



NAD / PLO

Israel's Aggression Against Occupied Palestine October 2025

Overview

During the first ten days of October, the Israeli Occupation Forces (IOF) expanded their military operations in Gaza City to include several neighborhoods. A ceasefire was reached on 10 October, but it didn't last long. The IOF violated the ceasefire with a series of airstrikes across the Gaza Strip, forcing around **5,000** Palestinians to leave Khan Younis. During October, Israel killed **2,776** Palestinians in occupied Palestine: **2,761** in the Gaza Strip and **15** in the West Bank, including occupied Jerusalem. The total number of Palestinians injured in October reached **2,317**, with **2,128** in the Gaza Strip and **189** in the West Bank, including occupied Jerusalem.

Between 13 and 20 October, a prisoner exchange took place, resulting in the release of **1,968** Palestinian prisoners held in Israeli jails. Additionally, Israel released the bodies of **195** Palestinians, some of whom could not be identified by their families due to the severity of their fatal injuries.

Moreover, Israel, the occupying Power, continued its policy of starvation and the blockade of humanitarian aid to the Gaza Strip. The **World Food Program (WFP)** confirmed that since the ceasefire went into effect on 10 October, no large-scale convoys have entered northern Gaza -an area that the **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)** had already declared famine-stricken in August. The Food Security Sector noted that, due to extensive destruction and logistical challenges in re-establishing supply lines, the resumption of partner operations was taking considerably longer than in cases following previous ceasefires.

Key Facts & Figures



At least **2,776** Palestinians were killed, **2,761** in Gaza and **15** in the West Bank. The Palestinian Ministry of Health ([MoH](#)) noted that between 7 October 2023 and 31 October 2025, the death toll reached **69,905** Palestinians, **68,858** in the Gaza Strip and **1,047** in the West Bank.



Over **2,317** Palestinians were injured, **2,128** from Gaza, and **189** from the West Bank. Between 7 October 2023 and 31 October 2025, at least **171,000** Palestinians have been wounded in the Gaza Strip, while in the West Bank, the total of those injured during the same period reached **+9,034** ([MoH](#)).



According to various [media reports](#), the IOF has committed more than **12,000** massacres against the Palestinians in Gaza between 7 October 2023 and the end of September 2025. An estimated number of **8,000 to 9,000** people are believed to be [missing or dead](#) under the rubble.



There were **235** shooting incidents in all West Bank governorates, along with **1,533** military incursions and **487** ad-hoc military checkpoints. ([NAD](#))



Israeli colonialist settlers were involved in no less than **494** terror attacks against Palestinian civilians throughout the occupied West Bank. ([NAD](#))



In October 2025, Israel arrested at least **442** Palestinians, including **3** women and **33** children. The number of Palestinian prisoners held in Israel rose to more than **9,250**, including **350** children and **49** women. The highest arrest rate in the West Bank was in Jenin, where **95** Palestinians were detained. The total number of prisoners who died in Israeli custody since 7 October 2023 is **81**, including **31** from the West Bank, **47** from the Gaza Strip, two Palestinians living in Israel, and one from Jerusalem. Also in October 2025, a prisoner exchange deal was reached under which **1,968** prisoners were released, including **250** serving life or long-term sentences. Of the **250** released prisoners, **154** were deported to Egypt. The remaining **1,718** were Palestinians whom Israel, the occupying power, arrested in the Gaza Strip after 7 October 2023. ([Palestinian Prisoners Club](#)).

Israel's Genocidal Aggression Against The Gaza Strip



According to the [Shelter Cluster](#), **92%** of housing units in Gaza are either destroyed or damaged, with some **1.5** million people needing emergency shelter items, and around **1.5** million people require essential household items.



The UNRWA said at least **730,000** people (including **520,000** children) are displaced. Many have been displaced repeatedly, with some experiencing displacement up to 10 times or more.



[UNRWA](#) revealed that over **58** per cent of the Gaza Strip remains within the Israeli-militarized zone, under displacement orders, or where these overlap, until 31 October 2025. At least **116** UNRWA installations – or over half of all UNRWA installations in the Gaza Strip – are located within the military zone. So far, **312** UNRWA Installations have been impacted or damaged, and over **380** UNRWA team members have been killed since the beginning of Israel's genocidal war.



