHA has documented about 30 settler attacks against Mikhmas Bedouins that led to extensive property damage, compared with almost no attacks recorded prior to 7 October 2023. These attacks entailed the burning of shelters, damage to residential and agricultural structures and solar panels, and injury to residents and activists volunteering to provide protection by presence in the community. This is in addition to incidents of harassment, such as settlers driving their motorbikes among shelters, intimidating children on their way to and from school and blocking the community's entrances. Most recently, in October, settlers have repeatedly cut and damaged the water pipelines connecting the community to Mikhmas village, causing severe water shortages.

2025 Olive Harvest Season

- Between 1 and 27 October 2025, OCHA documented 126 olive-harvest-related settler attacks against Palestinians resulting in casualties, property damage or both. Incidents entailed attacks on farmers inside or on their way to olive groves, theft of crops and harvesting equipment, and vandalism of olive and other trees and saplings. This is compared with 110 attacks during the corresponding period in 2024, and up from a range of 30 to 46 attacks between 2020 and 2023. The geographic scope of attacks has also significantly increased, with 70 towns and villages witnessing olive-harvest-related attacks that resulted in casualties and/or property damage so far this year; this is nearly double the number of affected communities in 2023 and more than three times the number of communities affected during the same period in 2020. Incurred damage has also been the highest recorded over the past six years, with over 4,000 trees and saplings vandalized, more than double that recorded during the same period in 2024 (see chart).



- Nearly half (48 per cent) of all olive-harvest-related settler incidents this month occurred in the central West Bank, with Ramallah governorate alone accounting for 40 per cent of all cases. Another 38 per cent took place in the northern West Bank, mainly in Nablus governorate (17 per cent), while about 14 per cent were recorded in the southern governorates of Bethlehem and Hebron.
- Despite the formal start of this year's mechanism regulated by Israeli authorities for Palestinians to access agricultural lands located in or near Israeli settlements and those isolated by the Barrier, access remains highly restrictive and inconsistently implemented. For example, on 22 October, nearly 50 Palestinian families from Awarta town, in Nablus governorate, obtained prior coordination with Israeli authorities through the Palestinian District Coordination and Liaison Office (DCL) to access their olive groves for only two days, on 22 and 23 October. The land is located between Awarta and Yanun, in proximity to the Israeli settlements of Alon Moreh and Itamar. Although Palestinians were granted two days of access, Israeli settlers, reportedly from nearby outposts, gathered at the main road gate leading to the area and blocked the passage of farmers. Israeli forces then redirected farmers to an alternative 15-kilometre detour. Only five families managed to reach their groves and harvest olives, while the rest were unable to do so due to the long route and fear of further settler harassment along the way.
- The establishment of new settlement outposts has further undermined Palestinian farmers' ability to reach their lands, including areas that were previously accessible without any coordination, including in Areas A and B. Already in December 2024, Peace Now and Kerem Navot, two Israeli NGOs, [reported](#) that Israeli settlers living in shepherding outposts are estimated to control approximately 786,000 dunums of land, representing nearly 14 per cent of the West Bank's total area. As a result, some communities in the West Bank have been altogether denied access to their agricultural land, as illustrated in the three examples below:
 - In Al Mazra'a ash Sharqiya and the nearby villages of Sinjil, Silwad, and Kafr Malik in Ramallah governorate, Palestinian farmers have been increasingly denied access to their agricultural lands following the establishment of at least four new settlement outposts between April and June 2025 in the area among these villages. The affected area, comprising thousands of dunums of privately-owned olive groves across Areas A, B, and C, had been fully accessible in previous years but has since been rendered largely off-limits due to repeated settler attacks and intimidation. On 20 October, groups of armed settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, prevented farmers from reaching their lands and stole the harvested olives from those who were able to reach their groves. On 27 October, settlers from one of the outposts launched another attack, again seizing crops and damaging agricultural equipment.
 - In Kobar village in Ramallah governorate, Palestinian farmers have been denied access to their agricultural lands following the establishment of a new Israeli settlement outpost on the village's western outskirts in early March 2025. The affected area, encompassing thousands of dunums of privately-owned olive groves, had been fully accessible in previous years but has since been rendered off-limits due to repeated settler harassment and attacks. It was further blocked in May 2025, when settlers installed a metal gate on the road leading to the agricultural area. Although this area was not previously subject to 'prior coordination' requirements, settlers from the outpost, often accompanied by Israeli forces, have demanded that Palestinian farmers first coordinate their access through the settlement's guard and repeatedly intimidated farmers attempting to reach their groves. In one incident during the current olive harvest season, Israeli settlers, some wearing military uniforms, expelled farmers trying to reach their olive groves and refused to open the gate. Settlers then withdrew, reportedly firing live ammunition in the air. Israeli forces subsequently arrived and fired rubber bullets and tear gas canisters, injuring a 55-year-old man in the chest by a tear gas canister. In another incident over the past week, Israeli settlers stole harvesting equipment from Palestinian-owned vehicles. Of note, four Palestinian herding families, comprising

29 people including 19 children, from Kobar Bedouins community were displaced in June 2025 following repeated attacks and access restrictions imposed by Israeli settlers from the same outpost.

- In Kafr Ra'i and Ya'bad towns in Jenin governorate, Palestinian farmers have increasingly been denied access to their agricultural lands following the establishment of a new Israeli settlement outpost near Mevo Dotan settlement earlier this year. The affected areas, which were previously fully accessible without 'prior coordination' with Israeli authorities, have since become sites of repeated settler attacks and intimidation. While Palestinians coordinated their access through the Palestinian DCL, over the past week, settlers physically assaulted farmers and their families while they were harvesting olives and stole harvested crops and agricultural tools. In one incident on 20 October, settlers opened fire and sound grenades in the direction of families harvesting olives, causing panic and forcing them to flee. In another incident on 21 October, settlers physically assaulted farmers and injured a 78-year-old man in the head after he refused to give them his sacks of harvested olives. Israeli forces then arrested 20 Palestinian farmers, reportedly after settlers claimed that they posed a threat, before releasing them the following day.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and September 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank September 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 30 October 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$1.4 billion out of the \$4 billion (35 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds are for humanitarian responses in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. During September 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 95 ongoing projects, totaling \$57.1 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 43 are being implemented by INGOs, 38 by national NGOs, and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 32 out of the 57 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).



A Palestinian farmer next to an olive tree cut by Israeli settlers in Jinsafut, in the northern West Bank. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #337 | West Bank

06 Nov 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Wednesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 12 or 13 November.

Key Highlights

- October 2025 recorded the highest monthly number of Israeli settler attacks since OCHA began documenting such incidents in 2006, with more than 260 attacks resulting in casualties, property damage or both – an average of eight incidents per day.
- Settler violence during this olive harvest season has reached the highest level recorded in recent years, with about 150 attacks documented so far, resulting in the injury of more than 140 Palestinians and the vandalism of over 4,200 trees and saplings across 77 villages.
- The UN Emergency Relief Coordinator called for the protection of Palestinians in the West Bank amid the rise in attacks by Israeli settlers on Palestinians and their property.
- One in every five Palestinians killed by Israeli forces so far in 2025 across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, was a child.
- Israeli authorities issued 14 demolition or stop-work orders against approximately one third of structures in Umm al Khair Bedouin community in the southern Hebron governorate, placing about 70 people, including 30 children, at risk of displacement.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 28 October and 3 November, six Palestinians were killed across the West Bank: five, including two children, by Israeli forces, and one by an Israeli settler. In addition, one Palestinian died in an Israeli prison. In total, since January 2025, 42 Palestinian children have been killed by Israeli forces, or one in every five Palestinians killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank so far this year. Below are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities during the period:
 - On 28 October, three Palestinians were killed and had their bodies withheld by Israeli forces, after the latter reportedly surrounded a cave on the outskirts of Kafr Qud village, in Jenin governorate. An exchange of fire reportedly took place between Israeli forces and the Palestinian men, and an Israeli airstrike hit the area.
 - On 30 October, a 15-year-old boy was shot by Israeli forces during a raid in Silwad village, in Ramallah governorate. According to the Israeli [media](#) citing the Israeli military, troops shot a child who set a suspected explosive device on fire. Medical teams reported that Israeli forces delayed ambulance access to the boy for about 20 minutes.
 - On 3 November, a 17-year-old boy was shot by Israeli forces in a raid in Beit Furik, in Nablus governorate, during which Palestinian residents threw stones at Israeli forces, who shot live ammunition. The boy was first taken to the village's medical centre and then transported to hospital in Nablus city, where he was pronounced dead.
 - On 3 November, a Palestinian man was killed by an Israeli settler on Road 35 near the Ras al Jora entrance to Hebron city. According to the Israeli [media](#) citing the Israeli police, the settler shot the man after he allegedly tried to steal his vehicle.

Medical sources indicated that Israeli forces prevented a Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) ambulance team from reaching him. The body was returned to the family for burial on 4 November.

- On 2 November, according to the Palestinian Commission of Detainees Affairs and the Palestinian Prisoner's Society, a Palestinian man from Jenin who had been under administrative detention since 6 August 2024 died in Israeli custody in unclear circumstances. According to the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR), between 7 October 2023 and 5 November 2025, at least 80 Palestinians, including a 17-year-old child, died in Israeli detention, including 51 from the Gaza Strip, 27 from the West Bank and two Palestinian citizens of Israel. As of November 2025, according to [data](#) provided by the Israel Prison Service (IPS) to Hamoked, an Israeli human rights NGO, there are 9,204 Palestinians in Israeli custody, including 1,242 sentenced prisoners, 3,389 remand detainees, 3,368 administrative detainees held without charge or trial, and 1,205 people held as "unlawful combatants."
- Between 28 October and 3 November, OCHA documented the Israeli authorities' demolition of 11 Palestinian-owned structures, including six in Area C and five in East Jerusalem, due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Demolished structures included three inhabited houses, two uninhabited houses, five agricultural structures and a water pipeline. The demolished inhabited houses were in Al Walaja and At Tur, in East Jerusalem, and in Shuqba village, in Ramallah governorate, displacing 13 people, including nine children. In one incident that had a direct impact on water supply, on 29 October, Israeli authorities bulldozed a donor-funded 250-metre-long water pipeline in Area C of Zif village, in southern Hebron, affecting 150 families comprising about 1,000 people, including over 500 children.

Demolition Orders and Settler Incidents in Umm al Kheir

- On 28 October, Israeli authorities delivered some 13 demolition orders and one stop-work order in Umm al Kheir Bedouin community, in southern Hebron governorate, due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits. The structures include residential shelters, kitchens, a fodder storage unit, a greenhouse, the community centre that houses the village council office, a kindergarten and a health clinic, and other structures. Together, they represent approximately one third of all structures in the community. The demolition orders place 13 families comprising about 70 people, including 30 children, at risk of displacement. The potential demolition of the community centre would impact the community's 35 families, comprising about 200 people, including more than 100 children. Since 2009, OCHA documented the demolition of 56 structures in Umm al Kheir, of which 23 were provided as humanitarian assistance and 14 were demolished over the past two years.
- The recently issued demolition orders in Umm al Kheir come against the background of heightened settler harassment associated with the establishment of a settlement outpost near the community in mid-2025. In October, residents of Umm al Kheir village filed a petition against the establishment of a new settlement outpost adjacent to the community that has effectively divided the village and restricted residents' movement. Although an Israeli court issued a temporary injunction on 12 October barring settlers from inhabiting caravans or carrying out construction in the newly established settlement outpost, settlers moved into the caravans the following day and continued construction work, according to [Peace Now](#), an Israeli NGO. Residents later submitted an affidavit documenting multiple breaches of the court order.
- Since the beginning of 2025, settlers, often armed and accompanied by Israeli forces have repeatedly raided Umm al Kheir, harassed residents, and carried out attacks that resulted in casualties or property damage. In one fatal incident on 28 July, Israeli settlers shot and killed a Palestinian man and injured another while operating a bulldozer to level Palestinian-owned land near the community's main water network. In the following days, settlers repeatedly returned, bulldozing the area and damaging large sections of the community's main water connection. When residents attempted to repair the line, settlers cut it again, disrupting the community's access to water and temporarily forcing them to rely on water trucking, which, according to local sources, is at least 10 times the cost of obtaining water through the network.

Operations in the Northern West Bank

- On 28 October, Israeli forces ordered approximately 12 Palestinian families to evacuate their homes in the Jabriyat neighbourhood, south of Jenin Camp, giving only a two-hour notice before bulldozing nearby roads and parts of the adjacent area, citing the presence of explosive devices. According to the Palestinian District Coordination and Liaison Office (DCL), the families were subsequently allowed to return to their homes.
- In Tulkarm governorate, on 3 November, Israeli forces issued new military orders with maps, extending until January 2026 previous military orders that prohibit entry into and exit from large parts of Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps and surrounding neighbourhoods except with authorization by Israeli authorities. Since the same orders were initially issued on 31 August and 1 September, Israeli forces have repeatedly conducted operations in the affected areas and ordered dozens of families to vacate their homes, including in Al Hadayda and Rabay'a in northern Tulkarm Camp and Jabal an Naser area in Nur Shams Camp, sometimes giving families notices to vacate within as little as two hours. Many of these families have faced multiple cycles of displacement and return over recent months, heightening their vulnerability and disrupting their access to basic services.
- According to UNRWA, their teams continue to deliver multi-sectoral support to address the evolving needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the northern West Bank. As of September 2025, UNRWA-verified displacement figures, based on self-registration of displaced families, indicate that at least 31,919 Palestine Refugees have been displaced from Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps – the largest displacement crisis in the West Bank since 1967. In the [education sector](#), UNRWA has maintained continuity of learning for about 4,000 affected students through the distribution of self-learning materials, online sessions, and the temporary use of governmental schools. In the [health sector](#), UNRWA has established alternative health facilities across Jenin and Tulkarm governorates, complemented by two emergency mobile medical teams to reach areas hosting high concentrations of displaced people. About 94,000 medical consultations have been provided to IDPs in Jenin and Tulkarm governorates to date, out of nearly 800,000 consultations delivered by UNRWA across the West Bank since the beginning of 2025. In the [sanitation sector](#),

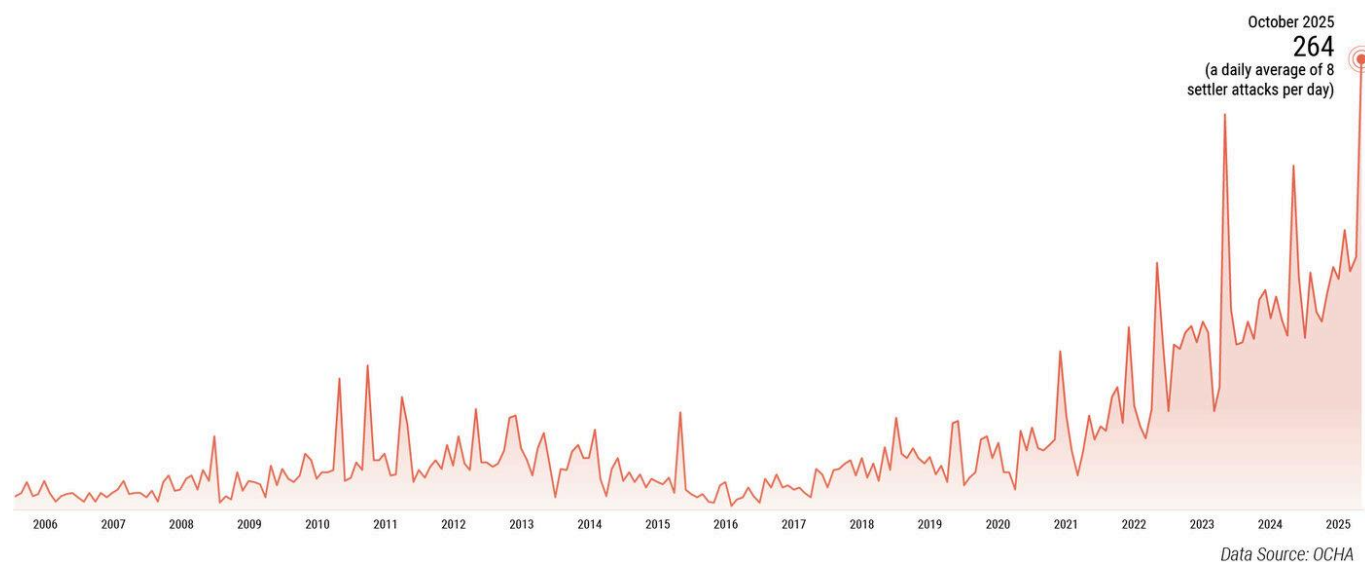
UNRWA and municipal partners are coordinating waste collection in host communities, where IDPs are currently residing, collecting an average of 13 tons of waste per day.

Israeli Settler Attacks

- In October 2025, which coincides with the olive harvest, OCHA documented 264 Israeli settler attacks resulting in casualties, property damage or both across the West Bank, marking the highest monthly total since OCHA began recording such incidents in 2006 (see chart below). This represents an average of eight incidents per day and reflects a sharp escalation in both the frequency and severity of settler violence, with about 18 per cent of this year's total incidents documented in October alone. The surge in October continues a steady upward trend observed throughout the year, with approximately 1,485 settler attacks documented since January 2025, including 172 incidents resulting in casualties, 1,129 causing property damage, and 184 involving both casualties and property damage.

