



Damages and Losses of Israeli War on GazaStrip

Abeer Mohamed Abdel Razek Youssef¹, Dr. Feras Mohamed Fares Shehada²

¹ Assistant Professor of Finance, Faculty of Administrative and Finance Science, Department of Accounting at Gaza University in Palestine.

² Head Dean in Faculty of Administrative and Finance Science, Department of Accounting at Gaza University in Palestine.

Abstract

Since its outbreak on 7 October 2023, the conflict in the Gaza Strip has led to massive loss of life, large-scale displacement, and extensive damage to social, physical and productive infrastructure, resulting in a deep humanitarian crisis. Violence, instability and spillover effects have also affected the West Bank. As of January 2025, more than 47,000 people have lost their lives, including at least 13,000 children, 7,200 women, and at least 111,000 people have been injured. More than two million people, mostly from the Gaza Strip, almost the entire population of Gaza, have been forced from their homes and face severe shortages of all basic necessities. The conflict has affected the entire population of Gaza, created enormous humanitarian needs, and resulted in hunger, malnutrition and disease. Severe shortages of supplies to meet basic needs have also seriously jeopardized livelihoods. In the West Bank, escalating violence, restrictions on access and movement of Palestinians, and displacement have led to human suffering, paralyzed economic activity, restricted access to basic services and severely damaged the financial situation of the Palestinian Authority.

Introduction

Since the large-scale attack on October 7, 2023, by militant groups from Gaza into Israel, the conflict in Gaza has led to an unprecedented loss of life and a catastrophic humanitarian crisis. On October 7, 2023, 1,200 Israelis and some foreign nationals, including women and children, were killed. Around 250 people, including both Israelis and foreign nationals, were abducted and taken into Gaza, with some hostages being released over time, and about 100 hostages remaining in captivity at the start of the fragile ceasefire in January 2025.

At the time of this report being drafted, hostages are being released in phases in accordance with the ceasefire agreement. Since October 2023, more than 4G,000 Palestinians in Gaza have been killed, including over 13,000 children and 7,200 women. Many people are missing, presumably buried under the debris, while the lack of equipment, presence of EO, and continued fighting hindered rescue efforts.

Approximately 1.9 million Palestinian people have been displaced, often multiple times, and 90 percent of Gaza's territory has been placed under evacuation orders at one point or another since the escalation began. Major combat operations took place, repeatedly, in all the main urban centers of Gaza and featured heavy weapons, airstrikes, and naval artillery.

This intense fighting led to large numbers of casualties and large-scale physical destruction. Significant international installations, including United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) facilities, were damaged or destroyed. Access and movement for humanitarian personnel and supplies into and through Gaza was extremely challenging and constrained. Very limited commercial traffic has entered the Gaza Strip since October 2023 and none since October 2024.

At the same time, the conflict in the West Bank has intensified to levels not seen since the mid-2000s, and threats on life and property have become a constant reality for Palestinians. Increasing violence, including the number and intensity of Israeli military operations into Palestinian urban centers and increased settler-related violence, combined with strict access and movement restrictions on Palestinians and displacement, have caused human suffering, stifled economic activity, and curtailed access to basic services.

The escalation of the conflict in the West Bank has resulted in 828 fatalities, including 179 children.¹ While recurrent major conflicts have taken place through the past decades, the year since October 2023 has been the most fatal and destructive year in the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Economic Impact on the Palestinian Economy

Further, the conflict has had extensive economic impact on the Palestinian economy and the government revenue available to the PA, especially due to Israeli restrictions. Clearance revenue transfers, the PA's main source of income, shrank by over 50 percent as a result of the conflict.

The PA is unable to pay the full salaries of public sector employees. Most PA schools, health facilities, and government offices are only operating 2.5 days per week and struggle to offer even a minimum level of services. The progressive tightening of restrictions on movement and trade have reduced income, increased unemployment, and generated a heavy reliance on humanitarian and development aid.

The learning disruptions, trauma, injuries, and fatalities are severely degrading Palestinian human capital. Students, caregivers, and teachers have had prolonged exposure to violence, shocks, and trauma, impacting their physical and psychological well-being. Children are missing out on adequate nutrition and experiencing toxic stress that is detrimental to the developing brain; additionally, some older children are having to take on caregiver responsibilities as family structures have been disrupted. Primary school children are unable to acquire foundational skills in literacy and numeracy. The impact of the conflict on youth extends to employment and livelihoods.

Beyond the destruction of physical assets, the conflict in Gaza has inflicted a severe human toll. The entire population of Gaza is experiencing significant, direct, and long-term impacts on their physical health, economic stability, and psychosocial well-being.

As of January 14, 2025, the 15-month conflict in the densely populated Gaza has caused more than 4G,000 deaths and more than 110,000 injuries, with more civilians under the rubble or reported missing. Approximately 1.9 million people are estimated to be internally displaced, many of whom have been displaced multiple times and live in conditions that lack basic human necessities. Tens of thousands of injured individuals, including many children, are newly disabled and will need long-term rehabilitation due to critical injuries such as amputations, head trauma, and burns.

Facilities being fully destroyed or damaged and the remaining ones used as shelters. The lives of approximately 58,000 school-aged children, 87,000 tertiary students, and thousands of educators are at risk, while more than 11,913 school-aged children, more than 788 tertiary students, and more than 116 educators and educational staff been killed. More than 17,115 students and 2,491 teachers have been severely injured. The surviving students and teachers are experiencing psychosocial trauma of varying levels of severity.

