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A displaced Palestinian family sitting amid the rubble of their destroyed home in Tulkarm refugee camp, following an Israeli operation. Photo by OCHA, 7 September 2024

Humanitarian Situation Update #219 | West Bank

18 Sep 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory three times per week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Mondays and Fridays, and the West Bank is covered on Wednesdays. The next update will be issued on 25 September.

Key Highlights

- Eleven Palestinians, including a woman and a child, were killed by Israeli forces during a two-day operation in Tulkarm and Tubas, between 10 and 12 September; eight of them were hit by airstrikes.
- At least 82 Palestinian households, comprising 360 people, including 161 children and 177 women, remain displaced after the two-day operation in Tulkarm and Tubas, where about 660 housing units were damaged, with 58 rendered uninhabitable.
- The Israeli Supreme Court ruled in favour of a settler organization, placing a Palestinian family of 16 people at imminent risk of displacement from their home in Batn al Hawa, Silwan, East Jerusalem; four households, comprising 18 people, were forcibly evicted last month following a ruling in favour of the same organization.
- Amid ongoing settler violence, the single remaining resident in the Palestinian community of Ein al Hilwa – Um al Jmal (Tubas) was forced to displace; he is among 1,628 Palestinians displaced since 7 October 2023 in the context of incidents involving Israeli settlers.
- The West Bank school year faces major challenges: 782,000 students are affected by movement restrictions and settler violence, 58 schools are at risk of demolition; Israeli settlers attacked pupils and staff of Al Mu'arrajat East Elementary School, injuring nine.

Latest Developments (after 16 September)

- On 18 September, initial reports indicate that Israeli forces killed and withheld the body of a 17-year-old Palestinian child at Ni'lin checkpoint (Ramallah).
- On 17 September, initial reports indicate that Israeli forces killed a Palestinian man while attempting to cross the West Bank Barrier in Tulkarm.

Humanitarian Developments(10-16 September)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed 11 Palestinians, including one child and one woman. An additional two Palestinian men succumbed to wounds sustained by Israeli forces in previous reporting periods. Israeli forces and settlers injured 50 Palestinians, including six children. During the same period, one member of Israeli forces died of wounds sustained in a ramming attack by a Palestinian near Ramallah and an Israeli settler was injured by Palestinians.
- For two days starting 10 September, Israeli forces operated in Tubas and Tulkarm governorates, killing 11 Palestinians, including one child and one woman. Five of the fatalities were in Tulkarm and six in Tubas. The Israeli operation involved both air and ground forces and included exchanges of fire with Palestinians. It resulted in significant damage to infrastructure, displacement,

and prolonged electricity and water disruptions. Humanitarian partners, in coordination with the local authorities, resumed inter-sectoral needs assessments in Tulkarm and Tubas on 14 September.

- In Tulkarm, Israeli forces closed the city, Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps, and surrounded the two main hospitals, obstructing access of ambulances and medical teams to transport and treat casualties. Three of the fatalities were hit in a drone attack on a Palestinian vehicle in Iktaba (Tulkarm) on 11 September. According to the Israeli military, at least one of those killed was suspected to have been involved in an attack against Israeli forces in October 2023, while the remaining two, including one woman, were shot and killed with live ammunition on 10 September. During one of the raids on 10 September, at least 24 people, including four school students, were unable to leave the UNRWA school and clinic in the Tulkarm refugee camp for over five hours, as Israeli forces operated in the area, before they were evacuated. That same day, one paramedic was shot and injured while evacuating a fatality, and five other paramedics were arrested. The Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) [condemned](#) the attacks on its premises and crews.
- Israeli bulldozers caused significant damage to infrastructure during the operation, resulting in electricity and water disruptions. Over 600 housing units were damaged in and around the two camps, with 58 rendered uninhabitable, displacing 82 households, comprising 360 people, including 161 children. As of the end of the reporting period, water had been cut to about 60 per cent of the residents of the camp and its surrounding neighbourhoods, who have also experienced sewage overflows.
- In Tubas city and Al Far'a refugee camp, Israeli forces imposed a curfew, closed city entrances and carried out an airstrike, resulting in five Palestinian fatalities. They also surrounded the Turkish Hospital, obstructing ambulance access and closing streets leading to the facility. On 12 September, Israeli forces killed an off-duty UNRWA sanitation worker and injured seven other Palestinians in Al Far'a refugee camp. Additionally, six Palestinians, including one child were injured during the operation, all with live ammunition.
- In response to the two-day operations in Tulkarm and Tubas, OCHA mobilized humanitarian clusters, PRCS, UNRWA, and local authorities to address the needs of the affected people. Humanitarian partners, including UNRWA, have provided food parcels, non-food items, kitchen kits, and one-time cash assistance. OCHA is also coordinating broader responses, including mental health and psychosocial support, aid to local water authorities, and the distribution of educational materials. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster, with OCHA, UNRWA and the Palestinian Water Authority, is managing urgent water interventions in Tulkarm. The Shelter Cluster, in coordination with OCHA and UNRWA, is working closely with Cash Working Group partners to provide necessary support, including emergency multi-purpose cash assistance, for people in Tulkarm and Nur Shams.
- On 16 September, two Palestinian men succumbed to wounds sustained by Israeli forces in two incidents; a 30-year-old man who was injured in an Israeli airstrike in Tubas city on 5 September 2024, and a 43-year-old man who was injured from live ammunition during an Israeli raid in Jenin city on 5 August 2024. These bring the total number of Palestinian fatalities during this reporting period to 13. In another incident, a Palestinian truck driver fatally injured an Israeli soldier in a ramming incident on 11 September, near the Israeli Giva't Assaf settlement outpost on Road 60 (Ramallah). The perpetrator was shot and arrested by Israeli forces.
- Additionally, during the reporting period, Israeli forces injured 50 Palestinians, including at least five children, across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Twenty-two (44 per cent) of the total injuries were wounded by live ammunition. In the West Bank, one member of Israeli forces was injured in a stabbing attack carried out on 15 September in East Jerusalem by a Palestinian with Israeli citizenship. The perpetrator was shot and arrested by Israeli forces.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 16 September 2024, 682* Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in addition to two who died of wounds sustained prior to 7 October. These include 665* killed by Israeli forces, 12* by Israeli settlers, and seven where it remains unknown whether the perpetrators were Israeli forces or settlers. During the same period, 22 Israelis, including 15 members of Israeli forces and five settlers, were killed by Palestinians in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In Israel, attacks by Palestinians from the West Bank resulted in the killing of ten Israelis and seven Palestinian perpetrators.
- For additional breakdowns of casualties by time, area, type of weapon and context up to 31 July 2024, please refer to the [OCHA West Bank violence, destruction and displacement snapshot](#).

Settler-related Violence and Displacement

- During the reporting period, Israeli settlers perpetrated 23 attacks against Palestinians, resulting in 11 injuries, and damage to property. Palestinians perpetrated three attacks against settlers in this period, injuring one settler and damaging two Israeli-plated vehicles. Between 7 October 2023 and 16 September 2024, OCHA recorded about 1,360 attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians, of which about 130 led to Palestinian fatalities and injuries, about 1,088 led to Palestinian property damage, and over 143 led to both casualties and property damage. During the reporting period, one Palestinian man was displaced due to Israeli settler violence, harassment, and the takeover of Palestinian property. Since 7 October 2023, 277 Palestinians households comprising 1,628 people, including 794 children, have been displaced in the context of incidents involving Israeli settlers.
- The following are some of the key incidents documented by OCHA during the reporting period:
 - Nine Palestinians, including five women, two teachers and one foreign activist, were injured by Israeli settlers in Al Mu'arrajat East Bedouin community and its school in Jericho governorate; on 16 September, Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, broke into an animal shelter, where they attacked a Palestinian woman with sticks, breaking her hand, and attempted to steal sheep. Later, the same group returned, ransacking homes and damaging property, injuring four women, two men, and a foreign activist. They also attacked the community's elementary school, causing further injuries. (see below under education). According to Israeli media, Palestinians from the community had injured an Israeli settler earlier that day.

- In another two separate incidents in the Hebron governorate, Israeli settlers physically assaulted and injured two Palestinians, including one child; on 11 September, a 69-year-old Palestinian man was attacked and injured by armed Israeli settlers while herding sheep near Umm at Tiran, south of Adh Dhahiriya. According to the injured man, settlers also stole his money and 16 sheep. On 16 September, a 15-year-old Palestinian child was assaulted and injured by settlers while traveling with his father on their agricultural tractor on Road 317 near At Tawani (Hebron). The settlers, dressed in military-like uniforms, attacked the child with sticks and a stone.
- In five incidents, according to local community sources, Israeli settlers vandalized over 490 Palestinian-owned trees and saplings in addition to other agricultural property across villages in Nablus, Jenin and Salfit governorates. On 10 September, settlers believed to be from an outpost near Shavei Shomron vandalized a tree nursery in Deir Sharaf (Nablus), stealing about 50 saplings and cutting down 60 trees. On 11 September, settlers reportedly from Yitzhar settlement vandalized olive trees and set fire to 200 dunams of cultivated land in Burin village (Nablus). On 13 September, settlers believed to be from Homesh settlement uprooted 155 olive trees and eight fig trees in Jaba' village (Jenin). On the same day in Dhaher al 'Abed (Jenin), settlers vandalized an agricultural storage room, damaged a metal fence, and grazed sheep on lands, destroying about 200 olive trees. On 15 September, settlers believed to be from Bruchin settlement uprooted 25 olive trees in Kafr ad Dik town (Salfit).
- On 15 September, the last remaining Palestinian man in the Ein al Hilwa – Um al Jmal community in Tubas was forced to displace due to Israeli settler violence. Following the displacement of several Palestinian households from the community on 15 August 2024, a Palestinian man returned to protect his family's structures from a settler takeover. Since then, he has been subjected to daily harassment by Israeli settlers and Israeli forces. On 14 September, Israeli forces detained the man and transferred him to a military base, where he was handcuffed for several hours before being released. Subsequently, he began dismantling the structures in preparation to leave the area.

Demolitions and Displacement

- During the reporting period, Israeli authorities demolished or forced the demolition of 35 Palestinian-owned structures due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible to obtain. Three structures were demolished in East Jerusalem, including one where the owner was forced to carry out the demolition, and 32 were in Area C, displacing a total of 17 people, including six children.
- On 12 September, Israeli authorities demolished two apartments and displaced eight people, including four children, in a multi-storey building in Al Walaja village, located within the municipal boundaries of Jerusalem, on the “West Bank” side of the Barrier (Bethlehem). Also on 11 September, Israeli forces demolished 20 structures in Biddu and Az Za'ayem Bedouin communities in Jerusalem, comprising agricultural structures and two residences, which led to the displacement of a family of four people, including two children.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 16 September 2024, Israeli authorities demolished, confiscated, or forced the demolition of 1,697 Palestinian structures across the West Bank, displacing more than 4,400 Palestinians, including about 1,850 children. This is more than three times higher the number of people displaced during the same period before 7 October, where about 1,370 Palestinians were displaced, including 640 children. The structures demolished after 7 October include over 700 inhabited structures, more than 300 agricultural structures, more than 100 water, sanitation and hygiene structures, and 200 livelihood structures. For additional breakdowns on demolitions and displacement, please refer to the [OCHA demolition dashboard](#).
- On 11 September, the Israeli Supreme Court rejected an appeal by a Palestinian family against their planned eviction from their home, following a case submitted by the Ateret Cohanim settler organization, in the Batn al Hawa area of Silwan, in East Jerusalem. This puts two households of 16 people at imminent risk of displacement. On 15 August, a Palestinian family was forcibly displaced for similar reasons. Currently, there are 93 families, comprising over 450 people, including about 200 children, in Batn al Hawa at risk of forced displacement due to eviction cases filed against them by Ateret Cohanim. Those are among 213 Palestinian households in East Jerusalem who have eviction cases filed against them in Israeli courts, the majority by settler organizations, placing at least 970 people, including at least 424 children, at risk of displacement.

Education-related incidents

- With the start of the new school year on 9 September, several schools in the West Bank are facing critical challenges. Since 7 October 2023, about 782,000 students have been affected by access restrictions, Israeli operations, and settler-related violence, according to the Education Cluster and the Palestinian Ministry of Education (MoE). At least 58 schools (50 in Area C and eight in East Jerusalem) serving about 6,500 students face pending demolition or stop-work orders.
 - Al Mu'arajat East Bedouin Elementary School, which serves about 100 students from two Bedouin communities in the Jericho Governorate, is one of those facing demolition orders. On 16 September, Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, broke into the school during classes and assaulted and injured two female teachers with sticks. Israeli forces arrested and tied up two Palestinians, including the principal of the school. Eyewitnesses said that Israeli settlers subsequently beat the two. Additionally, according to official community sources, Israeli forces confiscated footage from the school's surveillance cameras. The Education Cluster and the West Bank Protection Consortium condemned the attack, calling on the international community to protect Palestinians from settler violence and hold the perpetrators accountable.
 - Since 7 October, Palestinian students' access to education has been severely restricted by new or increased restrictions. In the Israeli-controlled H2 area of Hebron city, intensified Israeli movement restrictions have severely disrupted education since 7 October 2023. These restrictions have hindered 13,065 students' access to schools; forcing them to move to online classrooms with only 25 per cent attendance across 34 schools in H2 due to inadequate internet and limited remote learning resources. This school year, Qurtuba school, serving about 110 students, has resumed in-person classes, but with the main

gate operated by Israeli forces remaining closed, staff and students face increased risks, including a detour through an olive grove, which is often used by settlers and leaves students vulnerable to attack.

Funding

- As of 18 September, Member States have disbursed about US\$1.78 billion out of \$3.42 billion (48 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- During August 2024, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) managed a total of 93 ongoing projects, totalling U\$79.7 million. These projects aimed to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (89 per cent) and the West Bank (11 per cent). The projects were strategically focused on education, food security, health, protection, emergency shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation, and hygiene, coordination and support services, multi-purpose cash assistance and nutrition.
- Of these projects, 52 projects are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations, 29 by national NGOs and 12 by UN agencies. Notably, 32 out of the 64 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs.
- Monthly updates, annual reports, and a list of all funded projects per year, are available on the oPt Humanitarian Fund [webpage](#), under the financing section.

Humanitarian Situation Update #222 | West Bank

25 Sep 2024



Sima Abu Ismail, a farmer from Tulkarm, holding tomatoes from her destroyed greenhouse, the sole source of livelihood of her family, a day after it was demolished by Israeli authorities. "I relied on this income to pay for my sons' studies," she told us. Photo by OCHA

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Key Highlights

- Between 17 and 23 September, Israeli forces in the West Bank killed 11 Palestinians: six in an exchange of fire, one in an airstrike, and four (including two children) in other circumstances.
- Since June 2023, the number of movement obstacles, deployed by Israeli forces across the West Bank, increased by 23 per cent, further fragmenting the area and disrupting access to essential services.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) reports over 500 attacks on health care in the West Bank between 7 October 2023 and 31 July 2024, including obstruction of access, use of force, detention, and militarized search.

Latest Developments (after 23 September)

- On 24 September, initial reports indicate that Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man during clashes that erupted during an operation in Al Fawwar camp, in the Hebron Governorate. Another Palestinian was injured by live ammunition.

Humanitarian Developments (17–23 September)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed 11 Palestinians, including two children. Israeli forces and settlers injured an additional 90 Palestinians, including 22 children.
- Seven out of the eleven fatalities were documented on 19 September, when Israeli forces, including undercover personnel, conducted a nine-hour operation in Qabatiya, in Jenin Governorate. The forces encircled a residential building where they and Palestinians exchanged fire. After evacuating families from the building, Israeli forces bulldozed parts of it and fired off-shoulder explosive projectiles; rendering it uninhabitable. Five families comprising 20 people were displaced as a result of this destruction. Additionally, Israeli forces bulldozed a section of road, about 400 metres long on the western side of the town. Five of the seven fatalities were shot in the encircled building during the exchange of fire, one was shot nearby, and one was killed in an airstrike

while in his car. Nine Palestinians were wounded by live ammunition and two from teargas inhalation. Israeli forces were documented pushing four Palestinian casualties off the rooftop of the building and, according to human rights organizations, this happened four hours after the exchange of fire had ended. The bodies were withheld. The UN Human Rights Office [condemned](#) “the desecration of the bodies of Palestinians by Israeli security forces.” and stated that the “Unnecessary or disrespectful treatment of human remains is not consistent with the protection of the basic human dignity of the dead and could amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of the deceased men’s families.”

- On 17 September, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man as he was attempting to cross the Barrier, north of Tulkarm city. He was evacuated to a hospital where he was pronounced dead.
- Two of the eleven fatalities, both children, were killed in two separate locations on 18 September: a 16-year-old boy was shot and killed while Israeli forces operated in Shu’fat refugee camp in East Jerusalem, with the latter alleging that he was shooting fireworks at them; and a 17-year-old boy was killed as he approached Ni’lin checkpoint (Ramallah). The details of why he was shot are still unknown.
- On 18 September, Israeli forces physically assaulted and injured 12 Palestinians, including seven women, while searching 150 homes in Al Fawwar refugee camp (Hebron). During the operation, they instituted a curfew, ordering 13,000 people to stay home. Twenty-eight Palestinians were arrested, at least 40 houses had furniture and other belongings damaged, and 36 households reported damages to their water tanks.
- On 20 September, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man in Qalandiya refugee camp, Jerusalem. According to local sources and video footage, Israeli forces, stationed at the entrance of the camp, opened fire at a group of Palestinians gathered at a local coffee shop. No clashes had been reported at the time of the incident.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 23 September 2024, 693 Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in addition to two who died of wounds sustained prior to 7 October. These include 676 killed by Israeli forces, 12 by Israeli settlers, and seven where it remains unknown whether the perpetrators were Israeli forces or settlers. During the same period, 23 Israelis, including 17 members of Israeli forces and five settlers, were killed by Palestinians in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In Israel, attacks by Palestinians from the West Bank resulted in the killing of ten Israelis and seven Palestinian perpetrators. Please note that fatality figures covering the period through the first half of September were rectified and are marked with asterisks in Humanitarian Situation Updates [#216](#) and [#219](#).

Settler-related Violence and Palestinian Displacement

- During the reporting period, Israeli settlers perpetrated 25 attacks against Palestinians, resulting in four injuries, two of them children, and damage to property. Palestinians perpetrated one attack against settlers in this period, with no injury or damage to property reported. Between 7 October 2023 and 23 September 2024, OCHA recorded about 1,390 attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians, of which about 135 led to Palestinian fatalities and injuries, about 1,110 led to damage to Palestinian property, and about 150 led to both casualties and property damage. Since 7 October 2023, 277 Palestinians households comprising 1,628 people, including 794 children, have been displaced in the context of incidents related to Israeli settlers.
- The following are key incidents documented during the reporting period:
 - On 18 September, Israeli settlers assaulted and injured a Palestinian shepherd with sharpened sticks while he was watching his sheep near his house in Khamat Athaba, in the Israeli-designated “Firing-Zone 918” in Masafer Yatta (Hebron).
 - On 18 September, Israeli settlers set fire to hundreds of olive trees near Al Mughayyir village (Ramallah). Video footage documented settlers from a nearby outpost setting fire to the groves. The fire was extinguished by Israeli forces. Palestinian farmers in this area have been unable to access the affected land since 7 October 2023 and they have been unable to assess the full extent of the damage.
 - On 20 September, a one-year-old infant required medical treatment after being pepper-sprayed by settlers while travelling with his family on Road 465 (Ramallah). The assailants were reportedly throwing stones at Palestinian cars on that road, and managed to surround one vehicle and pepper spray the travelers through the window. Another vehicle was damaged by the stone-throwing.

Demolitions and Displacements

- During the reporting period, Israeli authorities demolished or forced the demolition of 29 Palestinian-owned structures citing the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible to obtain. Two structures were demolished by their owners in East Jerusalem, one was destroyed during an operation carried out by Israeli forces in Area A, six were demolished in Area B, and 20 were demolished in Area C. As a result, 37 people, including 14 children, were displaced.
 - In one of those incidents, on 23 September, Israeli authorities demolished a three-storey residential building in the Bedouin community of Al Jiftlik-Garb al Muthallath, leading to the displacement of two families comprising eight people, including three children.
 - On 23 September, the Israeli authorities demolished an inhabited house, an under-construction house, a water cistern for domestic use, an agricultural room, an agricultural water cistern and a retaining wall in Idhna community in Area C (Hebron). All structures were demolished for lacking an Israeli-issued permit. As a result, one family comprising five people, including three children, were displaced.
 - Between 7 October 2023 and 23 September 2024, Israeli authorities demolished, destroyed, confiscated, or forced the demolition of 1,725 Palestinian structures across the West Bank, displacing more than 4,450 Palestinians, including about

1,875 children. This is more than twice the number of people displaced in the same period before 7 October, where about 1,375 Palestinians were displaced, including 642 children. The demolitions after 7 October include over 770 inhabited structures, more than 365 agricultural structures, more than 120 water, sanitation and hygiene structures, and 250 livelihood structures.

Attacks on Health Care

- On 18 September, hundreds of Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli forces, entered Joseph's Tomb, in Nablus city. Palestinians threw stones at the forces, who fired live ammunition at the Palestinians. During these clashes, Israeli forces obstructed an ambulance that was transporting an infant to hospital, physically and verbally assaulting the paramedics. According to the [WHO](#), from 7 October 2023 to 30 July 2024, 527 attacks were reported on health care in the West Bank, affecting 54 health facilities, including 20 mobile clinics, in addition to 365 ambulances. At least 236 of the incidents involved the use of force, at least 329 of them involved the obstruction of access, at least 86 involved militarized searches, and at least 74 involved detentions. The incidents concentrated in Tulkarm (116), Nablus (104), Jenin (94), and Bethlehem (52). Such incidents hinder access to critical health care and jeopardize the safety of medical personnel and patients.