ISRAELI SETTLER ATTACKS RESULTING IN CASUALTIES OR PROPERTY DAMAGE

January 2006 – October 2025



- Between 28 October and 3 November, OCHA documented about 44 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. These comprised 20 attacks related to the olive harvest. The attacks led to the injury of 18 Palestinians (13 by Israeli settlers and five by Israeli forces). In addition, about 280 Palestinian-owned olive trees and saplings and 30 vehicles were vandalized.
- Eight out of the 44 settler attacks reported over the past week resulted in damage to five residential structures, a school and a mosque and took place across five different governorates. The attacks involved night raids, arson, theft and property destruction. For example, in Ma'azi Jaba' Bedouin community, in Jerusalem governorate, about 20 settlers raided the area in the early morning hours and set fire to a house and a fodder storage structure. In Khamat al Nahla community, in Bethlehem governorate, settlers physically assaulted and injured a 60-year-old man after storming his home, damaged an agricultural terrace, and threw stones at nearby houses. In Madama village, in Nablus governorate, settlers threw stones at seven homes and parked vehicles near the main street, broke sewage pipes, and set one car on fire. In Ibziq, in Tubas governorate, settlers from a newly established outpost raided the community's school, damaging chairs, boards, screens, electronic equipment and water tanks, disrupting the next school day for 25 pupils between 1st and 6th grade and six teachers. In Deir Dibwan village, in Ramallah governorate, Israeli settlers broke into the village during Friday prayers, threw stones at a mosque and nearby houses, and set fire to two vehicles parked outside a mosque, causing damage to windows and other property while worshippers were inside.

2025 Olive Harvest Season

- The UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, Tom Fletcher, [called](#) for the protection of Palestinians in the West Bank amid the rise in attacks by Israeli settlers on Palestinians and their property, including during the olive harvest season. He stressed that more trees and communities have been affected this year than in the past six years and urged accountability, emphasizing that impunity cannot prevail.
- Between 1 October and 3 November 2025, OCHA documented 150 olive-harvest-related settler attacks against Palestinians resulting in casualties, property damage or both. Incidents included attacks on farmers inside or on their way to olive groves, theft of crops and harvesting equipment, and vandalism of olive and other trees and saplings. In total so far, 77 villages and towns have been affected by a range of attacks that resulted in the injury of about 140 Palestinians (including 73 by Israeli settlers and the rest by Israeli forces) and vandalism of over 4,200 trees and saplings, mainly olives. This is compared with about 145 attacks documented during the corresponding period in 2024.
- During the 2025 olive harvest season, Palestinian access to agricultural land near Israeli settlements and newly established settlement outposts remained severely restricted across the West Bank. In the northern West Bank, access to agricultural land near settlements was repeatedly disrupted or cancelled. For instance, in Burin village, in Nablus governorate, despite 'prior coordination' with Israeli authorities, harvesting was halted, leaving some 300 dunums of olive groves unharvested when the

Yitzhar settlement guard prevented Palestinians from harvesting olives along Road 60, fired shots into the air to force them away, and claimed authority over access decisions.

- Moreover, for the third consecutive year, Palestinian farmers from multiple villages have been completely denied access to their olive groves located inside Israeli settlements. This was the case, for example, for: farmers from Salfit city as well as Marda, Kifl Haris and Iskaka villages who have been denied access to their olive groves inside Ariel settlement, in Salfit governorate; farmers from Isla, An Nabi Elyas, Azzun, and Kafr Thulth villages who have been denied access to their olive groves in Alfe Menashe settlement, in Qalqiliya governorate; and farmers from Huwwara, Burin, Einabus, Urif, Asira al Qibliya, Madama, 'An Naqura, and Deir Sharaf villages who have been denied access to their olive groves in Yitzhar and Shavei Shomron settlements, in Nablus governorate.
- In Ramallah governorate, according to the Palestinian DCL, Israeli authorities required farmers from 11 villages to coordinate their access to olive groves in 14 areas located near settlements and settlement outposts, including one area that was accessed during the last season without 'prior coordination' in Al Mughayyir village. Of these, seven areas had 'prior coordination' arrangements approved by Israeli authorities, three were denied due to claimed land destruction, and four remain pending. However, in some cases, farmers with approved coordination arrangements with Israeli authorities refrained from accessing their lands in fear of settler violence and low olive yields this year. In other cases, the designated access period was very limited, such as in Ein Yabrud village, where families were able to access their land for only three days and, when they were attacked by Israeli settlers, decided not to return.
- In Hebron governorate, coordination arrangements for Palestinians to access their land near settlements have come to apply to less productive or smaller agricultural areas that are farther away from Israeli settlements. For example, in Tarqumiya town, coordination was granted for a single day to farmers above 40 years of age covering only 500 dunums (123 acres) out of over 5,000 previously accessible lands. In Bani Na'im town, access dropped from about 150 dunums (37 acres) in previous years to just 12 dunums (three acres) this season, while no 'prior coordination' requests were approved for 250 dunums (62 acres) in Masafer Yatta that were accessible before October 2023. In Beit Awwa village, farmers were allowed entry for only six hours before being ordered to leave their land near Negohot settlement, which has remained inaccessible since last year.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and September 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank September 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 6 November 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately \$1.46 billion out of the \$4 billion (36 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds is for the humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. During October 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 135 ongoing projects, totalling \$77.7 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 63 are being implemented by international NGOs, 56 by national NGOs and 16 by UN agencies. Notably, 69 out of the 79 projects implemented by international NGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF area [webpage](#).



A volunteer with the Palestine Red Crescent Society receives medical treatment after being injured by Israeli settlers who attacked olive harvesters in Beita, Nablus, 8 November 2025. Photo by journalist Abdullah Bahesh

Humanitarian Situation Update #339 | West Bank

12 Nov 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 19 or 20 November.

Key Highlights

- More than 1,500 Palestinians have been displaced by lack-of-permit demolitions so far in 2025, including about 1,000 in Area C and 500 in East Jerusalem.
- A Palestinian family of six people, including three children, was temporarily displaced in Khirbet Abu Falah village, in Ramallah governorate, after their home was set on fire by Israeli settlers – one of 29 attacks documented by OCHA over the past week.
- Israeli forces forcibly evicted two Palestinian families from their residential building in Batn al Hawa area of Silwan, in East Jerusalem.
- About 1,460 structures were identified to be destroyed or severely or moderately damaged in Jenin, Nur Shams and Tulkarm camps; recent satellite imagery indicates.
- Since 1 October, OCHA has so far documented 167 settler attacks related to this year's olive harvest season, affecting 87 Palestinian communities.
- Humanitarian partners expanded efforts during the olive harvest, providing protection, legal aid, and agricultural support to farmers across the West Bank, to safeguard farmers' access to their lands and mitigate risks associated with settler violence and movement restrictions.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 4 and 10 November, Israeli forces killed four Palestinians, including three children, in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In total, since January 2025, 45 Palestinian children have been killed by Israeli forces, or about 23 per cent of Palestinians killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank so far this year. During the same period, about 45 Palestinians, including seven children, were injured – 30 by Israeli settlers and 15 by Israeli forces. No Israeli casualties were reported during the same period. The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities:
 - On 6 November, Israeli forces stationed at the military observation along the Barrier near Al Judeira village, in Jerusalem governorate, shot and killed two Palestinian boys near the Barrier and then withheld their bodies. According to an Israeli military [statement](#), the boys were throwing Molotov cocktails at a main road.
 - On 5 November, Israeli forces killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian boy during an operation in Al Yamun town, in Jenin governorate. According to a [statement](#) by the Israeli military, the child had thrown a Molotov cocktail. According to medical sources, Israeli forces prevented ambulance access to the boy for about 30 minutes.

- On 8 November, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man during a raid in Al Far'a refugee camp, in Tubas governorate. Palestinian residents reportedly threw stones at Israeli forces, who shot live ammunition.
- Moreover, during an Israeli forces' raid in Al Mazra'a al Qibliya, in Ramallah governorate, on 6 November, an elderly woman lost her consciousness when Israeli forces broke into her house to arrest her grandson, where two family members were physically assaulted and injured by Israeli forces. The elderly woman, who had a pre-existing medical condition, was transferred to hospital, where she was pronounced dead (this death is not counted in the total figure above).
- In the northern West Bank, Israeli forces continued large-scale operations across cities, towns, and villages as part of the ongoing operation that began in early 2025. On 4 November, forces raided Qalqiliya city, and forcibly evacuated two residential units, converting them into military observation posts for about six hours. Two families comprising ten people were temporarily displaced before being allowed to return to their homes.
- Over the past week, Israeli forces' bulldozers were observed operating along several sections of the main road in Tulkarm refugee camp, in Tulkarm city. Due to the continued lack of access to the camp, an accurate assessment of the extent of the damage could not be conducted. According to a recent comprehensive damage [assessment](#) by the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT), based on preliminary analysis of satellite imagery collected on 16 October that has not yet been validated in the field, new sections of widened roads were visible in Jenin, Nur Shams and Tulkarm refugee camps compared with 21 May 2025, and buildings appeared damaged or destroyed along these widened roads. In Jenin Camp, UNOSAT identified 29 berms (earth mounds) and two roadblocks, mainly on damaged road sections surrounding the camp, blocking vehicular access. Five military construction vehicles, such as bulldozers and excavators, seven military trucks and possibly one armoured vehicle were also observed outside Jenin Camp. Fewer such obstacles or visible military activities were identified around Nur Shams and Tulkarm camps.
- In the same preliminary analysis, UNOSAT evaluated the extent of visible damage observed on satellite imagery in all three refugee camps. In Jenin Camp, the assessment found that 201 structures were destroyed, 117 were severely damaged, and 358 were moderately damaged for a total of 676 structures, or about 52 per cent of all structures. In Nur Shams refugee camp, the assessment found that 147 structures were destroyed, 37 were severely damaged, and 198 were moderately damaged for a total of 382 structures, or about 48 per cent of all structures. In Tulkarm refugee camp, the assessment found that 254 structures were destroyed, 52 were severely damaged and 96 were moderately damaged for a total of 402 structures, or 36 per cent of all structures. In total, about 1,460 structures were identified to be destroyed or severely or moderately damaged in Jenin, Nur Shams and Tulkarm camps.
- Overall, since January 2025, the Israeli forces' operation in refugee camps in the northern West Bank has generated what has become the longest and largest displacement crisis in the West Bank since 1967. As of September 2025, UNRWA-verified displacement figures, based on the self-registration of displaced families, indicate that at least 31,919 Palestine refugees have been displaced from Jenin, Tulkarm, and Nur Shams refugee camps and surrounding areas. This includes 11,765 people displaced from Jenin refugee camp due to operations by both Palestinian and Israeli forces, and 20,154 people displaced from Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps as a result of Israeli forces' operations.

Lack-of-Permit and Punitive Demolitions

- Between 4 and 10 November, OCHA documented the demolition of 25 Palestinian-owned structures, including 15 in Area C and 10 in East Jerusalem, for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Demolished structures included eight residential structures and 12 agricultural and livelihood structures. The demolitions led to the displacement of 43 people, including 14 children, and affected the livelihoods of another 59 people. Out of 49 people displaced by demolitions, 34 were displaced in Area C of Jerusalem governorate and nine were displaced in East Jerusalem, as follows:
 - In Qatanna village, the Israeli Civil Administration, accompanied by Israeli forces, demolished the upper floors of two, two-storey buildings constructed in the 1990s and two animal shelters. The two buildings were rendered uninhabitable and six households comprising 26 people, including nine children and one person with a disability, were displaced.
 - In South Anata Bedouin community (Wa'ar al Beik), the Israeli Civil Administration, accompanied by Israeli forces, demolished a residential shelter, an external kitchen and two latrines, displacing a family of eight people, including four children. The family had rebuilt these structures following the demolition of their shelters on 2 September 2025. The community lies near the area designated for the E1 settlement expansion plan, a long-standing Israeli plan intended to connect Ma'ale Adumim settlement with East Jerusalem. Humanitarian partners have consistently raised concerns that the implementation of this plan would further fragment the Occupied Palestinian Territory and heighten the risk of forcible transfer for communities in the area, with severe [humanitarian](#) consequences.
 - In East Jerusalem, owners of two homes in Beit Hanina and Silwan were forced to demolish their properties, following the receipt of demolition orders by Israeli authorities, to avoid the payment of additional fines and penalties. As a result, two households comprising nine people, including five children, were displaced.
- More than 1,500 Palestinians have been displaced by lack-of-permit demolitions so far in 2025, including about 1,000 in Area C and 500 in East Jerusalem. The number of Palestinians displaced after being forced to demolish their own homes in East Jerusalem, following the receipt of demolition orders by Israeli authorities, has [increased significantly](#) in recent years, reflecting growing pressure on residents. Between 1 January and 10 November 2025, OCHA documented the demolition of 208 structures, more than half of which were inhabited homes (105), in East Jerusalem for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, resulting in the displacement of 503 Palestinians, including 242 children. Of these structures, 143 (or 69 per cent) were demolished by their

owners, including some cases where Israeli authorities were subsequently involved to complete the demolition of the same structures.

- On 9 November, in Salfit governorate, Israeli forces demolished one home on punitive grounds in Bruqin town. The house belonged to two brothers who are in Israeli custody and were accused of involvement in a shooting attack and killing an Israeli pregnant woman on 14 May 2025 near the town; her baby died two weeks later. This is the second punitive demolition targeting the family within less than a month. As a result, six people were displaced. Since 2009, OCHA has documented the displacement of over 1,000 Palestinians due to the demolition or sealing of 214 structures on punitive grounds across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. About 40 per cent of these structures (86) have been demolished or sealed since 7 October 2023, displacing more than 400 Palestinians. So far in 2025, Israeli authorities punitively demolished or sealed 41 structures across the West Bank, displacing over 210 Palestinians. The International Court of Justice has [determined](#) that Israel's practice of punitive demolitions of Palestinian property is contrary to its obligations under international humanitarian law and amounts to prohibited discrimination under international human rights treaties.

Evictions in East Jerusalem

- On 9 November, the Israeli police forcibly evicted two Palestinian families from their three-storey building in the Batn Al Hawa area of Silwan, in East Jerusalem. As a result, an elderly woman and her son's family comprising eight people, including three children, who lived in the house for decades, were displaced. The families purchased and resided in these homes for over 50 years, but a lawsuit by an Israeli settler organization claiming that the land had been owned by Jews more than a hundred years ago was accepted by the court. According to [Ir Amin](#), an Israeli NGO, the eviction was carried out several days before the eviction order officially took effect, raising concerns regarding its legal basis and procedural legitimacy. During the eviction, one family member was arrested, and another was hospitalized after collapsing from distress.
- Over the past two years, eight Palestinian families comprising 36 people, including 20 children, have been forcibly evicted from their homes in Batn al Hawa area of Silwan. In total, about 90 families (over 400 people, including about 200 children) remain at risk of forced displacement due to [eviction](#) lawsuits filed by the Ateret Cohanim settler organization in Batn al Hawa area of Silwan. Following earlier endorsements by the Israeli Supreme Court of the eviction of five Palestinian families in Batn al Hawa area of Silwan, the UN Human Rights Office ([OHCHR](#)) said in June 2025 that the "rulings were based on discriminatory laws that permit Jewish individuals to reclaim property lost in the 1948 war, while denying Palestinians the same rights."
- In parallel, on 9 November, Israeli authorities delivered eviction orders to another family in Batn al Hawa area of Silwan, comprising 26 people from three households, giving them 21 days to evacuate their home following a recent Israeli Supreme Court decision that dismissed their final appeal. Days earlier, a similar appeal by another Palestinian family had also been rejected, with a 60-day notice to evacuate their home. These developments follow the Israeli Supreme Court final ruling in September 2025 in favour of settler organizations who have filed cases to evict, within a month, Palestinian families in five buildings, comprising at least 20 housing units, in Batn al Hawa. About 26 households reside in these buildings, of whom two have been evicted so far in November and the rest are at imminent risk of displacement.
- At least 243 Palestinian households in East Jerusalem have eviction cases filed against them in Israeli courts, the majority by settler organizations, placing more than 1,000 people, including over 460 children, at risk of forced displacement. Evictions have grave physical, social, economic and emotional impact on Palestinian families concerned. In addition to depriving the family of a home - its main asset and source of physical and economic security - evictions frequently result in disruption in livelihoods, increased poverty and a reduced standard of living.

Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 4 and 10 November, OCHA documented about 29 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. These comprised at least nine attacks related to the olive harvest season. The attacks led to the injury of 30 Palestinians, including four children, all by Israeli settlers and damage to more than 650 Palestinian-owned (mainly olive) trees and saplings, five vehicles, at least eight homes, and other livelihood structures. According to Israeli media sources, Palestinians threw stones at Israeli-plated vehicles on at least one occasion in Ramallah governorate, resulting in damage to at least one vehicle but no reported injuries. The following are key Israeli settler attacks documented during the reporting period, excluding those related to the olive harvest season (which are detailed in the next section):
- In Ramallah governorate, the village of Khirbet Abu Falah has witnessed a sharp increase in settler-related violence following the establishment of a new Israeli settlement outpost in April 2024, southeast of the village. Since then, OCHA has documented 20 attacks resulting in casualties or property damage, compared with no attacks reported since OCHA started documenting settler attacks in 2006. On 7 November, settlers believed to be from this outpost launched a night-time attack on the town and set fire to a Palestinian house while the family was inside. As the flames spread, the family immediately evacuated while neighbours and civil defence teams rushed to the scene and managed to extinguish the fire. The mother sustained a leg fracture while running away from the settlers. The home sustained severe damage, temporarily displacing a family of six people, including three children.
- In Jerusalem governorate, the Bedouin community of Ma'azi Jaba' has witnessed a sharp increase in settler-related violence following the establishment of a new Israeli settlement outpost in February 2025 near the community. Since then, OCHA has documented 22 attacks resulting in casualties or property damage, compared with no attacks reported since OCHA began documenting settler violence in 2006. On 9 November, a group of Israeli settlers carrying sticks raided the community in the early morning hours, set fire to a kitchen tent, and threw stones at Palestinians, injuring seven.

- In southern Hebron governorate, Israeli settlers carried out two attacks on 5 November targeting Palestinian homes and residents. In Khalet al Fara area in Yatta town, a group of armed settlers broke into the area, opened fire, physically assaulted three Palestinians, including a child, and threw stones at nearby houses, damaging windows. On the same day, in Mantiqat Shi'b al Butum, located within Firing Zone 918 in Masafer Yatta, settlers broke into a residential home, vandalized belongings, and physically assaulted and injured an elderly man and his wife.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and September 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank September 2025 Snapshot](#).