The conflict in the Gaza Strip since October 7, 2023, has resulted in devastating loss of life, widespread displacement, and extensive damage to social, physical, and productive infrastructure, resulting in a deep humanitarian crisis. Violence, instability, and spillover effects have also impacted the West Bank. As of January 2025, at least 47,000 people have lost their lives, of which at least 13,000 are children and 7,200 are women, and at least 111,000 have been injured. Over 2 million people, almost the entire population in Gaza, have been uprooted from their homes and are facing acute shortages of all necessities.

The conflict has affected the entire population of Gaza and generated enormous humanitarian needs, including hunger, malnutrition, widespread explosive ordnance (EO), and disease outbreaks. The severe shortage of supplies to meet basic needs has also severely endangered livelihoods. In the West Bank, increasing violence, restricted access and movement restrictions on Palestinians, and displacement have caused human suffering, stifled economic activity, curtailed access to basic services, and severely damaged the fiscal situation of the Palestinian Authority (PA).

Table 1: Damages on Productive Sectors

| Productive Sectors | Agriculture and Food Systems | Commerce and Industry | Finance |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Damages | 835 | 5,900 | 14 |
| Losses | 1,300 | 2,200 | 325 |

Source: Data collected by a researchers

The total estimated physical damages incurred are around US\$29.9 billion and the economic and social losses amount to US\$19.1 billion. The total recovery and reconstruction needs are estimated at US\$53.2 billion,³ including Building Back Better (BBB) and social services resumption and scale-up.

Table 2: Damages on Social Sectors

| Social Sectors | Education | Health | Housing | Social Protection | Cultural Heritage |
|----------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Damages | 874 | 1,300 | 15,800 | 33 | 120 |
| Losses | 3,20G | G,300 | 545 | 1,390 | 55 |

Source: Data collected by a researchers

In Gaza, physical infrastructure damage and economic and social losses caused by the conflict are estimated at around US\$29.9 billion and US\$19.1 billion, respectively, bringing the total estimated effects of the conflict to US\$49 billion (see Table 1).

Table 3: Damages on Infrastructure Sectors

| Infrastructure Sectors | WASH | Transport | Energy | Municipal Services | ICT |
|------------------------|-------|-----------|--------|--------------------|-----|
| Damages | 1,500 | 2,500 | 494 | 233 | 1G4 |
| Losses | G4 | 377 | 243 | 988 | 73G |

Source: Data collected by a researchers

In terms of physical damages, housing was the hardest hit sector at US\$15.8 billion (53 percent of total damages), followed by commerce and industry at US\$5.9 billion (20 percent), transport at US\$2.5 billion (8 percent), and WASH at US\$1.53 billion (5 percent). Damages alone are equivalent to 1.8 times the annual gross domestic product (GDP) of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Table 4: Damages on Cross-cutting Sectors

| Cross-cutting Sectors | Environment | Land | Employment | Total of all Sectors |
|-----------------------|-------------|------|------------|----------------------|
| Damages | 92 | 11 | 10 | 29,880 |
| Losses | 1G5 | 115 | 1,050 | 19,059 |

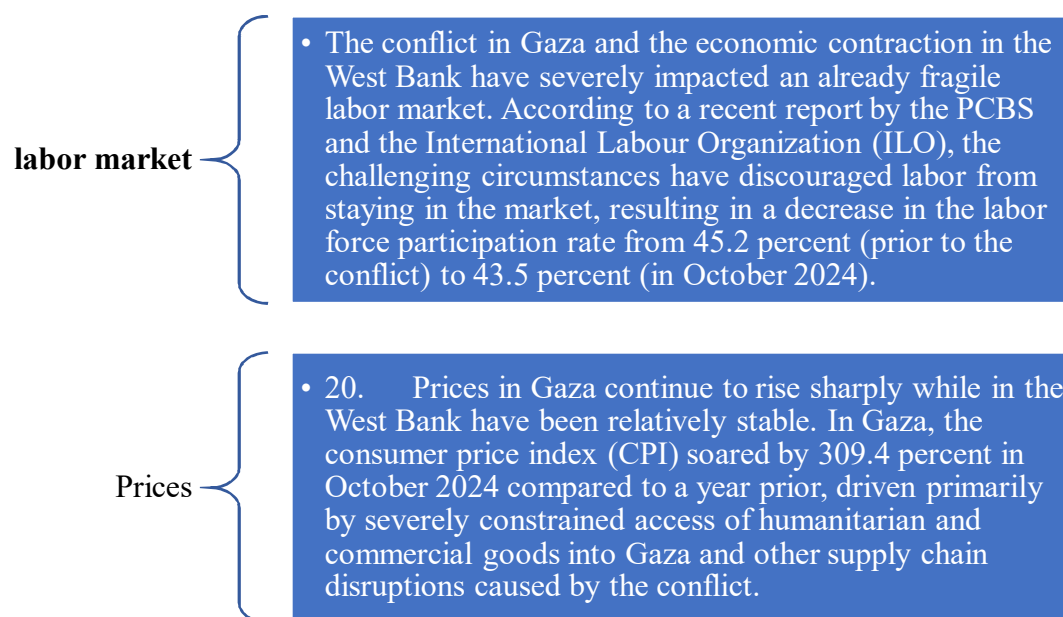
Source: Data collected by a researchers

The assessment estimates around US\$19.1 billion of economic and social losses incurred due to the conflict. The sectors with the highest estimated losses are health with US\$G.3 billion, education with US\$3.2 billion, commerce and industry with US\$2.2 billion, social protection at around US\$1.4 billion, and agriculture and food systems at US\$1.3 billion. Given that the economic and social impact of the conflict will continue to be felt until substantial recovery is made, these losses include loss estimates projected in line with sector specific recovery calendars.