Attacks on the Education Sector: Latest [official statistics](#) indicate that **95.2%** of schools in the Gaza Strip have sustained varying degrees of damage, and that **90%** of school buildings need complete reconstruction or significant renovation. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education, more than **179** schools were destroyed, in addition to **118** schools that were damaged in attacks and acts of vandalism. Regarding higher education institutions, more than **63** university buildings were destroyed by Israeli attacks, killing at least **1,351** university students and more than **241** members of the educational staff. More than **18,639** school students and **792** education sector staff members were also killed, while more than **27,319** students and **3,251** staff members were injured.



Attacks on the Health Sector: Since the onset of the aggression, the IOF has carried out **821** attacks on health facilities and workers in Gaza ([WHO](#)) since 7 October 2023. A report issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) revealed that between October 2023 and 28 September 2025, **14** hospitals out of **36** became partially operational in the Gaza Strip, including **8** hospitals in Gaza, **3** in Deir al-Balah, and **3** in Khan Yunis, while all hospitals in Rafah became out of service. Moreover, **62** of the **179** healthcare centers remained partially operational. These attacks killed a total of **985** health and medical personnel and wounded **1,639** others, in addition to causing damage of various degrees to **211** ambulances.



Attacks on Journalists: Three Palestinian journalists and media workers were killed in Gaza. Since the aggression began in 2023, the IOF has killed **255** journalists and media workers in Gaza. ([Palestinian Journalists' Syndicate](#))

Examples Of The Occupying Power Deliberately Targeting Palestinian Hospitals And Civilians In Gaza During October 2025:

Targeting the Health Sector: Gaza's health system continues to face significant challenges in addressing the immense health needs, with [only 34%](#) of health service points (**223** out of **649**) are functional, including only **14** out of **36** hospitals, **10** out of **16** field hospitals, **65** out of **182** primary health care centers (PHC), and **134** out of **408** medical points and ambulance centers. The health workforce is severely overstretched to deliver essential trauma and non-trauma care. According to the MoH in Gaza, as of 7 October 2023, more than **1,700** health workers have been killed. This death toll represents about seven per cent of the health workforce in the Gaza Strip before the war, which, according to the MoH 2022 annual report, stood at about **25,000** health workers.

Targeting Journalists: Journalist Saleh Al-Ja'frawi was killed on October 12 by armed groups in the Sabra neighborhood, southwest of Gaza City. On October 19, Ahmad Abu Mutair, an engineer at the Palestinian Media Production Company (PMP), which works for the German public broadcaster ZDF, was killed in a missile strike on PMP's offices in Deir Al-Balah. Additionally, Mohammad Al-Munirawi, a correspondent for Palestine newspaper, was killed on October 29 in an Israeli airstrike on Al-Nuseirat Refugee Camp in central Gaza.

Targeting farmers and agricultural land: Northern Gaza has witnessed near-total destruction of the farm sector. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), approximately 87% of total farmland has been damaged. North Gaza and Gaza City Governorates recorded the highest relative damage rates — 94% and 91%, respectively — while Khan Younis reported the largest affected area. Beth Bechdol, FAO Deputy Director-General, stated: "As satellite imagery shows, the scale of destruction of agricultural land in Gaza has severely undermined the area's ability to produce food."

Israel's Aggression Against The West Bank

- In October 2025, the Jenin Governorate reported **6** Palestinians killed, and Ramallah and Hebron Governorates reported that the IOF killed **3** Palestinians in each Governorate.
- According to the Palestinian Ministry of Education, between 7 October 2023 and 31 October 2025, the IOF attacked **152** public schools, killed **112** students and **5** teachers, and injured **799** students and **25** teachers.
- In addition to the bodies of **256** Palestinians buried in the Numbers' Cemetery, Israel currently holds the bodies of **481** Palestinians, including **67** children, **88** prisoners, and **10** women. ([National Campaign for the Recovery of Martyrs' Bodies.](#))

