



Overview










The Israeli occupation forces (IOF) continued their genocidal aggression against the Gaza Strip even after the ceasefire entered into force on January 19, [targeting civilians](#) and their properties in various areas in the Gaza Strip, which led to the killing of at least 110 Palestinians at a rate of approximately six citizens per day and the injury of at least 901 Palestinians at a rate of 47 injuries per day. To date, 571 martyrs' bodies have been recovered, an average of 30 bodies per day. At the same time, thousands remain missing under the rubble, unable to be recovered due to the occupation authorities' procrastination in allowing entry of necessary equipment. According to [Rafah Municipality](#), approximately 40% of those martyrs and wounded people fell in Rafah city while returning to check on their homes and agricultural lands. The most recent martyr was Ms Hanaa Tawfiq Suleiman Hassanein (Al-Ghouti), who was killed on February 21 when an Israeli tank fired at her home in the Al-Janina neighbourhood behind Awad Tower, east of Rafah city.


UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk [told the Human Rights Council](#) that the People in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, have been "suffocating under Israeli occupation for more than 57 years. They have been denied their most basic human rights, from the right to self-determination to freedom of movement, to an adequate standard of living." Volker also stressed that Israel's military conduct has "consistently breached fundamental principles of international humanitarian law (...) raising concerns over the commission of war crimes and other possible atrocity crimes."

In parallel to the Israeli aggression against the Gaza strip, IOF continued their military operation in the northern West Bank governorates, which they began in Jenin camp refugee on January 21st and extended to Tulkarem and Tubas governorates, committing more atrocities and forcibly displacing Palestinians. These attacks resulted in the killing of 31 martyrs, most of them in Tulkarem governorate, which recorded the killing of 11 martyrs, followed by Jenin governorate, which saw the killing of 8 Palestinians, the governorates of Nablus and Tubas governorate, also recorded the killing of 4 martyrs each respectively. During this month, IOF arrested no less than 762 Palestinians, 282 shooting operations were recorded in all governorates of the West Bank, as well as 1038 raids and 254 cases of setting up military checkpoints at the entrances of villages and the outskirts of towns and refugee camps.





MoH has no records of Palestinians killed in Gaza during February. As for the WB, 31 Palestinians were killed. It also noted that between October 7, 2023, and February 28 2025, the death toll reached no less than 49,437 Palestinians, 48,508 in the Gaza Strip and 929 in the West Bank.

	<p>MoH has no records on Palestinians injured in Gaza during February. As for the West Bank 128 Palestinians were injured and admitted to hospitals. Between October 7, 2023, and February 28, 2025, more than 118,600 Palestinians were injured, among them at least 111,600 in Gaza. (MoH)</p>
	<p>According to various <a href="#">media</a> reports, the Israeli army has committed around 10,100 massacres among the Palestinians in Gaza. Moreover, an estimated number of 14,000 people are believed to be missing or dead under the rubble.</p>
	<p>There were 282 shooting incidents in all West Bank governorates, along with 1,038 military incursions and 254 ad-hoc military checkpoints. (NAD)</p>
	<p>Israeli settlers were involved in no less than 152 terror attacks against Palestinian civilians throughout the West Bank (NAD).</p>
	<p>By the end of February 2025, Israel arrested at least 762 Palestinians, including 19 women and 90 children. The number of Palestinian prisoners held in Israel rose to more than 9500, including 350 children. The highest rate of arrests in the West Bank was in Jenin, where 180 detention cases were recorded. The total number of prisoners who died in Israeli custody since October 7, 2023, is 62, including 19 from the West Bank, 40 from the Gaza Strip, two Palestinians living in Israel, and one from Jerusalem.</p>
	<p>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) <a href="#">said</a> that 92% of homes in the Gaza Strip, or about 436,000 homes, were destroyed or damaged because of the Israeli aggression. In comparison, 90% of Palestinian civilians were displaced from their homes.</p>
	<p>The <a href="#">UNRWA</a> said at least 1.9 million people – or about 90 per cent of the population – across the Gaza Strip are displaced. Many have been displaced repeatedly, some 10 times or more. Since the start of the ceasefire, new population movements have been reported, with people trying to return to their homes, most of which have been either severely damaged or destroyed. At least 586,000 persons are estimated to have crossed to the north.</p>
	<p>Since the aggression began, Israeli bombardment has damaged 310 <a href="#">UNRWA</a> facilities, killed 275 UNRWA personnel, and no less than 738 displaced Palestinians staying in UNRWA shelters and wounded no less than 2401. Since the ceasefire took effect and until February 23, UNRWA teams delivered approximately two million people essential food assistance. UNRWA operates 120 shelters across the Gaza Strip, housing approximately 120,000 displaced persons.</p>
	<p>According to the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education, 241 government schools have been bombed and severely damaged since October 7, 2023. More than 111 schools were destroyed. More than 20 higher education institutions were severely damaged, 51 university buildings were destroyed, and 57 more were partially damaged. In those attacks, at least 872 university students and more than 178 of the educational staff were killed. Besides, more than 12,467 school students</p>