Access Restrictions

- Since 7 October 2023, the West Bank has experienced an escalation in movement restrictions imposed by Israeli authorities, marked by the deployment or maintenance of hundreds of movement obstacles and a general closure that affects Palestinian permit-holders and bars them from accessing East Jerusalem and Israel. Over 40 per cent of movement obstacles block direct access to major roads, severely disrupting movement for hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, particularly along key routes like Road 60 and Road 505. Physical obstacles and permit requirements have impeded Palestinian access to essential services, including health care, with 44 per cent of medical permit applications to access East Jerusalem and Israeli health facilities* denied or pending. As of March 2024, there were 793 obstacles, including 89 permanently staffed checkpoints, 196 road gates (122 of which are usually closed), and 97 linear* other closures, such as trenches and road barriers. This represents a 23 per cent increase in movement obstacles documented by OCHA when compared to June 2023. The cumulative impact of movement obstacles has been devastating, further entrenching the fragmentation of the West Bank and worsening humanitarian conditions. The full details of these findings are available in OCHA's August 2024 [Movement and Access Factsheet](#).

Funding

- As of 25 September, Member States have disbursed about US\$1.78 billion out of \$3.42 billion (48 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
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- Of these projects, 52 projects are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations, 29 by national NGOs and 12 by UN agencies. Notably, 32 out of the 64 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs.
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A two-storey home demolished by the Israeli authorities in Tura ash Sharqiya (Jenin) on 24 September, displacing a girl and her parents. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #225 | West Bank

02 Oct 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory three times per week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Mondays and Fridays, and the West Bank is covered on Wednesdays. The next update will be issued on 4 October.

Key Highlights

- Israeli forces killed five Palestinians across the West Bank between 24 September and 1 October. In Israel, six Israelis and one foreign national were killed by two Palestinians from the West Bank, one of whom was also killed.
- Israeli authorities demolished or forced the demolition of 32 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank in the last week of September.
- Humanitarian actors are set to support Palestinian farmers during the olive harvest season through protective presence, documentation and advocacy, amid Israeli-imposed access restrictions and widespread settler violence.

Latest Developments (after 30 September)

- On 1 October, six Israelis and one foreign national, including a 17-year-old girl and two women, were killed, and 16 others injured, in Jaffa city in central Israel by two Palestinian men, one of whom was also killed. Israeli forces subsequently carried out operations in Hebron city, where the perpetrators came from, closing the city's entry and exit points. On the same day, in Jericho, a Palestinian man from the Gaza Strip was killed by missile shrapnel that hit him directly during Iran's missile attack on Israel. Also on 1 October, two Palestinian men were killed by Israeli forces in Nablus; one was killed during an eight-hour operation in Balata refugee camp and the other was killed while exchanging fire with Israeli forces in the Old City of Nablus.

Humanitarian Developments(24–30 September)

- During the reporting period, three Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces and 109 Palestinians, including 58 children, were injured by Israeli forces and settlers. The majority of those injured (104) sustained wounds during operations by Israeli forces, including search-and-arrest operations, across the West Bank. Incidents resulting in fatalities were as follows:
 - On 24 September, Israeli forces shot and killed a 28-year-old Palestinian man during a search-and-arrest operation in Al Fawwar refugee camp (Hebron).
 - On 25 September, Israeli forces, including undercover forces, surrounded a house in Anza (Jenin), where they exchanged fire with Palestinians, while allowing women and children to evacuate. During the operation, the forces shot and killed a 34-year-old Palestinian woman while she was nearby, in the yard of her house.
 - On 26 September, Israeli authorities notified the Palestinian District Coordination Office in Nablus about the passing of a Palestinian man in their custody. The man succumbed to injuries sustained earlier on the same day when he was shot by Israeli forces during an undercover arrest operation in Ein Beit al Mai refugee camp (Nablus).

- Between 7 October 2023 and 30 September 2024, 695 Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in addition to two who died of wounds sustained prior to 7 October. These include 678 killed by Israeli forces, 12 by Israeli settlers, and seven where it remains unknown whether the perpetrators were Israeli forces or settlers. During the same period, 24* Israelis, including 16 members of Israeli forces and six settlers, were killed by Palestinians in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In Israel, attacks by Palestinians from the West Bank resulted in the killing of ten Israelis and seven Palestinian perpetrators.
- During the reporting period, Israeli settlers perpetrated 15 attacks against Palestinians, resulting in the injury of 16 Palestinians, five of them children, and damage to property. Moreover, according to Israeli media sources, Palestinians threw stones at Israeli-plated vehicles on two occasions in Ramallah governorate, resulting in some damage but no reported injuries. Between 7 October 2023 and 30 September 2024, OCHA documented about 1,423 attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians, of which 140 led to Palestinian casualties, 1,135 led to damage to Palestinian property, and 148 led to both casualties and property damage. Since 7 October 2023, 277 Palestinian households comprising 1,628 people, including 794 children, have been displaced in Bedouin and herding communities across the West Bank, primarily citing attacks by Israeli settlers and impeded access to grazing lands by settlers. The following are key incidents documented during the reporting period:
 - On 24 September, Israeli settlers believed to be from Yitzhar settlement raided the village of Madama in Nablus and stoned Palestinian houses. Palestinian residents threw stones at the settlers who attacked their houses. Israeli forces intervened and shot tear gas canisters, resulting in ten people, including five children, requiring medical treatment for tear gas inhalation.
 - On 26 September, Israeli settlers physically assaulted two Palestinian men and pepper-sprayed two women, in Isteih community (Jericho); all four were injured. Also in Jericho, Israeli settlers from a newly established outpost, attacked Palestinians with sticks, near Al 'Auja town, and damaged their vehicle.
 - On 24 September, in two incidents, people believed to be settlers vandalized dozens of fig, grape, olive and almond trees in Al Lubban ash Sharqiya and Khirbet Sarra villages (Nablus).

Demolitions and Displacement

- On 30 September, Israeli forces began levelling works for construction of a fence on privately-owned Palestinian land, located along Road 60 in the Area C part of Sinjil village (Ramallah). According to initial reports, tens of trees were uprooted, retaining walls of agricultural land were demolished, and around five dunums of land cultivated with vegetables were bulldozed.
- Overall, during the reporting period, Israeli authorities demolished or forced the demolition of 32 Palestinian-owned structures. Three of them were demolished in East Jerusalem and 24 others in Area C, citing the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible to obtain; and five were demolished within the context of operations in Area A and B. As a result, ten people, including two children, were displaced. Key incidents include:
 - On 25 September, Israeli forces demolished seven agricultural structures and bulldozed 190 trees, water tanks, metal fences, and irrigation pipelines in Beit Ula (Hebron), in an area designated as part of the Israeli-declared "Firing Zone 935." Five households comprising 32 people including 17 children were affected.
 - On 26 September, Israeli authorities demolished four donor-funded structures, including a residence, an external kitchen, a mobile latrine and a solar panel system, in Hammamat al Maleh - Al Burj herding community (Tubas) for lacking Israeli-issued building permits in Area C. Two people were displaced, including a child.
 - On 30 September, Israeli authorities demolished two livelihood structures in Shu'fat, in East Jerusalem, for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, depriving nine households, comprising 41 people, of their main source of income.
- Between 7 October 2023 and 30 September 2024, Israeli authorities demolished, destroyed, confiscated, or forced the demolition of 1,768 Palestinian structures across the West Bank, displacing more than 4,555 Palestinians, including about 1,910 children.

2024 Olive Harvest Season

- The Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture announced that 10 October marks the official start of this year's olive harvest season. However, the Israeli authorities have set dates for olive harvest access between 23 and 28 October for different governorates. Initial reports suggest that, unlike 2023, Israeli authorities intend to allow farmers to gain access to their lands behind the Barrier, while access to lands near Israeli settlements remains uncertain.
- The annual olive harvest season is a key economic, social and cultural event for Palestinians. Last year's harvest was particularly challenging due to significant movement restrictions and violence by Israeli forces and Israeli settlers that followed the 7 October attack on Israel. More than 96,000 dunums of olive-cultivated lands across the West Bank remained unharvested due to Israeli restrictions on Palestinian access. Consequently, according to the Food Security Sector, Palestinian farmers suffered an estimated total [loss](#) of more than 1,200 metric tons of olive oil in the 2023 season, resulting in a direct financial setback of US\$10 million. The impact was particularly harsh in the northern governorates of Tulkarm, Qalqiliya and Nablus.
- Access restrictions and widespread settler violence pose high risks and challenges for farmers during the olive harvest season, potentially undermining their livelihoods. The Protection Cluster, led by the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR), in coordination with OCHA, the Food Security Sector and humanitarian partners are preparing to support Palestinian farmers by providing coordinated protective presence in identified hotspots, documenting incidents of violence, and advocating for people's rights during the season. Moreover, as part of its emergency response mechanism and 48-hour rapid response, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) has allocated US\$750,000 to support two local partners in preparation for the upcoming olive harvest season. These partners are implementing projects aimed at strengthening the resilience of farmers in rural communities. The

specific objectives of these projects include the provision of essential tools and equipment, cleaning olive groves to reduce fire risks and prevent losses and improving olive oil storage facilities to ensure higher food quality.

- On 25 September, OHCHR [called](#) on Israeli authorities to ensure the safety of Palestinian farmers and access to their lands, emphasizing the need to prevent a recurrence of last year's restrictions and violence that devastated livelihoods. Failure to do so risks further economic devastation and potential displacement, OHCHR emphasized.

Funding

- As of 2 October, Member States have disbursed about \$1.68 billion out of \$3.42 billion (49 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- During August 2024, the oPt HF managed a total of 93 ongoing projects, totalling \$79.7 million. These projects aimed to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (89 per cent) and the West Bank (11 per cent). The projects were strategically focused on education, food security, health, protection, emergency shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation, and hygiene, coordination and support services, multi-purpose cash assistance and nutrition. Monthly updates, annual reports, and a list of all funded projects per year, are available on the oPt Humanitarian Fund [webpage](#), under the financing section.

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



Diplomatic visit to Kifl Haris (Salfit) upon the start of the 2024 olive harvest, highlighting access challenges and mitigation efforts. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #228 | West Bank

10 Oct 2024

As of 4 October, the Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update continues to be issued every other Wednesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 15 October.

Key Highlights

- Israeli forces kill 24 Palestinians across the West Bank, including 18 in an airstrike on Tulkarm refugee camp that marked the single, deadliest incident in the West Bank since OCHA began systematically documenting casualties in 2005.
- Access of nearly 92,000 people to clean water, wastewater management and solid waste disposal has been compromised due to infrastructural damage during operations by Israeli forces since 7 October 2023; limited response capacity could heighten the risk of flooding in winter and pose severe public health risks, the WASH Cluster reports.
- So far in 2024, three Palestinians have been killed after being severely assaulted by Israeli forces, including a 66-year-old man during the reporting period, compared with five such cases in the last two decades.
- The Humanitarian Coordinator for the Occupied Palestinian Territory led a diplomatic visit to Kifl Haris (Salfit) on the occasion of the start of the 2024 olive harvest season to highlight access challenges and mitigation efforts.

Latest Developments (after 7 October)

- On 8 and 9 October, five Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank, one in Aqqaba village (Tubas) and four in an undercover operation in Nablus city.

Humanitarian Developments (1-7 October)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed 24 Palestinians, including four children, across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In addition, 130 Palestinians, including at least 16 children and six paramedics, were injured: 93 by Israeli forces and 37 by Israeli settlers. In Israel, six Israelis and one foreign national were killed by two Palestinians from the West Bank, one of whom was also killed. Of note, 37 per cent of injuries during the reporting period were due to physical assault by Israeli forces. Injuries due to physical assaults that required medical intervention, and include severe cases such as broken bones, rose four-fold after 7 October to nearly 800 cases to date compared with about 200 cases in the preceding year.
- The incidents resulting in fatalities during the reporting period are as follows:
 - On 1 October, undercover Israeli forces raided Balata refugee camp (Nablus), where an exchange of fire ensued between Israeli forces and Palestinians. Israel forces shot and killed a 24-year-old man and injured six paramedics by live ammunition. According to the Palestine Red Crescent Society ([PRCS](#)), one ambulance sustained damage, its crews were fired on, and they were prevented from evacuating the injured for more than one hour. At least 3,500 pupils and over 50 UNRWA staff members were trapped for two hours inside their schools, clinics, and offices during the operation.

- On 1 October, six Israelis and one foreign national, including a 17-year-old girl and two women, were killed and 16 others were injured in a stabbing and shooting attack carried out by two Palestinian men from Hebron city, one of whom was killed and the other was injured and arrested. Israeli forces subsequently closed the entry and exit points of Hebron city for three days.
- Two Palestinians were pronounced dead while in Israeli custody, after being critically injured and, subsequently, arrested by Israeli forces. One was injured in an exchange of fire with Israeli forces in the Old City of Nablus on 1 October, and one was injured by Israeli forces after they surrounded his home in Wadi al Far'a (Tubas) on 5 October. In the Old City of Nablus, according to PRCS, their paramedics were not permitted to provide emergency care to the wounded man when he was arrested.
- On 3 October, 18 Palestinians were killed in an Israeli airstrike on a residential building in the densely populated Tulkarm refugee camp (Tulkarm). Fatalities included a family of four, including two children, who lived in the targeted building, another child, and three women. The airstrike caused significant destruction as at least one missile penetrated the rooftop of a multi-storey building and exploded in a crowded ground-floor café. Four refugee households comprising 18 people, including nine children, were displaced. According to the Israeli military, fighter jets targeted the head of an armed group in Tulkarm, killing him and six other key operatives. This was the deadliest single incident in the West Bank since OCHA began systematically documenting casualties in 2005, with the second deadliest incident taking place also in 2024, when 14 Palestinians were killed during a 55-hour operation in Nur Sham refugee camp (Tulkarm). On 4 October, the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR) [noted](#) that this "strike is part of a highly concerning pattern of unlawful use of force by... [Israeli forces] during military-like operations in the West Bank that have caused widespread harm to Palestinians and significant damage to buildings and infrastructure," adding that "[such] incidents cannot become normalized as an acceptable method of law enforcement."
- On 7 October, a 66-year-old Palestinian man was killed after he was physically assaulted by Israeli forces inside his home during a search-and-arrest operation in Dura (Hebron). So far in 2024, three Palestinians have been killed after being severely assaulted by Israeli forces compared with five such cases in the last two decades.
- On 7 October, Israeli forces killed a 13-year-old Palestinian boy and injured 18 others, including at least nine children, during a 13-hour operation in Qalandia refugee camp (Jerusalem). During the operation, Israeli forces positioned snipers on rooftops, physically assaulted and detained 24 Palestinians, raided and caused damage to several homes, and engaged in an exchange of fire with Palestinians.
- On 3 October, Israeli forces shot and killed a 23-year-old Palestinian man, allegedly for carrying a knife near an army base south of Hebron city. At the scene, Israeli forces reportedly detained three Palestinian journalists and deleted their footage before releasing them.
- In addition to becoming a leading cause of displacement in the West Bank (please see below), recurrent operations by Israeli forces since 7 October 2023, particularly in refugee camps in the northern West Bank, have caused massive infrastructural damage. According to the Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) cluster, operations by Israeli forces have entailed frequent bulldozing that caused damage to water connections, manholes, water tanks and hygiene facilities, led to sewage flooding in public spaces, and interrupted solid waste collection. Overall, these operations have resulted in the destruction of more than 20,000 metres of water pipelines, sewer networks and stormwater drainage systems, straining the response capacity of UNRWA, local service providers and WASH cluster partners. As a result, the access of nearly 92,000 people to clean drinking water, wastewater management and solid waste disposal has been compromised, including thousands who have been left with no reliable access to water and sanitation services. Emergency interventions by WASH cluster partners, such as water trucking and distributions of hygiene kits, storage tanks and temporary water points, have addressed immediate needs, but significant gaps remain particularly vis-à-vis repairing the extensive damage to water and wastewater systems. With winter approaching, the WASH Cluster and UNRWA are calling for immediate support to protect infrastructure and restore civilians' access to essential services. The WASH cluster has prepared water, sanitation, solid waste and flood response emergency plans that require an estimated US\$1.8 million, warning that limited response capacity could heighten the risk of flooding and stormwater contamination and pose severe public health risks, including increased exposure to waterborne diseases.
- During the reporting period, Israeli settlers perpetrated 23 attacks against Palestinians, resulting in the injury of 37 Palestinians, including two children, and damage to property. About 12 of these incidents took place within the context of the olive harvest season, which resulted in the injury of 32 Palestinians and vandalism of at least 80 olive trees. Key incidents during this period include:
 - On 5 October, some 40 Israeli settlers, believed to be from "Avichai Farm" settlement outpost, carrying guns, metal sticks, knives and pepper spray, attacked about 15 Palestinian families while they were picking olives in different locations on the outskirts of Al Lubban al Gharbi village (Ramallah). As a result, 20 Palestinians, including a child, two women, a man with a disability and two elderly people, sustained bruises and limb fractures. Settlers also damaged at least five Palestinian-owned vehicles, stole agricultural tools and a mobile phone. Israeli forces intervened and shot sound grenades and live bullets. According to the Israeli [media](#), three settlers were reportedly injured in unclear circumstances during the incident.
 - On 5 October, Israeli settlers raided a Palestinian house in Burqa village (Ramallah) and stole a donkey. When the family tried to retrieve the donkey, Israeli settlers shot live ammunition at them, injuring one man in the leg.
 - On 7 October, eight Palestinians, including two women and a child, sustained injuries in the head, one of whom remains in critical condition with a life-threatening head injury, when they were attacked by settlers with guns, hands, legs, and sticks, while they were harvesting olive trees in Jamma'in village, south of Nablus. According to one of the injured, settlers launched

a sudden attack while they were harvesting their olives, and started to physically assault his mother, injuring her in the head, before severely beating his father, who sustained a skull fracture. When he attempted to help his parents and his 11-year-old brother, he was also beaten, and one of the settlers sprayed pepper spray into his eyes.

- During the reporting period, Israeli authorities demolished or forced the demolition of nine Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank, including one within the context of an airstrike on Tulkarm refugee camp (see above). As a result, 19 people, including nine children, were displaced. In one of the incidents, Israeli forces demolished a 500-metre paved road due to the lack of an Israeli-issued building permit, hindering the access of about 20 families (approximately 100 people, including 43 children) in Wadi al Amayer herding community to services in As Samu' town (Hebron).

2024 Olive Harvest Season

- Since October 2023, Israeli authorities have almost completely blocked Palestinian access to their farmlands behind the Barrier and near Israeli settlements. In September, HaMoked, an Israeli NGO, [petitioned](#) the High Court of Justice to revoke these sweeping restrictions, but the State's response indicated that limited gate openings may occur only after 23 October, subject to security assessments, and permits will only be issued on an individual basis. This is anticipated to further complicate the access of thousands of Palestinians to their land, potentially causing significant economic losses. In 2021, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, the agricultural sector produced approximately 108,000 tons of olives and 23,000 tons of olive oil. For the 2024 season, the MoA forecasts a decline in olive and olive oil production, to 81,200 tons and 17,700 tons, respectively.
- On 9 October, the Humanitarian Coordinator, Muhannad Hadi, together with humanitarian and development partners, led a field visit to Kifl Haris (Salfit) with diplomats from eight member states to hear first-hand from Palestinian farmers about their challenges in accessing farmlands, especially during the olive harvest season. This advocacy initiative is part of the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) coordinated campaign around the season, where the ability of farmers to harvest is compromised, mainly due to Israeli-imposed access restrictions, and attacks by Israeli settlers and Israeli forces.

Key Figures, 7 October 2023 – 7 October 2024

- In total, 719 Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in addition to two who died of wounds sustained prior to 7 October. These include 702 Palestinians killed by Israeli forces, 12 by Israeli settlers, and seven where it remains unknown whether the perpetrators were Israeli forces or settlers. During the same period, 23 Israelis, including 16 members of Israeli forces and six settlers, were killed by Palestinians in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In Israel, attacks by Palestinians from the West Bank resulted in the killing of 16 Israelis and eight Palestinian perpetrators.
- OCHA documented about 1,454 attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians, of which 144 led to Palestinian casualties, 1,158 led to damage to Palestinian property, and 152 led to both casualties and property damage. Since 7 October 2023, 277 Palestinians households comprising 1,628 people, including 794 children, have been displaced in Bedouin and herding communities across the West Bank, primarily citing attacks by Israeli settlers and impeded access to grazing lands by settlers.
- Israeli authorities destroyed, confiscated, sealed or forced the demolition of 1,777 Palestinian structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, displacing more than 4,574 Palestinians, including about 1,919 children. These include more than 2,800 Palestinians, including over 1,100 children, who were displaced due to the destruction of homes during operations by Israeli forces.
- For additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2023 and September 2024, please refer to the OCHA West Bank [snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 10 October, Member States have disbursed about \$1.73 billion out of \$3.42 billion (51 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- During September 2024, the Occupied Palestinian Territory Humanitarian Fund (OPT HF) managed 87 ongoing projects, totaling \$77.5 million. These projects aimed to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (90 per cent) and the West Bank (10 per cent). They were strategically focused on education, food security, health, protection, emergency shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), coordination and support services, multi-purpose cash assistance and nutrition. Of these projects, 48 projects are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations, 27 by national NGOs and 12 by UN agencies. Notably, 31 out of the 60 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. Monthly updates, annual reports, and a list of all funded projects per year, are available on the oPt Humanitarian [Fund webpage](#), under the financing section.