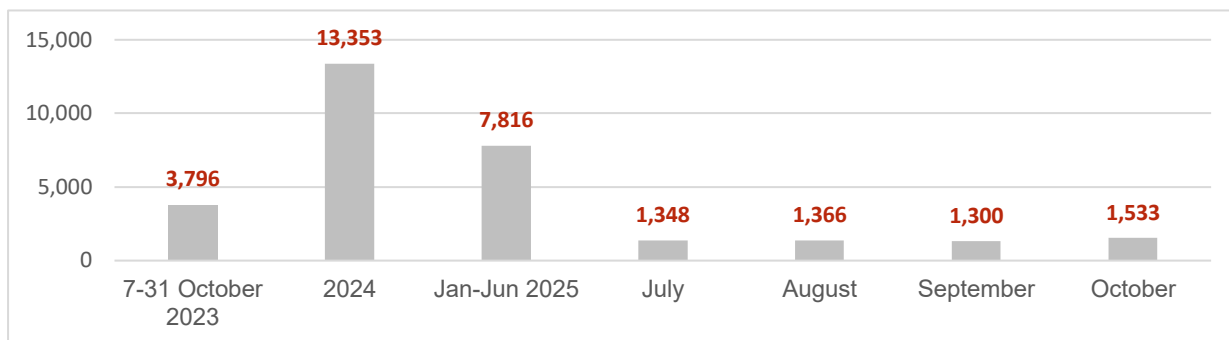


Settlement activities: The occupation authorities advanced nearly **7,600** settlement units in the West Bank, including **3,400** units in occupied East Jerusalem, and approved other colonial settlement projects. ([Peace Now & Ir Amim](#))

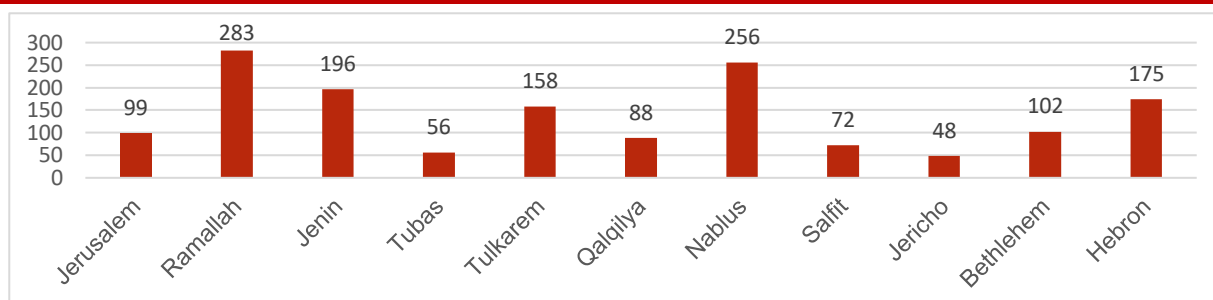


House demolitions: The IOF demolished **20** Palestinian structures, including **7** homes, displacing **8** families comprising **30** people, of whom **11** were children, and affected **1,083** individuals. In occupied Jerusalem, the IOF demolished **8** structures, including **5** homes, displacing **4** families comprising **14** people, including **3** children. ([UNOCHA](#))

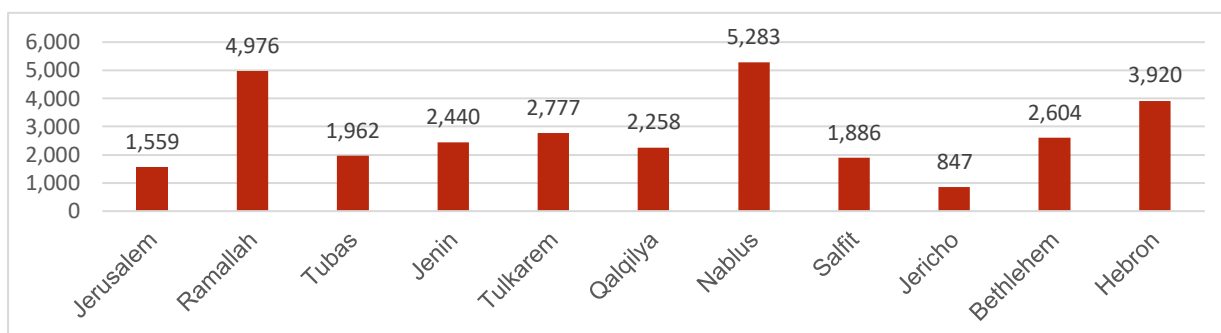
Israeli Military Raids By Month: 7 October 2023 – October 2025