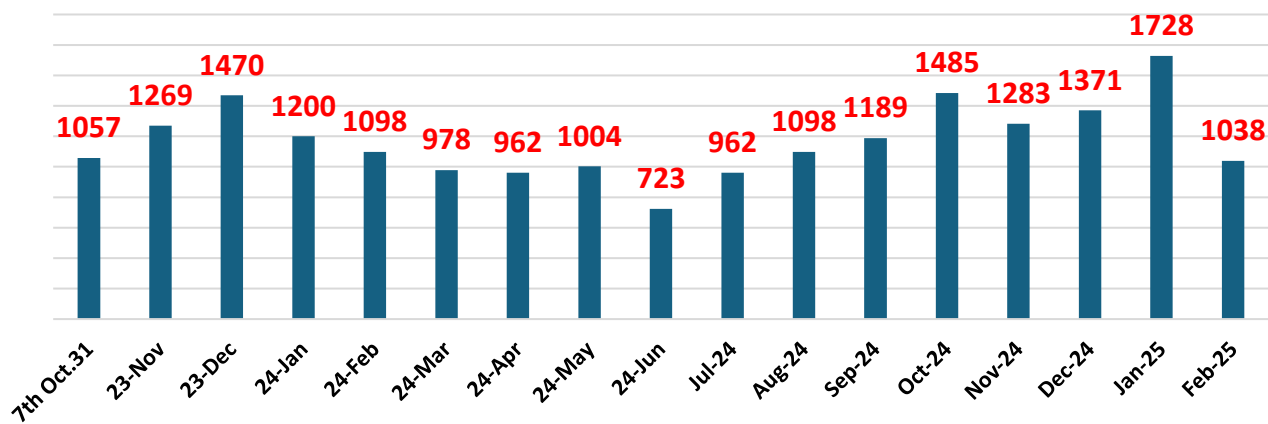
	<p>and 569 education sector staff were killed, while more than 20,311 students and 2,703 staff members were injured.</p> <p><a href="#">OCHA</a> notes that 165 public schools across Gaza have been reopened. This will be the first time students return to in-person learning in 16 months.</p>
	<p><b>Attacks on the Health Sector:</b> Since the onset of the aggression, IOF launched 1,409 attacks on health facilities and workers, 670 of which occurred in Gaza (<a href="#">WHO</a> as of 14 February). A World Health Organization, WHO, report revealed that between October 2023 and 14 February 2025, 18 hospitals out of 36 in the Gaza Strip became operational. Of those, one hospital in the northern part of the Strip, 10 in Gaza, three in Deir al-Balah, and four in Khan Yunis, while all hospitals in Rafah became out of service. Moreover, 59 of the 144 healthcare centres remained operational but not in full. These attacks killed a total of 886 health and medical personnel and wounded 1,355 others.</p>