Humanitarian Situation Update #230 | West Bank

17 Oct 2024



A Palestinian farmer standing amidst olive trees that were cut off by settlers as the harvest season began, Qusra village (Nablus). Photo courtesy of the community

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. As of this week, the Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 22 October.

Key Highlights

- The number of Palestinians killed in the West Bank since 7 October 2023 rises to more than 700.
- Since 1 October, Israeli settlers sawed off, burnt or otherwise vandalized about 600 mainly olive trees and saplings in about 15 communities across the West Bank.*
- The World Food Programme warns that food insecurity in the West Bank could affect 600,000 people, up from 352,000 at the start of 2023.
- Diplomatic missions from twelve countries issued a joint statement urging Israel to ensure a successful olive harvest in the West Bank amid concerns of heightened settler violence and movement restrictions.

Latest Developments (after 14 October)

- According to initial information, on 17 October, Israeli forces killed a Palestinian woman while harvesting olives in Faqua'a (Jenin). On 15 October, Israeli forces killed a Palestinian man during an operation in the Jenin refugee camp, and on the same day a Palestinian man succumbed to wounds sustained during an operation by Israeli forces in Jenin city on 5 July.

Humanitarian Developments(8-14 October)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed nine Palestinians, including one child, in the West Bank. Additionally, 104 Palestinians, including nine children, were injured, with 94 injured by Israeli forces and 10 by settlers.
- The incidents resulting in fatalities during the reporting period are as follows:
 - On 8 October, under-cover Israeli forces killed a Palestinian man after surrounding his house in Aqqaba village (Tubas). During the operation, Israeli forces shot live ammunition, sound grenades, and a shoulder-fired explosive projectile at the main door. The family of the man wanted by the Israeli army and his brother's family were inside the two-story house. The Israeli army subsequently allowed the man's brother to evacuate the women and children and fatally shot the man with live ammunition. The grenades caused a fire in parts of the house. The man's body was withheld by Israeli forces.

- On 9 October, undercover Israeli forces killed four Palestinians and injured one by opening fire at them from close range while they were inside a vehicle in Nablus city. According to Israeli forces, the five targeted men were accused of involvement in attacks against Israelis.
- On 10 October, an Israeli drone-fired missile struck a vehicle and killed two Palestinians during a six-hour operation in Nur Shams refugee camp (Tulkarm). During the operation, Israeli forces bulldozed infrastructure and damaged the area surrounding the camp's main entrance, temporarily cutting off the water supply. Israeli forces withheld the bodies of the two fatalities, and no arrests were reported. According to the Israeli military, the fatalities were armed and one of them led a local armed group involved in attacking Israelis and Israeli forces operating in Tulkarm area.
- On 14 October, Israeli forces killed two Palestinians, including a 14-year-old child, during a nine-hour operation in Jenin refugee camp that involved exchanges of fire between Israeli forces and Palestinians. Israeli forces besieged and shelled a residential house within the camp and military bulldozers caused significant damage to roads, leading to temporary power outages. As the operation happened in the daytime, 145 children and teachers were stranded inside their schools and kindergarten for about two hours until the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) staff were able to [evacuate](#) them.
- On 9 October, the World Food Programme (WFP) [expressed](#) deep concern about the volatile situation in the West Bank, where large-scale Israeli operations, movement restrictions, and increasing settler violence are contributing to rising hunger levels. More than 160,000 people have lost their work permits in Israel, leaving families without income, and WFP estimates that the escalation of violence and spillover from the war in Gaza could push at least 600,000 people into food insecurity, compared with 352,000 at the start of 2023. In response, WFP's voucher programme has expanded sixfold, and as of September, it reached nearly 215,000 Palestinians with cash-based transfers. These efforts include "cash top-ups in support of the national social safety net and one-off cash assistance for displaced civilians," in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development and UNRWA.
- During the reporting period, Israeli settlers perpetrated 32 attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. The majority of incidents took place within the context of the olive harvest season and resulted in about 450 trees and saplings either sawed off, burnt, stolen or otherwise vandalized by Israeli settlers. Overall, during this period, 14 Palestinians were injured, including 10 by Israeli settlers and four by Israeli forces in settler-related incidents. Four of those injured were children, including three injured by Israeli forces and one by Israeli settlers.
- Key settler attacks affecting Palestinians during the reporting period include:
 - 11 October: A group of armed Israeli settlers believed to be from Giv'at Eitam settlement outpost physically assaulted six Palestinian farmers while working in their olive groves in Khalet al Louza (Bethlehem). Four of the farmers sustained injuries and were transported to hospital for treatment. The settlers vandalized three surveillance cameras, damaged an agricultural room, a fence, and a stone wall, and destroyed 18 olive and grape trees. Israeli forces subsequently arrived and evacuated the settlers.
 - 11 October: Israeli settlers attacked Palestinians from Burqa village (Ramallah) and injured a 17-year-old Palestinian child with live ammunition in the leg. Community sources stated that, after Friday prayers, Israeli settlers were touring the outskirts of the village, close to the houses, and intimidated Palestinians. Israeli forces subsequently arrived at the scene and fired live ammunition and tear gas canisters toward Palestinians, but no injuries were reported by the forces.
 - On 14 October, Israeli settlers tried to force Palestinian farmers off their land, while harvesting their olive trees near Qusra village (Nablus), according to the village council and one of the affected farmers. When Palestinians refused to leave, masked settlers accompanied by Israeli forces attacked and threw stones at Palestinian houses and Israeli forces opened fire while Palestinians threw stones at them. Four Palestinians, including three children, were injured and, according to the village council, the homes of 14 families sustained damage.
- This olive harvest season, Palestinian farmers across the West Bank are facing heightened risks and challenges due to access restrictions and widespread settler attacks, severely undermining their livelihoods and exposing them to physical harm. Since the beginning of October 2024, OCHA documented 51 settler-related incidents, including 32 that led to casualties, property damage or both, which took place in 57 communities across the West Bank. The majority of the incidents were related to the olive harvest season whereby Israeli settlers attacked Palestinians or prevented them from gaining access to their lands and damaged trees, stole crops and harvesting tools. According to community sources, more than half of these incidents entailed prevention of access to lands where they had previously not faced similar access restrictions. Overall, since 1 October 2024, 54 Palestinians were injured within the context of settler attacks against Palestinians, including 44 by Israeli settlers and 10 by Israeli forces. Furthermore, about 600 (mainly olive) trees and saplings were burnt, sawed off, had their crops stolen, or otherwise vandalized since 1 October, affecting farmers in about 15 communities across the West Bank.
- On 14 October, diplomatic missions from twelve countries issued a joint statement [calling](#) on Israel to ensure a successful olive harvest in the West Bank. The missions expressed concern over ongoing Israeli settler violence and movement restrictions that hinder Palestinian access to their olive groves, particularly in areas adjacent to settlements and along the Barrier. They urged Israel to "ensure that all Palestinians in the West Bank can participate and benefit from their olive trees and the olive harvest...[and] facilitate continuous, unfettered, and predictable access for Palestinian farmers to their lands." The missions emphasized that Israel, as the occupying power, is obligated under international law to protect Palestinian farmers and enable their economic development, calling for immediate accountability measures against settler violence and harassment.
- During the reporting period, Israeli authorities demolished or forced the demolition of 14 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank, all citing the lack of Israeli-issued building permits. As a result, 13 people, including four children, were displaced. All

structures were demolished by the Israeli authorities and were recorded in Area C of the West Bank, including in Al 'Arrub refugee camp (Hebron), Az Za'ayem Bedouin (Jerusalem), Az Zawiya (Salfit), and Al Jalama (Jenin).

Key Figures, 7 October 2023 – 14 October 2024

- In total, 728 Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in addition to two who died of wounds sustained prior to 7 October 2023. These include 711 Palestinians killed by Israeli forces, 12 by Israeli settlers, and seven where it remains unknown whether the perpetrators were Israeli forces or settlers. During the same period, 23 Israelis, including 16 members of Israeli forces and six settlers, were killed by Palestinians in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In Israel, attacks by Palestinians from the West Bank resulted in the killing of 16 Israelis and eight Palestinian perpetrators.
- OCHA documented about 1,492 attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians, of which 149 led to Palestinian casualties, 1,188 led to damage to Palestinian property, and 155 led to both casualties and property damage. Since 7 October 2023, 277 Palestinians households comprising 1,628 people, including 794 children, have been displaced from about 40 Bedouin and herding communities across the West Bank, primarily citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.
- Israeli authorities destroyed, confiscated, sealed or forced the demolition of 1,799 Palestinian structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, displacing 4,588 Palestinians, including about 1,923 children. Demolished structures include 82 donor-funded structures that had been provided as humanitarian assistance. These include more than 2,800 Palestinians, including over 1,100 children, who were displaced due to the destruction of homes during operations by Israeli forces, the vast majority (89 per cent) in Jenin refugee camp and Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps, both in Tulkarm.
- For additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2023 and September 2024, please refer to the OCHA West Bank [Snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 17 October, Member States have disbursed about US\$1.89 billion out of the \$3.42 billion (55 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- The oPt humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) is currently managing 87 ongoing projects, totalling \$77.5 million. These projects aim to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (90 per cent) and the West Bank (10 per cent). They are strategically focused on education, food security, health, protection, emergency shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), coordination and support services, multi-purpose cash assistance and nutrition. Of these projects, 48 projects are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations, 27 by national NGOs and 12 by UN agencies. Notably, 31 out of the 60 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. Monthly updates, annual reports, and a list of all funded projects per year, are available on the oPt Humanitarian Fund [webpage](#), under the financing section.

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



A house belonging to a 65-year-old Palestinian woman and her grandson was severely damaged due to an Israeli settler attack in Jalud village, Nablus. Photo: Partner

Humanitarian Situation Update #232 | West Bank

24 Oct 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. As of this week, the Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 29 October.

Key Highlights

- Israeli forces killed a Palestinian mother of seven in Jenin while harvesting olives near the Barrier along with other harvesters who did not pose any threat to forces, the UN Human Rights Office reports.
- Since the beginning of October 2024, OCHA has documented about 180 settler-related incidents in nearly 90 Palestinian communities across the West Bank, 60 per cent of which were related to the olive harvest season. Of the total, 104 incidents led to casualties or property damage.
- Several communities in the occupied West Bank have experienced a surge in attacks and access restrictions to their land following the establishment of Israeli settlement outposts near them; 43 new outposts have been established since October 2023, Peace Now reports.
- The eight remaining families in Juret Al Khil community in Hebron governorate were displaced amid ongoing Israeli settler attacks. This community is the 11th community to become fully displaced in the West Bank, citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.

Latest Developments (after 21 October)

- On 22 October, Israeli forces shot in the chest and killed an 11-year-old Palestinian boy during a search-and-arrest operation in Nablus city, while he was reportedly throwing stones along with other boys toward Israeli armoured vehicles.

Humanitarian Developments (15-21 October)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed three Palestinians and injured 59 others, including 27 children, in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Two of the fatalities were killed during raids by Israeli forces in Jenin and Tulkarm. On 15 October, Israeli forces killed and withheld the body of a 20-year-old Palestinian man in Jenin refugee camp, during a three-hour operation in which they besieged his house, and the two sides exchanged fire. Seven other Palestinians, including four women, were injured by Israeli forces during the same operation. On 20 October, an Israeli army jeep chased and hit a 20-year-old Palestinian man riding on a motorcycle during a raid in Anabta town and he later died in hospital.
- The third fatality during the reporting period was a 59-year-old Palestinian mother of seven, who was shot and killed by Israeli forces in Faqua'a village, in Jenin governorate, while she was harvesting olives along with several Palestinian families on their land on the West Bank side of the Barrier. According to the UN Human Rights Office ([OHCHR](#)), the farmers "were not posing any threat whatsoever when Israeli security forces fired multiple shots at them without prior warning." Noting that this incident "comes in the context of intensified, organized attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinian harvesting teams to sabotage the olive harvest,

along with use of force by Israeli security forces to block Palestinians' access to their lands in an apparently arbitrary manner," OHCHR emphasized that "restricted access to land and unchecked violence are key features of a coercive environment that is increasingly forcing Palestinians to leave their land." OHCHR urged the Israeli authorities to carry out an investigation into this and other similar incidents of violence by Israeli settlers and forces against Palestinians and called for perpetrators to be prosecuted and effective remedies to be provided to the victims.

- Another two Palestinian fatalities were documented during the reporting period. An 18-year-old male succumbed to wounds sustained when he was shot in the head with live ammunition by Israeli forces during a raid in Jenin city on 5 July 2024. Furthermore, on 19 October, a 27-year-old Palestinian man died after reportedly colliding with an Israeli force's jeep near Ofra settlement on Road 60, in Ramallah governorate (not counted in the overall number of Palestinians killed since October 2023 below). No Israeli forces were injured.
- During the reporting period, Israeli settlers perpetrated 41 attacks against Palestinians resulting in casualties, property damage or both; seven Palestinians, including two children, were injured. More than half of these incidents (24 incidents) took place within the context of the olive harvest season, which resulted in the injury of six Palestinians, and left about 670 trees either vandalized or had their crops stolen. Since the beginning of October 2024, about 180 settler incidents were documented, affecting nearly 90 communities, of which some 60 per cent were related to the olive harvest season. These include 104 incidents that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. The following are some of the key settler attacks that took place during the reporting period.
 - On 18 October, Israeli settlers physically assaulted and injured a Palestinian boy with hearing impairment while he was working on a farm in Wadi Qana, near Deir Istiya town in Salfit governorate. The settlers damaged 40 sacks of fodder and stole an electric generator and a milking machine.
 - On 18 October, three groups of about 200 Israeli settlers attacked Palestinian olive harvesters in Yatma village, south of Nablus. The settlers, some armed and reportedly from Rechalim settlement and Eyvatar outpost, fired bullets and threw stones toward farmers in different parts of the village. When Israeli forces arrived at the scene, they fired tear gas canisters and live bullets in the air and evacuated Palestinian farmers, not allowing them to collect their harvest and tools. As a result, one Palestinian was injured by a stone thrown by settlers, and another suffered from tear gas inhalation. In the afternoon, when the farmers returned to their land, they found that at least 1,000 kilogrammes of collected olives, 18 ladders and 50 mattresses had been stolen. Ten Palestinian families were affected.
 - On 20 October, a group of armed Israeli settlers believed to be from Asfar settlement raided Juret Al Khiei community in Hebron governorate, vandalizing residential caravans and other property. Eight families comprising 41 members including 13 children, were thus forced to flee, taking refuge along with their sheep in a nearby valley. Upon returning to check on their properties, the families found that four caravans and six solar panels had been vandalized, and the settlers subsequently returned and threatened the families to leave. On 21 October, Israeli settlers erected two tents in the community and as of today, the families have been displaced to Sa'ir town. The eight displaced families are the last remaining families in the community, following the gradual displacement of other families from the community over the past few years; these families had been displaced mainly due to a combination of settler attacks and discriminatory planning processes, which have created a coercive environment that put pressure on people to leave. This community is the 11th community to become fully displaced in the West Bank, citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.
 - On 19 October 2024, dozens of Israeli settlers, some armed and reportedly from Shilo settlement bloc raided and attacked Palestinians southeast of Jalud village, in Nablus. The settlers burnt about 40 dunums of land cultivated with 50 olive trees, causing damage to olive produce, harvesting tools, mattresses and equipment. Settlers also threw inflammable materials at three houses and cars, causing significant damage. One of the houses, home to a 65-year-old woman and her 14-year-old grandson, sustained major damage to the kitchen and two rooms and was rendered temporarily uninhabitable. Three sheep were also shot and killed, and two Palestinians were injured by stones.
- Restrictions imposed by Israeli forces have further compounded the difficulties faced by Palestinian farmers during the olive harvest season. Since 1 October, OCHA has documented at least 25 incidents where Israeli forces attacked Palestinians and restricted their access to agricultural lands, affecting around 700 people. These incidents included various forms of preventing access to agricultural lands. For example, in Sabastiya and Deir Sharaf (both in Nablus), farmers were expelled while harvesting olives, with Israeli forces preventing them from taking their harvested crops. In Yatma (Nablus), Israeli forces confiscated agricultural tools and threatened further action if farmers returned. In Turmusa'yya (Ramallah) and Salim (Nablus), tear gas was used to push farmers off their lands. Additionally, in Kafr ad Dik (Salfit), roads were blocked with earth mounds and rocks, preventing farmers from accessing their lands with vehicles and disrupting the transportation of tools and harvested olives.
- In a new report, Peace Now, an Israeli NGO, [reported](#) that 43 new settlement outposts, primarily farm outposts, have been established in the West Bank since October 2023, compared with an annual average of seven outposts in the nearly three decades prior. While settlement outposts are considered illegal under Israeli law, Peace Now highlighted that the Israeli government [financed](#) settlement outposts with NIS28 million (US\$7.5 million) in 2023 and allocated to them NIS75 million (US\$20 million) in 2024. In addition to authorizing funding for 70 settlement outposts, Israeli authorities have retroactively "legalized" eight settlement outposts (five of which will be established as new settlements) and allocated NIS7 billion (US\$1.9 billion) for road infrastructure serving settlements, the NGO added. All Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory are illegal under International Humanitarian Law. They also deepen humanitarian needs by affecting livelihoods, food security and access to essential services.
- Since October 2023, there has been a surge in Israeli settler attacks against Palestinian communities in the West Bank, particularly in areas that are located near old or newly established settlement outposts, as can be illustrated in the following four examples:

- In Bethlehem, the residents of Khallet al Louza village saw an escalation of settler attacks since August 2024, following the establishment of a new caravan on Palestinian land in Givat Etam outpost. Five settler attacks in the community were documented by OCHA in the first seven months of the year, compared with eight over the past three months, including five during the current olive harvest season. Of the 13 incidents in 2024, 10 resulted in casualties or property damage. Incidents in October included settlers physically assaulting a farmer and his family, setting fire to 40 olive trees over 50 years old, threatening farmers to stay away from their land, and severely assaulting two elderly farmers and leaving them with limb fractures.
- In Ramallah, Burqa village is surrounded by Oz Zion, Givat Assaf, Ramat Migron, and Tsur Harel settlement outposts, with the last one re-established in July 2024. The residents of Burqa village saw an increase in settler attacks since October 2023, with 36 incidents documented by OCHA, compared with three incidents in the first nine months of 2023. A third of the incidents over the past year (12 out of 36) have occurred since July 2024, including ten resulting in casualties and property damage and two entailing harassment, intimidation and restricted access to agricultural land.
- In Jericho, the residents of Ras 'Ein al 'Auja Bedouin community have seen a rise in attacks against them since the beginning of 2024, especially following the establishment of a new settlement outpost near the community in May 2024. OCHA documented 67 settler incidents in the community so far in 2024, including 25 that resulted in casualties or property damage, compared with two incidents in all of 2023. The majority of incidents in 2024 (52) took place between 1 May and 21 October 2024.
- In Jerusalem, following the establishment of a settlement outpost just 150 metres from Khan Al Ahmar Bedouin community in late August 2024, daily settler attacks have severely restricted movement and access for Palestinians in the area. Settlers have blocked roads by parking vehicles at community entrances, searched vehicles, checked IDs, threatened residents, vandalized Palestinian vehicles parked near the community, and blocked herders' access to grazing lands.
- During the reporting period, Israeli authorities demolished or forced the demolition of 24 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank, all due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits that are nearly impossible to obtain, including nine in East Jerusalem and 15 in Area C. Half of the structures were homes, which resulted in the displacement of 23 people, including eight children. Seven of the nine structures demolished in East Jerusalem were demolished by their owners; one of these structures was a business facility that provided oxygen to hospitals in East Jerusalem and had been operating since 1957.
- On 16 October 2024, the Jerusalem Municipality issued a final warning for the demolition of a two-story building in Al Bustan area of Silwan, in East Jerusalem. The building houses Al Bustan Association and an apartment for a family of three. This building had already received a final demolition notice in July 2024 and is now at immediate risk of demolition. Al Bustan Association serves over 1,000 community members, offering youth education programs, legal workshops and scouting activities as well as supporting sports teams, cultural groups and women's groups. Since early October, the Jerusalem Municipality has issued 14 demolition orders in Al Bustan area, demanding ten families to vacate their homes and clear all belongings within ten days. In total, 87 people now face imminent displacement. The final warnings and demolition orders are part of a plan to build and expand an Israeli settlement project by establishing public spaces designated for Israelis. According to the Norwegian Refugee Council ([NRC](#)), who is representing 85 demolition cases in the community, "Al-Bustan, home to about 1,550 Palestinians and 150 housing units...is near the Jewish Quarter of the Old City. This has led Israeli authorities to focus on increasing the Jewish presence and displacing Palestinians. All structures in Al-Bustan are currently unprotected and at risk of demolition."