Israeli Military Raids By Governorate: October 2025



Israeli Military Raids By Governorate: 7 October 2023 – October 2025



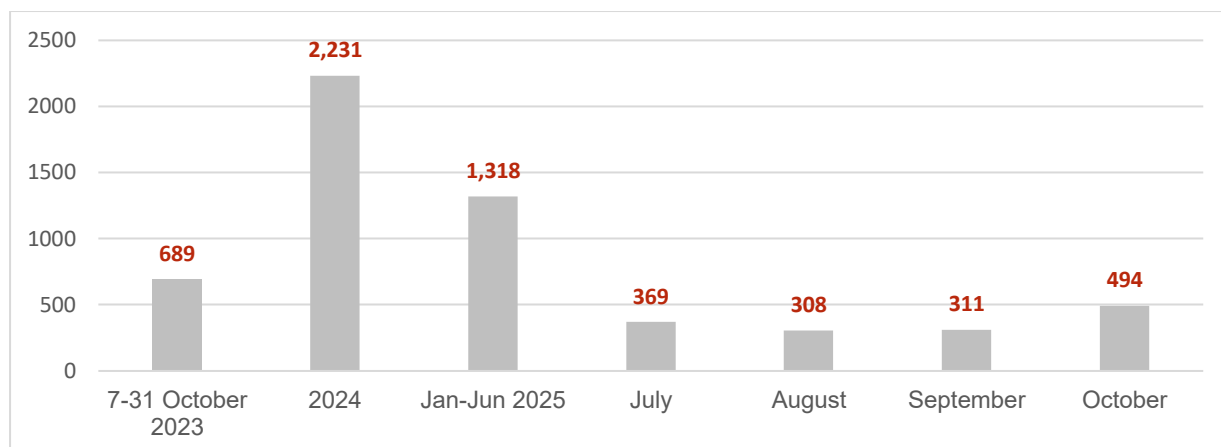
During this period, there were **30,512** military raids, concentrated in the Governorates of Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, Tulkarem, and Bethlehem.

In Focus: Israeli Settlers' Terror Attacks

With unconditional and unlimited support from the Israeli occupation authorities and army, Israeli colonialist settlers continued their terror attacks against defenseless Palestinian civilians and their properties. They launched at least **494** attacks in October, with a focus on the governorates of Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, Salfit, and Tubas. Settlers' attacks covered areas adjacent to Palestinian villages and towns, where they closed roads, raided private agricultural lands, and set fire to their crops. The settlers physically assaulted landowners and farmers, abused and detained others at gunpoint, shot at others and at their properties, ran over citizens, and stoned Palestinian cars passing by the area. There were cases when Israeli settlers brought bulldozers to destroy the agricultural facilities owned by Palestinian farmers. Settlers also

grazed livestock and sheep on Palestinian private agricultural facilities, destroying irrigation networks, bulldozing agrarian lands, and vandalizing and uprooting fruit trees.

Israeli Settlers' Terror Attack Incidents: 7 October 2023- October 2025



Here are a few examples:

On 1 October in Ramallah Governorate: Settlers raided the water wells unit in the spring area of Ein Samiya. They damaged the surveillance system connected to the central monitoring system at the Jerusalem Water Undertaking (JWU). Subsequently, they disrupted the functioning of the water stations and wells. The primary water supply to about **20** villages serving an estimated **100,000** Palestinians was cut off for a day before repairs were made and services were restored. Since the beginning of 2025, **UNOCHA** has documented nine attacks in which settlers infiltrated the spring area in Ein Samiya, damaged surveillance cameras, stole equipment belonging to the Jerusalem Water Undertaking (JWU), and assaulted maintenance staff who arrived to carry out repairs.

On 4 and 6 October in Hebron and Nablus Governorates: In two incidents on 4 and 6 October, Israeli settlers physically assaulted and injured two elderly Palestinian women, one during a raid in the Umm al Khair herding community in Hebron governorate, and another in the Ibziq herding community in Nablus governorate.

On 8 October in Ramallah Governorate: Israeli settlers carrying rifles and sticks raided the surroundings of a house near the entrance to Atara village, the second raid by Israeli settlers to cause injuries this month. Settlers vandalized the house windows and a vehicle and attacked with sticks passing-by Palestinian cars. In one incident, settlers tried to pull a Palestinian child from his father's car. However, the latter managed to flee with his son after fellow Palestinians gathered and pelted the assaulting settlers with stones. Driving their car toward a colonial installation (outpost) set in August 2025 near the village in the Oslo-defined "Area B," the settlers opened fire at residents, injuring **3** Palestinian men with live ammunition, and leaving **2** in critical condition, including a 74-year-old man. Following the attack, Israeli occupation forces raided the Atara village, closed the main entrance for about six hours, and fired teargas canisters before leaving at 23:00.