### Israel's Aggression Against The West Bank:

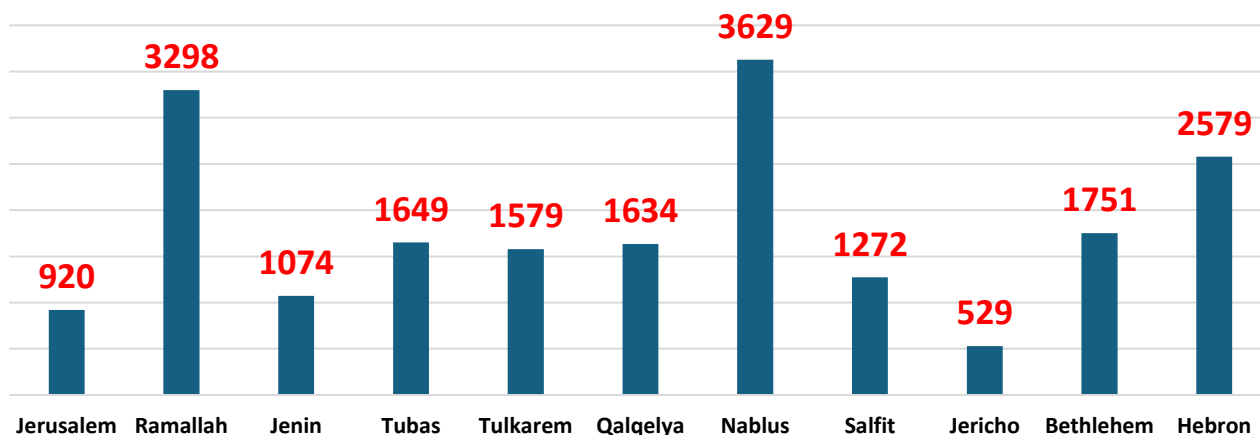
- During February, IOF and armed settlers escalated their attacks against the Palestinian people; IOF continued its military campaigns at a large scale in the northern governorates, particularly in Tulkarem, Jenin, Tubas, and Nablus, which led to the killing of 31 Palestinians and the wounding of at least 128 others who were admitted to hospitals for treatment. The distribution of martyrs by governorate was 11 in Tulkarem, 8 in Jenin, 4 in Nablus and 4 in Tubas, respectively.
- According to the Palestinian Ministry of Education, since the aggression began and until 11 February 2025, the IOF attacked 241 public schools, killed 91 students and 3 teachers, injured 563 students and 18 teachers, and arrested 313 students and more than 157 teachers.
- In addition to the bodies of 256 martyrs buried in the Numbers' Cemeteries, Israel currently withholds the bodies of 417 Palestinian martyrs, including 38 children, 71 prisoners, and 5 women. In February 2025, the occupation authority withheld the bodies of 12 martyrs from the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. ([National Campaign for the Recovery of Martyrs' Bodies.](#))

	<p><b>Settlement activities:</b> The occupation authorities advanced nearly 2,487 settlement units in the West Bank, including 1,090 units in occupied East Jerusalem, and approved several other colonial settlement projects. (<a href="#">Peace Now &amp; Ir Amim</a>)</p>
	<p><b>House demolitions:</b> The IOF demolished 170 Palestinian structures, including 57 homes and 20 donor-funded structures, displacing 51 families comprising 284 people, of whom 138 were children, and otherwise affecting many families comprising 436 individuals, including 205 children. In occupied Jerusalem, IOF demolished 29 structures, including 15 homes, displacing 11 families comprising 65 people, including 35 children. (<a href="#">UNOCHA</a>)</p>

### Israeli Military Raids by Month 7 October 2023 - 28 February 2025



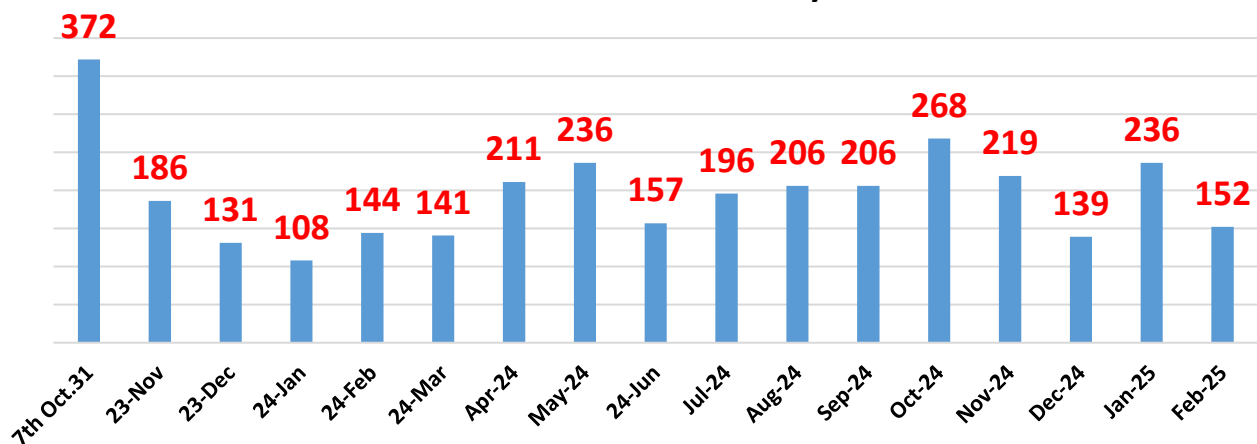
### Israeli Military Raids by Governorate October 2023 - 28 February 2025