2025 Olive Harvest Season

- Between 1 October and 10 November 2025, OCHA documented 167 olive-harvest-related settler attacks against Palestinians, resulting in casualties, property damage, or both. Incidents included attacks on farmers inside or on their way to olive groves, theft of crops and harvesting equipment, and vandalism of olive and other trees and saplings. In total, 87 villages and towns have been affected by attacks that resulted in the injury of about 151 Palestinians (including 83 injured by Israeli settlers and the rest by Israeli forces). In addition, eight Israeli and international volunteers were injured by settlers while providing protective presence to Palestinians harvesting olive trees in two locations in Nablus governorate. Over 5,700 trees and saplings, mainly olive trees, were also reported vandalized by settlers during these attacks.
- During the 2025 olive harvest season, Palestinian access to agricultural lands located behind the West Bank Barrier remained highly restricted. Initial field information indicates that most agricultural gates and checkpoints were either closed or operated for a very limited number of days and hours, often without prior notice or under inconsistent coordination arrangements. Farmers continued to report facing long waiting times, extensive security checks, and access denial. In several areas, families found their olive trees vandalized, uprooted, or already harvested upon gaining access.
- For example, in Ramallah governorate, of the 18 access points used in previous seasons (15 agricultural gates and three checkpoints), access has so far been granted through three access points: Beituniya gate, Beituniya checkpoint, and Rantis checkpoint. In Rantis, access was granted to only one of two families owning land behind the Barrier, allowing them to access their land on 7 and 8 October via Rantis checkpoint. However, upon arrival on the first day, they found their olive groves burned. The access request by the second family was denied by Israeli authorities, according to the affected family. In Beituniya, access was permitted between 21 and 25 October, during which families faced long waiting hours and extensive searches, and only about 40 farmers reached their lands due to the low-yield season and uncertainty related to the access schedule.
- In Jerusalem governorate, only seven of 13 Barrier access points in Jerusalem were opened this season. Access was limited to four days in total, with some gates or checkpoints opened for agricultural access on 21 October and others on 22 October. Families reported lengthy waiting periods and repeated denial of access. For instance, families who managed to access their lands behind the Barrier through Al Jib checkpoint found that most of their olive trees near Giv'at Ze'ev settlement had already been harvested. Similarly, families who crossed to their land through Beit Ijza Barrier gate discovered that at least 10 of their olive trees near Giv'on Hadasha settlement had been uprooted or damaged.
- In the northern West Bank, including Qalqiliya and Tulkarm governorates, access to the 'seam zone' area behind the Barrier was granted only between 20 October and 6 November, excluding Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays – significantly reducing available harvesting days. Gate openings were frequently delayed by up to 30 minutes, and permits were cancelled for farmers who failed to register biometric exits on scheduled days. In Akkaba village in Tulkarm governorate, access was further delayed until 20 November, raising concerns over fruit overripening and potential theft.
- To safeguard farmers' access to their lands during the olive harvest and mitigate risks associated with settler violence and movement restrictions, Protection Cluster and Food Security Sector partners expanded protection services and the provision of humanitarian assistance and coordination services to communities across the West Bank. These included: protection by presence and accompaniment, legal aid, real-time access coordination, emergency preparedness sessions, agricultural support, first-aid kits, documentation, and referrals to mental health and psycho-social support and other services. In dozens of pre-identified high-risk locations, partners disseminated guidance to farmers on seeking assistance through emergency contact numbers. Moreover, partners deployed more than 500 volunteers to support farmers in olive picking and provided agricultural equipment to farmers in areas highly affected by attacks and access constraints. Distributed assistance included 221 ladders, 578 mats, 341 hand saws, 1,274 combs, and 30 scissors. In total, these efforts facilitated collective harvesting and supported the livelihoods of 249 farmers in 31 villages and towns across the West Bank.

Funding

- As of 12 November 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately \$1.49 billion out of the \$4 billion (37 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds is for the humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. During October 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 135 ongoing projects, totalling \$77.7 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 63 are being implemented by international NGOs, 56 by national NGOs and 16 by UN agencies. Notably, 69 out of the 79 projects implemented by international NGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).



One of five Palestinian-owned vehicles set on fire by Israeli settlers in Beit Lid on 11 November 2025. Photo courtesy of a community member.

Humanitarian Situation Update #341 | West Bank

20 Nov 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 26 or 27 November.

Key Highlights

- Three Palestinian children and one man were killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank between 11 and 17 November, raising the 2025 child fatality toll to 49.
- One Israeli man was killed in a ramming and stabbing attack at Gush Etzion settlement junction, in Bethlehem, carried out by two Palestinians, who were shot and killed.
- Israeli forces continued large-scale operations across the northern West Bank, resulting in casualties, displacement, school closures, and movement restrictions.
- The Humanitarian Coordinator allocated US\$100,000 to support displaced families in the northern West Bank with e-vouchers to purchase winter clothing.
- Thirty Palestinians are at risk of displacement in Qalandiya village in an area where the Israeli authorities have reactivated decades-old expropriation orders and approved the construction of a waste treatment facility.
- Within a week, 29 documented settler attacks across the West Bank caused injuries and damage to Palestinian homes, mosques, vehicles, and agricultural assets.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 11 and 17 November, Israeli forces killed four Palestinians, including three children, in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Seven out of nine Palestinians killed by Israeli forces between 1 and 17 November were children. In addition, on 11 November, a Palestinian child died after spending a month in hospital in a coma, after inhaling tear gas fired by Israeli forces at olive harvesters in the Jabal Qamas area near Beita village, in Nablus governorate. The boy was with his family on 11 October when groups of Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, assaulted the harvesters, resulting in injury to about 60 Palestinians. This brings the total number of Palestinian children killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank between 1 January and 17 November to 49, accounting for approximately 24 per cent of all Palestinian fatalities (201) by Israeli forces during this period. Among them were 47 boys and two girls. The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities:
 - On 13 November, Israeli forces shot and killed two boys (aged 14 and 15 years) near Karmei Tzur settlement, in Hebron governorate. According to the Israeli [military](#), the boys were ambushed by Israeli forces while they were reportedly on their way to carry out an attack. Their bodies have been withheld by the Israeli authorities.
 - On 16 November, during a raid in Askar Camp, northeast of Nablus, Israeli forces shot and killed a young man and injured another one. According to the Palestinian District Coordination Office and community sources, Israeli forces chased Palestinian stone throwers, hitting two young men in the back with live ammunition, killing one and injuring the other. In an official [statement](#), the Israeli military said that the man had thrown an explosive device at its forces before they shot him and

there were no casualties among the forces. According to medical teams, Israeli forces held the injured man near the camp's main entrance and prevented ambulance crews from reaching him for approximately 30 minutes, after which they allowed an ambulance to take him to hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

- On 17 November, Israeli forces shot and killed a 14-year-old Palestinian boy and injured two other boys during a raid in Al Far'a Camp, in Tubas governorate. During the raid, Palestinians threw stones at Israeli forces, who shot live ammunition, resulting in the injury of three children. According to medical sources, the Palestine Red Crescent Society took two of the children to hospital but was prevented by Israeli forces from reaching the third child, who was later detained by the forces and then announced dead in an Israeli military [statement](#). His body was withheld by the Israeli authorities.
- On 18 November (not included in the above reporting period), two Palestinian men attempted to run over Israelis at the Gush Etzion settlement junction along Road 60, in Bethlehem governorate. One of them then reportedly exited a vehicle and began stabbing people, killing an elderly Israeli man and injuring two others, including a 15-year-old child. Israeli forces opened fire and killed both Palestinian men and [reported](#) finding explosive materials in their vehicle. An Israeli woman was reportedly injured by Israeli fire, according to Israeli [media](#). Following the incident, Israeli forces closed all four road gates leading to Hebron city, leaving thousands of Palestinians stranded for many hours. Israeli forces also carried out raids in Beit Ummar, the hometown of one of the assailants, damaged property in his family home, and forcibly displaced three families living in the same building before sealing the entrance. Israeli forces declared a four-day curfew in the town, closed internal roads with earth mounds, and detained hundreds of Palestinian men in a school, where three men were physically assaulted and injured by Israeli forces. The home of the second assailant in Hebron city was also raided, resulting in property damage.
- Between 11 and 17 November, OCHA documented the demolition of 13 Palestinian-owned structures, all in Area C of six villages and towns, for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. In one incident, the Israeli Civil Administration demolished two structures in a public park in Biddu town, in northwestern Jerusalem governorate, affecting approximately 12,000 people. In Hebron governorate, on 12 November, Israeli authorities demolished six structures in Khirbet al Fakheit, located within "Firing Zone 918" in Masafer Yatta, which resulted in the displacement of one family of seven people, including four children, and otherwise affected two families comprising 16 people, including 12 children. The other demolition incidents took place in Duma village in Nablus, Arraba village in Jenin, Beit Sira village in Ramallah, and Al Walaja village in Bethlehem. In total, 12 people, including seven children, were displaced.
- On 23 October, Israeli authorities delivered eviction notices to Palestinian residents of two residential buildings in Qalandiya village, in an area located within East Jerusalem, on the "West Bank" side of the Barrier. The notices require the families to vacate their homes and adjoining agricultural lands within 20 days, placing five Palestinian households comprising about 30 people at risk of displacement. The evictions have not been implemented to date, and the families have indicated their intention to file a legal case. In April, according to [Peace Now](#), an Israeli NGO, the Israeli Minister of Finance reactivated two old expropriation orders in the same area; the orders were initiated in the 1970s and 1980s and affect approximately 150 dunums (37 acres) of land. A month later, the Israeli government approved the construction of a waste treatment and energy-recovery facility and the re-routing of the Barrier in the same area, Peace Now added.
- Palestinian access to agricultural lands behind the West Bank Barrier during the current olive harvest season has remained highly [restricted](#). These constraints are compounded by the Israeli government's stated intention to make permanent the [sweeping ban](#) on access to the "Seam Zone" between the Barrier and the 1949 Armistice Line, or "Green Line", in place since October 2023, which has prevented thousands of farmers from reaching their lands over the past three seasons despite olive groves requiring year-round cultivation and care. Initial field information indicates that most agricultural gates and checkpoints were either closed or operated for a very limited number of days and hours, often without prior notice or under inconsistent coordination arrangements. According to [HaMoked](#), which had petitioned the Israeli High Court in May 2024 to challenge the ban on access to the 'Seam Zone', in many cases, only one family member received a permit, and gate openings were sharply reduced — two and a half weeks in Qalqilya, ten days in Tulkarm, and one day in Jenin — preventing many families from harvesting most, or any, of their olives. During the Israeli High Court hearing in September 2025, the court noted the absence of any expert security opinion justifying the ban and instructed the State to submit updated permit data and a security assessment by 15 November. The State has since requested a three-week extension.

Operations by Israeli Forces in the Northern West Bank

- Israeli forces continued to carry out large-scale operations across the northern West Bank, particularly in parts of Jenin and Nablus governorates, resulting in casualties, displacement, and disrupted access to essential services. In Ya'bad town, in Jenin governorate, Israeli forces have been conducting an extensive operation since 7 November, which was ongoing as of the time of reporting. On 11 November, Israeli forces forcibly displaced two families comprising 10 people from two residential buildings, which they converted into military observation posts. Concentrated in the southwestern area of the town, the operation has to date involved the displacement of at least 11 families comprising about 55 people, some of whose homes were taken over by Israeli forces. According to community sources, the forces blocked nine roads with earth mounds, some of which were reportedly re-opened. For 11 days, all 12 schools in Ya'bad town were closed, affecting nearly 4,000 students who switched to online learning. Displaced families have been staying with relatives and friends in the town.
- Also in Jenin governorate, Israeli forces conducted raids in Jenin city, Qabatiya, and Birqin between 12 and 14 November. During these raids, Palestinians threw stones and Israeli forces fired live ammunition. Four Palestinians, including two children, were injured; three were injured by live ammunition, while one was struck by a military vehicle. These operations, lasting from one to several hours, are among many similar operations conducted by Israeli forces across different villages and towns in Jenin governorate since late September, with frequent daytime patrols and raids into residential and commercial buildings, contributing to heightened fear and insecurity among residents.

- In Nablus governorate, Israeli forces conducted three raids between 11 and 16 November in Beit Furik village and Askar refugee camp, during which Israeli forces fired live ammunition and Palestinians threw stones. One Palestinian man was killed (see details above), and another one was injured by live ammunition during the raid in Askar Camp. A Palestinian child was reported injured during one of the other two raids in Beit Furik, where Israeli forces closed the Beit Furik checkpoint in both directions for nearly eight hours on 11 November, only permitting the evacuation of three patients from the town. This checkpoint controls access to Beit Furik and Beit Dajan towns, with about 20,000 residents. During these operations, Israeli forces searched multiple homes and arrested two Palestinians.
- Humanitarian partners continue to scale up multi-sectoral assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the northern West Bank ahead of the winter season. According to the Cash Working Group (CWG), between January and early November, over 10,000 households in the northern West Bank have received at least one round of multi-purpose cash assistance, including IDPs and other people directly affected by the crisis. In addition, the Humanitarian Coordinator, Dr. Ramiz Alakbarov, allocated \$100,000 from the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) to support displaced families in the northern West Bank with e-vouchers to purchase warm clothing ahead of the rainy season.

Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 11 and 17 November, OCHA documented 29 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage or both in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The attacks led to the injury of 11 Palestinians, all except one were by Israeli settlers. More than 1,000 Palestinian-owned (mainly olive) trees and saplings were vandalized, in addition to livestock losses and damage to seasonal crops, 23 Palestinian-owned vehicles, at least 10 homes, two mosques, and livelihood structures, including a dairy factory warehouse.
- Some of the settler attacks entailed damage to Palestinian agricultural lands and livelihood structures across five governorates. Among the key incidents was an attack on 11 November in Beit Lid village, in Tulkarm governorate, by Israeli settlers believed to be from a newly established outpost; settlers burnt a dairy factory warehouse and five vehicles, shattered the windows of two homes, and injured three Palestinians after physically assaulting Palestinian Bedouin families. In Jenin governorate, armed settlers attacked a livestock farm in Imreiha village on 13 November and physically assaulting two Palestinians. In Nablus governorate, settlers damaged agricultural lands in Area B of Beit Furik village on 15 November, destroying at least four dunums of seasonal crops and causing damage to two agricultural farms.
- In Hebron governorate, two settler attacks in Umm al Butm village resulted in some of the most extensive damage reported this week, including one attack that occurred following the evacuation by Israeli authorities of Tzur Misgavi settlement outpost on 17 November. In the 17 November incident, settlers broke into a house, where women and children were present, physically assaulted and injured two women, threw flammable materials inside the home, and later cut trees in nearby olive groves. In total, settlers cut or destroyed olive and apricot trees, set fire to two vehicles, and caused damage to seasonal vegetable crops, several homes, five water tanks and five solar water-heating systems.
- Other settler attacks entailed damage to homes and two mosques. For example, in Al Jab'a village, in Bethlehem governorate, Israelis settlers believed to be from Bat Ayin settlement, and its adjacent outpost threw flammable materials at homes and vehicles. Three vehicles, including a minibus, were burnt, and four other vehicles and seven homes sustained damage, directly affecting at least nine families. In another arson attack, Israeli settlers raided Bariyyet al Shuyukh, in Hebron governorate, and set fire to two recently constructed structures provided as humanitarian assistance. In Salfit governorate, Israeli settlers vandalized and set fire to a mosque in Deir Istiya village and spray painted anti-Palestinian graffiti on its walls. The main door of another mosque was vandalized by Israeli settlers in Khirbet Tana herding community, in Nablus governorate.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and September 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank September 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 20 November 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately \$1.5 billion out of the \$4 billion (37 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds is for the humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. During October 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 135 ongoing projects, totalling \$77.7 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 63 are being implemented by international NGOs, 56 by national NGOs and 16 by UN agencies. Notably, 69 out of the 79 projects implemented by international NGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).



An Israeli checkpoint, kept closed since 23 November 2025, outside Ash Shuhada Street in the H2 area of Hebron city. Photo courtesy of a resident.

Humanitarian Situation Update #343 | West Bank

27 Nov 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 3 or 4 December.

Key Highlights

- Israeli forces killed eight Palestinians, including one child, and Palestinians killed one Israeli across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, during the reporting period.
- More than 1,000 Palestinians have been injured in settler attacks so far in 2025, more than double the number of Palestinians injured in settler attacks in 2024.
- Thousands of Palestinians have been affected by the intensification of movement restrictions in the Hebron governorate since 23 November.
- Since October 2023, Israeli forces have killed 14 Palestinians and injured more than 200, while they were attempting to cross the Barrier, amid a severe economic downturn in the West Bank.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 18 and 24 November, Israeli forces killed eight Palestinians, including a child, and one Palestinian killed one Israeli man, in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. During the same period, 61 Palestinians and four Israelis were injured. The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities:
- On 18 November, two Palestinians attempted to run over a crowd of Israelis at Gush Etzion settlement junction along Road 60, in Bethlehem governorate. One of the Palestinians reportedly exited the vehicle and began stabbing people, killing an elderly Israeli man and injuring two others, including a child. Israeli forces opened fire and killed both Palestinian men and [reported](#) finding explosive materials in their vehicle. Their bodies were withheld by the Israeli authorities. An Israeli woman was reportedly injured by Israeli fire, according to the Israeli [media](#). Following this attack, Israeli forces closed all four road gates leading to Hebron city, leaving thousands of Palestinians stranded for many hours, and carried out raids in Beit Ummar town and Hebron city, the hometowns of the assailants. In Beit Ummar, Israeli forces sealed the entrance of the family home of one of the assailants, displacing three families residing in the same building, imposed a three-day curfew, and closed internal roads with 12 earth mounds, which were removed on 22 November by the municipality. Since 23 November, Israeli forces have continued to close seven main gates, three of which control access to Hebron city and four that lead to nearby communities, isolating two towns and one refugee camp (Halhul, Beit Ummar and Al Arrub refugee camp) and leaving only one entrance open to and from the city. The closures have caused severe traffic congestions and long delays for thousands of Palestinians seeking to enter or exit Hebron city, the main service provider for surrounding towns and villages. These access restrictions remain in place as of the time of reporting.
- On 21 November, Israeli forces killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian man after surrounding his house during a raid in Tell village, in Nablus governorate. Local sources reported that the man was killed upon leaving his house by snipers positioned on

nearby rooftops. According to an Israeli military [statement](#), the man had shot and wounded a soldier during an overnight raid in Nablus city the previous day.