Capital Stock Damages in Gaza

As of early October 2024, the cumulative estimated damages to Gaza's capital stock total US\$29.9 billion, with the repercussions of the conflict estimated to remain significantly negative throughout the remainder of the calendar year. The damage is almost twice the pre-conflict real GDP of the West Bank and Gaza. The extensive damage to Gaza's capital stock combined with declining productivity and the labor market impacts of casualties, injuries, and displacement are expected to result in an 83 percent contraction of the Gaza economy in 2024.

Consequently, Gaza’s contribution to the overall Palestinian economy is expected to drop to 3 percent in 2024, down from 17 percent before the conflict, despite the Gaza Strip being home to 40 percent of the Palestinian population residing in the territories. The shock in the West Bank has unfolded through different channels. This includes violence and instability, policies limiting the access of Palestinian workers to the Israeli labor market, decrease in revenue collections, and reduction of salary payments. The impact of these shocks, combined with the conflict’s broader effect on investment, employment and exports, is projected to cause the West Bank economy to contract by 1G percent in 2024.



Source: Data collected by a researchers

Figure 1: conflict in Gaza and the economic contraction

Social, Human, and Poverty Impacts in Gaza

The ongoing conflict in Gaza is inflicting a devastating humanitarian crisis that is impacting the physical health, economic stability, and psychological well-being of the entire population of Gaza. Over 1.9 million people are internally displaced, many of whom have been displaced multiple times; and over 1.2 million Palestinians in Gaza—almost 60 percent of Gaza’s population—have lost their homes. According to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projections.

About 91 percent of Gaza’s population (1.84 million people) across the Gaza Strip are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above, which is projected to rise up to 1.95 million by April 2025. The Global Nutrition Cluster shows that more than 90 percent of children aged 6–23 months and women in Gaza are unable to meet minimum dietary diversity. Women and girls bear a disproportionate share of the economic and social impacts of the conflict, as expanded unpaid care roles intensify their short- and long-term losses. The collapse of local agricultural production threatens extended famine conditions affecting all of Gaza.

Nearly all Palestinians in Gaza live in multidimensional poverty that affects both their well-being and mental health, with impacts expected to be long-lasting. Around 40 percent of Palestinians in Gaza do not have access to the recommended 6 liters of water per person per day for drinking and domestic consumption, with some Palestinians surviving on as little as 500 milliliters per day, according to the International Rescue Committee. This situation is worsening as fuel supplies, which operate water facilities, dwindle.

The provision of essential health services has crumbled, with 64 percent of primary health centers non-functional and significantly restricted access to medicines, ambulances, basic lifesaving treatments, electricity, and water. Due to overcrowding and poor sanitary conditions at shelters and makeshift camps, 1.8 million cases of syndromic disease were reported. Polio—a disease not seen in the Gaza Strip for 25 years—has reemerged.

Over 1 million children in Gaza require mental health and psychosocial support and over 1,000 children have already required amputations, some linked to EO presence. Conservative estimates suggest 20 percent of the population has permanent disabilities (with rates of disability since October 2023 doubling from 1.9 percent to 3–5 percent). World Health Organization (WHO) analysis estimates

25 percent of the total number of injuries (estimated at 108,000 injuries) have serious life-changing injuries requiring continuous rehabilitation. The breakdown of social fabric and social well-being is likely to have long-term, generational impacts.

Source: Data collected by a researchers

Figure 2: Poverty Impact in Gaza

As of October 2024, the number of unaccompanied and separated children now ranges between 17,000 and 18,000. Many are unaccompanied by any family members, rendering them particularly vulnerable to various forms of exploitation and abuse. The conflict has also resulted in a high number of wounded children with no surviving parents. The education system in Gaza has completely collapsed, with all of the 745,000 children, youth, and higher education students out of formal schooling for more than a year and the vast majority of still-existing schools being repurposed as shelters for internally displaced people (IDPs). Non-formal education in temporary learning spaces is intermittently reaching about 10 percent of school-aged children as of November 2024.

Cash shortages have forced many to barter goods and services.

- The destruction of infrastructure has expanded unregulated labor markets, where workers face unsafe conditions and lack protection. Makeshift energy solutions, such as smuggled fuel generators and solar panels, pose environmental and safety risks. Community support networks have stepped in to share resources, reshaping social structures. Damage to schools and hospitals has spurred informal education and healthcare solutions.

The region's economic and social disarray.