Key Figures, 7 October 2023 – 21 October 2024

- In total, 732 Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in addition to two who died of wounds sustained prior to 7 October. These include 715 Palestinians killed by Israeli forces, 12 by Israeli settlers, and seven where it remains unknown whether the perpetrators were Israeli forces or settlers. During the same period, 23 Israelis, including 16 members of Israeli forces and six settlers, were killed by Palestinians in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In Israel, attacks by Palestinians from the West Bank resulted in the killing of 16 Israelis and eight Palestinian perpetrators.
- OCHA documented about 1,536 attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians, of which 152 led to Palestinian casualties, 1,226 led to damage to Palestinian property, and 158 led to both casualties and property damage. Since 7 October 2023, 285 Palestinians households comprising 1,669 people, including 807 children, have been displaced in Bedouin and herding communities across the West Bank, primarily citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.
- Israeli authorities destroyed, confiscated, sealed or forced the demolition of 1,829 Palestinian structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, displacing more than 4,611 Palestinians, including about 1,939 children. These include more than 2,800 Palestinians, including over 1,100 children, who were displaced due to the destruction of homes during operations by Israeli forces.
- For additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2023 and September 2024, please refer to the OCHA West Bank [snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 24 October, Member States have disbursed about US\$2.1 billion out of the \$3.42 billion (60 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN

estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)

- The oPt humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) is currently managing 87 ongoing projects, totalling \$77.5 million. These projects aim to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (90 per cent) and the West Bank (10 per cent). They are strategically focused on education, food security, health, protection, emergency shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), coordination and support services, multi-purpose cash assistance and nutrition. Of these projects, 48 projects are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations, 27 by national NGOs and 12 by UN agencies. Notably, 31 out of the 60 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. Moreover, in addition to the four other reserve allocations for 2024, the oPt HF is finalizing its critical and time sensitive First Standard Allocation of US\$30 million, aligned with the 2024 oPt Flash Appeal, aiming to rapidly scale up relief efforts to meet the immediate needs of affected people in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The allocation includes 16 fast-tracked projects, prioritizing critical winterization preparedness and addressing urgent shelter, WASH, and other emergency needs of IDPs and other vulnerable groups in Gaza. Monthly updates, annual reports, and a list of all funded projects per year, are available on the oPt Humanitarian Fund [webpage](#), under the financing section.



Palestinian farmers in Jerusalem governorate waiting at Beit Izja agricultural gate to access their agricultural lands and harvest their olive trees that have been isolated by the West Bank Separation Barrier. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #234 | West Bank

31 Oct 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 5 November.

Key Highlights

- Four Palestinians were killed in the West Bank during the reporting period, bringing the total number of Palestinians killed since the beginning of 2024 to 430.
- Since the beginning of October 2024, about 60 Palestinians were injured by Israeli settlers across the West Bank and more than 1,000, mostly olive, trees were burnt, sawed-off or otherwise vandalized.
- Nearly 60 per cent of olive harvest-related settler incidents so far in October took place in the northern West Bank, with Nablus governorate alone accounting for a third of incidents.
- Protection Cluster partners are currently delivering protective presence interventions and emergency response training in 70 West Bank communities highly affected by settler attacks and access restrictions during the current olive harvest season.

Latest Developments (after 28 October)

- Three Palestinians were killed during Israeli raids in Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps on 30 and 31 October. One of the raids involved an airstrike, armed clashes, and extensive infrastructural damage, with prolonged access delays facing medical teams and service disruptions affecting water, electricity and internet networks.

Humanitarian Developments (22-28 October)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed four Palestinians, including one child, and injured 35 others, including ten children, across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The incidents resulting in fatalities are as follows:
 - Two Palestinians were killed during raids by Israeli forces in Nablus and Tulkarm cities. On 22 October, undercover Israeli forces shot and killed an 11-year-old Palestinian boy who threw stones at military jeeps as they were withdrawing from Nablus city. On 26 October, at about 05:00, Israeli forces raided with bulldozers Tulkarm city and surrounded a multi-storey residential building in As Salam neighbourhood, exchanged fire with armed Palestinians inside the building, and fired Energa anti-tank grenades. During the eight-hour operation, a 29-year-old Palestinian man was killed in the exchange of fire. According to Israeli authorities cited in the media, the man was a commander of an armed group and had recently begun planning further attacks against Israeli civilians.
 - On 26 October, Israeli forces killed a 23-year-old Palestinian man trying to reach his workplace in Israel, via informal openings in the Barrier near 'Azzun 'Atma village, in Qalqiliya. Since the beginning of the year, two Palestinians have been killed and 24 injured by Israeli forces while trying to cross through informal openings in the Barrier, all by live ammunition.

- On 27 October, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man from Shu'fat refugee camp near Hizma village, in Jerusalem governorate. According to Israeli media sources citing Israeli forces, the forces shot at the man claiming that he attempted to run over Israeli forces stationed at a military post on Road 437 near Hizma village entrance and was said to have tried to stab them. No injuries among Israeli forces were reported. Following the incident, Israeli forces closed Hizma and Shu'fat camp checkpoints, raided the refugee camp where the family of the killed man reside, searched and caused damage to the family home, and summoned his family members for interrogation.
- On 23 October, a Palestinian man succumbed to wounds sustained while he was reportedly planting an explosive device in Jenin city on 13 October (not counted in the overall number of Palestinians killed by forces since October 2023, see below). Since the beginning of 2024, two Palestinians have been killed and three injured by improvised explosive devices, all in the northern West Bank.
- During the reporting period, Israeli settlers perpetrated about 70 attacks against Palestinians, more than half of which resulted in casualties, property damage or both. In total, 12 Palestinians were injured, 11 by Israeli settlers and one by Israeli forces, 120 grapevines, 65 guava saplings, and at least 40, mainly olive, trees were vandalized, water tanks, one electricity pole and other property were damaged, and agricultural tools were stolen. In addition, a 70-year-old Palestinian woman was injured while fleeing from armed Israeli settlers, believed to be from a pastoral settlement outpost near Eli settlement, who attacked four Palestinian families harvesting olives in Qaryut village, south of Nablus governorate. The families were forced to leave their land and were unable to continue the harvest.
- The following are some of the key settler attacks that took place during the reporting period, which entailed intimidation, harassment, physical injury, property damage or a combination thereof, and include cases where Israeli forces were present:
 - On 22 October, Israeli settlers believed to be from an outpost near Enav settlement attacked Palestinian farmers in Ramin village, east of Tulkarm city. According to community sources, about 10 Palestinian farmers were harvesting olives on their lands in Area B, when Israeli settlers arrived in the area and ordered them to leave. When the Palestinians refused, the settlers harassed and physically assaulted the farmers and vandalized their tractor.
 - On 22 October, Israeli settlers believed to be from Kfar Tapuah settlement vandalized the main electricity pole that connects the Palestinian village of Yasuf in Salfit governorate with the power grid and burned five olive trees belonging to a Palestinian family near the settlement. According to community sources, this resulted in a 17-hour-long power outage. On the same day, Israeli settlers believed to be from the same settlement vandalized about 30 olive trees, aged between 20 and 30 years, in the same village.
 - On 27 October, according to community sources, Israeli settlers, under the protection of Israeli forces, attacked at least four Palestinian families harvesting olives in Area C of Beitillu village, in Ramallah governorate. Some of the settlers were armed and believed to be from Nahliel settlement. Settlers injured two Palestinian men with stones, damaged three vehicles, stole harvested olives, and ordered the families to leave the land. When the families refused to leave, the settlers fired live bullets in the air, forcing all the families to leave the area.
 - On 27 October, a group of armed Israeli settlers believed to be from Asfar settlement attacked four Palestinian farmers while they were working on their land near Ash Shuykh village northeast of Hebron governorate. The settlers were accompanied by Israeli forces, who detained the farmers and transported them to a nearby military post in Wadi Sair. After a few hours, the Israeli forces released the farmers, who returned to their land and discovered extensive damage, believed to have been carried out by Israeli settlers. About 6,000 seedlings of seasonal vegetables in two greenhouses and five surveillance cameras were stolen, and a metal gate, an electric generator and a water irrigation network were damaged.
 - On 28 October, Israeli settlers believed to be from Shavei Shomron settlement pepper-sprayed a 73-year-old Palestinian man and stole four sacks of olives his family had harvested in Sabastiya village, in Nablus governorate. The family was forced to leave before completing the harvest.
- Between 1 and 28 October, OCHA documented nearly 270 settler-related incidents affecting Palestinians and their property in about 110 communities across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Of these, more than half led to casualties or property damage,* resulting in 59 Palestinians injured by settlers, 12 injured by Israeli forces, more than 1,000 mostly olive trees burnt, sawed-off or otherwise vandalized, and many crops and harvesting tools stolen. Nearly 60 per cent of olive harvest-related settler incidents so far this month took place in the northern West Bank, with Nablus governorate alone accounting for a third of incidents. A quarter of the incidents took place in the central West Bank, mainly in Ramallah governorate, and roughly 15 per cent in Bethlehem and Hebron governorates in the southern West Bank. While the geographic breakdown of incidents is generally consistent with trends observed in the olive harvest season in previous years, the volume of incidents has significantly increased and is at least double the number of harvest-related settler incidents documented in October of 2023 (60 incidents), 2022 (59 incidents), and 2021 (36 incidents). This sharp rise highlights the growing threat to Palestinian farmers and their olive-based livelihoods, with most incidents taking place in areas that Palestinians were unable to access during the 2023 olive harvest season, when more than 96,000 dunums of olive-cultivated land remain unharvested due to restricted access and fear of settler attacks. Furthermore, according to community sources, many settler incidents during this season have entailed prevention of access to lands where people had previously not faced similar access restrictions. According to the Protection Cluster, the escalating violence marks a deterioration in the protection environment, heightens vulnerabilities, and underscores the pressing need for improved protection of civilians and continued advocacy for the rights and safety of affected people during this critical agricultural production period and beyond.
- Some restrictions on access to agricultural lands were partially lifted this year, with farmers generally permitted to access olive groves located within 200 meters of Israeli settlement boundaries and access to lands behind the Separation Barrier anticipated to

be facilitated by Israeli forces by early November. Nevertheless, Palestinian farmers continue to face significant barriers in accessing lands in or near settlements and those isolated by the Barrier, which jeopardizes their ability to sustain their olive-based livelihoods. As was the case in 2023, private Palestinian land located within the boundaries of Israeli settlements and along main roads used by settlers remains completely off-limits to Palestinian farmers this season. However, unlike 2023, access to groves located within 200 meters of settlement boundaries was facilitated, subject to a “prior coordination” process with the Israeli authorities. Yet, their access has been frequently disrupted by settler attacks and access impediments imposed by Israeli forces or settlers. Impediments include physical barriers, limited time windows for land access, as well as placing limitations on the age and number of farmers permitted to reach their lands. For example, initial information indicates that Israeli authorities are limiting access to Palestinian agricultural lands near Mevo Dotan settlement to about 50 farmers aged 40 years or older, which will seriously hamper the ability of families from Kufr Ra'i, Arraba, and Ya'bad towns in Jenin governorate to gain access to about 18,000 dunums (1,800 hectares), including at least 2,000 dunums (200 hectares) of olive groves, near this settlement. Across the West Bank, Palestinians in at least 110 communities own land within or near 56 Israeli settlements.

- The Protection Cluster, led by the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR), in coordination with OCHA, other humanitarian and human rights partners, and international volunteers, are currently delivering protective presence interventions and emergency response training in 70 West Bank communities highly affected by settler attacks and access restrictions during the current olive harvest season. Activities have also included legal support, distribution of agricultural tool kits, and carrying out emergency preparedness training sessions on response actions. In the H2 area of Hebron, partners reported facing access restrictions that limited their ability to support families in the area. To enhance coordination, the West Bank Protection Cluster issued a Do No Harm guidance and checklists, launched a WhatsApp group for real-time updates, and rolled out an Incident Reporting Form for tracking protection-related incidents involving Israeli settlers or forces.
- During the reporting period, there were no structures demolished by Israeli authorities in the West Bank on punitive grounds or due to lacking Israeli-issued building permits. One demolition incident took place on 26 October in an eight-hour operation by Israeli forces in Tulkarm city (see above), during which a multi-storey residential building was severely damaged, resulting in the displacement of four households comprising 23 people, including 11 children, and five nearby houses sustained damage.

Key Figures

- Since 7 October 2023, 736 Palestinians were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, in addition to two who died of wounds sustained prior to 7 October. These include 719 Palestinians killed by Israeli forces, 12 by Israeli settlers, and seven where it remains unknown whether the perpetrators were Israeli forces or settlers. During the same period, 23 Israelis, including 16 members of Israeli forces and six settlers, were killed by Palestinians in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In Israel, attacks by Palestinians from the West Bank resulted in the killing of 16 Israelis and eight Palestinian perpetrators.
- Since 7 October 2023, OCHA documented nearly 1,600 attacks by Israeli settlers against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. Moreover, 287 Palestinians households comprising 1,682 people, including 816 children, have been displaced in Bedouin and herding communities across the West Bank, primarily citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.
- Since 7 October 2023, Israeli authorities destroyed, confiscated, sealed or forced the demolition of about 1,800 Palestinian structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, displacing more than 4,630 Palestinians, including about 1,950 children. These include about 2,900 Palestinians, including over 1,160 children, who were displaced due to the destruction of homes during operations by Israeli forces.
- For additional breakdowns of casualties, displacement and settler violence between January 2023 and September 2024, please refer to the OCHA West Bank [snapshot](#).

Funding

- As of 30 October, Member States have disbursed about US\$2 billion out of the \$3.42 billion (60 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- As of October 2024, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) has prioritized support for the olive harvest season through a series of resilience-building projects. Approximately 17 per cent of the Fund's overall US\$60 million allocation has been directed toward critical interventions in the West Bank, aligned with the 2024 Flash Appeal. Through the Emergency Reserve Allocation (48-Hour), \$5 million was mobilized, including \$750,000 allocated to two local partners specifically for the olive harvest. These projects focus on expediting the harvest by providing essential tools, clearing groves to reduce fire risks, and upgrading storage facilities to enhance food quality. An additional \$5 million was allocated through the Standard Allocation mechanism, with the aim of rapidly scaling up relief efforts to address immediate needs of affected populations. Of this amount, \$1.5 million was specifically earmarked for food security projects to improve household income and promote sustainable agricultural practices, including olive harvest support, to strengthen long-term food security and resilience for vulnerable populations.

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



Al Bustan area of Silwan, East Jerusalem, where 42 Palestinians, mostly children, were displaced on Tuesday when Israeli authorities demolished nine homes. "We have nowhere else to go," said one resident. "We will sleep on top of the rubble." Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #236 | West Bank

07 Nov 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 12 November.

Key Highlights

- Between 29 October and 4 November, Israeli forces killed five Palestinians and injured 22 across the West Bank while Israeli settlers carried out 35 attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties or property damage.
- Three Palestinian Bedouin families were displaced amid repeated Israeli settler attacks and two families were displaced by the demolition of their homes for lacking building permits in Area C and East Jerusalem.
- An Israeli forces operation in Nur Shams Refugee Camp (Tulkarm), home to about 14,000 Palestine refugees, resulted in the displacement of four families and caused extensive damage to over 100 residential and livelihood structures. The UNRWA office inside the camp was also bulldozed.
- A Palestinian family in East Jerusalem successfully reclaimed their home less than two months after Israeli settlers seized and took over their property.
- Funding shortages threaten mobile health clinics serving communities in Area C across the West Bank, with 96 Palestinian communities at risk of losing these services in 2025, the UN Population Fund warns.

Latest Developments (after 4 November)

- According to initial information, on 5 November, eight Palestinians were killed and at least four were injured by Israeli forces in four operations by Israeli forces in Jenin, Tubas, and Tulkarm, all in the northern West Bank. Two were killed in Ash Shuhada village (Jenin); two in Tammun (Tubas), and four during an 11-hour operation in Qabatiya (Jenin). These included airstrikes and other lethal war-like tactics. In Qabatiya, the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) reported that Israeli forces delayed their team while trying to evacuate casualties, including a young man — one of the four fatalities — who was shot near Salah ad Din Mosque and left bleeding for nearly an hour.
- On 5 November, during a 12-hour military operation in Tulkarm city and its refugee camps, Israeli forces caused widespread destruction and injured at least four people. Bulldozers damaged roads, homes and commercial shops, with several houses rendered uninhabitable, according to initial information. Extensive damage to the water network has caused disruptions to the water supply, in some areas continuing as of the time of writing of this update. During the operation, PRCS rescued a girl stranded in a kindergarten in Tulkarm Camp, reuniting her with her family late at night.
- On 5 November, Israeli authorities demolished four residential buildings in Al Bustan area of Silwan (East Jerusalem), displacing 42 people, nearly half of whom were children. Al Bustan, home to over 1,500 Palestinians, is the target of an Israeli settlement-related plan entailing the demolition of dozens of Palestinian housing units.

Humanitarian Developments (29 October - 4 November)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed five Palestinians, including one child, and injured 22 others, including four children, across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The incidents resulting in fatalities are as follows:
 - On 30 October, an Israeli undercover unit entered a supermarket in Tulkarm refugee camp, where they shot and killed a 28-year-old Palestinian man wanted by the Israeli army. Hours later, at dawn on 31 October, Israeli forces raided the nearby Nur Shams refugee camp (Tulkarm), home to 14,000 Palestinian refugees, exchanged fire with Palestinians who also threw explosive devices at the forces, and carried out an airstrike. Local sources indicated that the airstrike hit a square of buildings in the middle of the camp killing two Palestinian men, aged 19 and 20 and displaced four families comprising 23 people. According to UNRWA, at least 100 residential and livelihood structures sustained damage during the operation, and roads in and around the camp were significantly bulldozed, damaging water, electricity and telecommunication infrastructure. The [UNRWA](#) office in the camp was bulldozed, leaving the building—the hub of their operations—unusable and slated for demolition. Another 32-year-old Palestinian man was killed by a sniper while he was inside his house in the camp.
 - On 3 November, Israeli forces deployed near Road 60, north of Halhul (Hebron), shot and killed a 14-year-old Palestinian boy in unclear circumstances. The body of the boy was taken by Israeli soldiers and PRCS subsequently received the body from the entrance of Efrata settlement.
- During the reporting period, OCHA documented 61 settler incidents affecting Palestinians, including 35 attacks that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. In total, four Palestinians were injured, three by Israeli settlers and one by Israeli forces, and about 120 trees, mainly olives, and 24 Palestinian-owned vehicles were vandalized. Incidents include cases where settlers were caught on camera stealing crops of Palestinian-owned olive trees. Since 1 October, OCHA has documented 177 settler incidents directly related to the olive harvest in 73 communities across the West Bank, the majority of which (129 incidents) resulted in casualties or property damage. During the same period, 63 Palestinians were injured by Israeli settlers, 13 by Israeli forces, and more than 1,200 mostly olive trees burnt, sawed-off or otherwise vandalized, and many crops and harvesting tools stolen.
- The following are some of the key settler incidents that took place during the reporting period, which entailed intimidation, harassment, physical injury, property damage or a combination thereof, and include cases where Israeli forces were present:
 - On 29 October, Israeli settlers believed to be from Gilad Farm outpost, accompanied by Israeli forces, opened fire at Palestinian families harvesting olives near Far'ata village, in Qalqiliya governorate, injuring two Palestinians.
 - On 4 November, Palestinian farmers, discovered that about 60 olive trees, most of which aged over 60 years, had been uprooted on land they own near Migdalim settlement, in Nablus governorate. The affected families have been unable to reach their land during the 2023 olive harvest season and were only authorized by Israeli forces to access it this season.
 - On 4 November, Israeli settlers, some armed and others reportedly carrying stones and sticks, vandalized two houses and 30 olive trees in Birin village, in Hebron governorate. The settlers are believed to be from Pnei Hever settlement.
 - On 4 November, masked Israeli settlers, believed to be from outposts near Beit El settlement, set fire to parked Palestinian-owned vehicles in Al Bireh city, in Ramallah governorate, affecting at least 18 families. At least 18 cars were burnt and four inhabited apartments caught fire and sustained damage. The Palestinian Civil Defence evacuated the residents, so no one was hurt.
- On 29 October, three Palestinian families comprising 15 people, including seven children, were displaced in Al Mu'arrajat East Bedouin community, between Ramallah and Jerusalem governorates, following repeated attacks and intimidation by Israeli settlers.
- During the reporting period, Israeli forces demolished or forced the demolition of 14 Palestinian-owned structures due to the lack of Israeli-issued permits in Area C and East Jerusalem. As a result, two families comprising 14 people, including eight children, were displaced. Four structures, including a home extension, were demolished by their owners in East Jerusalem, displacing two people. On 30 October, Israeli forces demolished six agricultural structures near the West Bank Barrier in Qalqiliya city, including two greenhouses, and two other structures in Jericho city.
- As of 29 October, approximately 140 Palestinians from 15 families in East Jerusalem's Umm Tuba neighbourhood face the imminent risk of displacement due to recent land title claims. One of the residents discovered, while applying for a building permit, that the 64-dunum area (about 16 acres) was registered under the ownership of the Jewish National Fund (JNF) in May 2024 without notifying the residents or giving them an opportunity to provide documentation of ownership. The land includes a 20-dunum (about five acres) residential section where these families have resided for over 70 years. In response, the families have petitioned the Israeli High Court of Justice, arguing that the process was conducted without due notice, with public postings only in Hebrew, and without meaningful access for the affected residents. The court has scheduled a session for 8 December 2024 to address the case. Settlement expansion and related practices result in displacement and loss of livelihoods and generate humanitarian needs. Settlements contravene international humanitarian law.
- On 3 November, the Abu al Hawa family in At Tur neighbourhood in East Jerusalem, successfully reclaimed their home and land after Israeli settlers seized them on 16 September 2024 claiming ownership of the property. Under the protection of Israeli forces, the settlers had broken into and taken over the house, securing it with locks, barbed wire, and surveillance cameras. The family filed an objection at the Israeli Magistrate Court, and ultimately proved that the settlers never purchased the property from the legal owners. In total, 217 Palestinian households in East Jerusalem have eviction cases filed against them in Israeli courts, the majority by settler organizations, placing at least 968 people, including 424 children, at risk of displacement.