- On 21 November, Israeli forces shot and killed two Palestinians, including a child and a young man, during an overnight raid in Kafr Aqab, in East Jerusalem. Israeli forces reportedly broke into several buildings and positioned snipers on rooftops, while Palestinians threw stones at the Israeli forces.
- On 23 November, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man with live ammunition in Deir Jarir village, in Ramallah governorate, after Israeli settlers raided the outskirts of the village and Palestinians threw stones toward the settlers to push them back. This is the third fatality during settler attacks reported in the past three months in the same area of Deir Jarir and comes amid a marked rise in settler attacks since early 2025.
- On 24 November, Israeli forces killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian man in an exchange of fire during an overnight raid that lasted for 10 hours in Mirka village, in Jenin governorate. In a [statement](#), the Israeli military announced that the man was responsible for the killing of an Israeli settler in Kedumim settlement, in Qalqiliya governorate, on 18 August 2024.
- On 24 November, a Palestinian man was killed in an exchange of fire with Israeli forces, including undercover forces, who reportedly surrounded the house he was in and fired shoulder-launched missiles toward it in Nablus city. According to an Israeli military [statement](#), the man perpetrated a ramming attack against soldiers at Nablus-Awarta checkpoint on 29 May 2024, killing two soldiers.
- Between 1 and 24 November, 12 Palestinians were injured while they were attempting to cross the Barrier to reach East Jerusalem and Israel, including 11 in Jerusalem and one in Hebron. Since 7 October 2023, when Israeli authorities revoked or suspended most permits issued for Palestinian workers and others to gain access to East Jerusalem and Israel, OCHA has documented the killing of 14 Palestinians and the injury of over 200 others while trying to cross the Barrier, reportedly to access workplaces in East Jerusalem and Israel, against the backdrop of a severe economic downturn in the West Bank. The monthly average of Palestinians injured by Israeli forces while attempting to cross the Barrier has significantly increased in 2025 to nearly 12 Palestinians injured per month, double the monthly average for 2024 (six) and up from about one Palestinian injured per month within this context in the last three months of 2023.
- The UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) [reports](#) that two years of operations by Israeli forces and extensive damage to infrastructure and productive assets have reversed decades of socioeconomic progress and development gains in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT). According to UNCTAD, the West Bank has experienced the worst economic decline since the organization began to maintain records in 1972. In 2024, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) shrank by 17 per cent, and GDP per capita by 18.8 per cent, erasing 17 years of economic progress. By the end of 2024, total GDP had fallen to 2014 levels, GDP per capita to 2008 levels, and unemployment rose to 35 per cent. In a [press release](#), UNCTAD stressed: "The expansion of settlements and movement restrictions continue to fragment the West Bank, disrupt the economy, trade and investment, and reduce access to land, resources and markets. These restrictions affect over 3.3 million people, raising transport costs, lengthening travel times and disrupting access to markets, employment, education and health services."
- Between 18 and 24 November, OCHA documented the demolition of 21 Palestinian-owned structures, all by Israeli authorities, for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. These included 15 structures in eight villages and towns in Area C and six structures in Beit Hanina, in East Jerusalem. The structures comprised six residential structures, 11 agricultural and livelihood structures, and four other structures. In total, two Bedouin families comprising 18 Palestinians, including 13 children, were displaced in one incident on 21 November in An Nabi Musa community, in Jericho governorate, in an area designated as a "firing zone" by the Israeli military. During the incident, three residential structures, two animal shelters and a solar panel system provided as humanitarian assistance were demolished. Also in Jericho, an 800-square-metre chicken pen and a 3,500-square-metre agricultural water tank were demolished in Marj al Ghazal village, affecting 14 families comprising 87 people, including 53 children.

Update on H2 Movement Restrictions

- Since 23 November, Israeli forces have continued to intermittently close Ash Shuhada Street checkpoint (CP 56) in the direction of the Tal Rumeida and Ash Shuhada Street neighbourhoods within the restricted zone of the [H2 area of Hebron city](#), severely hindering the movement of approximately 800 Palestinian residents, 125 students and 19 teachers. Exit from the area continues to be permitted. Between 23 and 26 November, the checkpoint was closed between six and nine hours each day. During the times when the checkpoint was closed, residents were unable to directly access their homes and were forced to take long detours through alternative routes. Students and staff of Qurtuba School, one of 34 schools in H2 serving about 125 students and 19 teachers, were also required to use alternative, longer routes, including through Mashhad al Arba'in checkpoint, which adds approximately 20 minutes by car. The detour also requires passing through an olive grove frequently used by settlers, increasing residents' sense of insecurity.
- Since October 2023, Israeli forces have imposed a new system regulating the movement of Palestinian residents of the restricted area of H2 through the three main designated checkpoints, with daily opening hours from 07:00 to 20:00. This system has further restricted movement between Palestinian neighbourhoods within the closed areas of H2 (with a population of about 7,000 Palestinians) and access to key sites, including the Ibrahimi Mosque and its charity soup kitchen. Since 7 October 2023, OCHA has documented the detention of at least 427 Palestinians, including 52 children, in the H2 area, including at established checkpoints or at 'flying' or mobile checkpoints.

- Movement restrictions in the H2 area of Hebron city have further intensified since July 2025 due to the placement of additional closures in the area by Israeli forces. On 21 July, Israeli forces placed barbed wire and sealed the doors at the two main entrances leading to Palestinian homes in the As Salaymeh neighbourhood, located in the restricted area of H2. The closures prevent the entry and exit of 11 families comprising 66 people, including 26 children, into and from their homes. The only remaining routes require the families to pass through neighbours' homes, walking across fields, and climbing ladders over walls of surrounding buildings. Among those affected are two people with chronic illnesses and one person with a mobility disability who requires regular hospital visits. In a separate incident on 2 October, Israeli forces welded shut another main entrance to a residential building in the same neighbourhood, severely affecting the movement of seven families comprising 38 people, including 23 children, as well as 25 children who attend a kindergarten in the same building – forcing them to similarly rely on indirect, improvised and unsafe routes.

Operations by Israeli Forces in the Northern West Bank

- Israeli forces continued to carry out large-scale operations across the northern West Bank, particularly in parts of Tubas, Tulkarm and Jenin governorates, resulting in casualties, displacement and disrupted access to essential services.
- In Tubas governorate, on 26 November, Israeli forces launched a large-scale operation, deploying military jeeps and bulldozers in Tubas city and the surrounding villages of Tammun, Aqqaba, Tayasir, and Wadi al Fara'. The operation remains ongoing at the time of reporting. At least 30 Palestinian families across Tubas, Tammun, and Tayasir were forcibly evacuated and displaced from their homes, which Israeli forces also used as observation points, and have been hosted by relatives and friends since then. Israeli forces have closed about a dozen main and secondary roads, imposing severe movement restrictions across the governorate. According to the Palestinian District Coordination Office (DCO), Israeli forces announced and enforced an open-ended curfew across the governorate and continue to conduct search operations and detentions. The operation has significantly disrupted access to essential services, with initial reports indicating that bulldozers damaged the water network between Tammun and Khirbet 'Atuf on 26 November, disconnecting water supply serving residential areas and agricultural land.
- In Nur Shams refugee camp in Tulkarm governorate, Israeli forces shot and injured two Palestinians, including one child and one journalist on 18 November, during a protest. About 100 displaced Palestinian residents from Nur Shams refugee camp had gathered to demand a return to their homes and an end to the Israeli forces' operation that has been ongoing since January 2025 and that has resulted in the displacement of about [8,700](#) Palestinians from Nur Shams Camp, according to UNRWA.
- In Jenin governorate, Israeli forces carried out multiple operations resulting in injuries, detention, and significant movement restrictions. On 24 November, at the entrance to Jenin refugee camp, Israeli forces detained a Palestinian family from Silat al Harithiya village, including a three-year-old child and his two parents, who mistakenly walked toward the camp while leaving a medical appointment at the nearby Jenin governmental hospital. Despite interventions by the Palestinian District Coordination and Liaison Office (DCL), forces held the family for about 10 hours (10:00 – 20:00) and physically assaulted the father before releasing them near the hospital. Earlier, on 18 November, Israeli forces shot and injured a 14-year-old boy with live ammunition while he was inside his home in Al Yamun village during a raid in which no confrontations or arrests were reported. On 20 November, Israeli forces raided Zububa village, northwest of Jenin city, and installed six earth mounds on two main roads and four side roads, severely restricting movement for the village's 2,700 residents. As a result, residents were forced to use narrow, unpaved dirt roads to reach their homes. The earth-mounds were removed by the village council on 26 November, following coordination between the Israeli and Palestinian DCLs.

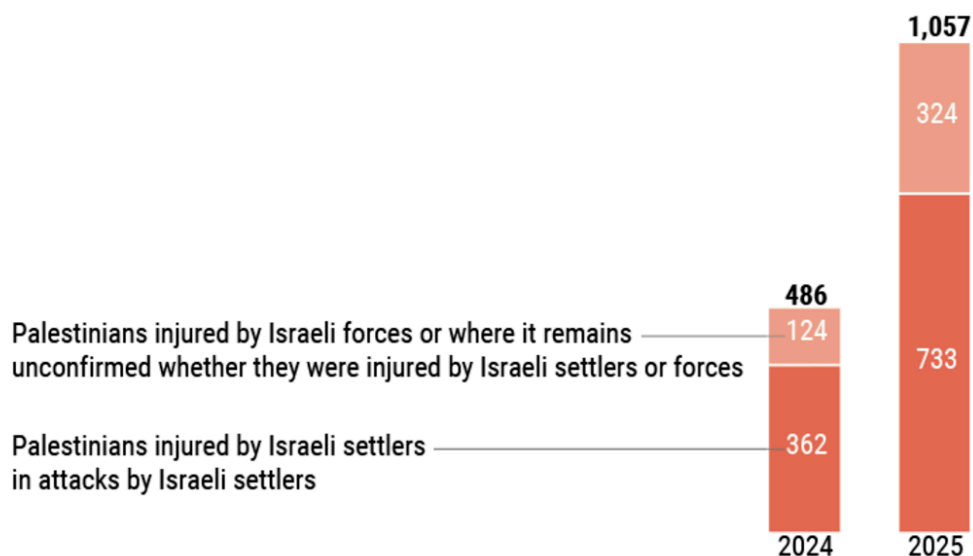
Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 18 and 24 November, OCHA documented 36 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage or both in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The attacks led to the injury of 22 Palestinians, including 20 by Israeli settlers. More than 180 Palestinian-owned (mainly olive) trees and saplings were vandalized. Additionally, two families comprising 12 Palestinians, including eight children, were displaced citing settler violence. The number of settler attacks during this past week has been consistent with the weekly average of approximately 35 attacks recorded since the beginning of 2025.
- On 23 November, two Palestinian households comprising 12 people, including eight children, were forcibly displaced from Al Hathroua Bedouin community (with a population of about 200 people), in Jericho governorate, and relocated to Area B, following repeated settler attacks that followed the establishment of a new settlement outpost two days earlier less than 50 metres from their homes. The outpost reportedly consists of a metal structure placed on a hill overlooking the community. Immediately after its establishment, settlers reportedly carried out repeated attacks, including breaking into homes, ransacking property, and issuing threats. Children were particularly affected, as settlers chased them several times, forcing them to remain indoors out of fear. During the night, settlers broke into the homes while residents were sleeping and, at dawn, assaulted the men with sticks and threatened to kill the families if they did not leave within hours. The families began relocating the next morning under settlers' direct observation and harassment, managing to take only basic personal belongings and limited furniture, while leaving behind residential structures and most possessions. Settlers occupied the abandoned structures shortly afterwards. With the establishment of this outpost, Al Hathroua Bedouin community is now surrounded by six settlement outposts.
- This is the second displacement incident reported in Al Hathroua this month. On 6 November, Israeli settlers believed to be from an outpost located east of the community, approximately 700 metres away, destroyed 12 Palestinian structures using a bulldozer, including seven residential structures, two bathrooms, and three animal shelters. The attack displaced five households comprising 16 people, including seven children, and affected three additional households of 14 people. Many families had temporarily relocated women and children during the night due to fear generated by previous settler attacks. The demolition destroyed donor-funded structures, personal belongings, and shelters used for seasonal winter movement.

- Since the beginning of 2025, OCHA documented more than 1,600 attacks perpetrated by settlers against Palestinians that led to casualties and/or property damage, affecting over 270 communities across the West Bank, primarily in Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron governorates. Among others, these incidents led to the injury of over 1,000 Palestinians, mainly due to physical assault, stones or tear gas inhalation. About 70 per cent were injured by Israeli settlers and the rest by Israeli forces or where it remains unknown if they were injured by Israeli forces or settlers. Of more than 700 Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers during settler attacks so far this year, more than 40 per cent were injured in June, July and October, when at least 100 Palestinians per month were injured by Israeli settlers. This is double the number of Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers during settler attacks in all of 2024, when about 360 such injuries were documented (see graph).

PALESTINIANS INJURED IN ATTACKS BY ISRAELI SETTLERS

1 January 2024 - 24 November 2025



- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and October 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank September 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 27 November 2025, Member States have disbursed approximately US\$1.6 billion out of the \$4 billion (40 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds is for the humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. During October 2025, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 135 ongoing projects, totalling \$77.7 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (87 per cent) and the West Bank (13 per cent). Of these projects, 63 are being implemented by international NGOs, 56 by national NGOs and 16 by UN agencies. Notably, 69 out of the 79 projects implemented by international NGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF area [webpage](#).



"My tractor was everything to my work and my family's income." Iyad, a Palestinian farmer from Burqa, Nablus, standing next to his tractor, set on fire by settlers in early December 2025. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #346 | West Bank

04 Dec 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 10 or 11 December.

Key Highlights

- Half of the 227 Palestinians killed by Israeli forces or settlers between 1 January and 1 December in the West Bank were in Jenin and Nablus governorates.
- Operations by Israeli forces trigger new displacement, movement restrictions, school closures, and service disruption in communities already affected by recurrent militarized operations since early 2025.
- Over 95,000 Palestinians were affected by expanded operations by Israeli forces in the northern West Bank this week, particularly in Jenin and Tubas governorates.
- OCHA documented 1,680 attacks by Israeli settlers in more than 270 communities across the West Bank so far in 2025 - an average of five incidents per day.
- The olive harvest continues to be marked by widespread settler violence, with 178 attacks documented in October and November in 88 communities.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 25 November and 1 December, Israeli forces killed four Palestinians, including one child, bringing the total number of Palestinians killed by Israeli forces or settlers in 2025 to 227. Nearly half of all fatalities this year were recorded in the Jenin and Nablus governorates. During the same reporting period, Israeli forces and settlers injured 212 Palestinians across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Over 75 per cent of all injuries (163) occurred during the Israeli forces' operation in Tubas governorate, including 107 people injured by live ammunition and 56 due to physical assault or tear-gas inhalation (see more information below). Also, this week, in Hebron city, a 17-year-old Palestinian boy injured an Israeli female soldier in a car-ramming attack, after which Israeli forces shot and killed him. The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities:
 - On 26 November 2025, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man during a raid by Israeli forces into homes and shops in Qabatiya town, in Jenin governorate. According to local sources, Palestinians threw stones at Israeli forces, and the forces fired live ammunition. The Israeli military [stated](#) that they opened fire at the man after he threw an improvised explosive device (IED) at them, and they destroyed other IEDs found in his car.
 - On 27 November, Israeli forces killed and withheld the bodies of two unarmed Palestinian men whom they shot at close range in Jenin city during a raid concentrated in the eastern side of Jenin refugee camp, particularly Jabal Abu Dhair neighbourhood. The incident was caught on film by a TV channel. The Israeli military [stated](#) that they are investigating the incident. In a [statement](#) on 28 November, the spokesperson for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights said the Office

was “appalled at the brazen killing” of the two Palestinians, describing it as “an apparent summary execution.” OHCHR stressed that impunity for Israeli forces’ “unlawful use of force, and ever-growing Israeli settler violence, must end,” urging independent, prompt and effective investigations and accountability.

- On 1 December, a Palestinian carried out a car ramming attack at one of the checkpoints on Road 35 near Farsh al Hawa leading to Hebron city, injuring an Israeli female soldier. Israeli forces sealed the entrances to Hebron city, deployed flying checkpoints, and conducted raids across the city, including in the yards of four hospitals, in search of the assailant. On 2 December, Israeli forces [announced](#) that they had killed the assailant in Hebron city. He was later identified to be a Palestinian boy from Hebron city, and his body has been withheld by Israeli authorities.
- On 2 December (outside the reporting period), Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man near Umm Safa village, in Ramallah governorate, after he stabbed and injured two soldiers when he was stopped for inspection at a flying checkpoint on Road 465. Israeli forces subsequently closed nearby checkpoints and road gates in western Ramallah governorate. Additionally, the forces broke into Beit Rima village, the hometown of the man, and searched his family’s house.
- Between 25 November and 1 December, OCHA documented the demolition of 11 Palestinian-owned structures for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Six of the structures were in four communities in Area C of the West Bank, while five were in Beit Hanina and Sur Bahir in East Jerusalem. Among the demolished structures in Area C were an under construction, three-storey residential building in Al Khader village, in Bethlehem governorate, and a 1,200-square-metre cow farm in Jinsafut village in Qalqiliya governorate. In total, five people, including a child, were displaced in one incident in East Jerusalem, and 48 people, including 20 children, were otherwise affected.
- On 1 December, Israeli forces raided and sealed the offices of the Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC) in Al Bireh and Hebron cities, posting military closure orders on the gates of both premises. During the raids, Israeli forces vandalized office contents, confiscated all electronic devices and documents, and detained employees, keeping them blindfolded and handcuffed, including several women who were released after a few hours. In Al Bireh city, Palestinians threw stones at the forces, who fired rubber bullets and tear-gas canisters, injuring four Palestinians. UAWC is a Palestinian non-governmental organisation that has supported farmers and rural communities across the West Bank since the late 1980s. The UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR) in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) [said](#) the raid “comes amidst an escalating Israeli targeting of Palestinian civil society and human rights defenders, most recently in the context of the olive harvest season.”

