Attacks on Health Care in the occupied Palestinian territory

07-20 January 2026



Recorded violence against health care in the oPt, 07 October 2023-23 December 2025				
	REPORTED INCIDENTS	HEALTH WORKERS KILLED	INCIDENTS WHERE HEALTH FACILITIES WERE DAMAGED	HEALTH WORKERS ARRESTED
Gaza	2185	743	423	360
West Bank	812	12	27	162

Insecurity Insight identified at least 3057 incidents of violence against or obstruction of access to health care in the occupied Palestinian territory between 07 October 2023 and 23 December 2025.[1] Over 95% of these incidents were attributed to Israeli forces. In Gaza, where 2185 incidents were recorded, health facilities were damaged 423 times, 743 health workers were killed and 360 arrested.[2] In the West Bank and East Jerusalem, where 812 attacks on health care were recorded, health facilities were damaged 27 times, 12 health workers were killed and 162 arrested. View the incidents on our **interactive map**. Numbers may change if or when further information is made available. We are currently updating our datasets on HDX, please **get in touch** if you are interested in this data.

Help support the protection of health care by sharing this resource. Please copy and paste this link: https://bit.ly/07-20Jan2026OPTHealth

Past briefs: **24 December 2025-06 January**; **10-23 December**; **26 November-09 December**; **12-25 November**; **29 October-11 November**; **15-28 October**; **01-14 October**; **17-30 September**; **03-16 September**; **20 August-02 September**; **06-19 August**: **23 July-05 August**; **09-22 July**; **25 June-08 July**; **11-24 June**; **All**

SHCC Factsheets (EN): **2024; 2023**; **2022**; **2021**. (AR): **2024**; **2023**; **2022**; **2021**.

The publicly reported incidents below are not a complete nor a representative list of all incidents that affected the provision of health care between 07-20 January 2026. The incidents below have not been verified through ground investigations. There is a delay in reporting incidents due to our open source verification protocol.

Gaza

*No incidents identified during the reporting period. Additional reports may emerge in the coming weeks and months. Please **get in touch** to report an incident or if you have additional information on an incident we have reported on.*

West Bank and East Jerusalem

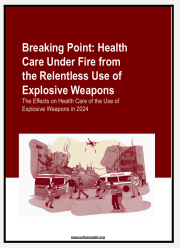
09 January 2026: In Yatta city, Hebron governorate, a PRCS team was detained by Israeli forces during a raid on the city. **Source: Quds News Network**

10 January 2026: In the H2 area, Hebron city and governorate, health workers were prevented from providing medical assistance to a Palestinian who was shot and later killed by Israeli forces.**Source: UN OCHA Update 354**

12 January 2026: In Ein Sinya village, Ramallah city and governorate, the tyres of an ambulance were damaged by Israeli forces who pulled the nail barrier in front of it while it was heading to rescue people injured in a traffic accident. **Source: Negotiation Affairs Department**

13 January 2026: In Jerusalem Old City, Jerusalem governorate, the UNRWA Jerusalem Health Center (Al-Zawiya Clinic) was ordered to close for one month and remove signage by Israeli forces. **Source: Negotiation Affairs Department and UN OCHA Update 354**

Other resources

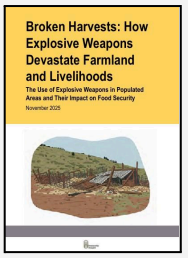


Violence impacting health care reached unprecedented levels in 2024, with the use of explosive weapons in populated areas emerging as a dominant and devastating trend. Health care is directly impacted when explosive weapons damage or destroy hospitals, health centres, and ambulances, or when they kill or seriously injure health workers and patients. These weapons also cause indirect harm through their cumulative and reverberating effects on civilian infrastructure. This **second edition** of Insecurity Insight's *The Effects on Health Care of the Use of Explosive Weapons* discusses new trends in and impacts of explosive weapons use on global health care systems in 2024. The data cited in this report on the use of explosive weapons in populated areas and its impact on health care can be downloaded **here**.



Understanding how aid actors are portrayed online is increasingly critical. Social media narratives shape community perceptions of humanitarian organisations and can influence operational access and staff safety. This **briefing** is the first edition of a longer-term initiative for Syria to examine how aid agency acceptance or rejection is expressed on social media. The content is selected based on predefined lists of UN agencies, international NGOs, local NGOs and civil society organisations and general key words related to humanitarian and development assistance in Syria. This edition covers examples of

- the impact of sectarian sentiment on aid worker safety in Aleppo,
- how Syrians use social media to seek assistance and express frustration with aid efforts, and
- changing sentiment towards the SARC and UN agencies, which is more positive than during the Assad regime.



In 2018, UN Security Council Resolution 2417 on the protection of civilians during armed conflict, conflict-induced food insecurity and the threat of famine was adopted. Food insecurity in conflict today is at unprecedented levels. In 2024, more than 294 million people in 53 countries and territories were recorded as experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity. Millions of people across the world face food insecurity in various forms, much of which is caused and exacerbated by conflict-related factors. **Throughout 2025, conflict-induced food insecurity continued to cause immense levels of suffering, including two famines that were declared in Gaza governorate in the occupied Palestinian territory and Darfur and Kordofan in Sudan.** The use of explosive weapons in conflict has contributed to large-scale destruction of infrastructure that supported food systems, thereby undermining food security. Particularly devastating are the impact on **agricultural land**, **water infrastructure** and **markets**. When food systems are disrupted, communities need aid to feed their families. When aid operations are targeted in conflict and mitigation measures are interrupted, food insecurity can ultimately lead to starvation.

This document comprises threats and violence as well as protests and other events affecting the delivery of and access to health care. It is part of the **Attacks on Health Care** project by **Insecurity Insight**. It is prepared from information available in local, national and international news outlets and online databases. The incidents reported are not a complete nor a representative list of all events that affected the provision of health care and have not been independently verified through ground investigations. It is funded and supported by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) of the UK government through the RIAH project at the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute at the University of Manchester and the Tides Foundation. The opinions expressed in it do not reflect in any way the position of the UK government or the Tides Foundation who are not responsible for the content expressed in this document.

[1] 60 incidents were recorded without specifying the location and no additional source could be identified to determine the location of the reported incident.

[2] 743 is based on the number of health workers killed where location and date has been identified. Other sources have reported **1,173 workers killed**. Insecurity Insight carries out cross-checking of individual events and names and does not re-report aggregate figures. The work of collating a complete list of health workers killed based on information provided in different formats by different organisations is ongoing. This cross-checking process is complex to avoid double counting the same individuals in cases when sources report different victim information about the same individual. The lack of a consistent standard in transcribing Arab names into Latin script based languages complicates the matching process. The total number of health workers killed is believed to be higher than the current verified number and we continue to backdate information.

Get in touch if you are interested in curated datasets, have made a public statement to include in our Bi Monthly News Brief, to report an incident or if you have additional information on an incident we have reported on. Visit our **oPt** webpage. Join our **mailing** for the latest information.

Insecurity Insight. 2026. 07-20 January 2026 Attacks on Health Care in the occupied Palestinian territory. Switzerland: Insecurity Insight. https://bit.ly/07-20Jan2026OPTHealth