- Access to health care across the West Bank has become increasingly challenging since 7 October 2023, particularly in refugee camps and Area C, due to intensified operations by Israeli forces and movement restrictions affecting essential health services. In response to escalating challenges, Health Cluster partners have scaled up their interventions to support communities and boost capacities at primary health centres. In October, Health Cluster partners: delivered first-aid training sessions and equipped over 600 community volunteers with first-aid kits, enabling them to stabilize injured people until ambulances can reach them; distributed emergency trauma supplies to primary health-care centres in the northern West Bank and provided surgical equipment to Jenin Hospital; and conducted over 36,000 primary health-care consultations across refugee camps and through mobile health clinics in Area C. One of the first-aid trainings, called “[Stop the Bleeding](#),” was carried out by Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in Nur Shams refugee camp (Tulkarm), to empower residents with basic life-saving skills to address trauma injuries during frequent operations by Israeli forces, where the access of ambulances is often delayed. MSF is also providing psychological first aid to alleviate the profound mental health impacts of these operations, especially for children who experience constant fear and disrupted routines. Moreover, UNFPA-supported [mobile health-care teams](#), operated by the Palestinian Medical Relief Society, which have become a lifeline for communities in Area C, is offering a range of services to over 30,000 Palestinians across the Hebron, Bethlehem, Qalqilya, and Tulkarm governorates. These include primary health care, sexual and reproductive health services, psychosocial support, and emergency first-aid training. The teams also play a key role in addressing gender-based violence. However, funding constraints threaten sustainability of the mobile clinics. If funding is not renewed, as many as 96 out of 189 communities could go without mobile health-care access by 2025.
- On 28 October, the Israeli Knesset adopted two laws that prohibit the Israeli authorities from having any contact with UNRWA and ban the agency from working in areas under Israeli sovereignty, which will enter into effect after three months. If implemented, these measures would likely prevent the delivery of UNRWA operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), including East Jerusalem, as mandated by the UN General Assembly to serve Palestine refugees, including 2.5 million registered in the OPT. In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, UNRWA’s absence would disrupt essential health, education, and social services, significantly impacting humanitarian conditions and potentially destabilizing the region. This disruption would collapse operations across 96 schools serving 47,000 students, three vocational training centres, 43 health centres, and halt cash assistance and other support to over 150,000 Palestine refugees. Additionally, UNRWA’s emergency response, including critical interventions following Israeli forces operations in the northern West Bank, would cease. If implemented, the passed legislation would suffocate efforts to ease human suffering in Gaza and the entire OPT and would be an enormous setback to sustainable peace efforts and undermine the internationally recognized multilateral system.

Funding

- As of 7 November, Member States have disbursed about US\$2 billion out of the \$3.42 billion (60.6 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- As of October 2024, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) has prioritized support for the olive harvest season through a series of resilience-building projects. Approximately 17 per cent of the Fund’s overall US\$60 million allocation has been directed toward critical interventions in the West Bank, aligned with the 2024 Flash Appeal. Through the Emergency Reserve Allocation (48-Hour), \$5 million was mobilized, including \$750,000 allocated to two local partners specifically for the olive harvest. These projects focus on expediting the harvest by providing essential tools, clearing groves to reduce fire risks, and upgrading storage facilities to enhance food quality. An additional \$5 million was allocated through the Standard Allocation mechanism, with the aim of rapidly scaling up relief efforts to address immediate needs of affected populations. Of this amount, \$1.5 million was specifically earmarked for food security projects to improve household income and promote sustainable agricultural practices, including olive harvest support, to strengthen long-term food security and resilience for vulnerable populations.

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A demolished residential building in Al Bustan area of Silwan, East Jerusalem, hosting a community centre that served about 1,000 people. Photo courtesy of the community

Humanitarian Situation Update #238 | West Bank

14 Nov 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 19 November.

Key Highlights

- Between 5 and 11 November, Israeli forces in the West Bank killed 11 Palestinians, including three in airstrikes. One Palestinian was shot and killed by an Israeli settler after perpetrating a ramming attack and another was killed while handling an explosive device.
- Fifty Palestinians, including 23 children, were displaced as nine residential structures were demolished in East Jerusalem.
- The UN Human Rights Office has [condemned](#) Israeli forces' "mass arrests, ill-treatment, and gratuitous humiliation of Palestinians during raids in refugee camps and towns" over the past month.
- In recent weeks, Israeli authorities have reopened multiple checkpoints in the Ramallah governorate for a few hours per day, yet access restrictions remain severe.

Latest Developments (after 11 November)

- On 12 November, initial reports suggest that Israeli forces shot and killed an 18-year-old Palestinian man near Deir Sharaf checkpoint (Nablus). According to eyewitnesses, the man was walking near the checkpoint when Israeli soldiers called him and ordered him to lift his shirt to check for weapons and shot him. The Israeli military [claims](#) that the man was attempting to stab soldiers.
- On 13 November, demolitions in Al Bustan area of Silwan, East Jerusalem – which had displaced dozens since 5 November (see below) – included the local community centre, previously serving over 1,000 people with youth education programmes, legal workshops, scouting activities, and supporting sports teams, cultural groups and women's groups.
- On 14 November, initial reports indicate that two Palestinian men were killed by Israeli forces in Tulkarm.

Humanitarian Developments (5-11 November)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed 11 Palestinians, including three in airstrikes, and injured 52 others, including 16 children, across the West Bank. Another Palestinian was shot and killed by a settler after he perpetrated a ramming attack which injured two settlers including a child, and one was killed in Tulkarm while handling an explosive device. All the incidents resulting in fatalities by Israeli forces took place in the northern West Bank, as follows:
 - On 5 November, Israeli forces killed eight Palestinians and injured 11 others in three raids in Qabatiya town, Ash Shuhada (Jenin) and Tammun village (Tubas). According to the [Israeli military](#), these operations were carried out against armed Palestinians who were using explosive devices.

- In Qabatiya, Israeli forces conducted an operation which included airstrikes. During the operation, the forces shot and killed four Palestinians, including an 18-year-old Palestinian who according to eyewitnesses, was observing the forces from a rooftop. Two others were shot in a vehicle, and a fourth person was shot near a mosque. Reportedly, Israeli forces prevented Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) paramedics from reaching those injured for almost half an hour. During the operation, Israeli forces surrounded a house, reportedly firing at least ten shoulder-fired explosive projectiles at it before demolishing it with a bulldozer. Palestinians and Israeli forces exchanged fire around the besieged house, and Palestinians reportedly used explosive devices. Three families comprising 12 people were displaced.
- In Ash Shuhada, an Israeli airstrike hit a house, killing two Palestinians, an uncle and his nephew. According to local sources, Israeli forces, using jeeps and bulldozers, raided the village, where they and Palestinians exchanged fire.
- In Tammun, an Israeli airstrike killed a 52-year-old man during an operation in the village. The PRCS reported that they transported his remains, which were found in multiple pieces, to the hospital. The Ministry of Health announced that another Palestinian was shot and killed during the raid. Video footage shows an Israeli bulldozer taking his body, which was subsequently withheld, leaving the circumstances of his death unclear.
- On 6 November, Israeli forces shot and killed a 53-year-old Palestinian man during an operation in Jenin city and its refugee camp. During the operation, Israeli forces detonated explosives in a house within the camp and bulldozed streets, causing significant infrastructure damage. Exchanges of fire between armed Palestinians and Israeli forces were reported. As a result of the operation, seven residential structures were damaged, where eleven Palestinian families, comprising 53 people were displaced, including 22 children.
- On 6 November, a Palestinian man from Deir al Ghusoun (Tulkarm) rammed his vehicle into Israeli settlers waiting at a bus stop at Shilo junction (Nablus), before being shot and killed by a settler. According to Israeli media, a woman and a 15-year-old boy were injured by the ramming. The man was shot when he got out of his vehicle, reportedly carrying a knife, and chased a settler.
- On 7 November, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man while operating in Tulkarm city and its refugee camps. During the operation, exchanges of fire between Palestinians and Israeli forces were reported, as well as the use of explosives by Palestinians and airstrikes by Israeli forces. Two Palestinians, including a woman and her son, who is a person with disabilities, were injured by airstrike shrapnel. In Tulkarm refugee camp, the operation displaced seven families, comprising 26 people. In Nur Shams camp, the operation displaced four families, comprising 11 people. In both camps, damage from airstrikes and bulldozers disrupted access to water, electricity, and education services during the operation, while water was disconnected for a further two days with some areas are still experiencing shortages as of the time of reporting. Several road sections within and around the camps were bulldozed and flooded with sewage.
- On 9 November, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian during an operation after besieging his house in the village of Aqqaba, north of Tubas. According to the head of Aqqaba municipality, undercover Israeli forces entered the village and surrounded a building where they forced the family to leave, with one member staying behind. A human rights organization reported an exchange of fire between the Palestinian and the forces. The body of the man has been withheld by Israeli forces. After this, Israeli forces continued to raid the village from all sides. PRCS reported additional injuries during the military operation: one Palestinian was shot in the chest by live ammunition, another was physically assaulted by Israeli forces, and a Palestinian woman fell and was injured while trying to flee from Israeli forces during the operation.
- During the reporting period, OCHA documented 39 incidents involving settlers and affecting Palestinians, including 23 attacks that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. In total, six Palestinians were injured by Israeli settlers, and about 600 trees, mainly olives, and five Palestinian-owned vehicles were vandalized. Since 1 October 2024, OCHA has documented 203 incidents involving settlers directly related to the olive harvest in 79 communities across the West Bank, the majority of which (151 incidents) resulted in casualties or property damage. In this period, 69 Palestinians were injured by Israeli settlers, 13 by Israeli forces, and more than 1,600 mostly olive trees burnt, sawed-off or otherwise vandalized, and many crops and harvesting tools stolen.
- The following are some of the key settler incidents that took place during the reporting period, which entailed intimidation, harassment, physical injury, property damage or a combination thereof, and include cases where Israeli forces were present:
 - On 5 November, settlers believed to be from Otniel settlement (Hebron) attacked tens of farmers from four different villages (As Samu, Karma, Umm al Amad and Adh Dhahiriya) while they were harvesting the olives and forced them to leave their land. The Israeli military had previously allowed the farmers to harvest the olives between 5 and 7 November. As a result of the attacks, the farmers were unable to harvest, and hundreds of dunums of olive groves remained unharvested.
 - On 7 November, Israeli settlers attacked and injured two Palestinians while they and others were harvesting olives in Area B and Area C of Ein Yabrud village (Ramallah). The settlers proceeded to destroy at least 100 olive trees. According to eyewitnesses, Palestinian families were granted access by Israeli forces to their lands for one day to complete the harvest. Upon arriving, they discovered that settlers from nearby outposts had already harvested most of the olive trees, chopped down numerous others, and flooded parts of the land with sewage from the nearby Ofra settlement. The Palestinians began harvesting the remaining olive trees, after which two groups of masked and armed settlers attacked them with stones. The assailants also destroyed a vehicle with sticks and stones. The Palestinians called the Israeli police for assistance, but the latter proceeded to expel the Palestinians from their land.

- On 7 November, an Israeli group demonstrated against the UN, damaging vehicles entering or exiting UNRWA's compound in the Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood of East Jerusalem. Demonstrators hung posters against the United Nations on the external walls of the compound. This incident is part of a series of ongoing attacks against UNRWA staff and facilities in Jerusalem.
- On 8 November, Israeli settlers believed to be from Maale Ahuvia, accompanied by Israeli forces, physically assaulted and injured a Palestinian, while Palestinian families and Israeli activists were harvesting olives on the eastern outskirts of Deir Jarir (Ramallah). According to video footage and local sources, Israeli settlers threw stones at the families and assaulted them with sticks; forcing them to leave. Subsequently, Israeli forces confiscated two Palestinian-owned cars and arrested three Israeli activists, while settlers stole olive harvesting tools.
- During the reporting period, Israeli forces demolished or forced the demolition of 30 Palestinian-owned residential structures due to the lack of Israeli-issued permits in Area A, Area C and East Jerusalem. As a result, 62 people, half of whom children, were displaced. Nine residential structures were demolished in East Jerusalem, including five demolished by their owners. This led to the displacement of 50 people, including 23 children. Forty-two of the 62 were displaced on 5 November in Al Bustan neighbourhood of Silwan, where the Israeli authorities demolished the homes of nine Palestinian households. Twenty additional structures were demolished in Area C, including: three donor-funded caravans in Ar Rakeez herding community (Hebron), displacing seven people; and 13 other structures in Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi) Bedouin community (Jerusalem), displacing five people. In Area A of Al 'Auja (Jericho) - where the Palestinian Authority is the designated security and civil authority- the Israeli authorities demolished a water well that lacked an Israeli-issued permit and was used to irrigate 760 dunums of cultivated palm groves.

Movement and access

- On 7 November, Israeli forces reopened the Birzeit/Atara gate (Ramallah). However, the opening is limited to a few hours every day. This is the latest in a series of reopenings of Israeli checkpoints and gates in the Ramallah governorate which had been kept closed since 7 October 2023. Beit El/DCO checkpoint, which reopened on 3 June 2024, and An Nabi Salih checkpoint, which reopened on 27 October, similarly operate for a few hours every day, during which vehicles are checked intensively, and delays are caused. Intensive checks have also been observed at intermittently staffed checkpoints, such as those at Ein Siniya and Jaba', which remain open after operating hours and where travellers have been physically assaulted by Israeli forces. Access to and from Ramallah governorate has been severely restricted and has caused significant disruption to the movement of tens of thousands of Palestinians. These restrictions have caused congested bottlenecks of traffic that are affecting people's daily routine and access to services. Ramallah city is the central hub for nearly all other governorates in the West Bank, all of which are also affected by these restrictions. Many checkpoints, which had previously been fully open, were shut on 7 October 2023 and are now being reopened with new restrictions.

Arrests

- On 11 November, the UN Human Rights Office [condemned](#) Israeli forces' "mass arrests, ill-treatment, and gratuitous humiliation of Palestinians during raids in refugee camps and towns across the West Bank" over the past month. The office reports that "a pattern of unnecessary, disproportionate and otherwise unlawful force used ... despite in many cases there being no apparent threat to public order or the security of the occupying forces." Between 5 and 11 November, OCHA has documented the detention of at least 41 Palestinians, including two children, across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In the past five months, October marked the highest number of Palestinians detained (696) whereas the average number of Palestinians detained every month between June and October 2024 stands at 612.

Funding

- As of 14 November, Member States have disbursed about US\$2.124 billion out of the \$3.42 billion (63 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- As of October 2024, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) has prioritized support for the olive harvest season through a series of resilience-building projects. Approximately 17 per cent of the Fund's overall US\$60 million allocation has been directed toward critical interventions in the West Bank, aligned with the 2024 Flash Appeal. Through the Emergency Reserve Allocation (48-Hour), \$5 million was mobilized, including \$750,000 allocated to two local partners specifically for the olive harvest. These projects focus on expediting the harvest by providing essential tools, clearing groves to reduce fire risks, and upgrading storage facilities to enhance food quality. An additional \$5 million was allocated through the Standard Allocation mechanism, with the aim of rapidly scaling up relief efforts to address immediate needs of affected populations. Of this amount, \$1.5 million was specifically earmarked for food security projects to improve household income and promote sustainable agricultural practices, including olive harvest support, to strengthen long-term food security and resilience for vulnerable populations.

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A Palestinian boy standing in front of his house that was under construction but was demolished by Israeli forces for lack of an Israeli-issued building permit, in Beit Ummar. Photo by OCHA, 14 November 2024.

Humanitarian Situation Update #240 | West Bank

21 Nov 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 26 November.

Key Highlights

- Three Palestinian children have been killed by Israeli forces in the West Bank every week on average since 7 October 2023, marking a four-fold increase compared to the first nine months of 2023.
- Students are dropping out of schools in the Israeli-controlled H2 area of Hebron due to increasing access restrictions. There are about 13,065 students residing in H2 who have not attended school in-person between October 2023 and May 2024.
- Twenty-five (25) Palestinians, including children, were displaced citing settler violence between 12 and 18 November. Since 7 October 2023, settler violence, intimidation and harassment have displaced 1,722 Palestinians, including 835 children, in Bedouin and other herding communities.

Latest Developments (after 18 November)

- On 20 November, Israeli forces launched multiple air strikes against Kafr Dan (Jenin). Shortly after, Israeli forces raided the town and an exchange of fire between Israeli forces and Palestinians was reported. Three Palestinians were killed during the three-hour operation, and Israeli forces withheld the bodies of two of them.
- On 21 November, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man following a raid on Ein Beit el Ma' refugee camp (Nablus). Exchanges of fire were reported between armed Palestinians and Israeli forces.
- On 20 November, Israeli forces concluded an operation in Jenin and the Jenin refugee camp that lasted about 46 hours. During the operation, two Palestinians were killed, residential shelters were damaged, displacement of residents was reported, and over four kilometres of roads and underlying civilian infrastructure were affected. OCHA and UNRWA, in cooperation with the Palestinian Authority and humanitarian partners are currently assessing the humanitarian needs of the affected population.

Humanitarian Developments (12-18 November)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed four Palestinians, including one child, and injured 43 others, including 25 children, across the West Bank. All the incidents resulting in Palestinian fatalities by Israeli forces took place in the northern West Bank, as follows:
- On 12 November, Israeli forces shot and killed an 18-year-old Palestinian man near Deir Sharaf checkpoint, northwest of Nablus city. According to eyewitnesses, the Palestinian man was walking near the checkpoint when Israeli soldiers called him and ordered him to lift his shirt to check for weapons and shot him. According to the [Israeli military](#), the man attempted to stab the soldiers.

- On 13 November, Israeli forces shot and killed two Palestinian men in Ezbet al Jarad, east of Tulkarm city. Undercover Israeli forces surrounded a building where two men and a two-year-old child were present, and an exchange of fire was reported. An eyewitness reported that as one of the two men attempted to surrender and put the child aside, he was shot. The child was injured in the face by shrapnel from live ammunition. Israeli forces withheld the bodies of the men and took the injured child with them. After about an hour, the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) received the child from the forces and transported him to the hospital. An additional Palestinian was injured by live ammunition, while he was in the vicinity of the house.
- On 18 November, Israeli forces shot and killed a 17-year-old Palestinian child in Nablus city. Israeli forces raided the Al Masaken neighbourhood, east of Nablus city, and set up a checkpoint to search Palestinian vehicles. After about an hour, the military began withdrawing towards Huwwara checkpoint. During the withdrawal, a confrontation erupted between Palestinians and Israeli forces, with Palestinians throwing stones and Israeli forces firing tear gas and live ammunition, during which the child was shot. The ambulance was delayed for five minutes by the military before it could proceed to the hospital, where the child was pronounced dead upon arrival.
- During the reporting period, 25 of the 43 total Palestinian injuries reported (58 per cent) were children. Among these, 19 schoolgirls were treated for tear gas inhalation after Israeli forces fired tear gas canisters in two separate incidents on 13 and 17 November near their school compound in Al Khadr (Bethlehem). In two other incidents on 13 and 14 November, Israeli forces shot and injured three boys (aged 14 to 15) with live ammunition after forces raided Beit Furik (Nablus) where Palestinians reportedly threw stones at Israeli forces, who fired live ammunition, rubber bullets and tear gas canisters.
- Since 7 October 2023, a total of 166 Palestinian children have been killed by Israeli forces, up from 40 children killed during the first nine months of 2023. This is an average of three Palestinian children killed every week in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem—a four-fold increase compared to the first nine months of 2023. Over 60 per cent of these fatalities occurred in Jenin, Tulkarm, Tubas and Nablus governorates, areas that have witnessed intensified Israeli operations over the past year. Among them, 35 children were killed in airstrikes, during which Israeli forces employed lethal, war-like tactics, raising serious concerns about the excessive use of force. Additionally, 1,132 children have been injured, with nearly half (48 per cent) sustaining injuries from live ammunition.
- During the reporting period, OCHA documented 47 incidents involving settlers and affecting Palestinians, including 25 attacks that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. In total, three Palestinians were injured by Israeli settlers, and more than 200 trees were damaged. Since 1 October 2024, OCHA has documented 225 incidents involving settlers directly related to the olive harvest in 82 communities across the West Bank, the majority of which (171 incidents) resulted in casualties or property damage. In this period, eleven Palestinians were injured by Israeli forces*, 55 by Israeli settlers*, and more than 2,500 mostly olive trees and saplings burnt, sawed-off or otherwise vandalized, and many crops and harvesting tools stolen. Furthermore, during the reporting period, five Palestinian households, comprising 25 people, were displaced citing settler violence between 12 and 18 November, from two Bedouin communities in Nablus and Ramallah. Since 7 October 2023, some 295 Palestinian households comprising 1,722 people, including 835 children, have been displaced in Bedouin and other herding communities, primarily citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.
- The following are some of the key settler incidents that took place during the reporting period, which entailed intimidation, harassment, physical injury, property damage or a combination thereof, and include cases where Israeli forces were present:
 - On 12 November, Israeli settlers, believed to be from the Sde Efraim settlement outpost, physically assaulted and injured a Palestinian man in the village of Kafr Ni'ma, near Ramallah. The man was working in Area B on the northern side of the village when armed settlers approached and attacked him with the butt of their guns and beat him, breaking two of his fingers. Palestinian villagers transported him to the hospital for treatment.
 - On 14 November, armed Israeli settlers displaced two families in Arab al Ka'abneh, near Duma, southeast of Nablus. According to the affected families, a father and his son were at their houses when they were attacked by settlers. They then forced the families to leave at gunpoint, threatening to set them on fire if they stayed. During the attack, settlers broke the windows and physically assaulted both the father and his son. The father later reported that his family was traumatized and had to leave without gathering their belongings. In total, 16 people were displaced, taking only their 80 sheep with them. No injuries required medical intervention. The family reports that since 7 October, settlers have been harassing them on a regular basis.
 - On 16 November, Israeli settlers believed to be from Itamar settlement, burned three agricultural rooms in Beit Furik village, east of Nablus. According to Beit Furik municipality, around 30 masked settlers attacked the area with stones, sticks, Molotov Cocktails and incendiary materials. Israeli settlers set fire to three agricultural rooms, completely burning them, and caused partial damage to another. During the attack, a Palestinian vehicle was completely burned and the windows of at least three residential houses were broken from stone-throwing. Confrontations ensued between villagers and settlers, who ultimately left toward Itamar settlement.
 - On 17 November 2024, three Palestinian Bedouin households (all registered Palestine refugees), comprising nine people, including three children and three women, dismantled their structures on the eastern outskirts of Area C in Ni'lin village, Ramallah. According to the families, the decision was made due to ongoing intimidation and threats from Israeli settlers from the Magnazi Farm outpost and its extension. Since its expansion at the top of Jabal al Alem three months ago, the families have faced frequent attacks and intimidation by settlers. These attacks intensified this month, with armed Israeli settlers breaking into their shelters, threatening the community at gunpoint to leave, damaging property, and attempting to steal livestock. Furthermore, Israeli settlers have prevented the families from accessing grazing areas around the community. In addition, Israeli settlers also frequently vandalized agricultural lands; causing damage to Palestinian property and restricting Palestinian access to their agricultural lands and olive groves.