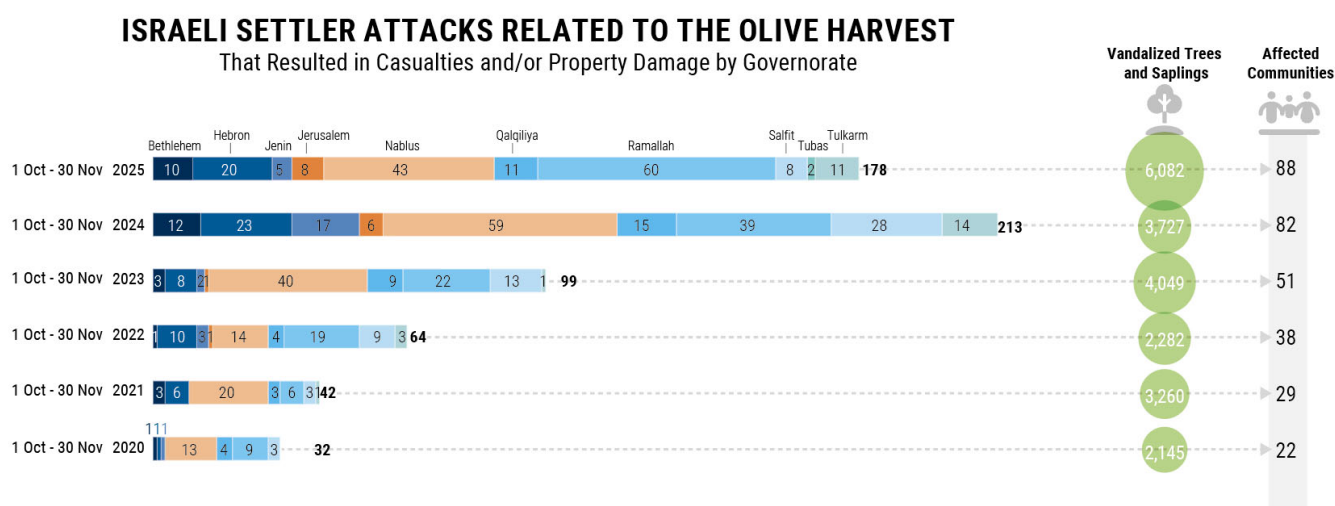
Operations by Israeli Forces in the Northern West Bank

- Israeli forces continue to carry out large-scale operations across the northern West Bank, particularly in parts of Jenin and Tubas governorates, imposing curfews, taking over residential buildings and converting them into military posts, and significantly restricting movement and Palestinians’ access to essential services. On 28 November, Save the Children [reported](#) that these operations forced it to “halt its remedial education classes and child protection work, including mental health support, in these areas, with no indication of when programmes might be able to resume,” affecting over 700 children.
- Between 25 November and 1 December, expanded operations triggered new displacement, movement restrictions and school closures, and disrupted access to basic services, affecting over 95,000 Palestinians and compounding the humanitarian impact on communities already affected by recurrent militarized operations since early 2025. In some cases, families have remained displaced. For example, at least 11 families comprising about 55 people have remained displaced since 7 November after their homes were converted into military posts in Ya’bad town (pop ~16,000), in Jenin governorate, where Israeli forces continued to carry out extensive raids, primarily in the southwestern area of the town.
- On 26 November, Israeli forces carried out a large-scale, four-day operation across Tubas city and the towns of Tammun, Aqqaba, Tayasir, and Wadi al-Fara’, with a combined population of over 58,000 Palestinians. The operation involved the use of drones, aircraft, bulldozers and wide-ranging movement restrictions, resulted in the injury of 163 Palestinians, and caused extensive damage to homes and infrastructure, displacement, and prolonged disruption of access to essential services. On 28 November, Israeli forces withdrew from Tammun, where some homes that were converted into military posts sustained extensive damage and a 1,700-metre road was destroyed. As a result, the main water network between eastern Tammun and the communities of Khirbet ‘Atuf and Khirbet as Ras al Ahmar was destroyed, causing a three-day water cut that affected nearly 17,000 people and greenhouses. On the same day, the operation expanded into Al Far’a refugee camp, where Israeli forces raided or occupied at least 10 residential structures, forcing at least 20 families to leave their homes, imposed a curfew, as well as detained and interrogated dozens of Palestinians before withdrawing.
- On 27 November, Israeli forces shot and injured two Palestinian children (aged 14 and 16 years) with live ammunition in Jenin refugee camp, shortly after the Palestinian DCL coordinated a two-hour window for 12 displaced families to briefly return and collect belongings from their homes, which they have been unable to access for nearly ten months. According to UNRWA, nearly 32,000 Palestinians, including more than [12,000](#) children, continue to be displaced from three refugee camps in the northern West Bank.
- Since 30 November, in Salfit governorate, Israeli forces have carried out extensive operations in multiple villages, with movement restrictions still in place as of the time of reporting. In Az Zawiya village, Israeli forces blocked the main entrance with an earth mound, affecting roughly 7,000 Palestinians, searched homes, confiscated security cameras, and arrested more than 30 people. An elderly man was physically assaulted and injured by Israeli forces. Five schools were forced to close, affecting about 1,300 students. In nearby Mas-ha village, Israeli forces closed the only access road with military jeeps and carried out multiple home raids, detaining residents for several hours. In parallel, road gates leading to Deir Ballut and Rafat villages were closed.

- On 1 December, a day after withdrawing from Tammun town following a four-day operation (see above), Israeli forces launched another large-scale, three-day operation in Tubas city and the surrounding towns and villages, including Aqqaba, and imposed an open-ended curfew. During the operation, Israeli forces closed five main roads with earth mounds, including three in Tubas city and two in Aqqaba, and several secondary roads, severely restricting movement for about 30,000 Palestinians. In both towns, Israeli forces converted at least eight residential buildings, each consisting of multiple homes, into military posts, forcibly displacing at least 11 families.
- On the afternoon of 2 December, Israeli forces launched a three-day operation in the southern outskirts of Jenin city, imposing an open-ended curfew that initially affected Qabatiya town (~28,000 people) and was expanded on 3 December to Misliya village (~3,300 people). According to Qabatiya municipality, Israeli forces searched over 20 houses, intermittently occupied rooftops and turned them into observation points, and forcibly evacuated at least two families from their homes, converting them into military posts and field interrogation centres for the duration of the operation. In Misliya village, where the curfew was announced less than an hour before taking effect, one school was abruptly evacuated. The Palestinian DCL reported that ambulance movements were permitted without prior coordination in both communities.

Israeli Settler Attacks

- With the olive harvest season nearing completion, the 2025 season has been marked by widespread settler violence, severe access restrictions, and low yields. Between 1 October and 30 November 2025, OCHA documented 178 olive-harvest-related settler attacks resulting in casualties, property damage or both. These incidents included attacks on farmers inside or on their way to olive groves, theft of crops and harvesting equipment, and vandalism of olive and other trees and saplings. While lower than the 213 attacks recorded during the corresponding period in 2024, this figure remains significantly above pre-2023 levels, when annual totals for the same period were roughly in the range of 30 to 60 attacks. The geographic scope of attacks has expanded, with 88 Palestinian towns and villages affected so far this year, the highest number recorded since 2020, more than double the number of communities affected in 2022, and four times the number of communities affected in 2020. Damage to olive trees and saplings has similarly reached its highest level in six years, with over 6,000 trees and saplings vandalized in 2025, nearly double the trees and saplings vandalized in 2024 and three times the levels documented in 2020 (see chart).



- Between 25 November and 1 December, OCHA documented 35 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage or both in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The attacks led to the injury of 29 Palestinians, including 20 by Israeli settlers and nine by Israeli forces. More than 150 Palestinian-owned (mainly olive) trees and saplings were vandalized. The number of settler attacks during this past week has been consistent with the weekly average of approximately 35 attacks recorded since the beginning of 2025. OCHA documented 1,680 attacks by Israeli settlers in more than 270 communities across the West Bank so far in 2025 - an average of five incidents per day.
- Settler attacks, threats, and harassment continued across several governorates this week, predominantly affecting communities located near old or newly established settlement outposts. Incidents involved repeated assaults, raids, and damage to agricultural and water infrastructure, including in communities where some families had been displaced following settler violence. Key incidents resulting in casualties and property damage included the following:
 - In Bethlehem governorate, residents of Khallet al Louza village, with a population of about 700 people, have faced sustained attacks by Israeli settlers since September 2023, following the establishment of a settlement outpost on the village's land. The situation further intensified after additional outpost structures, including new caravans, were installed in August 2024. OCHA has documented 21 settler attacks in the village since the establishment and subsequent expansion of these outposts, compared with only three attacks recorded between January 2017 and August 2023. This week, on 29 November, 10 Palestinians, including one woman, were injured when settlers attacked a family after the landowner asked a settler grazing sheep inside his land to leave. Settlers called in additional settlers from a nearby settlement outpost and began throwing stones at the house, injuring nine people and damaging a vehicle and two surveillance cameras. During the attack, settlers opened live fire, injuring one person. A PRCS team treated six people on-site and transported four others, including the gunshot casualty, to hospital.

- Also in Bethlehem governorate, Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian farmers ploughing their land on 27 November in Arab ar Rashaydeh Bedouin community, injuring nine people, including four children. When the farmers refused settler demands to leave, clashes ensued. Israeli forces intervened by firing tear-gas canisters, one of which landed in the yard of a kindergarten, causing cases of tear-gas inhalation among children. In total, nine people were injured and received medical treatment by a PRCS team. On [14 September](#), four families comprising 31 people, including 23 children, were forcibly displaced from this community following repeated settler raids and threats to burn their homes and belongings.
- In Jericho governorate, in Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa village, settler attacks intensified over the past two months, reportedly by settlers believed to be from a settlement outpost established in August 2024, near three outposts established in the area since 2012. Residents report near-daily raids and harassment by settlers from this outpost, heightening insecurity. Settlers from this outpost are also believed to have perpetrated attacks against the nearby Bedouin community of Al Mu'arajat East, whose residents were fully displaced following two major settler attacks in October 2024 and [July 2025](#). This week, on 27 November, settlers broke into Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa on quad bikes, moved among the shelters, and harassed residents. On 30 November, settlers raided a house hosting four foreign activists present to support the community in the context of recurrent settler attacks; settlers broke down the door, physically assaulted and injured the activists, and stoned the house, smashing windows and solar panels. All four were transported to hospital.
- In Ramallah governorate, in Rantis village, settler attacks have sharply increased following the establishment of a new settlement outpost in September 2024, contributing to the displacement of two herding families in 2024 and 2025 and sustained restrictions on access to agricultural and grazing land. Since the establishment of the settlement outpost in September 2024, OCHA has documented 17 settler attacks in Rantis, compared with only one incident recorded between 2017 and the period prior to the outpost's installation. This week, at least three settler attacks were documented in the community. On 25 November, settlers broke into privately owned farmland, destroyed about 20 olive saplings, damaged two water tanks, and cut a metal fence. On 26 November, settlers physically assaulted a Palestinian farmer while he was working his land, beating him with a stick and injuring his hand before chasing him out and preventing his return. On 28 November, settlers raided the area again, destroying dozens of olive saplings, vandalizing stone fencing, and damaging the agricultural water network.
- Also in Ramallah governorate, on 30 November, Israeli settlers damaged critical water infrastructure in Ein Samiya, where a Bedouin community was fully displaced due to settler violence in May 2024. Settlers raided Ein Samiya spring area and damaged the connection cables linking the well to the main monitoring and supply system, which serves some 100,000 Palestinians in 20 villages. While the [Jerusalem Water Undertaking](#) (JWU) managed to maintain the water flow without interruption, it reported repeated daily settler incursions targeting the facility, posing serious risks to the continuity and security of the water supply. So far in 2025, OCHA has documented at least 10 attacks in which settlers infiltrated the spring area in Ein Samiya, damaged surveillance cameras, stole equipment belonging to the JWU, and assaulted maintenance staff who arrived to carry out repairs.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and October 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank September 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 4 December, Member States disbursed approximately \$1.6 billion out of the \$4 billion (40 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of 3 million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds is for the humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. In November, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 128 ongoing projects, totalling \$73.5 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (89 per cent) and the West Bank (11 per cent). Of these projects, 61 are being implemented by international NGOs, 51 by national NGOs and 16 by UN agencies. Notably, 58 out of the 77 projects implemented by international NGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).



Tha'er Harb looking over what is left of his property after Israeli authorities demolished his home and five other structures in Khallet Al Farra area of As Samu' for lacking Israeli-issued building permits in Area C of the southern West Bank. Photo by OCHA, 10 December 2025.

Humanitarian Situation Update #348 | West Bank

11 Dec 2025

The Humanitarian Situation Updates on the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank are both issued every Wednesday/Thursday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be published on 17 or 18 December.

Key Highlights

- More than 1,000 people have been displaced in Area C so far in 2025 due to demolitions for lack of Israeli-issued building permits, the second highest annual total recorded since 2009.
- While Bedouin and herding communities historically accounted for most displacement in Area C due to lack-of-permit demolitions, this year, the majority of Palestinians displaced in this context were residents of towns and villages.
- The monthly average of Palestinians injured while attempting to cross the Barrier increased from nine injuries in the first eight months of 2025 to 19 injuries in the last three months.
- About 60 per cent of Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers in 2025 were in Ramallah and Hebron governorates, with one-third of all injuries concentrated in northeastern Ramallah towns and Masafer Yatta communities.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 2 and 8 December, Israeli forces killed five Palestinians, including one child, bringing the total number of Palestinians killed by Israeli forces or settlers in 2025 in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, to 232, including 52 children. Another Palestinian with an Israeli citizenship was shot and killed by Israeli forces in Qalqiliya governorate. During the same reporting period, 42 Palestinians, including nine children and four women, and two Israeli soldiers were injured. Of the injured Palestinians, 25 were by Israeli forces and 17 by settlers. The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities:
 - On 2 December, Israeli forces killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian man near Umm Safa village, in Ramallah governorate, after he stabbed and injured two soldiers when he was stopped for inspection at a flying checkpoint on Road 465. Israeli forces subsequently closed nearby checkpoints and road gates in western Ramallah governorate. Additionally, the forces broke into Beit Rima village, the hometown of the man, and searched his family's house.
 - On 5 December, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man during a raid by Israeli forces in Odala village, in Nablus governorate, where Palestinians threw stones at Israeli forces while the forces opened fire toward Palestinians.
 - On 6 December, Israeli forces shot and killed two Palestinians, including a 17-year-old child and a 55-year-old municipal sanitation worker, during an alleged car ramming attack against Israeli soldiers stationed at Ash Shuhada Street checkpoint (CP 56) that leads to Hebron city. There is video footage documenting the incident. Israeli authorities have withheld the body of the boy. Between 7 October 2023 and 8 December 2025, OCHA documented the withholding of the bodies of 221 Palestinians from the West Bank by Israeli forces, of whom seven were subsequently handed over and 214 remain withheld.
 - On 7 December, Israeli forces opened fire at a Palestinian vehicle near Izbat at Tabib town, in Qalqiliya governorate, killing a Palestinian man and injuring another. A third passenger was arrested. According to Israeli [media](#), the killed man was a

citizen of Israel. The Palestinian Ministry of Health subsequently confirmed that the injured man had succumbed to his wounds. The Israeli military [stated](#) that the three Palestinians had thrown stones at Israeli civilians, endangering their lives.