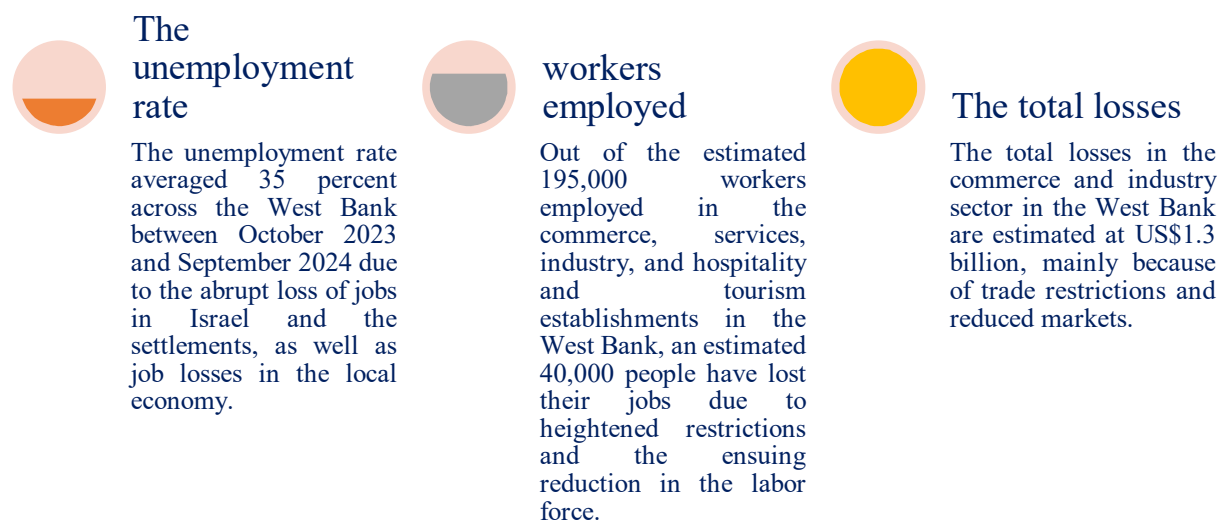
- With continued insecurity and import and export constraints, the economy has fallen into an even more complex, vicious cycle. This reality makes for a complex operational environment, which has implications for governing entities and cooperation partners.

Source: Data collected by a researchers

Figure 3: Social Impact in Gaza

Economic damage on the West Bank

The conflict has also led to major employment losses and significant economic repercussions for citizens and businesses.



Source: Data collected by a researchers

Figure 4: major employment losses

Recurring military operations, airstrikes, and closures have led to major damage and service delivery disruption across many sectors in densely populated urban areas, particularly in and around refugee camps in Jenin, Tulkarem, and Tubas. Damage and destruction in the housing sector has been estimated at around US\$1G million in the West Bank. Only G1 percent of health facilities in the assessed conflict- impacted governorates-Hebron, Nablus, Ramallah, Jenin, and Bethlehem-are fully functional, contributing to further delays in critical healthcare services.

The estimated damages to healthcare infrastructure totals US\$14.G million. Similarly, students across the West Bank have been facing significant challenges in accessing quality and safe education. Around G02,000 public school students had to switch to home-based learning for up to three days a week throughout the 2023/24 academic year.

The humanitarian impact of the conflict

Up until the start of the January 2025 ceasefire, humanitarian aid entering Gaza was wholly inadequate to the needs of the population, with a drastic reduction in the number of trucks delivering supplies, including commercial goods, humanitarian items and fuel, in addition to local food production. An estimated 500 pre-conflict trucks entered Gaza per day compared to a daily average of just 37 trucks in October 2024.



The humanitarian impact of the conflict has been catastrophic. Every Palestinian in Gaza has been affected, with more than 1.9 million people uprooted from their homes and facing acute shortages of all basic necessities. Health and education services are barely functioning. The UN estimates that there are more than 17,000 children unaccompanied and/or separated from their families.

Source: Data collected by a researchers



Access to basic services was affected by restricted measures imposed by the Government of Israel on October 9, 2023, including shutting off Israeli-supplied water and electricity, as well as restricting the entry of all imports, including food and fuel, which have been partially reversed since October 2024. Electricity, water, sewage, solid waste, and telecommunication services are severely degraded and inadequate for the needs of the population.



The conflict has halted almost all local production of water, electricity, and food. Wastewater treatment has collapsed. The sole power plant in Gaza has not operated since October 11, 2023. This IRDNA further documents the immense scale of destruction and socioeconomic impacts of the ongoing conflict in the Gaza Strip.

Figure 5: The humanitarian impact of the conflict

This led to severe shortages of food, water, fuel, and medicine, leaving much of the population facing acute deprivation. Health services remain barely functional, which is affecting vulnerable people including women, children, and the elderly the most. The education system has been severely disrupted, with over G58,000 children missing more than a year of schooling.

Nearly 1.84 million people are facing food insecurity, including approximately 133,000 experiencing catastrophic hunger. Hospitals, schools, UN facilities, and other protected sites host large numbers of displaced Palestinians and continue to be severely impacted by the conflict impeding or halting service delivery and resulting in casualties and further displacement.