- On 17 November, Israeli settlers physically assaulted and injured a Palestinian truck driver, leaving him injured along a road near Ramallah. The driver was traveling from Jericho to Ramallah along Road 449, also known as Al Mua'rrajat Road, where his vehicle broke down on the road. According to the driver, he was fixing his truck, Israeli settlers attacked him using metal poles and stones. Israeli forces and police arrived at the scene and arrested the Palestinian man, prevented an ambulance from treating him and issued a 1,000 shekel fine before releasing him. Afterwards, the injured man sought medical attention at a nearby hospital.
- During the reporting period, Israeli forces demolished or forced the demolition of 32 Palestinian-owned residential structures due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits in Area C and East Jerusalem. As a result, 21 people, including seven children, were displaced. Four residential structures were demolished in East Jerusalem, including three demolished by their owners, and one demolished by the Israeli authorities in the Al Bustan in Silwan, displacing ten Palestinians. The remaining 28 structures were demolished in Area C, of which 11 were demolished in Rafat (Jerusalem).

Access and Education

- Students are dropping out of schools in the Israeli-controlled H2 area of Hebron city due to intensified access restrictions. Humanitarian actors have assessed that there are about 13,065 students residing in H2 who have not attended school in-person between October 2023 and May 2024. Student enrollment at the Qurtuba School (one of 34 schools in H2) dropped by nearly one-third, decreasing from 157 to 110. The school is located on Ash Shuhada Street, which has been closed for Palestinian access since 7 October 2023, and has historically seen heavy access restrictions imposed on Palestinians. Teachers and students are now forced to take a detour through an olive grove, which is also used by settlers and has increased the feeling of insecurity of the students and staff. Seventy out of 285 students at Ziyad Jaber school have either transferred to other schools or have relocated out of H2 with their families. The checkpoint was closed on 7 October 2023 and students who live behind the checkpoint (inside the restricted area) are forced to take a four to five-kilometre detour to reach the school. The Ministry of Education in Hebron city shifted some of the schools to online classes, but families have had limited or no access to the internet or remote electronic devices. These schools have reported a 25-per-cent online attendance rate since October 2023.
- On 7 October 2023, Israeli forces placed the H2 area under full closure and imposed a curfew on its residents until 22 October 2023. Since then, Israeli forces have imposed a new system regulating the movement of Palestinian residents in H2 through designated checkpoints. This has deteriorated residents' access to basic services, further exacerbating the already difficult living conditions. The imposed system of access restrictions continues to prohibit movement between Palestinian neighborhoods within the closed areas of H2, as well as to the Ibrahim Mosque and its charity soup kitchen. Since 7 October, at least 330 Palestinians, including 40 children, across H2 have been detained at checkpoints, during search-and-arrest operations, or by ad-hoc detentions by Israeli forces.

Funding

- As of 21 November, Member States have disbursed about US\$2.3 billion out of the \$3.42 billion (68 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- As of October 2024, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) has prioritized support for the olive harvest season through a series of resilience-building projects. Approximately 17 per cent of the Fund's overall US\$60 million allocation has been directed toward critical interventions in the West Bank, aligned with the 2024 Flash Appeal. Through the Emergency Reserve Allocation (48-Hour), \$5 million was mobilized, including \$750,000 allocated to two local partners specifically for the olive harvest. These projects focus on expediting the harvest by providing essential tools, clearing groves to reduce fire risks, and upgrading storage facilities to enhance food quality. An additional \$5 million was allocated through the Standard Allocation mechanism, with the aim of rapidly scaling up relief efforts to address immediate needs of affected populations. Of this amount, \$1.5 million was specifically earmarked for food security projects to improve household income and promote sustainable agricultural practices, including olive harvest support, to strengthen long-term food security and resilience for vulnerable populations.

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An elderly woman stands amid the ruins of her home, destroyed during a 46-hour Israeli operation in the Jenin refugee camp that began on 18 November 2024. Photo: OCHA.

Humanitarian Situation Update #242 | West Bank

28 Nov 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 3 December.

Key Highlights

- Between 19 and 25 November, Israeli forces killed nine Palestinians, including one child. Seven of them were killed during a 46-hour* Israeli operation in Jenin.
- The UN Human Rights Office stated that severe human rights violations have increased in frequency over the past months, including in Israel's recent operations in Jenin.
- Israeli settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties or property damage at least tripled during the 2024 olive harvest season compared to each of the preceding three years.

Humanitarian Developments (19-25 November)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed nine Palestinians, including one child, and injured 37 others, including 12 children, across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. For more information on casualties and further breakdowns of data, please see the monthly [snapshot](#). All the incidents resulting in Palestinian fatalities and other key incidents are as follows:
 - On 19 November, Israeli forces shot and killed three Palestinians and injured two others in Ash Shuhada village, southwest of Jenin city. According to the village council, Israeli forces raided the town and surrounded an agricultural house where exchanges of fire were reported between them and armed Palestinians, and Israeli forces fired off-shoulder missiles at the house. During this operation, a confrontation occurred, where Palestinian villagers threw stones at Israeli forces who responded by firing live ammunition. The Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) reported that one of the two injured Palestinians was a 16-year-old child. Video footage showed Israeli forces' bulldozers carrying at least two casualties from the village as all three bodies are being withheld.
 - On 19 November, Israeli forces shot and injured a 15-year-old Palestinian boy with disabilities at the Shu'fat refugee camp checkpoint. According to local sources, the boy was frequently seen in the vicinity of the checkpoint taking a role in facilitating traffic movement in the area. According to Israeli media, the boy had put a bag down in the vicinity of the checkpoint and was shot when he refused to stop when ordered by soldiers to do so while walking towards them in the vehicle lane of the checkpoint, which is prohibited for pedestrians. Eyewitnesses reported that the boy was left bleeding on the ground before being transported by an ambulance.
 - On 20 November, an Israeli [airstrike](#) struck and killed two Palestinians and caused damage to a building under-construction and at least four vehicles in Kafr Dan town, northwest of Jenin city. Israeli forces subsequently carried out a three-hour operation in the town where they exchanged fire with armed Palestinians. A third Palestinian was shot and killed during this exchange. Israeli forces took the bodies of the two Palestinian that were killed in the airstrike.

- On 21 November, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man in Ein Beit el Mai refugee camp, west of Nablus. According to UNRWA, undercover Israeli forces raided the camp using a civilian bus and arrested a Palestinian man from his home. Israeli forces in military jeeps followed, leading to an exchange of fire between Palestinians and Israeli forces, at which point the man was shot and killed.
- On 24 November, Israeli forces shot and killed two Palestinians, including a 16-year-old child, who were throwing stones at Israeli forces that entered Ya'bad town, in Jenin governorate.
- Following an Israeli forces' operation in Jenin between 18 and 20 November where eight Palestinians were killed, the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR) [stated](#) that severe human rights violations are taking place as part of Israel's militarized operations in Jenin and have been documenting these with increasing frequency over the past months. According to OHCHR, they have "received alarming reports of serious violations of international law including extrajudicial killings, the use of Palestinians to shield Israeli security forces, damage to infrastructure such as water tanks, sewage systems, electricity and roads, the desecration of bodies, and the withholding of the bodies of Palestinians who were killed. There also needs to be an immediate halt to all similar militarized operations in the occupied West Bank, which have applied military means and tactics during law enforcement operations. These operations have violated international human rights law's strict limitations on the use of force, leading to the unlawful killing and injury of so many Palestinians."
- During the reporting period, OCHA documented 15 settler attacks against Palestinians that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. In total, seven Palestinians were injured by Israeli settlers and one by Israeli forces, all during attacks perpetrated by Israeli settlers. About seven of these incidents took place within the context of the olive harvest season, which resulted in the injury of five Palestinians and vandalism of at least 150 olive trees. The following are some of the key settler attacks that took place during the reporting period which entailed intimidation, harassment, physical injury, property damage or a combination thereof, and include cases where Israeli forces were present:
- On 19 November, Israeli settlers physically assaulted and injured four Palestinians, including a woman, in the Um Nier community, near Susiya, south of Hebron, while harvesting their olives. The incident occurred in two rounds of attacks. In the first attack, settlers assaulted and injured two farmers, forcing them to leave their land, which they had accessed following prior coordination with the Israeli authorities. Israeli forces subsequently arrived and dispersed the settlers, which allowed the families to continue harvesting. However, the settlers returned, assaulting another farmer, a 65-year-old man, and vandalizing a parked vehicle by smashing its windows and slashing its tires. The settlers also broke into a Palestinian home, destroyed a solar panel unit, and threw stones at the house, causing damage to its ceiling. Israeli forces subsequently intervened and dispersed the settlers.
- On 23 November, a group of armed settlers dressed in what appeared to be military uniforms stopped a Palestinian man driving near Al Karmel village (Hebron). According to the man's family, the settlers dragged him out of his vehicle and physically assaulted him. They pushed him back into his vehicle and drove it to Susiya settlement, where they left the unconscious man by the side of the road. Local residents discovered the injured man and called an ambulance, which transported him to the hospital for treatment. The man's vehicle has not been recovered from the settlers.
- On 22 November, a group of Israeli settlers, believed to be from multiple outposts near the Itamar settlement were observed stealing olives from the nearby Palestinian farmland in Yanun, southeast of Nablus city. According to the village council, the affected farmer witnessed a group of five settlers, one of whom was armed, harvesting Palestinian olive trees, and allowing livestock to eat the remaining crops and damage some trees. The farmer reported seeing settlers at least twice harvesting his olives. It is estimated that at least half of his 300 trees were harvested. Notably, access to this land requires prior coordination for Palestinians by Israeli authorities, which had not been granted.
- Since the start of the olive harvest season in October, Palestinian farmers have faced a sharp increase in settler-related violence, severely jeopardizing their livelihoods and personal security. Between 1 October and 25 November, OCHA documented 250 settler-related incidents across 88 West Bank communities that were directly related to the season, the majority of which (195) resulted in casualties, property damage or both. This marks at least a threefold increase in incidents resulting in casualties or property damage compared to each of the preceding three years. These incidents resulted in 57 Palestinians injured by settlers, 11 injured by Israeli forces, over 2,800 trees - mostly olive trees - burned, sawed-off, or vandalized, and significant theft of crops and harvesting tools. Nearly 60 per cent of these incidents occurred in the northern West Bank, with Nablus governorate alone accounting for almost half. The central West Bank, mainly Ramallah governorate, witnessed roughly a quarter of the incidents, while about 15 per cent took place in Bethlehem and Hebron governorates in the south. This geographic distribution aligns with previous years' trends; however, the volume of incidents has significantly increased.
- The Israeli authorities demolished, forced people to demolish, or seized 28 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. This resulted in the displacement of 27 people, including 15 children, and otherwise affected the livelihoods, or access to services, of over 200 others. All the structures were in Area C or East Jerusalem and were targeted due to a lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are nearly impossible for Palestinians to obtain.
- Twenty-two of the structures were in eight Area C communities. Two of the structures were provided as humanitarian aid, one of which was demolished in Hammamat al Maleh- Al Burj in Tubas, a herding* community located in an Israeli-designated 'firing zone.' Nearly 30 per cent of Area C is designated as such, and the Palestinian communities in these zones are among the most vulnerable in the West Bank, with limited access to essential services and basic infrastructure. In the herding community of Hammamat al Maleh- Al Burj, the Israeli authorities demolished a residential structure provided as humanitarian assistance in response to previous demolitions. As a result, seven people, including three children, were displaced.

- The remaining four structures demolished in East Jerusalem included three demolished by Israeli authorities and one by its owners in Jabal al-Mukkabir; displacing 12 people, including eight children. The affected family in Jabal al-Mukkabir had been pursuing legal efforts through their lawyer to obtain a building permit, but all petitions were repeatedly rejected by Israeli courts. According to the affected family, Israeli forces reportedly threatened to fine them if they did not complete the demolition quickly. While the family was in the process of demolishing their home, Israeli forces stormed the site, demolished the remaining parts of the house, and destroyed most of their furniture and personal belongings.

Funding

- As of 28 November, Member States have disbursed about US\$2.37 billion out of the \$3.42 billion (69 per cent) requested for January – December 2024 to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- As of October 2024, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) has prioritized support for the olive harvest season through a series of resilience-building projects. Approximately 17 per cent of the Fund's overall US\$60 million allocation has been directed toward critical interventions in the West Bank, aligned with the 2024 Flash Appeal. Through the Emergency Reserve Allocation (48-Hour), \$5 million was mobilized, including \$750,000 allocated to two local partners specifically for the olive harvest. These projects focus on expediting the harvest by providing essential tools, clearing groves to reduce fire risks, and upgrading storage facilities to enhance food quality. An additional \$5 million was allocated through the Standard Allocation mechanism, with the aim of rapidly scaling up relief efforts to address immediate needs of affected populations. Of this amount, \$1.5 million was specifically earmarked for food security projects to improve household income and promote sustainable agricultural practices, including olive harvest support, to strengthen long-term food security and resilience for vulnerable populations.

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



Two elderly Palestinian Bedouin preparing to dismantle their structures and leave with their families from the outskirts of Ni'lin in Ramallah governorate, due to threats and attacks by Israeli settlers. Photo: OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #244 | West Bank

05 Dec 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 10 December.

Key Highlights

- Israeli settlers vandalize more than 700 Palestinian-owned trees and saplings, mostly olive, in three locations in the West Bank within three days.
- Three Palestinian Bedouin households, comprising 14 people, including eight children and two elderly, residing on the outskirts of Ni'lin village (Ramallah) were displaced, citing settler violence as the main cause.
- Since 7 October 2023, some 300 Palestinian households comprising 1,757 people, including 855 children, have been displaced in Palestinian Bedouin and other herding communities, primarily citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.
- In 2024, the proportion of structures self-demolished in East Jerusalem by their owners following receipt of demolition orders from the Israeli authorities has increased compared with 2023.*

Latest Developments (after 2 December)

- On 3 December, initial reports indicate that an Israeli airstrike targeted a vehicle in Aqqaba (Tubas), killing two Palestinians and injuring another. Israeli forces raided the Turkish Hospital, where the three casualties were transported, sealed all its entrances and opened fire inside, including in the emergency room, causing widespread panic and damage. At least five medical staff, including doctors, were detained and interrogated for at least one hour as Israeli forces searched for the injured Palestinian, who had already been transferred to another hospital upon his arrival. Efforts by Palestinian District Coordination and Liaison Office and ICRC were made to secure the release of the detained medical personnel.
- On 3 December, initial reports suggest that Israeli settlement guards shot and killed a 15-year-old Palestinian boy near his home in Silwan (Jerusalem). According to Israeli media, the boy was throwing stones at passing vehicles. According to local sources, Israeli settlements' guards passed through the Ein al Louzeh neighbourhood and fired toward Palestinian houses, injuring the boy. Shortly after, Israeli forces arrived in the area and arrested the injured boy. Later on, the boy was pronounced dead, and his body was withheld.
- On 4 December, initial reports indicate that Israeli settlers injured a Palestinian man and members of the Israeli forces during a raid on Huwwara and Beit Furik (Nablus). During these attacks, settlers set fire to a number of homes and vehicles in these communities.

Humanitarian Developments (26 November-2 December)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed five Palestinians and injured 27 others, including seven children, across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Eight Israelis, including four soldiers, were injured as a result of an attack perpetrated by an armed Palestinian in the West Bank. For more information on casualties and further breakdowns of data, please see the monthly West Bank [snapshot](#). All the incidents resulting in Palestinian fatalities and other key incidents by Israeli forces are as follows:
 - On 29 November, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man who perpetrated a shooting attack that injured four Israeli settlers and four Israeli soldiers at a bus stop near Ariel settlement. According to Israeli media, the Palestinian man (from Einabus village, Nablus) stopped his vehicle on the side of the road near the bus stop and opened fire at an Israeli bus. In response, Israeli forces shot him and withheld his body.
 - On 30 November, Israeli forces shot and injured a Palestinian boy and physically assaulted, and injured another one in the village of 'Asira al Qibliya, southwest of Nablus. According to the Head of the Village Council, Israeli forces raided the village, and Palestinians threw stones at the military vehicles. Israeli forces then fired tear gas canisters, sound bombs, and live ammunition at the stone-throwers. A 15-year-old boy sustained a gunshot wound to the leg and a 16-year-old boy was physically assaulted by the forces. Both injured boys were transported to the hospital by medical teams in the area.
 - On 1 December, Israeli forces killed four Palestinians during an operation that involved airstrikes and exchanges of fire between armed Palestinians and Israeli forces in Sir village (Jenin). The operation lasted about seven hours, during which Israeli forces struck armed Palestinians near a cave on the outskirts of the village. The Palestinian District Coordination Office and Ministry of Health reported that Israeli forces have withheld the four Palestinian bodies. Medical teams reported that Israeli forces prevented them from reaching the targeted area. It remains uncertain whether the fatalities resulted from an Israeli drone strike or occurred during an exchange of fire.
- During the reporting period, OCHA documented 45 incidents involving settlers and affecting Palestinians, including 21 attacks that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. In total, two Palestinians were injured by Israeli settlers and six others were injured by Israeli forces during these attacks. Five Israeli settlers were injured in two separate Palestinian-perpetrated attacks; four by live ammunition and one by stone throwing. About four incidents affecting Palestinians took place within the context of the olive harvest season, which resulted in the vandalism of about 700 trees and saplings, mostly olive.
- The following are some of the key settler incidents that took place during the reporting period, which entailed intimidation, harassment, physical injury, property damage or a combination thereof, and include cases where Israeli forces were present:
 - Israeli settlers vandalized more than 700 Palestinian-owned trees and saplings, mostly olive, in three locations on 27 and 29 November in the Palestinian villages of Yasuf (Salfit), Turmus'ayya (Ramallah) and Zif (Hebron). The vandalism included the uprooting and cutting of trees and herding of their flocks in Palestinian-owned land which damaged crops.
 - On 1 December, a group of armed and masked settlers physically assaulted and injured two Palestinians in the village of Umm Safa (Ramallah). According to local sources, the settlers raided the village and attacked Palestinian workers with metal sticks and a rifle. In addition, they vandalized one car and a bulldozer, stole their keys, and damaged some work equipment. Israeli forces arrived after the attack and fired live ammunition, tear gas and sound grenades at Palestinians who had gathered in the village after the attack.
 - On 1 December, masked and armed Israeli settlers believed to be from Yitzhar settlement raided Madama village, south of Nablus city. Villagers gathered to try to repel the settlers, after which Israeli forces intervened by firing live ammunition, tear gas canisters, and sound grenades at the Palestinians. According to medical sources, six Palestinians, including two children, were treated on-site for gas inhalation.
 - On 30 November, armed Israeli settlers believed to be from the Magzazi Farm settlement outpost, attacked Palestinian Bedouin families residing on the eastern outskirts of Area C in Ni'lin village (Ramallah). According to video footage, armed settlers raided the community, intimidated the families, and threatened further attacks if they do not leave the area. Later that day, the settlers returned with dogs, which attacked and injured one of the community's cows. On 2 December, three Palestinian Bedouin households comprising 14 people, including eight children and two elderly persons, residing on the outskirts of the village began relocating to a different location. According to the families, they have been forced to leave due to recurrent threats and attacks by Israeli settlers. The settlement outpost expanded near the community in May 2024 and since then settler violence has intensified in the area. Since 7 October 2023, some 300 Palestinian households comprising 1,757 people, including 855 children, have been displaced in Bedouin and other herding communities, primarily citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.
- Since the start of the olive harvest season in October, Palestinian farmers have faced a sharp increase in settler-related violence, with their livelihoods and safety severely jeopardized. Between October and November, OCHA documented about 260 settler-related incidents directly related to the season across 89 West Bank communities, the majority of which resulted in casualties, property damage or both. This is at least a three-fold increase compared to each of the preceding three years. These incidents resulted in 57 Palestinians injured by settlers, 11 injured by Israeli forces, over 3,100 trees and saplings, mostly olive, burned, sawed-off, or vandalized, and significant theft of crops and harvesting tools. Nearly 60 per cent of these incidents occurred in the northern West Bank, with Nablus governorate alone accounting for over a quarter. The central West Bank, mainly Ramallah governorate, witnessed around a fifth of the incidents, while 18 per cent took place in Bethlehem and Hebron governorates in the south. This geographic distribution aligns with previous years' trends; however, the volume of incidents has significantly increased.