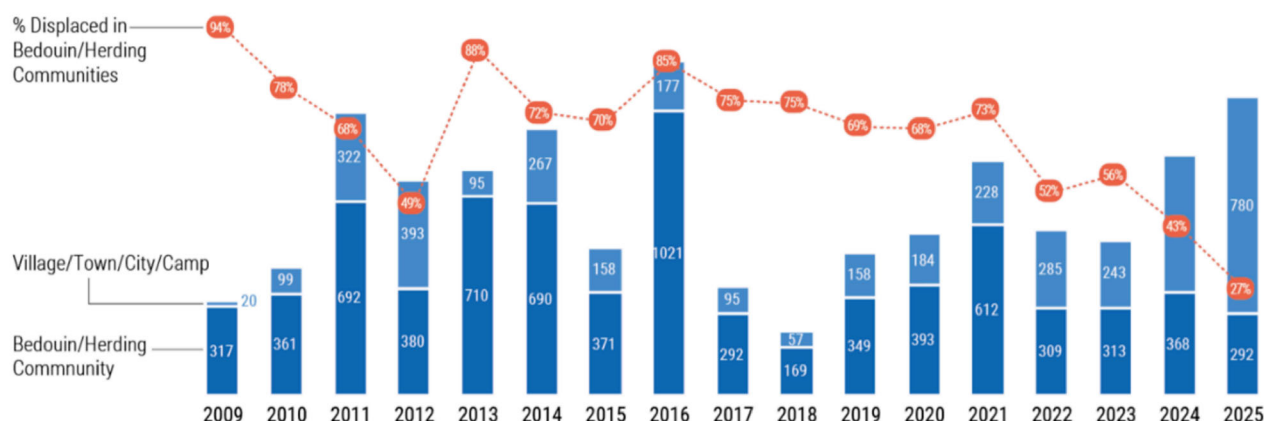
- Between 2 and 8 December, Israeli forces shot and injured nine Palestinians with live ammunition while they attempted to cross the Barrier to reach East Jerusalem and Israel, including eight near Ar Ram and Dahiyat al Bareed and one in Beit Hanina al Balad, both in Jerusalem governorate. The monthly average of Palestinians injured while attempting to cross the Barrier has doubled in the last three months, increasing from an average of nine injuries per month in the first eight months of 2025 (a total of 75 injuries) to 19 injuries per month between September and November 2025 (a total of 56 injuries). Since 7 October 2023, when Israeli authorities revoked or suspended most permits that had allowed Palestinian workers and others to access East Jerusalem and Israel, OCHA has documented the killing of 14 Palestinians and the injury of more than 200 others while attempting to cross the Barrier, reportedly in search of employment opportunities amid a severe economic downturn in the West Bank.
- On 5 December, Israeli forces launched a 12-hour operation in Qalqiliya city, imposed an open-ended curfew on the Kafr Saba neighbourhood, and blocked three roads with earth mounds. At least one family was forcibly evacuated after their residential building was converted into a military post. Dozens of Palestinians were detained and interrogated, multiple homes were searched, and two Palestinians (including a child and a Palestine Red Crescent Society volunteer) were injured. According to the Palestinian District Coordination Office (DCO), Israeli forces confiscated 50,000 NIS (about US\$15,500) and several cheques from a labour union office before withdrawing.
- On 8 December, Israeli police accompanied by municipal officials forcibly entered the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) Sheikh Jarrah compound in occupied East Jerusalem, seizing UN property, cutting communications, and replacing the UN flag with an Israeli flag, according to an official [statement](#) issued by UNRWA. Recalling the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN, UNRWA affirmed that the compound retains its status as a UN premises and, as such, the action is “a blatant disregard of Israel’s obligation as a United Nations Member State to protect [and] respect the inviolability of UN premises.” The [UN Secretary-General](#) strongly condemned the unauthorized entry into the UN Sheikh Jarrah premises held by UNRWA and stated: “As recently confirmed by the International Court of Justice, any executive, administrative, judicial or legislative action against United Nations property and assets is prohibited under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.” The UN Chief urged Israel “to immediately take all necessary steps to restore, preserve and uphold the inviolability of UNRWA premises and to refrain from taking any further action with regard to UNRWA premises, in line with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and its other obligations under international law, including those concerning privileges and immunities of the United Nations.” [Earlier this year](#), Knesset legislation targeting UNRWA activity was implemented, with the compound subsequently vacated for the safety and security of staff. However, although the compound is no longer staffed or operational, it remains subject to UN privileges and immunities under the General Convention.
- These developments follow laws passed by the Israeli Knesset on 28 October 2024 that purport to prohibit UNRWA’s operations in areas Israel considers its sovereign territory, including occupied East Jerusalem, and bar any contact between Israeli officials and the Agency. In late January 2025, international personnel were forced to leave East Jerusalem, following the non-issuance and non-renewal of visas by Israeli authorities. In April 2025, Israeli forces issued closure orders to UNRWA-run schools in East Jerusalem and subsequently forcibly entered three UNRWA schools in Shu’fat refugee camp on 8 May, leading to the evacuation of the schools; a total of six schools were affected by closure orders, impacting about 800 students.
- On 10 December, according to the Palestinian Commission of Detainees’ Affairs, a Palestinian prisoner from Husan village in Bethlehem governorate, who had been detained since June 2025, died in Israeli custody. According to the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR), between 7 October 2023 and 10 December 2025, at least 84 Palestinians, including a 17-year-old child, died in Israeli detention, including 54 from the Gaza Strip, 28 from the West Bank and two Palestinian citizens of Israel. In addition, OHCHR has documented that at least five Palestinians from the West Bank have died while in Israeli custody shortly after being shot, injured and arrested by Israeli forces; four in 2024 and one in 2025. As of November 2025, according to data provided by the Israel Prison Service (IPS) to [Hamoked](#), an Israeli human rights NGO, there are 9,183 Palestinians in Israeli custody, including 1,254 sentenced prisoners, 3,359 remand detainees, 3,368 administrative detainees held without charge or trial, and 1,220 people held as “unlawful combatants.”

Demolitions and Displacement

- Between 2 and 8 December, OCHA documented the demolition of 15 Palestinian-owned structures for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Thirteen of the structures were in five villages in Area C of the West Bank, while two were in Shu’fat refugee camp in East Jerusalem. In total, 39 people, including 23 children, were displaced, and 44 people, including 21 children, were otherwise affected. In Shu’fat camp, a family of nine people, including seven children, was displaced; it was forced to demolish its residence and another uninhabited residential structure comprising two apartments to avoid further fines, after having received demolition orders in February and October 2025 and appointing a lawyer to follow up on the case. In Area C, seven households comprising 30 people, including 16 children, were displaced and 30 others were affected following the demolition of their homes and other structures by Israeli authorities in Al Walaja (Bethlehem), Budrus (Ramallah), Haribat an Nabi herding community, Beit Ula (both in Hebron), and Hizma (Jerusalem).
- In 2025, over 1,000 people have been displaced after their structures were demolished, seized or sealed in Area C for lacking Israeli-issued building permits. This is the second highest annual number of people displaced in Area C within this context since OCHA began documenting demolition incidents in 2009. Some 65 per cent of all people displaced in Area C since 2009 have been in Bedouin and herding communities (7,639 out of nearly 12,000 people) and the remaining were in villages, towns, cities and camps. In 2025, by contrast, the majority of people displaced by lack-of-permit demolitions in Area C were in towns and villages and 27 per cent were in Bedouin and herding communities (see chart).

PEOPLE DISPLACED IN AREA C BY LACK-OF-PERMIT DEMOLITIONS

by Community Type, 1 January 2009 - 8 December 2025



- On 2 December, Israeli forces demolished with explosives on punitive grounds an apartment located on the fourth floor of a four-storey residential building in Zawata village, northwest of Nablus city. The house belonged to the family of a Palestinian man who is in Israeli custody accused of involvement in bombing three empty buses in Bat Yam and Holon, in Israel, on 20 February 2025. The explosion rendered the apartment uninhabitable and caused damage to the rest of the building. As a result, two families comprising 11 people, including four children, were displaced.
- Between 1 January 2009 and 8 December 2025, OCHA documented the displacement of over 1,000 Palestinians due to the demolition or sealing of 215 structures on punitive grounds across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. About 40 per cent of these structures (87) were demolished or sealed after 7 October 2023, displacing 420 Palestinians, including 166 children. In 2025, and as of 8 December, Israeli authorities punitively demolished or sealed 42 structures across the West Bank, compared with 25 structures in 2024 and 37 structures in 2023. In his [report](#) to the General Assembly on 20 September 2021, the UN Secretary-General emphasized: "Punitive house demolitions and withholding of bodies may amount to collective punishment (A/HRC/46/63, paras. 9–10), in violation of international humanitarian law. Such measures impose severe hardship on people for acts they have not committed, resulting in possible violations of a range of human rights, including the rights to family life, to adequate housing and to an adequate standard of living."
- On 2 December, Israeli forces temporarily evacuated three families from a residential building in Ya'bad town, in Jenin governorate. On the same day, in Jenin refugee camp, Israeli forces detonated two houses in the Al Ghubaz neighbourhood and burnt a third in the Hadaf neighbourhood, affecting three families. Separately, demolitions are ongoing in relation to 24 structures in Jenin Camp, estimated to comprise over 70 residential units, [slated](#) for demolition by the Israeli military on 25 November. All affected families had already been displaced during the early stages of the operation in Jenin Camp that began in January 2025.

Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 2 and 8 December, OCHA documented 29 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. The attacks led to the injury of 17 Palestinians, including two children, all injured by Israeli settlers. More than 200 Palestinian-owned trees and saplings (mainly olive) were vandalized.
- So far in 2025, OCHA has documented over 1,700 settler attacks that resulted in casualties or property damage in more than 270 communities across the West Bank, primarily in Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron governorates. This is an average of five incidents per day. These attacks have resulted in the injury of 1,110 Palestinians, including 772 (70 per cent) injured by Israeli settlers, 327 (29 per cent) by Israeli forces, and 11 where it remains unknown whether they were injured by Israeli settlers or forces. Roughly 60 per cent of the injuries by Israeli settlers in 2025 were in Ramallah (250 injuries) and Hebron (210) governorates. The injuries were especially concentrated in the northeastern towns of Ramallah governorate, particularly Al Mazra'a ash Sharqiya, Deir Dibwan, Silwad and Sinjil, and Masafer Yatta communities in Hebron governorate, which together comprised about one third of Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers so far this year (256 out of 772).
- Settler attacks, threats, and harassment continued across several governorates this week, predominantly affecting communities located near old or newly established settlement outposts. Incidents involved repeated assaults, raids and damage to residential structures and access denial to agricultural areas. Among the key incidents this week were two incidents that took place in Halhul town, in Hebron, and Al Mughayyir village, in Ramallah, as illustrated below.
 - On 4 December, five Palestinian farmers were physically assaulted and injured by Israeli settlers near Wadi al-Ameer agricultural area in Halhul town in Hebron governorate while ploughing their land. According to the family, this occurred after the Israeli District Coordination Liaison (DCL) approved a coordination request for them to access their land for a two-day period. Settlers, believed to be from a newly established settlement outpost nearby, arrived in a small vehicle and stopped the farmers. Israeli forces later arrived and instructed the farmers to leave, stating they had no record of the approved coordination. As the farmers prepared to leave the area, settlers attacked them with stones and sticks, pulled one farmer

from a tractor, physically assaulted him, damaged a mobile phone, and drove the tractor toward the nearby outpost. The Palestinian DCL recovered the tractor later that day, and the family was unable to access their land the following day.

- Farmers in the above agricultural area of Halhul town have faced sustained attacks by Israeli settlers since March 2024, following the establishment of a settlement outpost near their lands. Since then, OCHA has documented 35 settler attacks resulting in Palestinian casualties or property damage in this area, compared with 10 such attacks over the previous four years (2020–2023). The escalation was particularly pronounced during the most recent grape harvest season between July and October 2025, when at least 16 of these attacks occurred, resulting in the injury of 15 Palestinian farmers.
 - On 7 December, Israeli settlers broke into the residential tents of a herding family in the southern area of Al Mughayyir village, in Ramallah governorate, at night and assaulted an elderly woman, a child, and two female foreign activists while they were sleeping. Settlers used clubs and stones, injuring all four, stole mobile phones and a laptop, and threatened to burn the family and their structures if they did not leave within two days. The two foreign activists were present to provide protective presence following repeated settler attacks in the area. Israeli forces arrived shortly after the incident, installed a flying checkpoint, and prevented vehicular access to the area.
 - Attacks by Israeli settlers in Al Mughayyir village have sharply escalated since mid-2024, following the establishment of at least four new settlement outposts around the village. Attacks by settlers believed to be from these outposts have triggered displacement of Palestinians in the surrounding area, including the full displacement of Ein Samiya Bedouin community. Since the establishment of the settlement outpost in April 2024, OCHA has documented 64 settler attacks affecting Al Mughayyir, or an average of three attacks per month, compared with an average of one to two attacks in the previous four years. Since the beginning of 2025, 10 of the settler attack specifically targeted a herding family in the southern area of the village, including repeated raids into their shelters, assaults, attempts to steal livestock, dismantling and theft of tents, and destruction of household property. In total, nine family members, including six children and three women, were injured in these incidents, and the family reports near-daily intimidation, threats and property damage by settlers believed to be from the settlement outpost nearest to them.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and October 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank October 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 10 December, Member States disbursed approximately \$1.6 billion out of the \$4 billion (40 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of 3 million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank*, including East Jerusalem, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds is for the humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. In November, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 128 ongoing projects, totalling \$73.5 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (89 per cent) and the West Bank (11 per cent). Of these projects, 61 are being implemented by international NGOs, 51 by national NGOs and 16 by UN agencies. Notably, 58 out of the 77 projects implemented by international NGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).



Palestine Red Crescent Society's teams assist displaced families in retrieving their belongings from their homes in Nur Shams refugee camp in Tulkarm, following the receipt of demolition orders issued by Israeli forces. Photo by PRCS, 17 December 2025

Humanitarian Situation Update #350 | West Bank

23 Dec 2025

Between 17 December 2025 and 20 January 2026, there will be one Humanitarian Situation Update issued every week. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the Gaza Strip will be issued on 30 December and the next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be issued on 6 January.

Key Highlights

- Three Palestinian children were killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank over the past two weeks.* In total, a quarter of Palestinians killed by Israeli forces or settlers in 2025 were children.*
- Over 100 Palestinians were displaced by demolitions and evictions over the past two weeks,* including 63 in East Jerusalem. These include 50 people displaced in the Silwan area of East Jerusalem when Israeli authorities demolished a four-storey building for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are near impossible for Palestinians to obtain.
- Israeli authorities issued demolition orders for 25 buildings in Nur Shams refugee camp in Tulkarm governorate, affecting about 70 households; while the orders were frozen following legal action, residents faced access restrictions and limited time to retrieve belongings by Israeli forces.
- Settler violence and access restrictions have driven displacement across 85 Palestinian communities and areas in the West Bank, with 33 fully emptied of their residents, in the past three years.

Humanitarian Developments

- Between 9 and 22 December, six Palestinians, including three children*, were killed by Israeli forces or settlers in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Israeli forces killed five Palestinians, including three children, and injured 34 others, including eight children. During the same period, Israeli settlers killed a Palestinian child and injured 23 others, including five children, and Palestinians injured three Israeli settlers (see section on settler attacks below). Since the beginning of the year, a total of 238 Palestinians, including 55 children (23 per cent)*, were killed by Israeli forces or settlers, including 223 by Israeli forces, nine by Israeli settlers, and six where it remains unknown if they were killed by Israeli forces or settlers. The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities during the reporting period:
 - On 13 December, Israeli forces killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian child during an Israeli military raid in Silat al Harithiya village, northwest of Jenin. Israeli forces [stated](#) that they killed the boy after he threw an improvised explosive device (IED) at them during the raid.
 - On 14 December, Israeli forces killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian man on Road 35, at a checkpoint at the northern entrance to Hebron city. Israeli forces [stated](#) that the man attempted to stab soldiers.
 - On 15 December, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian child during an Israeli raid in Tuqu' town, in Bethlehem governorate. During the raid, Israeli forces fired live ammunition and threw stun grenades and tear gas canisters and Palestinians threw stones.

- On 16 December, an Israeli settler shot and killed a Palestinian youth* near the northern entrance to Tuqu' town, following the funeral of a boy who was killed by Israeli forces on 15 December.
- On 20 December, Israeli forces killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian child during an Israeli forces' raid in Qabatiya town, south of Jenin city. Israeli forces [stated](#) that the boy hurled a brick toward the soldiers, who responded with fire and killed him. After video footage showed the boy walking when he was shot by the soldiers at close range, the Israeli military [said](#) the incident is under review.
- On 20 December, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man and injured a child during an Israeli forces' raid in Silat al Harithiya village, in Jenin governorate. Israeli forces [stated](#) that the man had thrown an IED at their forces who responded with live fire. Both the injured child and the killed man were transported to a hospital.
- On 10 and 14 December, according to the Palestinian Commission of Detainees' Affairs, two Palestinian prisoners died in Israeli custody, both were from Husan village, in Bethlehem governorate, and had been detained since June 2025. According to the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR), between 7 October 2023 and 19 December 2025, at least 85 Palestinians, including a 17-year-old child, died in Israeli detention, including 54 from the Gaza Strip, 29 from the West Bank and two Palestinian citizens of Israel. In addition, OHCHR has documented that at least five Palestinians from the West Bank have died while in Israeli custody shortly after being shot, injured and arrested by Israeli forces; four in 2024 and one in 2025. As of 2 December 2025, according to data provided by the Israel Prison Service (IPS) to Hamoked, an Israeli human rights NGO, there are 9,183 Palestinians in Israeli custody, including 1,254 sentenced prisoners, 3,359 remand detainees, 3,350 administrative detainees held without charge or trial, and 1,220 people held as "unlawful combatants."
- Between 9 and 22 December, Israeli forces shot and injured five Palestinian men with live ammunition while they attempted to cross the Barrier to reach East Jerusalem and Israel. Three of the injuries were sustained near Ar Ram and Dahiyat al Bareed, one in the vicinity of Qalandiya checkpoint (all in Jerusalem governorate), and one in Qalqilya city. The monthly average of Palestinians injured while attempting to cross the Barrier has more than doubled in the past three months, increasing from an average of nine injuries per month in the first eight months of 2025 to 19 injuries per month since 1 September. Since 7 October 2023, when Israeli authorities revoked or suspended most permits that had allowed Palestinian workers and others to access East Jerusalem and Israel, OCHA has documented the killing of 14 Palestinians and the injury of 224 others while attempting to cross the Barrier, reportedly in search of employment opportunities amid a severe economic downturn in the West Bank. These include one killed and four injured in the last three months of 2023, eight killed and 76 injured in 2024, and five killed and 144 injured so far in 2025.
- On 14 December, Israeli authorities issued demolition orders for 25 buildings in and around Nur Shams refugee camp, in Tulkarm governorate. According to the Palestinian District Coordination Office (DCO), the orders target both single-family houses and multi-unit residential buildings, affecting approximately 70 households, and are concentrated in three neighbourhoods of the refugee camp. Although the demolitions were scheduled to begin on 18 December, Israeli authorities froze the orders on that day until further notice, following legal action. On 17 December, Israeli forces restricted the movement and access of Palestinian residents as they attempted to retrieve belongings from homes targeted by the demolition orders. According to local community sources, despite coordination arrangements, residents faced severe checks at checkpoints installed by Israeli forces at the camp's entrance and were given insufficient time to remove their belongings. On the same day, the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) [reported](#) that Israeli forces forced its teams and volunteers to undergo search before entering Nur Shams Camp to evacuate civilians who had entered the camp to retrieve their belongings.
- Between 9 and 22 December, OCHA documented 46 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. The attacks led to the killing of a Palestinian child (see above) and the injury of 24 Palestinians (of whom five were children), including 23 by Israeli settlers and one by Israeli forces. During the same period, three Israeli settlers were injured by Palestinians. So far in 2025, OCHA has documented over 1,770 settler attacks that resulted in casualties or property damage in more than 270 communities across the West Bank, of which 65 per cent took place in Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron governorates. This is an average of five incidents per day. Among the key incidents during the reported period, three incidents took place against two Palestinian communities in the Jordan Valley and one Palestinian Bedouin community in Jerusalem governorate, as illustrated below:
 - On 14 December, Israeli settlers attacked Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa community (about 900 residents) in Jericho governorate, physically assaulting and injuring seven Palestinians, including women, children, and a man with a disability, and causing damage to residential properties. The attack occurred in the early morning hours, when settlers raided the community and broke into several residential structures while families were present. During the incident, Israeli settlers damaged windows and belongings in at least three houses and reportedly stole equipment and personal belongings. Settler attacks have intensified over the past two months in Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa, reportedly by settlers believed to be from a settlement outpost established in August 2024 near three outposts established in the area since 2012. Residents report near-daily raids and harassment by settlers from this outpost, who are believed to have perpetrated attacks against the nearby Bedouin community of Al Mu'arrajat East that resulted in its [depopulation](#) in July 2025.
 - In two separate attacks on 16 and 22 December, Israeli settlers from a newly established outpost raided the Palestinian herding community of Al Hadidiya (~ 70 residents) in Tubas governorate. On 16 December, settlers damaged and cut electrical cables connected to a donor-funded solar panel system supplying electricity to two out of about nine households in the western section of the community. On 22 December, settlers broke into animal shelters, harassing residents and forcing families to remove livestock feed and water troughs, claiming they were too close to fencing erected around the settlement outpost. According to local sources, settlers chased livestock herds and drove quad bikes through grazing areas, causing the animals to scatter and putting them at risk. During the same incident, settlers attacked another animal shelter and stole at least seven water troughs used for animal drinking. Settler attacks have intensified in Al Hadidiya following the

establishment of a settlement outpost within the community boundaries on 24 November 2025. Since then, residents have reported almost daily settler incursions into residential and grazing areas, harassment, and threats.