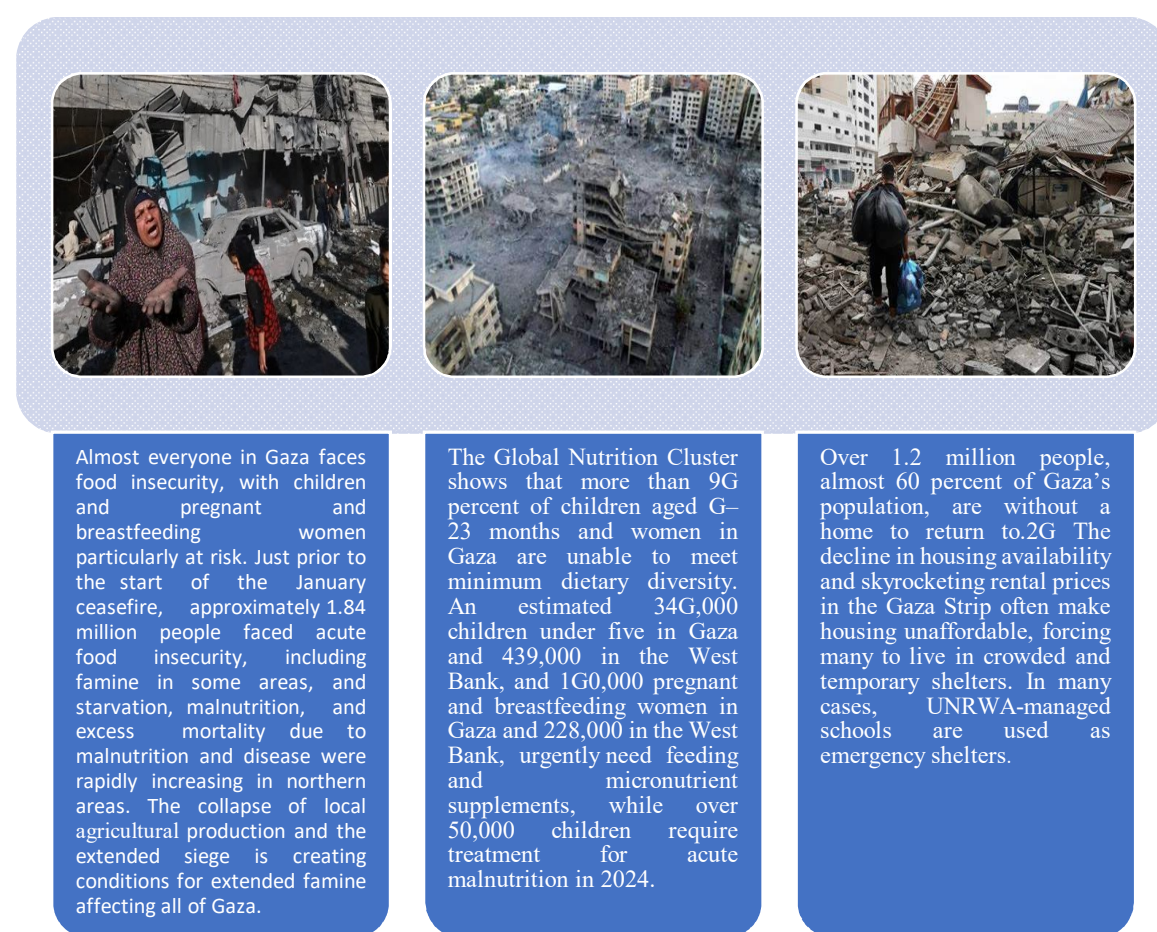
The impact of the war on health services

The conflict has caused major disruptions to health service delivery and inflicted widespread trauma, imperiling physical and mental health against a backdrop of increased needs. Around 350,000 residents with chronic disease have no access to their medication or essential medical procedures such as dialysis.

Due to overcrowding and poor sanitary conditions at UNRWA shelters, syndromic disease surveillance has demonstrated increases in infectious diseases, including acute respiratory infections, diarrheal disease, chickenpox, and jaundice syndrome. Over 1.8 million cases of infectious diseases (diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, skin diseases, polio, measles, and mumps) have been recorded.

Furthermore, severe stressors for mental health such as bombardment and the imposed siege are affecting the whole population. Crucially, since children are more susceptible to the effects of fear and trauma, the conflict is more likely to derail the life trajectory for those who experience it early in life.

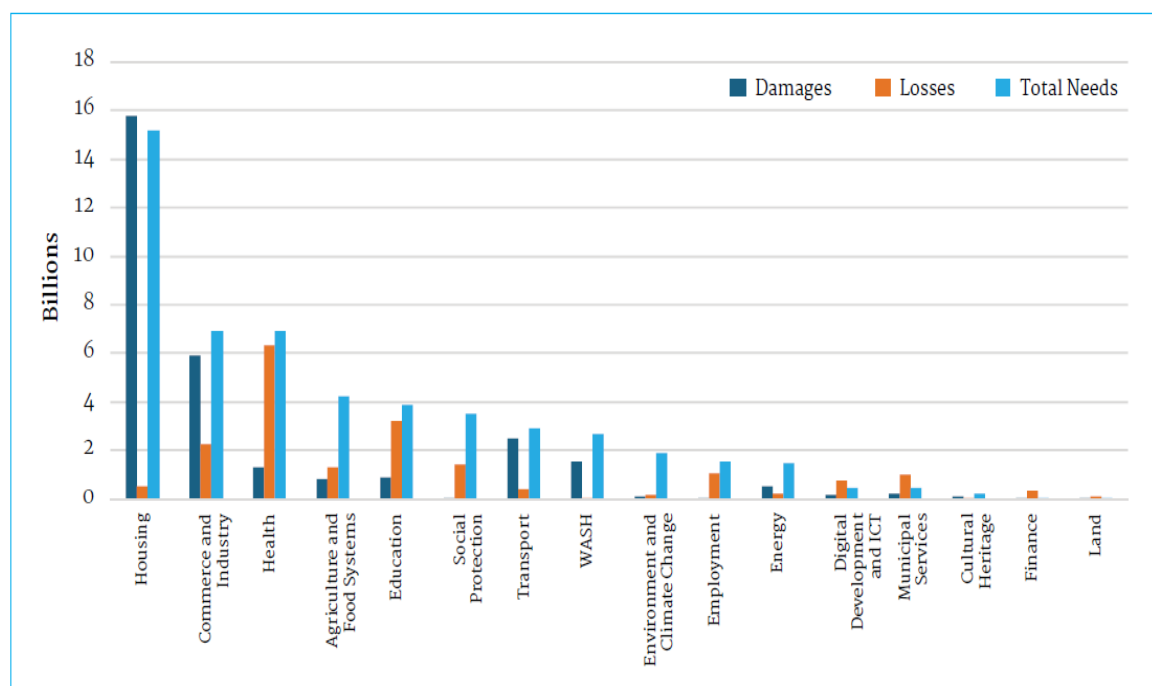
The direct and indirect impact of the conflict on women and children is of particular concern. Before the conflict, it was estimated that a total of 25,000 orphans lived in Gaza. Since the conflict, many more thousands of children have become orphans, with few services available to them. Women and girls are especially vulnerable in living conditions with limited privacy. The risk of gender-based violence is further exacerbated by mass internal displacement. The ongoing conflict continues to tear families apart, creating deep impacts at the community, family, and individual levels.