- The Israeli authorities demolished, forced people to demolish, or seized 27 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. This resulted in the displacement of 11 people, including seven children, and otherwise affected the livelihoods, or access to services, of over 200 others. All but four of targeted structures were demolished due to a lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are nearly impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Twenty of the targeted structures were in Area C of the West Bank, five were in East Jerusalem, and two were in Area B of the West Bank.
- On 27 November, Israeli forces raided Idhna village (Hebron) in Area B of the West Bank and demolished a two-storey house and a water cistern, on punitive grounds. The house belonged to the Palestinian man who committed a shooting attack near Tarqumiya (Hebron) killing three Israeli police officers on 1 September 2024; he was killed on the same day in Hebron city in an exchange of fire with Israeli forces. Since the beginning of 2024, 33 structures have been demolished on punitive grounds, compared with 37 structures in all of 2023 and 14 in 2022. Punitive demolitions are a form of collective punishment and are illegal under international law.
- From 1 January to 30 November 2024, 64 per cent of structures demolished in East Jerusalem (121 out of 189 structures) for lacking Israeli-issued building permits were destroyed by their owners following the issuance of demolition orders by the Israeli authorities. These demolitions accounted for around 60 per cent of people displaced in East Jerusalem within this context until end of November 2024 (289 out of 481 people). The rate of demolitions by owners of structures served with demolition orders has increased and stood at about 53 per cent in each of 2022 and 2023. More than half of homes and other structures demolished by their owners (63 out of 121) during this period took place in Jabal Mukabbir (23), Al Isawiya (22), and Silwan (18). Jabal Al Mukabbir alone accounts for 28 per cent of people displaced after being forced to demolish their own homes for lacking building permits. These demolitions are supported by Israeli legislation, which limits the authority of Israeli courts to intervene, exerting additional pressure on families to demolish their properties themselves. In one such incident documented by OCHA in August 2024 in Silwan, the affected family had been paying over 100,000 NIS (\$27,700) in fines since 2014 for adding a new section to their home, built before the year 2000 without a permit. In August 2024, they received a final demolition order, after which Jerusalem Municipality officials reportedly stormed their house regularly, pressuring the family to demolish the property within 21 days. This incident displaced two households, comprising nine people, including four children.
- In February 2024, Israeli authorities issued military orders to requisition approximately 30 dunums of Palestinian-owned land from the towns of Sinjil (with an estimated population of 6,500, PCBS 2024 population projections) and Turmus'ayya (with an estimated population of 2,800, PCBS 2024 population projections), both north of Ramallah along Road 60. According to local sources, the Israeli Civil Administration informed the towns' residents months earlier that the seized land would be used to construct a fence to protect Israeli settlers passing along Road 60 from stone-throwing. Reportedly, the planned fence wall, approximately 1,500 metres long and four metres high, would close off lands overlooking Road 60—which is the main road connecting the northern, central, and southern West Bank—from both the Sinjil and Turmus'ayya sides, severely restricting access to agricultural land and homes. Additionally, according to the Sinjil Municipality, 13 houses lie in the path of the fence wall, and 8,000 dunums of agricultural land near settlements in northeastern Sinjil are at risk of being isolated. In August 2024, Israeli authorities issued an additional order to requisition 15 more dunums of land for the fence construction. By late September, Israeli forces had begun levelling privately-owned Palestinian land in Sinjil, demolishing one uninhabited residential house, uprooting over 200 trees (including 135 olive trees), destroying retaining walls, and bulldozing fields cultivated with vegetables. These actions affected approximately 162 people, including 94 children. The Sinjil Municipality petitioned the Israeli Civil Administration against the fence construction plans, but their objections were dismissed. Field observations by the municipality suggest that bulldozing activities have extended beyond the areas specified in the original plans. Furthermore, on 22 November 2024, Israeli settlers believed to be from nearby settlements attacked the requisitioned areas, cutting down and stealing two ancient olive trees before fleeing the scene.

Funding

- As of 5 December, Member States have disbursed about US\$2.38 billion out of the \$3.42 billion (70 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking dashboard. (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- As of October 2024, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) has prioritized support for the olive harvest season through a series of resilience-building projects. Approximately 17 per cent of the Fund's overall US\$60 million allocation has been directed toward critical interventions in the West Bank, aligned with the 2024 Flash Appeal. Through the Emergency Reserve Allocation (48-Hour), \$5 million was mobilized, including \$750,000 allocated to two local partners specifically for the olive harvest. These projects focus on expediting the harvest by providing essential tools, clearing groves to reduce fire risks, and upgrading storage facilities to enhance food quality. An additional \$5 million was allocated through the Standard Allocation mechanism, with the aim of rapidly scaling up relief efforts to address immediate needs of affected populations. Of this amount, \$1.5 million was specifically earmarked for food security projects to improve household income and promote sustainable agricultural practices, including olive harvest support, to strengthen long-term food security and resilience for vulnerable populations.

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



A 9-year-old girl who was displaced with her family from their home in Huwwara, Nablus, following an arson attack perpetrated by Israeli settlers.
Photo: OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #246 | West Bank

12 Dec 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 17 December.

Key Highlights

- Israeli settlers set fire to a Palestinian home in Huwwara town (Nablus), displacing a family of five.
- Since 5 December, Palestinian forces have carried out arrests and engaged in exchanges of fire with armed Palestinians in the northern West Bank. Palestinian forces shot and killed an unarmed 19-year-old Palestinian in Jenin.
- Israeli forces killed eight Palestinians in the West Bank, including four in airstrikes.
- The Israeli authorities demolished seven homes and displaced 20 people in An Nabi Samwil village, located in Area C on the East Jerusalem side of the Barrier.
- Assuming a constrained operating environment persists, the 2025 Flash Appeal for the Occupied Palestinian Territory calls for an initial US\$4.07 billion out of at least \$6.6 billion estimated by the UN and partners to be required to address the humanitarian needs of three million out of 3.3 million people identified as requiring assistance in Gaza and the West Bank.

Latest Developments (after 9 December)

- On 10 December, Israeli forces forcibly evicted a Palestinian family of ten, including six children, from their home in the Batn Al Hawa area of Silwan, East Jerusalem, following an Israeli Supreme Court ruling. The court ruled in favour of the settler organization Ateret Cohanim, based on claims of ownership of the land. The Palestinian family had resided in the property since 1979 and has engaged in a legal battle against eviction since 2015. This eviction is part of a wider pattern of displacement in East Jerusalem and comes shortly after the eviction of four households of the Shehadeh family from the same community in August. In total, 215 Palestinian households in East Jerusalem have eviction cases filed against them in Israeli courts, the majority by settler organizations, placing at least 948 people, including 408 children, at risk of displacement.
- On 11 December, initial reports indicate that a Palestinian shot and killed a 12-year-old Israeli boy and injured at least three other Israelis near the Tunnels Checkpoint, Bethlehem. According to the Israeli military, the Palestinian opened fire at an Israeli bus and then fled the scene. Israeli forces surrounded Bethlehem and Husan in search for the armed Palestinian, who reportedly turned himself in on 12 December.
- On 12 December, initial reports indicate that Israeli forces shot, killed and withheld the body of a Palestinian man in Qalqilya.
- On 12 December, initial reports indicate that Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man and injured three others in an exchange of fire during a five-hour operation in Balata refugee camp (Nablus). Reportedly, Israeli forces conducted house raids and injured an elderly couple in their home.

Humanitarian Developments (3-9 December)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed eight Palestinians, across the West Bank, including a child killed by settlement guards in East Jerusalem. During the same period, Israeli forces injured 39 others, including 14 children. One Palestinian was shot and killed by Palestinian forces in Jenin refugee camp. One Israeli soldier was injured in a ramming attack perpetrated by a Palestinian on Road 60, near al Fawwar Refugee Camp (Hebron). For more information on casualties and further data breakdowns, please see the latest [West Bank Monthly Snapshot](#). The following list of key incidents includes all Palestinian fatalities during the reporting period:
 - On 3 December, an Israeli airstrike hit a vehicle in Aqqaba village (Tubas), killing two Palestinians and injuring a third. The bodies and the injured person were transported to the Turkish Hospital in Tubas city. According to hospital sources, about 30 minutes after their arrival, Israeli forces raided the hospital, sealed all entrances, and opened fire inside, including in the emergency room; causing widespread panic and damage. During the raid, Israeli forces detained medical staff and interrogated the hospital director, demanding information about the bodies of the killed Palestinians and the whereabouts of the injured man. Israeli forces then released the detained medical personnel and withdrew from the hospital. According to the World Health Organization ([WHO](#)), between 7 October 2023 and 28 November 2024, over 650 attacks on health care have been documented in the West Bank, more than 60 per cent of which took place in Jenin, Nablus and Tulkarm governorates.
 - On 3 December, Israeli settlement guards shot and killed a 15-year-old Palestinian boy near his home in Silwan neighbourhood, East Jerusalem. According to eyewitnesses, guards from an Israeli settlement drove through the Ein al Louzeh area, stopped near Israeli settler houses, and fired three live bullets toward Palestinian houses. Shortly after, Israeli forces arrived at the scene and arrested a boy who had been injured by the gunfire. According to the boy's family, Israeli forces then raided their home and informed the family that the boy had sustained a minor leg injury. After withdrawing from the home, the forces summoned the boy's father and informed him that his son had been killed, that his body will be withheld for investigations, and warned them against holding any funeral or condolence gatherings. Following the incident, Israeli forces fired teargas cannisters at Palestinians who gathered in the area, who threw stones at the forces.
 - On 4 December, a 45-year-old Palestinian prisoner (from Tulkarm) was declared dead in an Israeli hospital. The man was detained on 28 November 2024 and was reportedly held by Israeli forces in Al Jalama detention centre before being transferred to Rambam Hospital in Haifa. The circumstances around his death remain unclear. This death is not counted in the total killed by Israeli forces during the reporting period.
 - On 6 December, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man during an exchange of fire in Balata Refugee Camp (Nablus). According to UNRWA, undercover Israeli forces entered the camp, where they and Palestinians exchanged fire, resulting in the killing of one Palestinian. The Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) reported that Israeli forces denied their access to the camp and the man was transported in a private vehicle to the hospital.
 - On 7 December, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man at Qalandiya checkpoint (Jerusalem). According to eyewitnesses and video footage, the man launched fireworks into the sky in the vicinity checkpoint, after which Israeli soldiers shot the man and closed the checkpoint. The forces then shot teargas at Palestinian journalists and vehicles stuck at the checkpoint. PRCS was also denied access for about 30 minutes. Following the incident, Israeli forces raided the man's home in Ar Ram town (Jerusalem), vandalized the house, and violently dispersed people who came to offer condolences.
 - On 7 December, a Palestinian man injured one Israeli soldier in a ramming attack on Road 60 near the entrance of Al Fawwar refugee camp (Hebron). The driver fled the scene and Israeli forces carried out a search operation in the surrounding communities of the camp, during which Palestinians threw stones at the forces, who fired live ammunition. Israeli forces injured one Palestinian with shrapnel from live ammunition and physically assaulted and injured two others. All the entrances of Hebron city were closed by Israeli forces during the operation. According to Israeli media, an Israeli settler was injured by live ammunition shrapnel as Israeli forces attempted to shoot the Palestinian. Later, the Palestinian who perpetrated the ramming attack turned himself in to Israeli forces.
 - On 9 December, an Israeli airstrike killed two Palestinians in Tubas. Undercover Israeli forces raided the city and a Palestinian money-exchange facility, reportedly seizing money. A couple of hours later, an Israeli drone targeted and killed two Palestinians in the northern part of the city. The five-hour operation took place in the morning hours, during which students of 13 schools were unable to leave.
- On 9 December, Palestinian forces in Jenin refugee camp shot two unarmed Palestinians: a 19-year-old who was killed and a 15-year-old boy who was injured. Since 5 December, Palestinian forces have carried out arrests, including of an injured man who was taken from Ibn Sina Hospital and subsequently released, and engaged in exchanges of fire with armed Palestinians. In one instance, a fire broke out in the emergency department of Jenin Governmental Hospital as a result of fighting in the area. These developments have disrupted people's access to essential services, especially in Jenin Refugee Camp, with all schools in Jenin city and camp still closed; affecting an estimated 69,000 people. The internal unrest has reportedly expanded to other locations in the northern West Bank, including reported shooting at the Tulkarm Governor's Office building and tire burning near Balata refugee camp in Nablus. On 11 December, the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR) [called](#) "on the Palestinian authorities in the Occupied West Bank to investigate the conduct of the Palestinian forces in Jenin Refugee Camp and hold to account those responsible for gross violations of international human rights law...Since 7 October 2023, the Palestinian forces have killed seven Palestinians including two boys in the occupied West Bank."
- During the reporting period, OCHA documented 38 incidents involving settlers and affecting Palestinians, including 20 attacks that resulted in casualties, property damage or both, in addition to the displacement of a family of five including a nine-year-old girl

after Israeli settlers attacked their home in Huwwara (Area B), south of Nablus, setting it ablaze (see details below). The most frequent type of incident reported this week involved the vandalism of trees, crops, and other agricultural property, resulting in damage to 65 trees and saplings, and cultivated crops in 2,000 dunums of planted lands; arson attacks and vandalism of Palestinian homes and vehicles, causing damage to five homes and eight vehicles; various forms of physical assault, most of which targeted farmers and herders; and vandalism of water networks and wells, affecting irrigation systems and water supply for agricultural lands. In total, five Palestinians were injured by Israeli settlers and three others were injured by Israeli forces during these attacks.

- The following are some of the key incidents involving settlers that took place during the reporting period, which entailed intimidation, harassment, physical injury, property damage or a combination thereof, and include cases where Israeli forces were present:
 - On 4 December, Israeli settlers attacked and set fire to a home belonging to a Palestinian family of five in Area B of Huwwara town, south of Nablus. According to the family, the mother heard noises outside and approached the door where she found a group of settlers attempting to force their way in with an iron tool. The door was shoved into her face, causing a nosebleed, before she managed to close it again. Moments later, settlers threw Molotov cocktails into the house setting it ablaze. The family fled the house and were attacked in their yard. The father sustained injuries to his face and head after being struck with an iron tool, while four family members were physically assaulted. The family received medical treatment on the ground and the father was transferred to a hospital. As a result of the attack, the family was displaced as their home was destroyed along with two vehicles. Since 7 October 2023, some 300 Palestinian households comprising 1,762 people, including 856 children, have been displaced in Bedouin and mostly herding communities, primarily citing attacks by Israeli settlers and access restrictions.
 - On 6 December, armed Israeli settlers believed to be from a newly established Pnelli Hever settlement outpost broke into a Palestinian house in Masafer Bani Na'im in Hebron during the night while the family, including children, were inside. The trespassers threatened the family at gunpoint, demanding they leave the area, and vandalized some of their belongings. After exiting the house, the assailants slashed the covers of two residential tents with knives and destroyed a solar panel system.
 - On 7 December, Israeli settlers believed to be from the Ofra settlement and surrounding outposts physically assaulted and injured two Palestinian men in At Tayba village (Ramallah). The injured Palestinians stated that while they were assessing some land plots in Area B to the west of the village, Israeli settlers driving quadbikes attacked them with sticks and stones, took over the land surveying device and hit one of the Palestinians, rendering him unconscious, and beat the other with a stick. Eventually, the Palestinians managed to flee to their village where the community transported them to a hospital.
 - On 7 December, armed Israeli settlers believed to be from the newly established Maale Amos settlement outpost, raided Bariet Al Minya village in Bethlehem, broke into a Palestinian residential structure, destroyed two water tanks, rendering them unusable, and vandalized personal belongings. In addition, they then set fire to a storage tent used for animal fodder, resulting in the complete destruction of the tent and over three tons of fodder. Israeli forces arrived and dispersed the settlers from the area.
- Israeli authorities demolished or seized 31 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. This resulted in the displacement of 26 people, including 13 children, and otherwise affected the livelihoods, or access to services, of over 100 others. All targeted structures were in Area C of the West Bank and were demolished due to a lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are nearly impossible for Palestinians to obtain.
- Nearly 80 per cent of the people displaced and about a third of the structures demolished between 3 and 9 December were reported in a single incident in An Nabi Samwil village, which is located in Area C on the East Jerusalem side of the Barrier and has been designated by the Israeli authorities as a national park area. According to the village council and the affected families, some of the structures had demolition orders issued years ago. The families had been pursuing the legal process to obtain permits. However, the demolitions were carried out without the issuance of final orders or proper notification to the families, resulting in the destruction of several personal belongings and furniture. On the day of the demolition, 3 December, the Israeli Civil Administration along with Israeli forces demolished seven Palestinian homes and three agricultural structures in An Nabi Samwil village, citing the lack of Israeli-issued building permits. As a result, four households, comprising 20 People, including nine children, were displaced from their homes and are at risk of being displaced from the community (see below). Additionally, two other households comprising 13 people, including eight children, were affected. Moreover, on the same day, the Israeli District Coordination Office (DCO) informed the village council of the revocation of Israeli-issued access permits through Al Jib checkpoint for five people whose homes were demolished. The community is dislocated from the West Bank by the Barrier route and checkpoints, as the residents hold West Bank IDs and therefore require a special Israeli-issued access permits to stay in their homes and commute between their village and essential services, such as health care, education and jobs, on the West Bank side of the Barrier.

Funding

- On 11 December 2024, the UN and humanitarian partners launched a [Flash Appeal](#) for nearly US\$4.07 billion to address the 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. Nearly 90 per cent of those funds are for the humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 10 per cent for the West Bank. The \$4.07 billion ask is much less than what is actually needed to mount a full-scale humanitarian response, which would require \$6.6 billion. However, the Flash Appeal reflects the expectation that aid organizations will continue to face unacceptable constraints on their operations in 2025. This will severely limit the amount of assistance that humanitarians are able to provide, which in turn will only increase the suffering that Palestinians are enduring. The appeal stresses that, to be able to implement the full scale of what is urgently needed, Israel must take immediate and effective measures to ensure the

essential needs of civilians are met. This includes lifting all impediments to aid and fully facilitating humanitarian operations, including the distribution of essential goods to Palestinians in need.

- As of 12 December, Member States have disbursed about US\$2.51 billion out of the \$3.42 billion (73 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- During November 2024, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) managed a total of 124 ongoing projects, totaling U\$91.7M. These projects aimed to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (89 per cent) and the West Bank (11 per cent). The projects were strategically focused on Education, Food Security, Health, Protection, Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFI), Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Coordination and Support Services, Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance, Camp Coordination and Camp Management and Nutrition. Of these projects, 70 projects are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 40 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 50 out of the 84 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs.

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



Children amid properties extracted from a Palestinian house set to be demolished by Israeli forces in Tell al Khashaba, Nablus. Photo by OCHA, 10 December 2024

Humanitarian Situation Update #248 | West Bank

19 Dec 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 24 December.

Key Highlights

- Some 59 Palestinian-run schools, serving approximately 6,600 students and at least 715 teachers, face partial or full demolition orders or stop-work orders.
- Since 5 December, Palestinian forces have continued carrying out arrests and engaged in exchanges of fire with armed Palestinians in the northern West Bank, where at least one Palestinian was shot and killed in Jenin.
- On 16 December, 78 Palestinians were displaced in two separate demolition incidents in Jerusalem; marking the highest number of Palestinians displaced in a single day from demolitions due to a lack of building permits since October 2023.

Latest Developments (after 16 December)

- On 17 December, initial reports indicate that Israeli forces shot and killed two Palestinians for attempting to cross the West Bank Barrier, near Qalqiliya, to seek work in Israel.
- On 18 December, initial reports indicate that a Palestinian died from wounds sustained by Israeli forces' live ammunition during an operation on 17 December in Qusra, south of Nablus.
- On 19 December, initial reports indicate that Israeli forces shot and killed two Palestinians in Balata refugee camp (Nablus). Reportedly, exchanges of fire took place between Israeli forces and Palestinians who used an explosive device. Two Palestinians, including an 80-year-old woman with a hearing disability, were killed, and five others were injured. During the incident, the UNRWA field office staff and over 3,000 pupils in four schools had to shelter in place.
- On 19 December, initial reports indicate that an Israeli airstrike hit a Palestinian-owned vehicle, killing at least four Palestinians and injuring three others in Tulkarm Refugee Camp*.