On 13 October in Bethlehem Governorate: Armed Israeli colonial settlers, accompanied by Israeli troops, attacked a Palestinian family harvesting grapes in the Wadi Saif area of Beit Fajjar, in the Bethlehem governorate, injuring four Palestinians, including a Palestine Red

Crescent Society (PRCS) ambulance driver. The settlers, believed to be from a nearby newly established settlement installation, assaulted six family members with dogs, stones, and Molotov cocktails, set fire to their van, and destroyed it. When a PRCS ambulance arrived, settlers assaulted the driver, forcing the ambulance to withdraw. According to the assaulted family, the settlers did not allow them to collect and carry the **100** kilograms of harvested grapes. During the recent grape harvest season between July and October, in the southern West Bank, UNOCHA documented at least **19** settler attacks against Palestinian farmers, injuring **15** Palestinians. Out of the 19 attacks, **16** occurred in Halhul, Hebron governorate. Local sources estimate that hundreds of dunums of vineyards were left unharvested due to settler attacks, causing significant financial losses for farming families who rely on this seasonal income.

On 20 October in Nablus Governorate: Israeli settlers from a newly established colonial installation, a day earlier, broke into Palestinian homes and other structures in Furush Beit Dajan, in Area C of Nablus governorate, stole belongings, and damaged solar lights. The structures belonged to **4** out of **29** herding families – comprising **139** people, including **66** children – who were displaced on 8 October after repeated settler attacks and intimidation. They dismantled most of their structures and relocated to other areas in Jericho, Ramallah, and Nablus governorates. When the **four** families returned to dismantle what remained of their structures and collect their belongings, the settlers forced them out of the area. Since October 2023, more than **3,200** Palestinians, including over **1,600** children, have been forcibly displaced due to settler violence and access restrictions, mainly affecting Bedouin and herding communities in Area C of the West Bank.

On 24 October in Ramallah Governorate: In one key incident in Al Mughayyir village, Ramallah governorate, dozens of armed and masked Israeli settlers raided the village in the late evening hours, burnt **4** vehicles at a car repair shop, and attempted to set fire to an adjacent house. Palestinians gathered to protect their property and threw stones at the settlers. Al Mughayyir village is surrounded by seven colonial installations, including one established in 2023 south of Al Mughayyir near “Kochav HaShachar” settlement and **4** established since mid-2024, including one in Area B, northwest of the village. In 2025, UNOCHA documented **43** settler attacks against Palestinians in Al Mughayyir, causing casualties in **6** attacks, property damage in **30** attacks, and **7** attacks that caused both injuries and damage. This is approximately equal to the number of incidents documented over the preceding two years, during which **44** settler attacks in the village resulted in casualties, property damage, or both.

Between 1 and 27 October 2025, UNOCHA documented **126** olive-harvest-related settler attacks against Palestinians, resulting in casualties, property damage, or both. Incidents entailed attacks on farmers in their olive groves or on their way to them. The assaulting settlers stole crops and harvesting equipment, and vandalized olive and other trees and saplings.

In Focus: Summary of Israeli Violations in Occupied Jerusalem During October 2025¹

The Jerusalem Governorate documented a significant escalation in Israeli occupation policies of repression and arrests during October 2025, detaining **87** Palestinians, including **11** children and **3** women. Home raids, neighborhood incursions, and field arrests at checkpoints and in the streets accompanied these arrests. Palestinians in the City reported that the IOF used excessive force, such as beatings, in addition to insulting and threatening the people.

Israeli courts issued **16** rulings against Jerusalemite prisoners, including **13** administrative detention orders (detention without charges). Some of those 13 administrative detainees had their detention renewed for the second or even third time running. This repressive measure of repeated incarceration of Palestinians without any due judicial process or charges has characterized the practices of the Israeli occupiers since the beginning of the Israeli occupation after the June 1967 war. Sentences ranged between **4** and **39** months, affecting minors and ex-prisoners. Some rulings included fines ranging between **400** and **6,000** shekels.

The Jerusalem Governorate documented a total of **40** injuries among Jerusalemites.

During October, the IOF demolished **20** Palestinian structures, including **39** homes, displacing **8** families comprising **30** people, of whom **11** were children, affecting **1,083** individuals. In occupied Jerusalem, the IOF demolished **8** structures, including **5** homes, displacing **4** families comprising **14** people, including **3** children.

Storming Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound: **10,822** settlers and Jewish zealots stormed the holy Islamic shrine, and another **8,704** settlers and Jewish zealots entered under the disguise of “tourists.” They stormed the Compound as part of a Judaization policy aimed at imposing occupation sovereignty over the mosque.

The Israeli occupation authorities continued imposing travel bans on Jerusalemites, especially activists and women “guardians” of the Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound. They include Dr. Khadija Khweiss, who was issued a one-month renewable travel ban, and activist Hanadi Halawani, who was issued a travel ban until 25 January 2026.

¹Main source, unless otherwise indicated, the Public Relations and Media Unit of the Jerusalem Governorate.