Source: Data collected by a researchers

Figure 6: The impact of the war on health services

Displacement and the resulting population concentration have increased demand for services, exacerbating shortages and creating upward pressure on prices. The top four originating locations for IDPs are Gaza, Rafah, Khan Yunis, and Jabalya. There has also been a staggering 700 percent increase in costs for IDP temporary energy solutions.



Source: Data collected by a researchers

Figure 7: Damages, Losses, and Needs by Sector in Gaza

As shown in previous figure7, The assessment estimates around US\$19.1 billion of economic and social losses incurred due to the conflict (see Figure 3). The sectors with the highest estimated losses are health with US\$6.3 billion, education with US\$3.2 billion, commerce and industry with US\$2.2 billion, social protection at around US\$1.4 billion, and agriculture at US\$1.3 billion. The impacts, damages, and losses are thus greatest in housing with US\$15.8 billion, commerce and industry with US\$8.1 billion, health with US\$7.4 billion, education with US\$4.0 billion, and transport with US\$2.9 billion.

Aswell the assessment estimates that around US\$29.9 billion in direct damage has been caused to the built infrastructure of the Gaza Strip after more than one year of conflict. This is equivalent to around 1.8 times the total 2023 GDP of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In terms of physical damages, housing was the hardest hit sector at US\$15.8 billion (53 percent of total damages), followed by commerce and industry at US\$5.9 billion (20 percent), transport at US\$2.5 billion (8 percent), and WASH at US\$1.53 billion (5 percent). Geographically, Gaza, Khan Younis, and North Gaza Governorates have suffered the most damages.

The impact of occupation policies on the Palestinian economy

The policies and measures of the occupation have severely affected the Palestinian economy, especially in the Gaza Strip. The war on the sector in 2023 exacerbated existing economic difficulties, leading to significant damage to infrastructure and human capital. The destruction of tens of thousands of homes, businesses and schools shows the widespread impact of Israeli military operations. The blockade, now in its seventeenth year, continues to stifle activity.



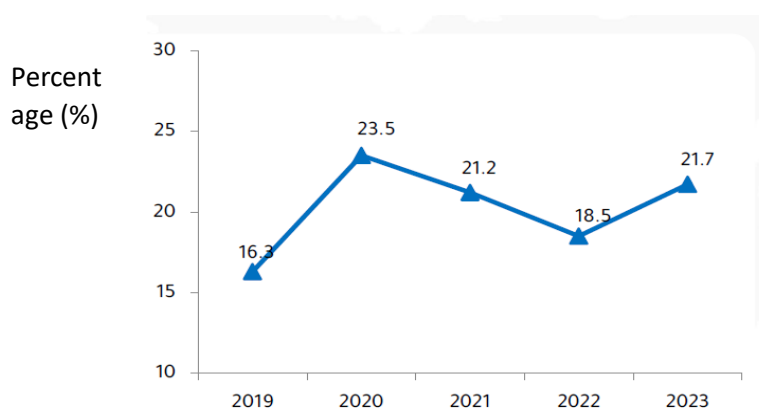
Source: Data collected by a researchers.

Figure 8: The policies and measures of the occupation

During the fourth quarter of 2023, the value added of all economic activities in Palestine decreased compared to the corresponding quarter of 2022, where construction activity recorded the highest decline by 39% (27% in the West Bank, 96% in Gaza Strip), followed by agriculture activity by 38% (13% in the West Bank, 93% in Gaza Strip), then services activity by 33% (21% in the West Bank, 77% in Gaza Strip). Industry activity increased by 27 percent (24 percent in the West Bank, 92 percent in Gaza Strip), and as a result, economic activities in Palestine declined during 2023 compared to 2022.