Between October 7, 2023, and February 28, 2025, the IOF launched **(19,914)** military incursions concentrated in the Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, Bethlehem and Tubas governorates .

### Israeli Settlers' Terror Attacks

#### Settlers Attacks events 7 October 2023 - 28 February 2025



Under the unconditional and unlimited support of the Israeli occupation authorities and their forces, Israeli settlers continued their terror attacks against defenseless Palestinian citizens and their properties. At least 152 attacks were recorded in December.

Settlers' attacks included arrival to areas adjacent to Palestinian villages and towns, closure of roads, raids on private agricultural lands, and setting fire to their crops. The settlers physically assaulted the landowners and farmers, abused others, detained some at gunpoint, shot at others and their properties, and stoned Palestinian cars passing by the area. There were cases when the settlers brought bulldozers to destroy the agricultural facilities owned by the Palestinian farmers.

Most of these attacks occurred in the Governorates of Tubas, Hebron, Jericho, Nablus and Ramallah. According to a report by the Colonization and Wall Resistance Commission (CWRC), settlers targeted Palestinian trees and crops, uprooted, damaged, sabotaged, poisoned, and burned 642 trees, including 610 olive trees. Most of these attacks occurred in the governorates of Hebron, where 16 attacks occurred, followed by Ramallah 8 attacks.

### Some Examples Are Below

- **On February 22, in the Ramallah Governorate,** Under the protection of IOF, approximately 200 masked settlers, some of them armed, attacked four Palestinian livestock farms and a poultry farm on the eastern outskirts of the town of Deir Dibwan in Ramallah. The attack resulted in the forced displacement of 15 Palestinian families and the loss of property and livestock. According to local community sources, the settlers fired live ammunition at the shepherds, physically assaulted them, and stole approximately 1,000 goats and sheep. In one of the targeted farms, settlers attacked a Palestinian family, physically assaulting a man and a child, stealing a mobile phone, and damaging two others while the family was trying to document the attack.
- **February 21 in Hebron Governorate:** Settlers set fire to a vehicle, vandalised citizens' property, and sprayed racist anti-Arab graffiti east of Yatta. The settlers infiltrated Majed al-Dabbasah's home at night in the Abu Shaban area east of Yatta, burned his vehicle, and sprayed racist and inflammatory slogans against Palestinians and Arabs.
- **On February 17 in Nablus Governorate,** A group of settlers entered the outskirts of Duma village, attacked citizens' homes, smashed the windows of Ibrahim Fathi Dawabsheh's home and the windows of a vehicle owned by Murad Dawabsheh's, and attempted to set fire to a poultry farm owned by Thaer Subhi Dawabsheh.
- **On February 2 in Jericho Governorate, Several settlers poured flammable material and set fire to the mosque in the Arab al-Malihah community,** completely burning it down. They also set fire to an agricultural tractor. This attack comes amid the spread of colonial outposts at the end of al-Mu'arrajat Road, northwest of Jericho. It is part of a series of attacks aimed at displacing citizens and seizing their homes and property.