Humanitarian Developments (10-16 December)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed four Palestinians, and injured 31 others, including 11 children, across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Palestinian forces shot and killed a Palestinian man, and a 15-year-old boy was shot and killed by an unknown perpetrator in Jenin refugee camp. A 12-year-old Israeli boy was shot and killed, and three other Israelis were injured as a result of a shooting attack perpetrated by a Palestinian in the West Bank. For more information on casualties and further breakdowns of data, please see the monthly West Bank [Snapshot](#). All the incidents resulting in fatalities and other key incidents by Israeli forces are as follows:

- On 11 December, an armed Palestinian man shot and killed a 12-year-old Israeli child and injured three others from Beitar Illit settlement in southern West Bank. He opened fire at an Israeli-operated bus on Road 60 west of Bethlehem city. According to Israeli medical sources, they treated four injured Israelis, one of which was a 12-year-old child who was later pronounced dead. Following the attack, Israeli forces started a search operation in Bethlehem city and Husan village. According to the Israeli forces, the alleged perpetrator turned himself in to the Israeli forces on the morning of 12 December. According to Palestinian media sources, the alleged perpetrator was a member of the Palestinian forces.
- On 12 December, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man during an operation in Qalqilya city. Reportedly, no exchanges of fire took place during the shooting of the man. Video footage showed Israeli soldiers kicking his corpse and then withholding his body.
- On 12 December, Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man and injured three others during a military raid in Balata refugee camp, east of Nablus city. According to local and medical sources*, during the five-hour military raid exchanges of fire took place between Israeli forces and Palestinians. In addition, Israeli forces raided homes, during which they assaulted a man and his wife, both in their sixties, leaving them with minor bruises.
- On 13 December, undercover Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian man with disabilities during an operation in Beit Awwa village, southwest of Hebron. According to local sources, the man was shot after he was sitting outside a shop and then attempted to run away from the forces. Following the incident, Israeli forces entered the area to evacuate the undercover unit. In response, Palestinians threw stones at the forces, who reportedly physically assaulted and injured three Palestinians.
- On 16 December, Israeli forces shot and killed an 18-year-old Palestinian man in Askar refugee camp, east of Nablus city. According to UNRWA, Israeli forces raided the camp, leading to confrontations with Palestinians who threw stones, while Israeli forces fired live ammunition. Eyewitnesses reported that the Palestinian man was shot while attempting to throw explosive devices towards the Israeli forces. Israeli forces detained the Palestinian for about 20 minutes after he was shot and then handed him over to a medical team, who pronounced him dead.
- On 14 December, Palestinian forces shot and killed at least one Palestinian in Jenin refugee camp. A 15-year-old boy was also shot and killed, and the perpetrator has yet to be confirmed. Since 5 December, Palestinian forces have carried out search and arrest operations and have exchanged fire with Palestinians in Jenin city and refugee camp, killing at least two Palestinians. Following this incident the UN Human Rights Office [reiterated](#) its call on the Palestinian authorities “to launch an effective, transparent, and impartial investigation into each killing that raises concerns about serious violations of international human rights law, and to ensure accountability.”
- The fighting between Palestinian forces and armed Palestinians has disrupted the safe access to essential services for Palestinians, including education, water and health. On multiple occasions, about 33 Palestinian-run schools were forced to shut and shift studies to remote learning. On 15 December, UNRWA [announced](#) that the fighting had caused it to halt its services for another* day in Jenin refugee camp. Several generators were hit during exchanges of fire, causing intermittent electricity and communication outages in multiple neighbourhoods within the camp. The ongoing fighting has halted the rehabilitation of water networks, which were significantly damaged by previous Israeli military operations, affecting access to water for over 60 per cent of the camp's population (about 12,000 people). The internal unrest has reportedly expanded to other locations in the northern West Bank, including in Tulkarm and near Balata refugee camp in Nablus.
- During the reporting period, OCHA documented 32 incidents involving settlers and affecting Palestinians, including 16 attacks that resulted in casualties, property damage or both. In total, three Palestinians were injured by Israeli settlers and one other was injured by Israeli forces during these attacks. Three Israeli settlers were injured in a Palestinian perpetrated attack during the reporting period.
- The following are some of the key incidents involving Israeli settlers that took place during the reporting period, which entailed intimidation, harassment, physical injury, property damage or a combination thereof, and include cases where Israeli forces were present:
 - On 10 December, an Israeli settler reportedly struck a 12-year-old Palestinian boy with his vehicle in the village of Al Lubban ash Sharqiya south of Nablus city. According to the father of the boy, the incident occurred as his son as he was leaving his school. The incident resulted in fractures to bones in his lower body. Three girls from the same school reported that the settler attempted to run them over, but they managed to evade the vehicle.
 - On 13 December, Israeli settlers believed to be from the Rimonim settlement outposts attacked and injured a Palestinian man with sticks and stones on Road 449 (Al Mu'arrajat road) between Ramallah and Jericho. According to eyewitnesses, a group of masked and armed Israeli settlers blocked the road with metal barriers, threw stones at Palestinian-owned vehicles and attacked a driver with sticks and stones. The injured Palestinian was transported to a hospital in Jericho to receive medical treatment.
 - On 15 December, Israeli settlers, accompanied by Israeli military forces, reportedly physically assaulted and injured two Palestinian brothers during a raid on the Makhul herding community in the northern Jordan Valley. The assaults occurred following an incident, earlier the same day, when a Palestinian was attacked by settlers, detained and assaulted by Israeli forces. Shortly after, armed Israeli settlers raided the community and attacked the Palestinian's family while he was still detained and attempted to steal their livestock. The family members attempted to repel the settlers, and an Israeli settler attacked a Palestinian in the eye with a sharp object, causing an injury.

- Israeli authorities demolished or seized or forced to demolish 76 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, due to a lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are nearly impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Sixteen of the structures were provided as humanitarian aid. This resulted in the displacement of 103 people, including 46 children, and otherwise affected the livelihoods, or access to services, of over 260 others. On 16 December, 78 Palestinians were displaced; marking the highest number of Palestinians displaced in a single day due to demolitions for lack of permits since 7 October 2023. Sixty of the targeted structures were in Area C of the West Bank, nine were in East Jerusalem, and seven were in Area B of the West Bank. Among the most affected were two Palestinian herding communities located in Israeli-designated ‘firing zones.’ Nearly 30 per cent of Area C is designated as such, and the Palestinian communities in these military training areas are among the most vulnerable in the West Bank, with limited access to essential services and basic infrastructure.
- In the herding communities of Khirbet al Fakheit (Hebron) and Tell al Khashaba (Nablus), Israeli authorities demolished 32 structures, 15 of which were donor funded as humanitarian assistance in response to previous demolitions. As a result, 23 Palestinians were displaced and about 160 people were otherwise affected.
- Nine structures were demolished in East Jerusalem included eight by Palestinians (who are often forced to demolish their own structures in order to avoid hefty fines) and one demolished by Israeli authorities on 16 December in Al Bustan in Silwan area and Beit Hanina, resulting in the displacement of 38 people, including 15 children. Al Bustan, home to over 1,500 Palestinians, is the target of an Israeli settlement-related plan entailing the demolition of dozens of Palestinian housing units. Since January 2024, the Israeli Jerusalem municipality demolished or forced Palestinians to demolish, 17 structures in Al Bustan area, resulting in the displacement of 25 households, comprising of 104 people, including 34 children.
- According to the Education Cluster, there are currently 59 Palestinian-run schools (51 in Area C and eight in East Jerusalem) that are under partial or full demolition orders or have received stop-work orders. These schools serve approximately 6,600 students in the most vulnerable areas of the West Bank and are staffed by at least 715 teachers (53 per cent of whom are female). As of December 2024, at least seven out of the 59 schools have exhausted all legal avenues to prevent demolition. Between 2010 and 2024, Israeli authorities carried out 43 demolition incidents (demolition or confiscation – fully or partially) targeting 24 schools (20 in Area C and four in East Jerusalem). In addition, nine demolition incidents (two in East Jerusalem and the rest in Area C) targeted kindergartens. In 2023, three schools were fully demolished: Isfey (for the third time, Hebron governorate); Jubbet adh Dhib (twice, Bethlehem governorate); and Ein Samia (Ramallah governorate). Two other schools—Badw al Kabnah/Al Muarrajat (Jericho) and another in East Jerusalem—were partially demolished or affected by sealing-off incidents. In 2024, Khallet Amira School (Hebron governorate) was demolished in July, affecting 49 students and nine teachers. Demolitions and the threat of demolitions continue to contribute to a coercive environment, which creates pressure on many residents to leave their communities and places them at risk of forcible transfer.
- Highlighting two of the 51 schools currently under threat of demolition in Area C of the West Bank:
 - Al Fakhit School: On 8 December 2024, the Israeli High Court ruled that the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) can proceed with the demolition of the Khirbet Al Fakheit School in Masafer Yatta, south of Hebron. The decision followed the rejection of an appeal submitted in 2022 by the school to prevent the demolition. In response, a new petition was submitted to the Israeli High Court challenging both the rejection of the waiver to submit a building permit application and the demolition orders. Alongside the petition, an injunction was submitted to halt the demolition of the school while the legal proceedings continued. The Court granted the interim injunction, and the State has been ordered to respond to the petition by 12 January 2025. The donor-funded school, located within the Israeli-designated Firing Zone 918, serves approximately 130 students and is the only high school in Masafer Yatta, underscoring its critical importance to the community. The community had donated the land for the school.
 - Khallet Amira School: On 3 December 2024, the Israeli Civil Administration raided the area of Khallet Amira in Ad Deirat village in Hebron and issued a stop-work order against the newly rebuilt Khallet Amira School. The school, which was relocated approximately 800 meters from its original site, was being rebuilt by an international NGO following its demolition earlier in the year. The stop-work order was issued before the construction was completed, affecting 48 students and nine school staff. The original Khallet Amira Primary School was demolished by the Israeli Civil Administration, accompanied by Israeli forces, on 8 July 2024. The school, located near Ad Deirat village in Area C, was established in January 2024 and prior to its demolition consisted of seven classrooms, a WASH facility with five latrines, and two water tanks.

Funding

- As of 19 December, Member States have disbursed about US\$2.37 billion out of the \$3.42 billion (71 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- As of October 2024, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) has prioritized support for the olive harvest season through a series of resilience-building projects. Approximately 17 per cent of the Fund’s overall US\$60 million allocation has been directed toward critical interventions in the West Bank, aligned with the 2024 Flash Appeal. Through the Emergency Reserve Allocation (48-Hour), \$5 million was mobilized, including \$750,000 allocated to two local partners specifically for the olive harvest. These projects focus on expediting the harvest by providing essential tools, clearing groves to reduce fire risks, and upgrading storage facilities to enhance food quality. An additional \$5 million was allocated through the Standard Allocation mechanism, with the aim of rapidly scaling up relief efforts to address immediate needs of affected populations. Of this amount, \$1.5 million was specifically earmarked for food security projects to improve household income and promote sustainable

agricultural practices, including olive harvest support, to strengthen long-term food security and resilience for vulnerable populations.

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



A Palestinian family from Deir Ballut, Salbit, shows an aid worker the three agricultural structures demolished by the Israeli Civil Administration, 17 December 2024. Photo by OCHA

Humanitarian Situation Update #250 | West Bank

26 Dec 2024

The Humanitarian Situation Update is issued by OCHA Occupied Palestinian Territory twice a week. The Gaza Strip is covered on Tuesdays and the West Bank on Thursdays. The Gaza Humanitarian Response Update is issued every other Tuesday. The next Humanitarian Situation Update will be issued on 31 December.

Key Highlights

- Israeli forces killed 20 Palestinians in the West Bank, including at least 12 in airstrikes, in the last 10 days (17-26 December), and caused extensive infrastructural damage in Tulkarm's refugee camps.
- Since the beginning of the operation by Palestinian forces in Jenin refugee camp on 5 December, eight Palestinians were killed, including four unarmed Palestinians, three members of Palestinian forces and one armed Palestinian. For the past 20 days, access to basic services, including education, water and health, has been severely disrupted.
- Israeli forces killed three Palestinians attempting to cross through informal openings in the West Bank Barrier, reportedly to access workplaces in Israel, out of a total of ten killed in similar circumstances since 7 October 2023, amid rising unemployment in the West Bank.

Latest Developments (after 23 December)

- On 24 and 25 December, initial reports indicate that Israeli forces killed eight Palestinians, including two women, during a 40-hour operation in Tulkarm and Nur Shams refugee camps. The operation involved drone strikes and bulldozing roads, resulting in extensive infrastructural damage, including to water, sewage, and electricity networks.
- On 25 December, initial reports indicate that Israeli forces targeted a house in Qaffin town (Tulkarm) with a shoulder-fired explosive projectile, killing one Palestinian.
- On 25 December, initial reports indicate that a Palestinian child died of wounds sustained the night before by an Israeli airstrike on Tammun town (Tubas).
- Initial reports indicate that, on 24 December, one unarmed Palestinian was killed by Palestinian forces in Jenin refugee camp and, on 25 December, one member of Palestinian forces died of wounds sustained on 22 December while dismantling an improvised explosive device (IED) in the camp.

Humanitarian Developments (17-23 December)

- During the reporting period, Israeli forces killed ten Palestinians, including one woman, and injured 36 others, including ten children and one woman, across the West Bank. Three Palestinians, including a child and two members of the Palestinian forces, were killed in Jenin refugee camp within the context of the ongoing operation by Palestinian forces. For more information on casualties and further breakdowns of data, please see the monthly West Bank [Snapshot](#). All the incidents resulting in fatalities and other key incidents are as follows:

- On 18 December, a Palestinian man died of wounds sustained the previous day during an Israeli operation in Qusra village (Nablus). According to local sources, during the operation, Palestinians threw stones at Israeli forces who opened fire as well as fired sound grenades and tear gas canisters. The man, who was reportedly standing on the roof of his house, was injured with live ammunition and three children were also injured: a two-month-old baby girl and a two-year-old baby boy suffered from tear gas inhalation that required medical intervention, and a 15-year-old boy sustained bruises after he was physically assaulted by Israeli forces.
- On 19 December, Israeli forces shot and killed two Palestinians and injured at least four others in Balata refugee camp. Fatalities included a man who was shot in the head while walking in front of his house, as shown in CCTV footage and reported by human rights organizations, and an 80-year-old woman with a hearing disability. Israeli undercover units initially entered the camp in a civilian vehicle and, when their presence was known, they and Palestinians exchanged fire, with the latter reportedly using explosive devices. UNRWA field office staff and over 3,000 pupils in four schools were trapped on the premises for approximately three hours.
- On 19 December, an Israeli airstrike hit a vehicle in Tulkarm refugee camp, killing four Palestinians and injuring three children by shrapnel. Following the airstrike, Israeli forces raided Tulkarm city and camp and bulldozed sections of the main road, causing damage to water and sewage networks.
- On 21 December, a six-year-old Palestinian child was killed by unexploded ordinance near Arab Ar Rashiyda Al Barriya in Bethlehem, in an area that had been declared a 'firing zone' for military training by Israeli forces. The boy was accompanying his father while herding sheep at the time of the incident.
- In two incidents, Israeli forces shot and killed three Palestinian men for attempting to cross through informal openings in the West Bank Barrier, reportedly to reach workplaces in Israel. Two of them were killed on 17 December, east of Qalqilya city, and Israeli forces handed over their bodies to the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) at Zufim Checkpoint. The third was killed on 21 December, when Israeli forces opened fire toward a group of Palestinian workers near the Barrier, close to Faqqu'a village (Jenin); the man later handed over to the PRCS by Israeli forces.
- On 22 December, a member of Palestinian forces was killed while dismantling an IED in Jenin refugee camp. Another member of Palestinian forces, who was injured in the same incident, succumbed to his wounds on 25 December (see latest developments above). On 23 December, a member of Palestinian forces was killed by live ammunition fired by armed Palestinians in the camp, and, on the same day, a 16-year Palestinian boy was shot and killed in unclear circumstances and where it remains unknown whether he was killed by armed Palestinians or Palestinian forces.
- Since 5 December, Palestinian forces have been carrying out an operation in Jenin refugee camp, during which they have arrested at least 60 Palestinians, exchanged fire with armed Palestinians, and closed off the camp's entrances. In total, eight Palestinians were killed: four unarmed Palestinians including two children, of whom three were killed by Palestinian forces and one by either armed Palestinians or Palestinian forces; three members of Palestinian forces were killed, including two while dismantling an IED and one by armed Palestinians; and one armed Palestinian was killed by Palestinian forces. For 20 days, UNRWA has been suspending its services in the camp, including at four schools serving about 1,700 students. On 20 December, UNRWA [called](#) for respect for the inviolability of its facilities, protected under international law, after becoming aware that armed Palestinians were occupying its health centre in the camp. According to UNRWA, it has been unable to access the centre* due to the security situation and has no control over the health centre or its use. On 23 December, armed Palestinians* reportedly vacated the health centre after five days. Jenin city and its camp have reportedly been on a general strike, and about 12,000 residents in the camp have had limited access to water and electricity. The rehabilitation of water networks, which were significantly damaged by previous Israeli military operations, has been on hold, affecting access to water for over 60 per cent of the camp's population while several generators have reportedly been hit, causing intermittent electricity and communication outages in multiple neighbourhoods inside the camp.
- Since 7 October 2023, a total of ten Palestinians, including three during the reporting period (see above), were killed and 78 were injured while trying to cross through informal openings in the West Bank Barrier, amid rising unemployment in the West Bank as highlighted by UNCTAD and ILO. In comparison, 15 Palestinians were injured within this context in the first nine months of 2023 and there were no fatalities. In September 2024, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), [highlighted](#) a "rapid and alarming economic decline" in the West Bank since October 2023. Key drivers include the expansion of Israeli settlements, land confiscations, demolition of Palestinian structures, and increased settler violence. These factors have severely disrupted economic activities, displaced communities, and undermined critical sectors such as commerce, tourism, and transportation across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The International Labour Organization (ILO), in its October brief, similarly [noted](#) that "the labour market has borne the brunt of the war, with the unemployment rate in the OPT surging to 51.1 per cent, reaching 34.9 per cent in the West Bank and 79.7 per cent in the Gaza Strip." Compounding this economic distress, since October 2023, Israeli authorities have revoked or suspended most permits previously issued to Palestinians for work in Israel and its settlements, including over 800 permits for nationally recruited humanitarian workers.
- During the reporting period, OCHA documented ten incidents perpetrated by Israeli settlers that led to damage of Palestinian property. These include three incidents of stone throwing at Palestinian vehicles travelling on roads 60 and 578 in Ramallah, Nablus and Tubas governorates, causing damage to at least four vehicles. On three occasions, Palestinians threw stones at Israeli settler vehicles travelling on roads 437 and 446 in Jerusalem and Ramallah governorates, causing damage to at least two vehicles. Key incidents during the reporting period include:
 - On 20 December, three armed and masked Israeli settlers, believed to be from Tappuah settlement, broke into a mosque in Marda village, north of Salfit city, threw flammable materials inside, and wrote racist graffiti on the walls. Residents found the mosque on fire when they went to perform dawn prayers and began putting out the fire. This is the third mosque to be

attacked by Israeli settlers in the West Bank in 2024; in January and February 2024, Israeli settlers opened fire toward mosques in Jalud and Naqura villages (Nablus), causing injury to one Palestinian and damage.

- 20 December 2024, a group of armed Israeli settlers raided Palestinian land in Area C in Adh Dhahiriya (Hebron) and vandalized a residential structure that was in its final stages of construction and was provided by an international NGO in response to a previous demolition carried out by the Israeli Civil Administration on 6 June 2024. The settlers damaged windows, external walls, and three water tanks.
- On 21 December 2024, Israeli settlers attacked the outskirts of Burqa village (Ramallah), destroying a residential unit and an agricultural tent. During the attack, Israeli settlers attempted to take over a livestock tent and a scuffle ensued with Palestinian residents. Israeli settlers subsequently vandalized a Palestinian house located near a new settlement outpost in the area, reportedly established on 16 December, damaging windows, a kitchen, a bathroom, and furniture.
- During the reporting period, OCHA documented the demolition of 15 Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank, including five in East Jerusalem and 10 in Area C, due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits, which are nearly impossible for Palestinians to obtain. As a result, 22 people, including six children, were displaced and over 500 people were otherwise affected. Moreover, not reported previously, on 16 December, the Israeli authorities demolished seven commercial structures, including six shops and one big commercial centre comprising 26 shops, in Area C of Adh Dhahiriya town (Hebron) for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, affecting the livelihoods of 25 families comprising 178 people, including 101 children. Demolished structures included a wide range of shops and businesses, such as restaurants, vegetables and fruit shops, bakeries, a coffee shop, and a carpenter workshop, among others. Moreover, several water tanks were destroyed and some of the goods and equipment in the shops were damaged.

Funding

- As of 26 December, Member States have disbursed about US\$2.53 billion out of the \$3.42 billion (74 per cent) requested to meet the most critical needs of 2.3 million* people in Gaza and 800,000 people in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, between January and December 2024. For funding analysis, please see the Flash Appeal Financial Tracking [dashboard](#). (*2.3 million reflects the projected population of the Gaza Strip upon issuance of the Flash Appeal in April 2024. As of July 2024, the UN estimates that about 2.1 million people remain in the Gaza Strip, and this updated number is now used for programmatic purposes.)
- On 11 December 2024, the UN and humanitarian partners launched a [Flash Appeal](#) for nearly \$4.07 billion to address the 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. Nearly 90 per cent of those funds are for the humanitarian response in Gaza, with just over 10 per cent for the West Bank. The \$4.07 billion ask is much less than what is actually needed to mount a full-scale humanitarian response, which would require \$6.6 billion. However, the Flash Appeal reflects the expectation that aid organizations will continue to face unacceptable constraints on their operations in 2025. This will severely limit the amount of assistance that humanitarians are able to provide, which in turn will only increase the suffering that Palestinians are enduring. The appeal stresses that, to be able to implement the full scale of what is urgently needed, Israel must take immediate and effective measures to ensure the essential needs of civilians are met. This includes lifting all impediments to aid and fully facilitating humanitarian operations, including the distribution of essential goods to Palestinians in need.
- During November, the oPt Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) managed 124 ongoing projects, totalling \$91.7 million. These projects aimed to address urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (89 per cent) and the West Bank (11 per cent) and are strategically focused on education, food security, health, protection, emergency shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), coordination and support services, multi-purpose cash assistance and nutrition. Of these projects, 70 are being implemented by international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), 40 by national NGOs and 14 by UN agencies. Notably, 50 out of the 84 projects conducted by INGOs or the UN are being implemented in collaboration with national NGOs. Monthly updates, annual reports, and a list of all funded projects per year, are available on the oPt Humanitarian Fund [webpage](#), under the financing section.

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