Palestinian estimates indicate that about 29 percent of the West Bank's production was affected by the decline or cessation of production by 35,000 establishments, while most of the Gaza Strip establishments stopped practicing their economic activity as a result of partial or total destruction of the facilities, in addition to the continuation of the Israeli aggression, bringing the total number of establishments that stopped production or decreased their production to more than 80,000 establishments in Palestine.

The ratio of total public debt to GDP at current prices also fluctuated during the years 2017-2023, declining from 15.8 percent in 2017 to 14.6 percent in 2018, rising in 2020 to 23.5 percent, before declining again in 2021 and 2022 to reach 21.3 percent and 18.5 percent, respectively, and then rising in 2023 to reach 21.7 percent.



Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

Figure 9: Ratio of total government public debt to GDP (current prices) in Palestine

The current account deficit (goods, services, income, and current transfers) also increased, reaching US\$ 1.105 billion, representing an increase of 108 per cent compared to the previous quarter, mainly due to the ongoing Israeli occupation aggression and its repercussions on the West Bank.

The economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the Palestinian

The Israeli aggression on the occupied Palestinian territories has caused the total and partial destruction of about 80 percent of the infrastructure facilities in the Gaza Strip, which confirms that the Israeli goal of this criminal aggression is to make the Gaza Strip an area Unviable and uninhabitable destroyer. The following are the most prominent statistics on the destruction and targeting of Palestinian infrastructure:

Number of martyrs and wounded is more than 24 thousand martyrs in Palestine during 2023, which is the largest toll in Palestine in more than twenty years, which was concentrated in the Gaza Strip as a result of the Israeli war on the Gaza Strip after the events of October 7, 2023.

Targeting of civilian property is 70,000 housing units were completely destroyed, equivalent to 70 percent of the housing units in the Gaza Strip, with about 1.9 million people displaced from their homes to the southern Gaza Strip. It also demolished the Israeli occupation and destroyed more of 1,200 buildings and structures, wholly or partially, in the occupied West Bank.

Targeting hospitals are 150 hospitals were destroyed and bombed. And a health center, and the removal of 30 hospitals and 54 health centers from service, while the occupation destroyed 121 ambulances.

Table 5: Social repercussions of the Israeli occupation

| Violence, use of force/detention and ill-treatment | Displacement of population, destruction and confiscation of property and infrastructure | Restrictions on movement |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Israel uses excessive and sometimes unjustified force, including unjustified violence against children inside and outside schools Israeli army, security services and settlers killed 113 Palestinians between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, including 21 children and 7 women, and injured 10,764 Palestinians, including 4,247 children. • The culture of impunity continues to prevail with regard to the illegal practices of Israeli forces in dealing with Palestinians. • 2019 marked a new high in Israeli settler attacks, and Israeli forces are involved in a number of these attacks As of 31 March 2020, there were 4,488 Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons, including 194 children and 43 women, and 424 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of Israeli policies and practices have created a stressful environment that pushes Palestinians to leave their homes and lands, which may constitute forced displacement or forcible transfer and a serious violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention. • These policies and practices include the demolition of homes and schools, destruction of livelihoods, denial of services, restriction of movement, settler violence and lack of protection, revocation of residence permits, etc. • Between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, the Israeli authorities demolished 608 Palestinian-owned structures, including 257 homes. • Home demolitions and confiscations and displacement of Palestinians | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Israel imposes restrictions on the movement of Palestinians within, from and from the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which has devastating effects on the lives of Palestinians and their families, separating Gaza from the West Bank and undermining social cohesion and economic activity. • The Israeli blockade of Gaza has continued since 2007, restricting the movement of goods and people, and is considered illegal collective punishment. • The ban on the entry of building materials remains a major cause of the deterioration of infrastructure and the inability to rebuild and implement development projects. • In the West Bank, there are more than 700 obstacles and barriers to Palestinian movement and its |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>administrative detainees (3 women and 2 children) without charges being brought or the reason for their detention disclosed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of ill-treatment and torture of Palestinian adult and child detainees and sexual harassment of detained women continue to flow. | <p>continued after the declaration of a COVID-19 state of emergency in March 2020</p> <p>Between 2006 and 2009, Israel demolished more than 1,537 housing units in the West Bank (excluding East Jerusalem), displacing 6,732 people (more than half of them children)</p> <p>Since the occupation of East Jerusalem in 1967, Israel has completely demolished some 50,000 housing units and 100,000 partially.</p> | <p>fragmentation into more than 100 cantons.</p> |
|---|---|--|