**During February, the Jerusalem Governorate monitored the following violations:**

- Israeli violations against the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, as its courtyards witnessed the storming of 4532 settlers under the protection of the occupation forces, in addition to 4596 others under the cover of "tourism", who carried out provocative tours and performed Talmudic rituals.
- Settlers against Palestinian citizens committed five attacks in several areas, where these violations were concentrated in the town of Jaba, and the attacks included targeting agricultural lands and private property, where 100 olive trees were uprooted, burning vehicles, in addition to physical attacks on citizens, and some civilian facilities were targeted, including storming the UNRWA headquarters
- About 11 injuries were documented among Jerusalemites, including live or metal bullets, beatings, and suffocation cases. These injuries were concentrated in different areas of Jerusalem, including the towns of Abu Dis, Hizma, Silwan, and Shuafat
- There were 75 arrests - including eight children and two women - which affected various societal groups in occupied Jerusalem, including political and social figures, school teachers, female activists, workers from the West Bank, and children, in addition to released prisoners and their families, many of whom were summoned for investigation in the occupation centres, especially in the investigation centre of Al-Maskobiya and Al-Qishla. There were also mass arrests in areas such as the town of Al-Ram, Silwan, At-Tur, and the Palestinian camps in Jerusalem
- Occupation courts issued 30 prison sentences against Jerusalemite prisoners, including 18 administrative detention sentences.
- Israeli occupation authorities issued 19 house arrest decisions and 49 deportation decisions against Palestinians, including 25 decisions to deport from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque.
- The Israeli so-called Ministry of Defense demanded the deportation of 20 Jerusalemite families and the withdrawal of 14 of their Israeli IDs or "nationalities." In the context of implementing a bill approved by the Knesset in November 2024, which stipulates the expulsion of family members of "those who carry out operations against Israeli targets," measures were taken against several figures, including the released prisoner Yazan Farroukh, in addition to the brother of the released Jerusalemite prisoner Nawal Fatiha, who was released after spending 8 years in prison. The recent measures also included the deportation of prisoner Tasneem Odeh, daughter of the martyr Barakat Odeh, prisoner Muhammad Abu al-Hawa, brother of the martyr Adam Abu al-Hawa, and the released prisoner Zeina Barbar
- The occupation authorities carried out 31 demolition and bulldozing operations, including 6 forced 15 self-demolition operations where Jerusalemites were forced to demolish their homes to avoid paying heavy fines, 18 demolition operations using military vehicles, and seven bulldozing operations targeting lands and streets, under the pretext of building without permits, in light of the strict restrictions that make obtaining permits almost impossible.
- February also witnessed repeated raids on Al-Quds University in Abu Dis, which included the destruction of the contents of student frameworks and the distribution of threatening leaflets, in a flagrant violation of the right to education and freedom of thought. In addition, the occupation escalated its attacks on journalists and media outlets, as journalists were removed from Al-Aqsa Mosque, others were arrested, and libraries in the Old City were raided under the pretext of "incitement." The attacks did not stop there but also extended to humanitarian and international institutions, especially the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), as the occupation forces stormed the agency's headquarters,

closed its schools, and removed its logos, in a move aimed at undermining its work and ending its presence in Jerusalem, despite the legal protection it enjoys under international law. Settler incursions also continued, extending to the Islamic Children's Cemetery in Silwan, where the occupation uprooted its wall and hung a sign prohibiting burial under the pretext that it is a public area belonging to the so-called "National Park," in a clear violation of the sanctity of Islamic cemeteries and sanctities. Settlers also stormed the UNRWA building in the Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood, raising occupation flags and inciting banners as part of efforts to Judaize the neighbourhood and displace its original residents.

- The occupied city of Jerusalem has witnessed a dangerous escalation by the occupation authorities, systematically targeting libraries in an apparent attempt to obliterate the Palestinian national identity. Since the beginning of February 2025, the occupation forces have raided several libraries in Jerusalem under flimsy pretexts such as selling "incitement books" and imposed repressive measures against their owners, including arrests, forced closure, and confiscation. This attack is considered an extension of the occupation's war on the Palestinian curriculum. Still, it is no longer limited to schools and the educational process but has expanded to include the historical narrative, culture, and Palestinian collective memory. The books targeted by the occupation are nothing but historical and national books that talk about Palestine, the Nakba, resistance, and identity, reflecting the occupation's fears of everything that enhances national awareness and belonging. This targeting aims to reshape the Palestinian identity by imposing a false Israeli narrative and silencing any voice that opposes the official narrative of the occupation. Documented violations against libraries were against Hisham Al-Akramawi, owner of the Al-Quds Library, who was arrested for 11 days before being released on the condition of house arrest, and the library was ordered to close for a month. Brothers Mahmoud and Ahmed Mona, owners of the Scientific Library on Salah El-Din Street, were also arrested after the library was raided and several books were confiscated

---

<sup>i</sup> Main Source: Unless otherwise indicated, the Public Relations and Media Unit of the Jerusalem Governorate.