- On 22 December, Israeli settlers shot and injured with live ammunition three Palestinians (a 60-year-old man and his two adult sons) and Palestinians threw stones and injured three settlers during the same incident in the Abu George Road Nkheila Bedouin community in Jerusalem governorate. According to local community sources, this followed a raid into the community by Israeli settlers from a newly established settlement outpost near the community, which culminated in mutual stone throwing by the settlers and Palestinians, noting that they have faced recurrent settler attacks, raids and intimidation since the establishment of the outpost in July 2025.
- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and November 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank November 2025 Snapshot](#).

Demolitions and Evictions

- Between 9 and 22 December, OCHA documented the demolition of 50 Palestinian-owned structures for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Forty-two (42) of the structures were in 14 villages and towns in Area C of the West Bank, while the remaining eight structures were in four areas in East Jerusalem. In total, 94 Palestinians, including 43 children, were displaced and more than 2,200 people were otherwise affected. The demolished structures included 10 residences (of which eight were inhabited), 26 agricultural and livelihood structures, eight water and sanitation structures, and six other structures. Among the demolished structures were three demolished in a public park in Mikhmas village, in Jerusalem governorate, affecting more than 2,000 people.
- Out of 19 displaced families during the reporting period, 10 households comprising 50 people, including 21 children, were displaced on 22 December in a single demolition of a four-storey residential building in the Wadi Qaddum area in Silwan in East Jerusalem. In addition, six households comprising 31 people were affected, including some who had leased their apartments and relied on the rent as a primary income source. The demolition incident, which was reportedly carried out without prior notice despite ongoing legal proceedings, lasted for over 12 hours, during which Jerusalem Municipality staff and Israeli forces closed all entrances to the Wadi Qadum area and forcibly entered apartments, physically assaulting residents and expelling them from their homes. According to two Israeli NGOs, Ir Amim and Bimkom, the plot of land on which the residential building was constructed in 2014 had been designated by Israeli authorities as a [green area](#), and residents have repeatedly attempted to advance a new zoning plan and engage with the authorities, but these efforts have faced obstacles, contributing to the renewed threat of demolition.
- The remaining 44 people displaced were recorded in four villages of Area C. In As Samu' (Hebron) and Husan (Bethlehem), on 9 December, 24 people, including 16 children, were displaced following the demolition of four inhabited houses. On 16 December, 15 people, including three children, were displaced in Deir Qaddis village in Ramallah governorate, and five people, including three children, were displaced in Qalandiya village, in Jerusalem governorate, due to the demolition of two, two-storey residential buildings in both locations.
- On 14 December, the Israeli police forcibly evicted three Palestinian families from their three-storey residential building in the Batn Al Hawa area of Silwan, in East Jerusalem. As a result, 13 people, including four children, one elderly woman, and two persons with disabilities were displaced. The families owned, built and resided in these homes for over 50 years, but a lawsuit by the Israeli settler organization Ateret Cohanim claiming that the land had been Jewish owned more than a hundred years ago was accepted by the court. This is the fifth eviction incident in Batn al Hawa since February 2024, which in total resulted in the displacement of 11 Palestinian families comprising 49 people. These families are among more than 90 families in Batn al Hawa, comprising over 450 people including about 200 children, who remain at risk of forced displacement due to eviction [cases](#) filed against them by Ateret Cohanim settler organization. Following earlier endorsements by the Israeli Supreme Court of the eviction of five Palestinian families in Batn al Hawa, the UN Human Rights Office ([OHCHR](#)) said in June 2025 that the "rulings were based on discriminatory laws that permit Jewish individuals to reclaim property lost in the 1948 war, while denying Palestinians the same rights."
- Overall, at least 243 Palestinian households in East Jerusalem have eviction cases filed against them in Israeli courts, the majority by settler organizations, placing more than 1,000 people, including over 460 children, at risk of forced displacement. Evictions have grave physical, social, economic and emotional impact on Palestinian families concerned. In addition to depriving the family of a home – its main asset and source of physical and economic security – evictions frequently result in disruption in livelihoods, increased poverty and a reduced standard of living. The high legal fees families incur when defending a case in court further strain already meagre financial resources. The impact on children can be particularly devastating, including post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety and diminished academic achievement. Moreover, the establishment and continued presence of settlement compounds within Palestinian areas have significantly affected the daily lives of Palestinian residents, contributing to an increasingly coercive environment that may place additional pressure on them to leave. The main elements of this environment include increased friction; restrictions on movement and access; and a reduction on privacy due to the presence of private security guards and accompanying surveillance cameras.

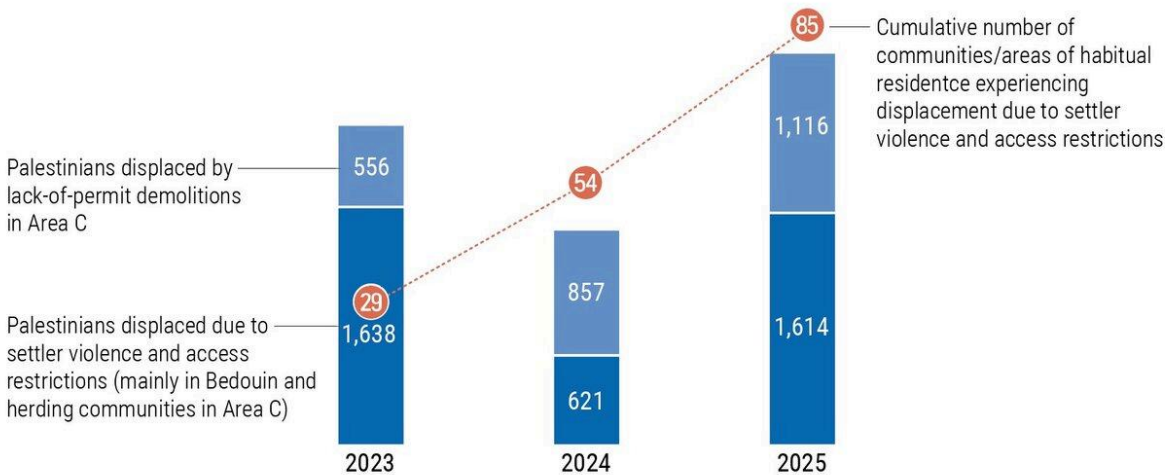
Worsening Displacement Trends in the West Bank

- Demolitions linked to the Israeli authorities' [discriminatory](#) planning regimes in Area C and East Jerusalem were historically a main driver of displacement in the West Bank. Between 2009 and 2022, OCHA documented the displacement of over 13,000 Palestinians in the West Bank by demolitions, mainly due to the lack of building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. In the last three years, settler violence and access restrictions emerged as an equally major trigger of

displacement throughout the West Bank, especially in Palestinian Bedouin and herding communities in Area C, while operations by Israeli forces have become a chief cause of mass displacement from refugee camps. During this period, more than 12,000 Palestinians have been displaced due to demolitions (all types) and Israeli settler violence and access restrictions. In addition, in 2025, nearly 32,000 Palestinians have been displaced by Palestinian and Israeli forces operations in Jenin refugee camp as well as by Israeli forces operations in Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps, some of whom had been previously displaced due to operations in the camps (see OCHA West Bank November [Snapshot](#)).

- Palestinian Bedouin and herding communities have been especially vulnerable to forced displacement, primarily in Area C. Demolition threats coupled with restrictions on access to land to graze livestock, their primary source of income, and growing attacks by Israeli settlers, have constrained the ability of these communities to develop sustainable livelihoods, limited their development potential, and are increasingly subjecting them to the risk of permanent displacement from their communities. Overall, in the last three years, OCHA has documented the displacement of over 6,400 Palestinians in Area C across the West Bank.
- Escalating Israeli settler violence, with the acquiescence, support, and in some cases participation of Israeli forces, has worsened the coercive environment in the occupied West Bank and heightened the risk of forcible transfer facing Palestinians. Since January 2023, when OCHA began to systematically document displacement linked to specific attacks of settler violence, over 700 Palestinian families comprising roughly 3,900 people have been displaced due to settler attacks and access restrictions. The displacement incidents were recorded in 85 communities and areas on the outskirts of towns and villages across the West Bank, predominantly Bedouin and herding communities in Area C. These encompass 29 communities that experienced such displacement in 2023, 30 communities in 2024, and 42 communities in 2025 – including 16 communities that experienced displacement across years (see Figure 1). Of the total, over 2,200 Palestinians were displaced from 33 communities and habitual areas of residence, which have become emptied of their Palestinian residents, including 12 communities in 2023 (of which eight were in the aftermath of 7 October), 11 in 2024 and 10 so far in 2025.

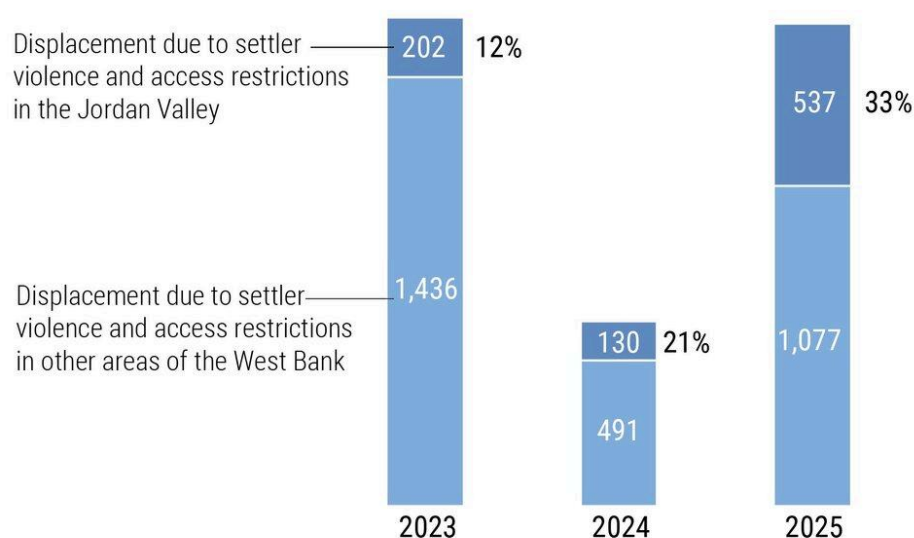
FIGURE 1: **DISPLACEMENT IN AREA C***



**Available data as of 22 December 2025*

- The single most affected governorate by displacement due to settler attacks and access restrictions has been the Ramallah governorate, which accounted for 41 per cent of displacement within this context over the past three years (about 1,600 out of 3,900), followed by the Hebron governorate, which had about 720 people displaced, mainly in 2023. Of note, communities in the Jordan Valley area that spans four governorates experienced growing displacement in the past three years in connection to settler attacks on Palestinian families and their property and accounted for a third of such displacement across the West Bank in 2025 (see Figure 2).

FIGURE 2: DISPLACEMENT DUE TO SETTLER VIOLENCE AND ACCESS RESTRICTIONS IN THE JORDAN VALLEY VS. OTHER AREAS*



**Available data as of 22 December 2025*

- Forced displacement and recurrent settler attacks have profound impacts on Palestinian communities. According to the health and protection clusters, settler and military violence create a pervasive climate of fear and chronic stress, with recurrent exposure to violence severely impacting the mental well-being of families, especially children, and causing trauma-related symptoms such as nightmares, panic attacks, and severe anxiety. In the [2026 Flash Appeal](#) for the Occupied Palestinian Territory, humanitarian partners have prioritized the provision of immediate, coordinated assistance for families displaced by demolitions, forced evictions, operations by Israeli forces and settler violence across the West Bank. Planned response activities comprise rapid provision of temporary shelter solutions, emergency repairs, rental support, and essential non-food items to meet urgent needs and reduce protection risks. Through close coordination among shelter, protection, water and sanitation and other cluster partners, humanitarian actors are working to ensure that they deliver support to displaced families in a timely, dignified, and accountable manner while strengthening community resilience and mitigating the risk of further forcible displacement.

Funding

- As of 23 December, Member States disbursed approximately US\$1.6 billion out of the \$4 billion (40 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of 3 million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Nearly 88 per cent of the requested funds is for the humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 12 per cent for the West Bank. In November, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 128 ongoing projects, totalling \$73.5 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (89 per cent) and the West Bank (11 per cent). Of these projects, 61 are being implemented by international NGOs, 51 by national NGOs and 16 by UN agencies. Notably, 58 out of the 77 projects implemented by international NGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#). On 8 December 2025, the UN and its humanitarian partners launched a [Flash Appeal](#) for \$4.06 billion to address the humanitarian needs of 2.97 million out of 3.62 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2026. Nearly 92 per cent of those required funds are for the humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over eight per cent for the West Bank.

** An earlier version of this report incorrectly stated that the Palestinian male killed by Israeli settlers in Tuqu' town on 16 December was a child. He was later confirmed to have been 18 years old. All figures and related references have been rectified accordingly, with asterisks indicating where changes have been implemented.*



One of 12 Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers in Deir Dibwan, Ramallah governorate, on 26 December 2025. The man was beaten while guarding livestock overnight, with his hands and feet tied, as settlers stole nearly 150 sheep. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #352 | West Bank

07 Jan 2026

Between 17 December 2025 and 20 January 2026, one Humanitarian Situation Update is being issued every week. The next Humanitarian Situation Update on the Gaza Strip will be issued on 14 January and the next Humanitarian Situation Update on the West Bank will be issued on 21 January.

Key Highlights

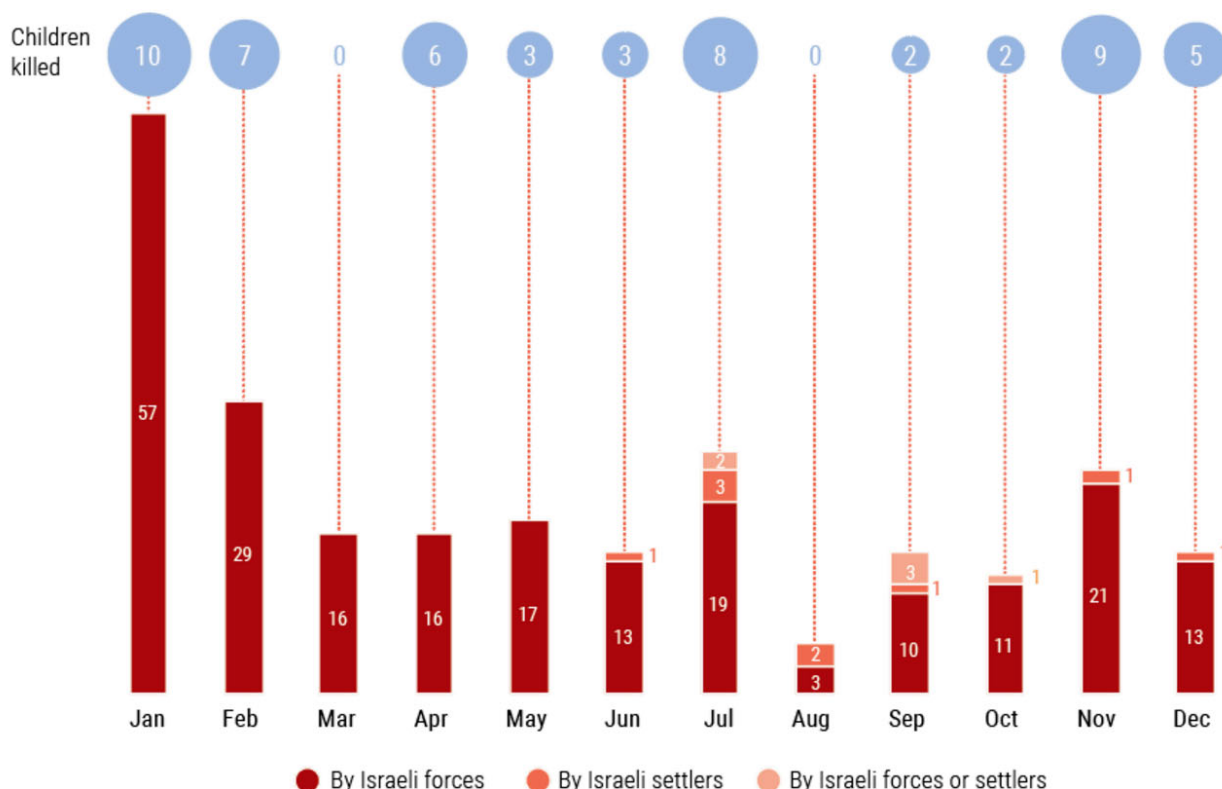
- The Inter-Agency Standing Committee and Spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General urged the Israeli authorities to revoke their plan to suspend the operations of many international non-governmental organizations working in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.
- Severe winter weather damaged or destroyed dozens of tents and makeshift shelters in Bedouin and herding communities across the West Bank.
- In 2025, more than 830 Palestinians were injured by Israeli settlers in settler attacks – an average of two Palestinians injured per day.
- Over the past two weeks, Israeli authorities demolished 50 structures in Area C and East Jerusalem for lacking building permits.
- Israeli authorities forcibly evicted two Palestinian families from their homes in Batn al Hawa area of Silwan, in East Jerusalem, in favour of an Israeli settler organization.
- The six last remaining families were displaced from Khirbet Yanun in Nablus governorate, where they had lived for more than 60 years, due to settler attacks.