| Exploitation, depletion and endangerment of Palestinian natural resources | Socio-economic conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory | Socio-economic conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Israel continues to almost completely prohibit Palestinian access to Area C's natural resources, which are the most valuable. • Per capita water consumption in the West Bank is below the minimum according to the World Health Organization (87 per cent per day for 100 liters). • Israel, its businesses and settlements benefit from the water of the West Bank, and all settlements receive high-quality water for all purposes 96 per cent of Gaza's water resources are polluted, and more than 1 per cent of households have no access to improved drinking water sources. • Only 73% of households have access to sewage networks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separate economies have emerged in the Occupied Palestinian Territory as a result of Israeli policies that have fragmented them geographically and administratively. <p>Prior to the COVID-19 crisis, half of the Palestinian population was in need of humanitarian assistance and protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Palestinian economy reached a recession during 2019 in conjunction with the continued decline in humanitarian and development funding. • Estimates point to a further deterioration in economic performance in the coming years and that the COVID-19 crisis will compound this | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62% of Palestinian households were food insecure in 2019. • The Palestinian health system suffers from weak capacity to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic. <p>The health system in Gaza is on the verge of collapse as a result of the blockade and the damage caused by successive Israeli military operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The occupation impedes the ability of more than 160,000 Palestinians in the West Bank to access basic health services. <p>Palestinian students suffer from Israeli threats and practices, as well as a shortage of schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is estimated that 4.9% of |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>living in Gaza and 32% in the West Bank.</p> <p>Palestinians cannot use more than half of the West Bank's agricultural land, which constitutes 37 percent of its area.</p> <p>Agricultural land constitutes 37% of the total land in the West Bank, and Palestinians cannot use more than half of it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% of Gaza's agricultural land is located within the border areas that are off-limits to Palestinians, and the Israeli army sprays these lands with herbicides, causing damage to soil and crops. | <p>decline.</p> <p>The unemployment rate in the oPt is 24% (45% in Gaza) – and 52% among young people with university degrees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy is expected to contract by about 5% to 7%, following COVID-19 and the pandemic will lead to a new rise in poverty. | <p>children (10-15 years) and 25% of the 16-17 years of Palestinians dropped out of school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestinian women and girls suffer complex social and psychological repercussions that compound the negative effects of Israeli practices and policies on them. |
|--|---|---|

Source: Data collected by a researchers

Conclusion

This intense fighting led to large numbers of casualties and large-scale physical destruction. Significant international installations, including United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) facilities, were damaged or destroyed. Access and movement for humanitarian personnel and supplies into and through Gaza was extremely challenging and constrained. Very limited commercial traffic has entered the Gaza Strip since October 2023 and none since October 2024.

At the same time, the conflict in the West Bank has intensified to levels not seen since the mid-2000s, and threats on life and property have become a constant reality for Palestinians. Increasing violence, including the number and intensity of Israeli military operations into Palestinian urban centers and increased settler- related violence, combined with strict access and movement restrictions on Palestinians and displacement, have caused human suffering, stifled economic activity, and curtailed access to basic services.

References

- IPC. October 17, 2024. "Gaza Strip: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for September–October 2024 and Projection for November 2024–April 2025." <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157985/?iso3=PSE>.
- Global Nutrition Cluster. Nutrition Cluster Achievements (data for Jan–Dec 2024). <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiMmlyMDIIZjMtZTJkOS00YTBlThkZjltYTZmMGMxNzViMDMwIiwidCI6IjNDEwMTk1LTE0ZTEtNGZiOC05MDRiLWFiMTg5MjAyMzY2NyIsImMiOiJh9&pageName=ReportSection003a04cd9aed7e47G404>.

- OCHA. November 19, 2024. “Reported Impact Snapshot | Gaza Strip (19 November 2024).” <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-19-november-2024>.
- UN News. October 4, 2024. ‘Orphanage City’ Helps Children in Gaza as the War Grinds On.” <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/10/115535G>.
- OCHA. “Occupied Palestinian Territory: Reported Impact Since 7 October 2023.” <https://www.ochaopt.org/>.
- Clearance revenues are revenues collected by the Government of Israel and transferred to the PA after certain deductions have been made. Most clearance revenues are value added tax and import duties, and they should be remitted on a monthly basis according to the Paris Protocol.
- World Bank. May 2024. Note on the Impacts of the Conflict in the Middle East on the Palestinian Economy. World Bank Economic Monitoring Report. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/ce9fed0d3bb295f03G3dG90224d1cd39-0280012024/original/Palestinian-Econ-Upd-May2024-FINAL-ENGLISH-Only.pdf>.
- UN News. October 4, 2024. “‘Orphanage City’ Helps Children in Gaza as the War Grinds On.” <https://news.un.org/en/story/2024/10/115535G>.
- OCHA. November 5, 2024. “Reported Impact Snapshot | Gaza Strip (5 November 2024).” <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-5-november-2024>.
- World Bank. December 2024. Impacts of the Conflict in the Middle East on the Palestinian Economy. World Bank Economic Monitoring Report. <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/7fa8Ga3dc815d1b545b1eb0f129e351b-0280012024/original/WorldBank-PalestinianEconomicUpdate-Dec2024-final.pdf>.
- United Nations Population Fund. March 25, 2024. The Gaza Strip: Gender Based Violence – Response Update March 2024. <https://palestine.unfpa.org/en/GBV-Update-March24>.
- OCHA. December 17, 2024. “Reported Impact Snapshot | Gaza Strip (17 December 2024).” <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/reported-impact-snapshot-gaza-strip-17-december-2024>.
- Global Nutrition Cluster. Nutrition Cluster Achievements (data for Jan–Dec 2024). <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiaMmlyMDIIZjMtZTJkOS00YTBiLTlkZjltYTZmMGMxNzViMDMwIiwidCIGIjc3NDEwMTk1LTE0ZTEtNGZiOC00MDRiLWFiMTg5MjAyMzY2NyIsImMiOjh9&pageName=ReportSection003a04cd9aed7e47G404>.
- Site Management Working Group. “Population Movement Monitoring Update 2 (28 January 2025).” <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/population-movement-monitoring-update-2-28-january-2025>.
- Al-Mughrabi, Nidal. October 1G, 2023. Reuters News. <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/gaza-people-re-sort-drinking-salty-water-garbage-piles-up-2023-10-1G/>.