Humanitarian Developments

- On 31 December 2025, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) [urged](#) the Israeli authorities to revoke their plan to ban many of the international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) operating in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), noting that they collectively deliver close to US\$1 billion in assistance each year. The Committee emphasized: “Humanitarian access is not optional, conditional or political.” Calling for this measure to be reversed, Spokesperson for the UN Secretary-General [underscored](#) that, pursuant to its obligations under international humanitarian law, Israel must allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for all civilians in need and reiterated that all humanitarian partners must be able to operate safely and in line with humanitarian principles.
- Between 23 December 2025 and 5 January 2026, two Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces and 94 were injured, including 35 children, in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In addition, one Palestinian succumbed to wounds sustained earlier in December 2025. During the reporting period, two Israelis were killed and two were injured in Israel by a Palestinian man from the West Bank, who was injured and arrested. The following are details of the incidents that resulted in fatalities during the reporting period:

- On 23 December 2025, a Palestinian man from Salfit died of wounds sustained on 14 December, after he was shot by Israeli forces while attempting to cross the Barrier to reach East Jerusalem and Israel near Ar Ram and Dahiyat al Bareed in the Jerusalem governorate.
- On 26 December 2025, a Palestinian man killed two Israelis, including a woman, and injured another two, including one boy, in two consecutive attacks in Israel. [According to Israeli media](#), a Palestinian man from Qabatiya town rammed and killed an elderly Israeli man and injured an Israeli boy with his employer's car near Bet She'an city and then stabbed and killed an Israeli woman and injured an Israeli man in Afula city. Israeli forces shot, injured and arrested the man, and carried out an operation in the man's hometown of Qabatiya, in Jenin governorate (see below).
- On 30 December 2025, Israeli forces opened live fire at a vehicle travelling on the main road between 'Urif and Einabus towns, in Nablus governorate, shooting and injuring four Palestinian men in their twenties, one of whom later succumbed to his wounds. [According to the Israeli military](#), soldiers shot, killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian man, claiming that he had attempted to carry out a ramming attack against them in the area. No Israeli soldiers were reported injured.
- On 1 January 2026, Israeli forces opened fire and injured two Palestinians in Al Lubban ash Sharqiyya village in Nablus governorate. One of the injured Palestinians was arrested by Israeli forces and later pronounced dead in an Israeli hospital. [According to the Israeli military](#), its troops conducted an ambush where they shot at people throwing stones at them. The other man fled the scene.
- In 2025, a total of 240 Palestinians, including 55 children (23 per cent), were killed by Israeli forces or settlers, including 225 by Israeli forces, nine by Israeli settlers, and six where it remains unknown if they were killed by Israeli forces or settlers (see graph below). During the same period, Palestinians killed 17 Israelis, including one child and six members of Israeli forces, in the West Bank. In Israel, attacks by Palestinians from the West Bank killed three Israelis and one Palestinian perpetrator, in addition to a Palestinian killed in an attack by Israelis in West Jerusalem.

PALESTINIANS KILLED BY ISRAELI FORCES OR SETTLERS IN THE WEST BANK January-December 2025



- Between 23 December 2025 and 5 January 2026, Israeli forces shot and injured six Palestinians with live ammunition while they attempted to cross the Barrier to reach East Jerusalem and Israel, including four near Ar Ram and Dahiyat al Bareed in Jerusalem governorate and two in Qalqiliya city. In a separate incident, on 28 December 2025, a Palestinian man from Izbat Salman village in Qalqiliya governorate, fell down while attempting to cross the Barrier near Ar Ram town. The man was transported to a hospital in Israel before being pronounced dead, and his body has been withheld by Israeli forces (not counted in the total number of Palestinians killed by Israeli forces). Since 7 October 2023, when Israeli authorities revoked or suspended most permits that had allowed Palestinian workers and others to access East Jerusalem and Israel, OCHA has documented the killing of 16 Palestinians and the injury of more than 240 others while attempting to cross the Barrier, reportedly in search of employment opportunities amid a severe economic downturn in the West Bank.

- Between 23 December 2025 and 5 January 2026 Israeli forces conducted two operations in Jenin governorate, resulting in displacement, movement restrictions and injuries. On 26 December, Israeli forces carried out a one-day operation in Qabatiya town, in Jenin governorate, the hometown of a Palestinian who killed two Israelis and injured two others in Israel (see more details above). Israeli forces raided multiple neighbourhoods, imposed a curfew, conducted field interrogations, and ordered shops to close. The family home of the man was raided and sealed, displacing five people (On 4 January, Israeli forces again raided Qabatiya town and delivered a military order to demolish the same house within 72 hours). Additionally, at least two multi-storey buildings and five houses in different locations across the town were taken over as military posts, displacing nearly 15 families, comprising about 75 people. Israeli forces blocked five of the town's seven entrances with earth mounds, severely restricting movement, while ambulances were allowed to enter and exit the town via longer, alternative routes and only following coordination with the Palestinian District Coordination Liaison (DCL). In another 10-hour operation on 31 December, Israeli forces raided Jaba' town, southwest of Jenin city, searched homes, forcibly evacuated two families, and converted one house into a field interrogation centre. Approximately 50 Palestinians, including the head of the village council, were arrested and interrogated, of whom four were physically assaulted and injured by Israeli forces.
- Between 28 and 30 December 2025, severe winter weather, including heavy rainfall, strong winds and flash flooding, affected vulnerable communities across large parts of the West Bank. On 29 December 2025, the Palestinian Civil Defense [reported](#) 115 incidents over an 11-hour period, including firefighting and rescue incidents across multiple governorates. Moreover, dozens of shelters and makeshift structures in Bedouin and herding communities sustained damage by flooding and storms – many of these families had already experienced repeated displacement due to settler violence and access restrictions, leaving their shelters fragile and highly exposed to weather hazards. Between 28 and 30 December 2025, OCHA triggered emergency response to assist at least 66 households (about 300 people) in 18 mainly herding and Bedouin communities who had their residential tents, livestock barracks, fodder storage and animal shelters damaged or destroyed. In several cases, structures that had been recently reconstructed following settler attacks were again damaged or rendered unusable.
- Under the [2026 Flash Appeal](#), approximately 63,000 people in the West Bank are targeted with emergency shelter assistance, including inter alia urgent shelter rehabilitation and weatherproofing works to protect vulnerable households from extreme weather as well as assistance to families displaced or affected by demolitions, forced evictions, or military incursions. Activities include the distribution of temporary shelter solutions, rental support, structural repairs and insulation, and the provision of essential seasonal items such as heaters and blankets, prioritizing families in damaged or exposed shelters.

Demolitions and Evictions

- On 31 December 2025, Israeli forces began demolishing 25 buildings in Nur Shams refugee camp, in Tulkarm governorate, which were targeted with demolition in an order issued by the Israeli military on 14 December. According to local community sources, Israeli authorities rejected a legal request submitted on behalf of the families to suspend the demolitions that targeted both single-family houses and multi-unit residential buildings, affecting approximately 70 households, all of whom had already been displaced from the camp. The structures are largely located in and near Jabal As Salhin, Al Manshiyeh, and Al Maslakh neighbourhoods. Already in May 2025, according to a preliminary analysis of satellite imagery conducted by the United Nations Satellite Centre ([UNOSAT](#)) that had not been validated in the field, a total of 280 structures had been destroyed or damaged in Nur Shams Camp, or about 35 per cent of all structures. Since then, Israeli forces have continued to carry out demolitions in Nur Shams Camp, as well as Jenin and Tulkarm camps, but the areas have remained inaccessible for further assessments.
- Between 23 December and 5 January, OCHA documented the demolition of 50 Palestinian-owned structures for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Twenty-seven (27) of the structures were in East Jerusalem and 23 were in Area C of the West Bank. In total, 53 Palestinians, including 28 children, were displaced and more than 14,000 people were otherwise affected. The demolished structures included 10 residences (of which seven were inhabited), 31 agricultural and livelihood structures, and nine water and sanitation and other structures. Among the demolished structures were walls surrounding a children's park in Al Mughayyir village in Ramallah governorate, where the land was also bulldozed and about 100 saplings uprooted, and 23 shops, signboards, kiosks and other commercial structures in Kafr 'Aqab, in East Jerusalem, during a 12-hour operation by Israeli forces that also resulted in the injury of 24 Palestinians and the destruction or confiscation of large quantities of commercial equipment, tools and other property.
- Eleven of the 20 structures demolished in Area C of the West Bank during the reporting period were demolished by Israeli authorities in Az Za'ayem Bedouin community, in Jerusalem governorate, on 24 December; eight were agricultural structures and three were residential shelters. The demolition displaced 31 Palestinians, including 17 children, and affected 17 additional people, including six children. Az Za'ayem Bedouin is among 18 communities of over 4,000 people residing in an area designated for the [E1 settlement plan](#) in eastern Jerusalem governorate by Israeli authorities to create a continuous built-up area between Ma'ale Adumim settlement and Jerusalem. Since the Israeli government decided to proceed with the E1 settlement expansion plan in late August 2025, a total of 15 structures have so far been demolished, all in Az Za'ayem Bedouin community.
- On 24 December, Israeli forces bulldozed on punitive grounds a one-storey residential house in Bizzariya village, northwest of Nablus city, displacing four people, including a child. The house belonged to the family of one of two Palestinians who stabbed and killed an Israeli security guard outside a supermarket at the Gush Etzion settlement Junction in Bethlehem governorate on 10 July, before they were both killed. During the demolition, the Israeli bulldozer destroyed the entrance of another house, affecting eight people, including four children.
- On 4 January 2026, the Israeli police forcibly evicted two Palestinian families from their two-storey residential building (containing two apartments) in the Batn Al Hawa area of Silwan, in East Jerusalem. As a result, eight people, including three children, were displaced, in favour of the Israeli settler organization Ateret Cohanim. According to the family, in November 2025, the Israeli Supreme Court rejected their appeal against the eviction. The family subsequently filed another petition and had a hearing

scheduled for 21 December 2025. However, prior to the court's ruling, the Israeli Enforcement and Collection Authority issued a final eviction notice, ordering the family to vacate the property by 5 January 2026. Following the eviction, Israeli settlers took over the building, sealed its doors and windows with metal sheets, and raised Israeli flags on the structure.

- This is the sixth eviction incident in Batn al Hawa since February 2024, which in total resulted in the displacement of 13 Palestinian families comprising 57 people, including 27 children. These families are among more than 90 families in Batn al Hawa, comprising over 450 people including about 200 children, who have been at risk of forced displacement due to eviction [cases](#) filed against them by Ateret Cohanim settler organization. Evictions have grave physical, social, economic and emotional impact on Palestinian families concerned. In addition to depriving the family of a home – its main asset and source of physical and economic security – evictions frequently result in disruption in livelihoods, increased poverty and a reduced standard of living. The high legal fees families incur when defending a case in court further strain already meagre financial resources. The impact on children can be particularly devastating, including post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety and diminished academic achievement. Moreover, the establishment and continued presence of settlement compounds within Palestinian areas have significantly affected the daily lives of Palestinian residents, contributing to an increasingly coercive environment that may place additional pressure on them to leave. The main elements of this environment include increased friction; restrictions on movement and access; and a reduction on privacy due to the presence of private security guards and accompanying surveillance cameras.

Israeli Settler Attacks

- Between 23 December 2025 and 5 January 2026, OCHA documented 44 Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. The attacks led to the injury of 33 Palestinians, including 11 children; 28 were injured by Israeli settlers and five by Israeli forces. During the same period, settler attacks led to the large-scale displacement of the entire Palestinian herding community of Khirbet Yanun, in Nablus governorate (see below). In multiple attacks, Israeli settlers targeted Palestinian residential structures, as illustrated in the following examples:
 - On 24 December, in Al Mazraa ash Sharqia in Ramallah governorate, Israeli settlers set fire to a Palestinian-owned residential building under construction, damaging its staircase, doors and façade, and sprayed slogans in Hebrew on the walls.
 - On 27 December 2025, in Hammamat al-Maleh herding community in Tubas governorate, Israeli settlers attempted to trespass into residential shelters, vandalized at least two structures, destroyed furniture and water tanks, and physically assaulted a family, injuring a 12-year-old child. Israeli forces subsequently arrived, arrested four family members, and delayed ambulance access to the injured child for several hours.
 - On 3 January, Israeli settlers from a nearby outpost attacked a house in Burin village in Nablus governorate, throwing stones that broke windows and struck a 16-year-old boy on the head, further exacerbating fear among two families residing in the building, which has been repeatedly targeted.
 - On 3 January, Israeli settlers broke into the shelter area of a family in East Taybeh Bedouin community in Ramallah governorate, damaging and stealing a metal gate and intimidating nearby households, amid an escalation of attacks following the establishment of a settlement outpost adjacent to the community.
 - On 3 January, Israeli settlers broke into and vandalized a secondary residence on the northern outskirts of Sinjil village in Ramallah governorate, destroying furniture and household property.
- In one key incident on 26 December, Israeli settlers, believed to be from a settlement outpost on the southern outskirts of Deir Dibwan village in Ramallah governorate, carried out two consecutive attacks against Palestinians and their property in Area B of the village. According to community sources and video footage, the first attack occurred at about 01:00, when a group of masked Israeli settlers, some armed, cut the electricity supply and broke into a Palestinian-owned farm. The settlers assaulted two workers while they were sleeping, tied their hands and feet, and stole 148 sheep before fleeing towards the nearby outpost. The second attack took place around noon time on the same day, when dozens of masked settlers, some armed, attacked Palestinians who were ploughing their land and others who had gathered near the farm following the earlier incident. During the attack, settlers fired live ammunition, injuring one man with bullet shrapnel in the leg, and physically assaulted nine Palestinians, including four children and a 70-year-old man, using clubs and metal chains. In total, settlers injured 12 Palestinians and stole livestock, two agricultural tractors and two other vehicles.
- On 28 December 2025, following a series of settler attacks and intimidation, the six last remaining Palestinian families comprising 22 people, including two children and 11 women, were displaced from Khirbet Yanun in Nablus governorate, where they had lived for more than 60 years. According to community sources, the displacement followed repeated attacks by Israeli settlers from Itamar settlement and nearby settlement outposts, targeting residents and their property, blocking their access to grazing areas, preventing them from planting fodder crops, and restricting their access to agricultural areas, including olive groves. On 21 December, settlers took over two of the village's abandoned houses as well as bulldozed and ploughed parts of Sahel Yanun that had already been cultivated by Palestinians, causing damage to 130 dunums (32 acres). These attacks also disrupted access to education, with teachers reporting repeated harassment by Israeli settlers and Israeli forces while commuting to and from the community. Amid ongoing threats by Israeli settlers, the Palestinian Ministry of Education temporarily relocated 16 students (Grades 1–6) and six staff members to a neighbouring school in Aqraba. The families were displaced over the course of several days, with the last remaining family reportedly given a seven-hour deadline to leave on 28 December. Following the full displacement of the community, Israeli forces installed a road gate, blocking access to the area.
- In 2025, OCHA has documented over 1,800 settler attacks that resulted in casualties or property damage in about 280 communities across the West Bank, primarily in Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron governorates. This is an average of five incidents per day, marking the highest daily average since OCHA began recording such incidents in 2006. These attacks have resulted in the

injury of 1,190 Palestinians, including 838 (70 per cent) injured by Israeli settlers, 339 (28 per cent) by Israeli forces, and 13 where it remains unknown whether they were injured by Israeli settlers or forces. Of the 838 Palestinians injured by Israeli settlers in 2025 – an average of two Palestinians injured per day – nearly 60 per cent were in Ramallah (267 injuries) and Hebron (223) governorates.

- For key figures and additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2005 and November 2025, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank November 2025 Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 6 January 2026, Member States disbursed approximately \$1.6 billion out of the \$4 billion (40 per cent) requested to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of 3 million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, under the 2025 Flash Appeal for the OPT. On 8 December 2025, the UN and its humanitarian partners launched a [Flash Appeal](#) for \$4.06 billion to address the humanitarian needs of 2.97 million out of 3.62 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in 2026. Nearly 92 per cent of those required funds are for the humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over eight per cent for the West Bank. In December, the oPt Humanitarian Fund managed 111 ongoing projects, totalling \$61.1 million, to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (89 per cent) and the West Bank (11 per cent). Of these projects, 54 are being implemented by international NGOs, 44 by national NGOs and 13 by UN agencies. Notably, 48 out of the 67 projects implemented by international NGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. For more information, please see OCHA's Financial Tracking Service [webpage](#) and the oPt HF [webpage](#).